

GOING OUT OF SHOE BUSINESS

We have a \$15,000 stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, assorted right up to date. Our business has increased with such leaps and bounds that we find it impossible any longer to handle so many different classes of goods, as our space is limited, and we have decided TO CUT OUT THE SHOE DEPARTMENT entirely, to enable us to more satisfactorily handle and develop our Drygoods, Clothing and Hat and Cap trades. This course decided upon, we mean to carry it out quickly--we have counted the cost; there will be no "looking backward"; everything must positively go, and goods will be sold at prices never before heard of in London. Commencing Saturday, Nov. 4, we announce a

Mara's
155 Dundas Street
AND Market Square

Mara's
155 Dundas Street
AND Market Square

BIG QUICK COST-PRICE SALE

Goods all marked down to cost. We have often advertised goods as being cheap, but never before as "at cost." When we put in the knife we make a deep cut. Prices will not be recognized after the operation. We cannot particularize much for lack of space, but here are a few specimen figures:

Children's Good Laced Shoes, regular price 60c a pair, sale price, - - - - -	\$0 47	Ladies' Fine Hand-Turned Imperial Dongola Buttoned Shoes, former price \$3 a pair, sale price - - - - -	\$2 15
Boys' Hand-Made Cordovan Shoes, regular price \$1 50 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	1 13	Ladies' Good Strong Shoes, former price \$1 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	75
Misses' Good Buttoned Shoes, former price \$1 15 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	90	Boys' Long Boots, regular price \$1 50 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	1 19
Child's Glove-Grain Buttoned, regular price 75c a pair, sale price, - - - - -	59	Men's Long Boots, regular price \$1 75 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	1 38
Ladies' German Felt Slippers, usual price 25c a pair, sale price, - - - - -	18	Men's Strong Laced Shoes, regular price \$1 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	80
Ladies' Fine Dongola Buttoned Shoes with patent tips, regular price \$1 50 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	1 19	Women's Felt Foxed Laced Shoes, regular value \$1 25 a pair, sale price, - - - - -	88

Rubbers and Overshoes for Men, Women and Children also AT COST.

THE T. A. MARA COMPANY (Limited)

The W. C. T. U.

Doings of the Provincial Body at Chatham.

An Efficient and Well-Tried Staff of Officers Chosen.

The Approaching Plebiscite—Interesting Papers Presented—Carleton Wins the Banner.

CHATHAM, Nov. 3.—Yesterday morning's session of the W. C. T. U. Provincial convention was taken up with the reports of committees and election of officers.

The executive committee brought in a recommendation to the effect that the president be allowed \$50 per year, the corresponding secretary \$100 per year, the superintendent of literature \$100 per year; that \$10 per year be allowed for incidentals; that the treasurer and recording secretary each, and that \$20 be allowed to the recording secretary for preparing the annual report.

The election of officers came next, and the results were:

President, Mrs. M. R. Thornley, 842 Dundas street, London; vice-president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. Wiley, Richmond Hill; recording secretary, Miss Ella Costford, London; treasurer, Miss Jennie McArthur, Cornwall.

Much enthusiasm was manifested when Mrs. Thornley, the president-elect, was escorted to the platform and the chair by Mrs. Cavers, the retiring president, and Mrs. Fawcett. In a voice unmistakably shaken with emotion, she said her sister, though given up to the work, she assumed this new duty and responsibility.

A letter was read from Rev. A. Murphy, M.A., regretting his unavoidable absence, also a telegram of greeting from St. Stephen, N.B.

A school of methods was the afternoon programme, conducted by Mrs. Thornley, who gave an earnest address upon "Devotional Exercises in our Unions." She brought her hearers to lay great stress upon the devotional portion of the work, and outlined a number of particulars in which the ordinary prayer meeting could be improved.

Rev. J. D. Smith, of Hamilton, was introduced to the assembly, and spoke for a few moments, encouraging the ladies in their efforts.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Paris, provincial superintendent of parlor meetings, gave a very clear and interesting account of this important and growing branch of work. The plan is, she explained, to hold in the home of some member who has an undoubted social position. To this many of her friends would go who would not otherwise attend temperance meetings, and thus could be quietly reached.

The work of the Y occupied the convention for half an hour, Miss Douglas, of Ex. Catharines, provincial representative of Y. Y. Chalmers, of Kingston, was read by Miss Lane, of Ottawa. The paper outlined the work of the Y's in regard to flower missions, hospital visiting, hand of hope work, singing classes, distributing temperance literature, and other means of activity. It

especially urged the adoption of Parliamentary forms in all meetings.

Miss Douglas read a carefully-prepared paper entitled "Criticism." She urged Y members not to be too easily discouraged, to pay full attention to the devotional portion of the work; to be brave enough to live out their principles in their daily life; to dare to refuse to have anything to do with young men who smoke, drink, or are not pure in life; to preserve thorough loyalty to the institution, and to stand together with the older organization. "Remember your white ribbons," she said in closing, "never let them always do not, as so many do, keep them on the pin-cushion at home except at public meetings."

After a recitation from little Miss Ethel Dell, Mrs. Rutherford read a paper on "The Campaign," prepared by Mrs. Eckelwell, of Toronto. It was a careful history and consideration of the plebiscite. The writer of the report accepted the plebiscite, but not without severe criticisms directed at the members of the Legislature who voted for it, but urged that every effort be made to carry it, and the conviction was expressed that the result would convince the politicians that there must be no more dealing with the matter.

Miss Carson, of London, read a paper on "Campaign Literature," prepared by Mrs. S. M. Williams, of London. She urged the taking of a regular temperance paper, and gave hints upon the nature of the leaflets to be distributed and the manner of giving them.

Practical papers upon "Public Meetings" and "Election Day Duties" were read, Mrs. Thornley being the author of the first and Mrs. McDonnell, of Toronto, the author of the second.

The "question" box was then opened, and Mrs. Williams, Dominion superintendent, answered numerous questions.

IN THE EVENING.

The William Street Baptist Church was crowded in the evening, when the last of the meeting of the convention was held.

An interesting feature was the presenting of the banner to the county union which has made the best showing for the past year. For two years Middlesex has held this badge of superiority, but in the last year closed Carleton has increased from 12 members to 200, and by this dash has secured the prize. It was presented by Mrs. J. Thornley (herself of Middlesex), and graciously received and acknowledged by Miss Hume, of Ottawa.

After a solo from Miss Phelps, Rev. F. Wilson, of McGill Street Church, delivered the address of the evening—a strong plea for the cause championed by the W. C. T. U. He alluded to the demand for the franchise made by the women, and intimated that if women are amenable to the law they should have a voice in making the law. If they help to make the revenue they should have a voice in its disposal. He alluded to the great women of the century—Queen Victoria, Mrs. Booth, Florence Nightingale, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Willard, and others, and declared that there is no sex in citizenship. He referred to the Temperance Commission and said he was sorry that there are men in the ranks of the clergy who find it their joy to say that they are not yet sure that drinking is not good.

The object of the work include spiritual, physical, and social, and he recommended his hearers to practice patience, courage, enthusiasm and faith. The remainder of the programme was musical.

Friday.

CHATHAM, Nov. 3.—At this morning's session of the W. C. T. U. a large number of delegates and visitors occupied places in

the First Presbyterian Church. After the opening devotional exercises were concluded, the Dominion president, Mrs. Williams, completed the answers to the questions in the "question basket." Several messages of greeting were also received.

Mr. W. E. Hamilton addressed the ladies briefly on the advisability of establishing a government institution for the cure of drunkards.

The resolution committee then reported several resolutions framed in connection with the work, which were carried.

Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., was then introduced, and spoke briefly urging the members to press onward in a work upon which God's blessings are abundantly falling.

The flower committee then reported a good work during the past year. The plan of the work committee reported. The afternoon session was devoted to the general business of the convention.

SAVE THE BABIES.

Too Many Deaths!

Mothers Responsible!

Better Food Wanted!

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE TO SAVE BABY LIFE!

The press and thinking people of Canada continually cry out on behalf of "baby life." Too many deaths occur from day to day owing to the carelessness of mothers in the matter of feeding. Baby life with its weak digestive powers and undeveloped organs requires a food as near mother's milk as it can be made. Science has given Lactated Food to the world, for the sustenance and preservation of its little ones. This Lactated Food is easily assimilated; it never irritates the stomach and bowels; it is a health giver and producer of fat, bone and muscle. Lactated Food saves from diarrhoea and dysentery, and has the transeut record as a saver of infant life. Mothers who have given this food one trial, never use any other. If baby is not doing well, we say, try Lactated Food, the mother's friend and infant's health-giver.

THE CRANK CRAZE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—The crank craze has reached this city. Gov. Matthews has been threatened, and yesterday Adolph Olchowsky was arrested as he was about to start for Washington to murder President Cleveland.

The Purloiner of \$500,000 Captured

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, who robbed his clients of over \$500,000, and fled to Costa Rica to escape punishment, arrived here to-day in custody, and was placed behind the bars at police headquarters.

Why will you show a cough to liberate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Eick's Asthma-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

EDITOR ELLIS IS A MASON, And the Fraternity Are Exercised Over his Imprisonment—The Premier May Be Appointed To.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—There is considerable quiet talk going on in Masonic circles regarding the case of Bro. John V. Ellis, now lying in jail at Fredericton. Sir John Thompson, as Minister of Justice, has the prerogative of pardoning, and it is now asked whether he, as a Catholic, will feel disposed to exercise it in the case of Mr. Ellis, who is probably the most advanced Freemason in Canada.

In cases of pardoning the Governor-General acts on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, but where an appeal is made for the commutation of a sentence it requires the recommendation of the Cabinet as a whole. A leading Conservative, versed in the law, and whose whole soul is with his party, remarked to-day that if the judges who deal with Mr. Ellis thought that the punishment they meted out to him would help the Conservative party they were much mistaken, as their action would certainly have the opposite effect. Of course, he said, Sir John Thompson could recommend the pardon of Mr. Ellis, but it was a question whether he would do so. In the meantime the Masonic fraternity is anxiously watching developments to see whether Sir John Thompson will take action in the matter.

J. & D. ROSS

Hats and Fur Caps.

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices rule this department.

Gents' Furnishings

We offer now the best value in Woolen Underwear, all sizes, that can be procured in the market. Latest novelties in Gloves, Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, etc. Rubber Coats and Umbrellas a specialty.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men and Boys. Special lines in Overcoats, all sizes. See the goods.

Merchant Tailoring

Best Cloths and Tweeds. First-Class Labor, Moderate Prices, Perfect Fit and Satisfaction are what we offer in this line.

386 Richmond Street, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.

Sideboard with mirror, - \$ 5 25 | Extension tables, - - - \$ 5 37
Bedroom sets, - - - 9 95 | Dining-room Sets, oak finished, 13 00

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION.

KEENE BROS. 127 KING STREET (Opposite Market House.)

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1833.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 12 paces) \$4 00
Daily, by mail, per three months, 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 96 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum, \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.

God's in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

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

—[FRANCIS BISMARCK.]

London, Saturday Nov. 4.

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

—A murderer is tried by a jury. A man
charged with contempt of court can be sent
to jail without a trial by jury, or even the
hearing of evidence on his behalf. The
dignity of the bench is thus deemed of more
importance than a human life! Do we live
in Russia?

—The earnest hope of Thomas S. Bayard,
United States ambassador to Great Britain,
that there may be perpetual amity between
the two great divisions of the English-
speaking people, will be re-echoed from
every quarter of the globe in which the
race is engaged in its civilizing mission.

A cablegram from London says that the
minutes of the Admiralty in the Victoria
Camperdown court-martial confirm the
findings of the court. Capt. Charles John-
stone, of the Camperdown, is criticised
somewhat severely by the Admiralty. The
report closes thus:

"The Victoria capsized owing to her
watertight doors not being closed. Other-
wise she would have remained afloat and
reached port under her own steam. The
general structure did not, by any fault in
principle, contribute to her loss. Regula-
tions will be issued to the fleet which,
while maintaining the responsibility and
discretionary powers of the commanders,
will insure under special circumstances,
especially when a collision is possible, that
the water-tight doors and hatches shall be
closed as far as possible, and that men shall
be stationed at those necessarily kept
open."

The minutes express the regret of the
Admiralty that the decision in executing
orders and in avoiding a collision. Special
attention is directed to his failure to order
at once extreme helm and full speed
astern. The chief lesson of the great
calamity is therefore that nothing should
be taken for granted. The Victoria
was sailing in smooth water, she was
surrounded by her consorts, and the
idea of her going to the bottom was the
last thing thought of. Therefore, all the
bulkheads were open, and the safeguards
that would have been taken in battle or in
a tempest at sea were neglected. Whether
on sea or on land there is a charge of valuable
lives and of valuable property cannot afford
to omit one precaution necessary to secure
immunity from danger. It is the unex-
pected that happens.

—From the advance sheets of Erasmus
Wiman's new book, it is irresistibly led to
the conclusion that it will cause a sensation
when finally issued to the public. Mr.
Wiman is a Canadian who made his mark
in the busy commercial world during the
last 25 years, and his views regarding the
real conditions that surround business, and
how the future is likely to be affected by
these conditions, must prove of especial
value in these days of change and progress.
The book will have for its title
"Chances of Success: Episodes and Inci-
dents in the Life of a Busy Man." "It is,"
we are told, "a recital
of the most vivid incidents in the
everyday life of an observant, thoughtful
man; energetically engaged in numerous
pursuits; in contact with the most promi-
nent people; and imbued with a desire to
discover the elements of success and the
causes of failure in a country so blessed
with abundance. Equally will there
be an interest in this book excited in
the minds of young men about to
commence business or choose a
vocation. The complete reversal of the
conditions they must encounter, as com-
pared with those which existed when their
parents stepped on the stage of life, is of
immense importance, especially in view of
recent events which have so convulsed the
commercial world. The causes of over-
production, the result of unbridled com-
petition, the consequent tendency toward
combination and the resulting exhaustion
of opportunity are all points for most seri-
ous consideration, and which are fully dis-
cussed in the forthcoming book. Inci-
dental to these graver subjects, the book
will be enlivened with business episodes,
frequently of a character foreign from ab-
stract theories, and calculated to beget an
interest not usually attempted in a work of
this economic character." The book may
be had from F. R. James, publisher, 77
Victoria street, Toronto, or may be
ordered through the booksellers. Its price
is \$1.

PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

Another step for establishing complete
self-government in Great Britain has been
taken by the Gladstone Government. Yester-
day it brought forward the promised
bill for the establishment of parish council,
elected by popular vote. Though this
measure has been long delayed it must not
be imagined that the English people have
stood still in recent years. The remark-
able progress which they have made in
local self-government was ably set forth by
Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, president of
the Local Government Board, at a recent
banquet in his honor in the busy town of
Wolverhampton, which he represents in
Parliament. Mr. Fowler pointed out that
in 1818, when the population of England
was nearly 12,000,000, the expenditure on
the relief of the poor was £7,559,000. In
1871, upwards of 50 years later, with
a population of nearly 23,000,000,
the expenditure was practically the same, or
not over £7,750,000. The returns for 1892
show that, with a population just under 30,
000,000, the country is spending £8,500,000
on the relief of the poor, and Mr. Fowler
assures us that they are thoroughly well
relieved in the present day. In 1803, the
poor rate pure and simple was 3s 4d in the
pound. In 1871, it was 1s 6d, and last
year it was 1s 1d, and that was further
reduced, as far as local burdens were con-
cerned, by upwards of 4d in the pound by
a subvention from imperial funds. This
decrease in pauperism is decidedly en-
couraging. Though there is still much to
be accomplished in the amelioration of the
condition of the masses, it is satisfactory
to know that pauperism has been steadily
decreasing for many years past.

Including the poor, and not including
gas and water, the cost of local govern-
ment in England to-day is announced as
£28,000,000, but Mr. Fowler tells us that
there is the same progressive reduction
practically as when the country spent
no money for public purposes. Going back
90 years, all the rates equaled 4s 5d.
After the war they went down to 3s 10d.
In 1868 they were 3s 4d; and, notwith-
standing the enormous increase in expendi-
ture in the last 25 years, including school
board rates, the sum is only now 3s 8d in
the pound, the present average throughout
the kingdom being less by 2d than in 1817,
and only 4d more than in 1863. These
figures represent first the decreasing
burden upon the industry of the masses,
and then an enormously increased expendi-
ture for the benefit, happiness, security,
elevation and enjoyment of the people.

The present local debt of England is
£200,000,000. This sum seems large, but
Mr. Fowler says that at least half of the
debt is a reproductive expenditure. It is
an investment of capital that is bringing in
a large income to the community, while at
the same time conferring on it great bene-
fits. Of this £200,000,000 England owes
£31,000,000 for harbors and docks,
£38,000,000 for water, £15,000,000 for
lighting, and £5,000,000 for markets. In
Wolverhampton they have paid back the
capital for markets and are receiving a
large income from them. Then
£1,000,000 has been paid for trans-
—the old country word for street railways—
and Mr. Fowler believes that this amount
will be added to in the near future.
Another safe, reproductive expenditure is
nineteen millions which are owed for
schools. For sewerage, twenty millions;
for hospitals, asylums and almshouses, seven
millions; for artisans' dwellings, five
millions; for free libraries, parks and baths,
six millions, and for other public improve-
ments twenty-nine millions have been bor-
rowed.

Britain's imperial debt was incurred, in
the main, for war purposes. The country
borrowed £120,000,000 in the foolish way
with the American colonies and £600,
000,000 to carry on the frightful European
war against France which extended for so
long a period into the present century.
Mr. Fowler rightly holds that this expendi-
ture would not be countenanced to-day. "No
party, no Government, no statesman, would
ever sanction such an outpouring of national
treasure as was sanctioned 60 or 70 years ago.
It is different with the local debt of the
country. That debt has been incurred for
the happiness and improvement of the
people, for fighting the battle against
ignorance, vice, disease and misery, and
for elevating the whole community, for
raising it in the truest and best sense, and
diffusing an amount of happiness greater
than ever prevailed at any prior period in
the history of England." Apparently Mr.
Fowler believes that the "good old days"
in England are now.

Turning to the assets, Mr. Fowler pointed
out that, though no accurate return of the
national property existed in the early part
of the century, in 1818 the rateable value
of England was £40,000,000. In 1841 it
rose to £92,500,000. There ended the
"protective" tariff era, and the era of free
trade began. In 1868, the rateable value
of the country had risen to £100,
000,000, and in 1891 it reached the
enormous figure of £152,000,000. This
the president of the Local Government
Board was able to show that though there
was increased expenditure and debt there
was a far more rapid ratio of assets, even as
testified by "F. S. D." to say nothing of the
higher considerations of increased comfort
and health provided for the people. One
cannot read the highly interesting address

of this able Englishman without being
forced irresistibly to the conclusion that
England is making steady progress, and
that the era when the New Zealander shall
sit on the ruins of London bridge and
meditate on a collapsed nation is, as yet, at
least, far, far away.

THE CITY HALL.

Four-Fifths of 1893 Taxes Already
Paid in.

The New System of Collection a Great
Success—The Voters' List Re-
vision Under the New
Act.

The system of tax collection recently
tried in this city has proved to be a great
success. That the tax-payers take kindly
to the new way, is shown by the
fact that four-fifths of the taxes
for 1893 are already paid into the
treasurer's hands. When the first call
was made a discount of 3 per cent. was al-
lowed to all paying their taxes before Aug.
31. This was liberally taken advantage of
by the citizens. The next installment was
due by Oct. 31, and all who paid up by that
date saved the payment of 5 cents addi-
tional on every dollar. This last idea
proved to be as much an incentive for the
taxpayer to pay up as the first discount of
3 per cent.

Treasurer Pope has kindly furnished the
following figures, showing the beneficial
effect of the system:
Estimated amount to collect for 1893
Taxes.....\$205,342 61
Collected up to Oct. 31.....250,497 14
Balance unpaid.....\$ 58,955 47
Formerly not a cent of this was paid until
the end of the year, and the city had to
raise money for immediate use at a dis-
count. Mr. Pope states that the amount
discounted so far this year is less than one-
third of the amount at the same time last
year.

VOTERS' LIST REVISION.
Inquiries are being made by a number of
ratepayers relative to the amendment
of 1893 to the Voters' List Act, whereby
the assessment commissioner is em-
powered to hold a preliminary
revision of the list. It is thought by some
that this revision was to take place before
the printing of the lists, but this is not the
case. It will probably be the middle of
January before the lists are compiled.
City Clerk Kingston is working hard on
them, and has completed the list for wards
1 and 4. As soon as the lists are complete
they will be posted, as required by law.
Then the assessment commissioner will
hold his court, of which notice will be given
in the regular way. After this revision
has been made the revised list will be
posted, and after that the revision by the
judge will be held.

THE LAST TWO.

All the Bodies Now Taken Away At
Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 2.—The
two bodies left here in the vault have
been shipped to Tilsenburg, Ont., at the
instance of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dowland.
They were the only two unidentified, and
the only two unaccounted for. So the
friends have decided they are the bodies of
the above-named persons.

Sir Oliver A. Forester.
TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Sir Oliver Mowat,
who has recently been made an honorary
member of the Independent Order of For-
esters, was yesterday presented with a
gold badge and insignia of the order. Dr.
Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger, made
the presentation in a neat address, in which
he complimented the Premier on his emi-
nent statesmanship and his unblemished
Christian character. Sir Oliver replied
gratefully. A number of prominent For-
esters and several Cabinet Ministers were
present to witness the ceremony.

Goldwin Smith's Departure.
TORONTO, Nov. 2.—Mr. Goldwin Smith
left yesterday afternoon for England, where
he will make a prolonged stay. A num-
ber of prominent gentlemen of the city
gathered at the union station to bid him
an informal farewell, among them
being Mr. Geo. Pell, the venerable
secretary of St. George's Society; Lieuten-
ant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon.
John Beverley Robinson, H. H. T. W. Ang-
lin, Prof. London, president of the Uni-
versity of Toronto; Rev. H. Grassett Bald-
win, rector of the Church of the Ascen-
sion, where Mr. Goldwin Smith worships;
Mr. C. H. Gooderham, W. L. Ham-
ilton, Prof. Mayor, Prof. Hutton, Prof.
Chapman, Prof. Wallace, Mr. W. B. Mc-
Murrich, Dr. Barrie, Dr. Larnett Smith,
Burnham, Capt. Bu. Carson, Dr.
Moulton, A. L. Saunders, A. McManis,
Grant Ridout, Kivas Tully, J. R. Robert-
son, Robt. Jaffray, T. Arnold Hamilton, E.
Wragge, John Massey, J. S. Willison, H.
Mason, C. H. Nelson, Charles Hunter,
John Henderson, Peter Ryan, J. P. Mar-
ray, H. F. Caston, G. Houston, J. E. Smith,
T. E. Oulivie, E. Gardner, G. W. Yarker,
Fred. Wyld, V. H. Merritt, Rev. E.
Lewis, C. H. Gooderham, W. L. Ham-
ilton. As the train moved out of
the station three hearty cheers
were given for Mr. Goldwin Smith,
and "Glad to have you home, fellow"
was sung with great vigor. In response to
this demonstration the distinguished
scholar, who stood on the rear platform of
the sleeper Beacham Lake, bowed repeat-
edly. He will be the Unionist from New
York, and will go direct to Oxford.

Lord Aberdeen in Kits.
The Earl of Aberdeen attended the
Montreal Hallowe'en concert at full
Highland costume. His Excellency wore a
black velvet jacket adorned with diamond
shaped silver buttons, a scarlet waistcoat
cut low, a kilt of the Gordon tartan, with
a handsome silver-mounted sporran. He
also wore a short claymore by his right
side and a string of hawthorn as a boomerang
which had been brought over from Aber-
deen's own estates in Scotland by the Cal-
edonian Society.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies

Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely
pure and soluble.

It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar. It is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFENSIVE ECZEMA

Suffered Terribly. Doctors and Medi-
cines Useless. Cured in Four
Weeks by Cuticura.

I have a boy, fifteen years old, born in Fishkill,
portrait ensigned, who had this eczema so of-
fensive that I could not stay in the room with
him. The poor boy suffered
terribly. His feet were ter-
ribly sore, he could not wear
any shoes, and had therefore
to stay at home from school.
When he put on a pair of
dry stockings in the morn-
ing, they would in one hour
be saturated with moisture
and very offensive even in
the coldest weather. The
disease began to spread over
his body, especially his hands
and fingers. The thumbs on both his hands be-
came stiff and as useless as two withered sticks of
wood. It would be useless for me to try to tell
the suffering this boy endured. I took him to
two different doctors, both gave him lots of
medicine, but all to no use. He grew worse.
I therefore despaired of ever having him cured.
One day I saw the great benefits promised to
those who would use CUTICURA. I went
right away to the drug store and bought
them. However, I used them according to di-
rections, and to-day I say truthfully to all the
world, that my son is entirely cured, thank God!
and thank the discoverer of CUTICURA, J. C. KAY-
NES. They cured him in four weeks as sound as
a gold dollar.
J. C. KAYNES.
Fishkill Village, N. Y.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with CUTICURA
SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier, and CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest
of Humor Remedies, constitute the most speedy,
economical and infallible external and internal
treatment for every disease and humor of the
skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from
infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

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Box, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50; CUTICURA SOAP,
Box, 25c. Sole Proprietors, Boston.
Age—How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin pre-
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MUSCULAR STRAINS, PAINS
and weakness, back ache, weak kid-
neys, rheumatism, and chest pains
relieved in one minute by the Cu-
ticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

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Huron & Erie
LOAN AND SAVINGS
COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that an extra
General Meeting of the Shareholders
of the Huron and Erie Loan and
Savings Company will be held at the
Company's office, Richmond street,
London, Ont., on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of
November Next.

at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of
considering the question of a further
issue of 10,000 shares of stock of the
said company, and determining the
conditions upon which such new issue
shall be made.

By order of the board.
G. A. SCOMERVILLE,
16a Secretary and Manager.

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff
Promotes Growth
of the Hair, Pre-
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Hair a Beautiful
Gloss.
Being a purely
Vegetable Compound
it may be used freely
without injury to the
most delicate scalp.
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anteed.

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OLD FURS REPAIRED

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as new. Caps, muffs, collars, capes and mantles
a specialty. Prompt attention paid to all
orders. Prices low. A call solicited.

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Liver Troubles, Distress, Bad Complexion,
Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all dis-
orders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to
the delicate stomach, and give immediate relief.
May be obtained by application to nearest
druggist.

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don, Ontario. ywt

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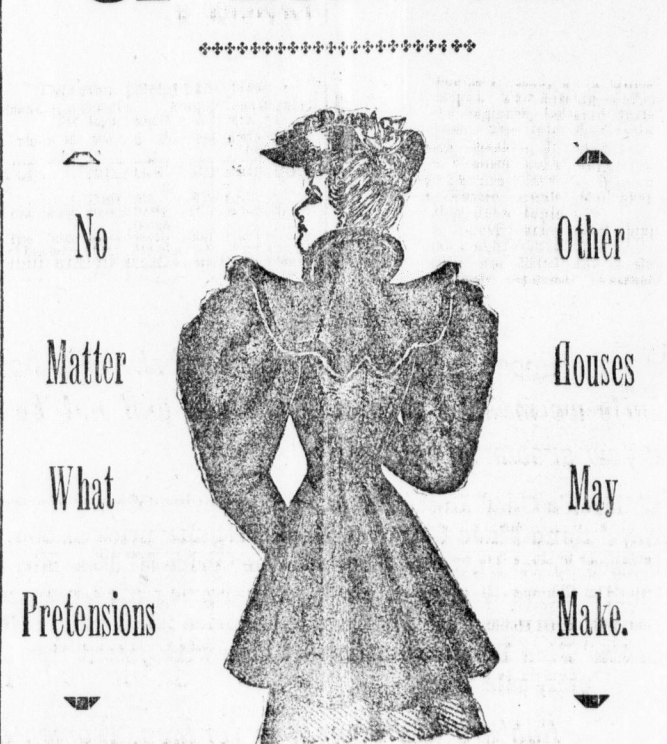
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Stylish Garments at \$3,
Stylish Garments at \$4,
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Stylish Garments at \$12,
Stylish Garments at \$13,
Stylish Garments at \$14,
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and upwards, trimmed with fur or plain, as you
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London. To your measure in the best of style.
Garments to suit all ages and tastes.

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And crowd our workroom with orders. See
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our Millinery Department.

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126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

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

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LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweller, 422 Richmond street.

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

EVANS—At Thorndale, on Friday, Nov. 3, 1894, Harriet Jane, daughter of the late James Evans, ex-M.P.P., aged 33 years. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 p.m.; services in Methodist Church, Thorndale, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

White Pine Syrup

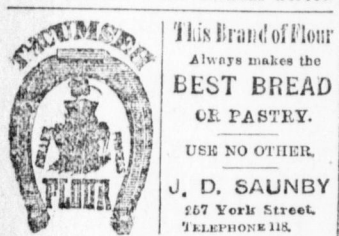
The wonderful cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Asthma is made and sold only by J. G. SHUFF, Chemist, 660 Dundas St. East. It will pay you to take the car and get a bottle.

SPRUDEL

Has no equal as a table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY—
J. W. SCANDRETT,
Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.



J. D. SAUNBY
67 York Street,
Telephone 118.

Spruce Cherry

Nothing is better, and nothing cures colds quicker than this favorite remedy—25c per bottle. Boy's Drug Store, No. 659 Dundas street.

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Overcoatings and Suitings.
LATEST STYLES, ETC.,
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W. M. SLATER,
center and practical tailor, new store, opposite Park on the V. Large assortment of fine goods in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own cloth made up and trimmed. Ordered clothing and repairing done neatly. Try me; cheapest in the city; good fit guaranteed; pants a specialty; prices low; open evenings; telephone, 870.

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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.

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Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 335.

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is to give you the best made and neatest cut garments in the city.

Our Fall Stock!

Is now complete, comprising OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS, TROUSERS and FANCY VESTINGS.

Give us a call and be convinced!

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158 Dundas St.

Guns and Rifles.

Shot guns, single barrel from \$3 up. Shot guns double barrel from \$5 up. Breach-loading shot guns from \$7 up. No. 22 breach-loading rifles from \$25 up. Call and examine our large stock, all selling at WHOLESALE PRICES, by W. M. GORD & CO., 185 Dundas street, London, Ont.

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TELEPHONE 543.

COOL.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—11 p.m.—The pressure is now high over the lake region, and low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and North-west Territories. The weather to-day has been showery in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 40°—50°; Edmonton, 30°—48°; Calgary, 24°—50°; Prince Albert, 10°—30°; Qu'Appelle, 14°—42°; Toronto, 37°—48°; Montreal, 46°—50°; Quebec, 46°—50°; Halifax, 50°—64°.

24-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Winds mostly easterly; fair to cloudy and cool, with light local sleet or rain.

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144 Dundas Street.

Parlor suites, bedroom sets, easy chairs, divans, Albert lounges, extension tables, secretaries, leather couches; furniture at your own price at Wm. Trafford's, 95 and 97 King street.

Ives is on the Mend.

If your china gets broken by thunder, lightning, fire, water or any of the elements which are going round breaking things up in general, take it along to Ives, the old curiosity shop. You all know him; if you don't, you ought to. A. Ives, general repairer, 308 Dundas street.

Mr. G. W. Kent opens a new confectionery establishment to-day at 209 Dundas street. He will manufacture fine French creams in the window. It will be quite a novelty. Mr. Kent is a thorough confectioner and caterer, who has been in the employ of Mr. Boomer for the past six years, and now branches out for himself.

You should call and examine the jewelry stock at J. E. ATKINS', on the corner, Eas London. Cheapest house in the city. ywt

London Advertiser.

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175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Above the brown and barren field, the quiet pipes merrily
The squirrel's beauty stands revealed
Against the chestnut tree:
The hunter, with his gun and dog,
The wren's song begins—
The undertaker waits, agog,
And smiles, and smiles, and smiles.

—Mrs. James Southwell and daughter, of Chicago, are visiting relatives in London West.

—No. 3 committee was called to meet last night, but only the chairman and secretary put in an appearance.

—The Choral Society will practice on Monday night. Male voices and female voices Tuesday. A quarter to eight is the time in each case.

—It is expected that Dr. Wild, of Toronto, will occupy the pulpit of the First Congregational Church for a few weeks, commencing Sunday, Nov. 12.

—The committee for the concert of Loyalty Circle, No. 99, have secured the best local talent to take part at their concert Tuesday, Nov. 14. There will be an assembly afterwards.

—Miss Alice Galbraith, of this city, has returned after a most successful trip to Montreal, where she had the honor of dancing before Lord and Lady Aberdeen at the Hallowe'en concert there. The Montreal papers speak in glowing terms of her performance.

—George James and Wm. Johnston, who are charged with stealing turkeys from Wm. Riddle, of Westminster, appeared before Squire Lacey yesterday. Insufficient evidence was given against William and he was discharged. George and James were bailed to appear again on Monday.

—John R. Clarke will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Gough" in the Askin Street Methodist Church on Monday evening. The admission is placed at 25 cents. A large number of tickets have already been sold, and it is certain a large audience will listen to this able lecturer.

—Miss Eva Babcock, having accepted a position in a leading drygoods house in Brandon, Man., left London for that point on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2. Before leaving Miss Babcock received many tokens of esteem from her numerous friends, who wish her success and happiness in her new home.

—P. C. Twohy has added another successful capture to his already long list. This time the victim was a large brown owl which Mr. Twohy caught while on his way to the police station, but not before his hand was badly scratched and torn. The bird is a large specimen and very vicious. It now enjoys life in a large box in the yard.

—The educational services in Queen's Avenue Church last Sunday were a great success. Eloquent sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. Prof. Wallace. The gifts were far in advance of any previous year. They reached about \$350—a larger sum than was contributed last year by any church in Canada, except one Toronto church. The congregations have been very large of late, and there is urgent need of more room. The Sunday school also is overcrowded and is greatly in need of a new and much larger building.

—At a recent meeting of the creditors of Robert J. Hoyle, held at the office of Henry Clay, barrister, W. S. Falls, assignee, and Lawyers Ives and Harper, of London, represented the London creditors. The assets amounted to \$3,417, and the liabilities to \$3,929.66. Simon Fraser was a creditor to the amount of \$1,483, John Green & Co., London, \$690, John MacDonald & Co., \$300, and the rest of the accounts were lesser amounts. The assignee and the London lawyers were appointed inspectors of the estate, and it was decided to offer the stock for sale at auction at London on Nov. 9.—(Amberburg Echo.)

—The expression, "You know a good thing when you see it, and you see a good thing when you know it," can properly be applied to the play "Ole Olsen," which comes to the Grand Opera House Wednesday evening, Nov. 8. This piece has stood the test of time, and now entirely relies on its meritorious features for its success. Big, burly and brave is this honest and simple son of toil from over the sea. There certainly has not been produced in recent years a play that embraces as much satisfying power as is infused in this faithful portrayal of the adventures of this unsophisticated youth. The play is not only itself meritorious, but its numerous added novelties have made it complete in every detail.

What's in a Name?

The Confectioners' and Bakers' Helper, of Chicago, of which Mr. H. R. Clissold (an ex-Londoner) is proprietor and publisher, contains the following: "A 7-year-old Boston lad, building 'better than he knew,' invented the other day a new and exceedingly appropriate name for the ordinary run of city saloons. The little fellow knew that he bought tea at a tea store and boots at a boot store. So this kind of unconscious analogy guided his speech. At the table the other day he broke out with the news: 'I seed two men coming out of a drunk store and one of them was oxtiated.' 'Drunk store' the Boston Traveler recommends for general use as the more appropriate term for the regular business of such places."

The L. and P. S. R.

In regard to the lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway to the Lake Erie Railroad management, a Windsor dispatch says: Mr. E. C. Walker said to-day: "The matter of the lease was practically settled some weeks ago, and we were notified that our offer would be accepted under certain modifications. However, the company will hold a meeting to-morrow evening, and it is probable a decision will be made. Of course we can't blame the London people for being careful in the selection of lessees as nearly \$500,000 of London capital has been sunk in the road already, and it is an important matter to them. If we secure the lease we will furnish the rolling stock entire, as the road now owns no rolling stock to speak of."

Corinne at the Grand.

Charming little Corinne, the queen of barletta artists, and her big company, appeared at the Grand last night before one of the largest audiences of the season. The play, or opera bouffe, was called the "Discovery of Columbus," and was characterized more by gorgeous costuming and brilliant stage pictures than by any dramatic merit.

Ere many moons have come and gone the cold weather will be with us, and we will naturally be making preparations for the winter. Does not your house or outbuildings need some repairs? We can recommend you a first-class firm of whom you may purchase your lumber, shingles, doors, sashes or house trimmings. That firm is W. D. WILLES & Co., corner York and Adelaide streets. Phone 756.

atic or humorous merit. Some entertaining specialties are introduced, and the piece is given an up-to-date relish by some capital take-offs on the Midway Plaisance. Corinne is the central figure, and, of course, delights all by winning looks and ways, though her scope is somewhat limited. Her leading man, Willard Simms, is the life of the performance, apart from the by-play. A few choruses, duets and solos, comprise the musical portion, which is not prominent. The whole affair was an eye-tickler, the wealth of wardrobe effects being bewildering in profusion, variety and color.

After Their Wages.

The members of the finance committee met last night. A local law firm applied on behalf of Messrs. McLeod and Bupp, engineer and fireman respectively on the L. and P. S. R. during the operation of that road by the Cleveland syndicate, for back wages to be paid out of the \$25,000 guarantee money held by the city. No legal right to the money was claimed, and the application was again laid over for a month. At the last meeting of the committee the proposition of the London Street Railway Company to electrify their system was referred to the chairman, who, if possible, was to meet the representatives of the company and see if a better offer could not be made. No meeting had been held, and the matter was again laid over. W. R. Harding appealed against assessment on some Queen's avenue property. The engineer reported that the disputed property was fenced in, and the application was filed. Stevens & Burns objected to assessment of sewer rates on Wellington street. The engineer reported that the assessment had been made on the wrong street, but the committee had no power in the matter and the application was filed. Louisa Hall asked for remission of taxes on a cottage in ward 4. The applicant is paralyzed in the right side and unable to do any work. Half of the amount was remitted. Mrs. N. Head's taxes, amounting to \$7.80, were also remitted, as were also Miss C. Bremner's of Lovestreet, a similar application from Sarah Tweedy was filed, and Mrs. Jane King's request for remission was referred to the inspector. The police court clerk's report of fines collected—\$108—was adopted. Present: Ald. John Moule (chairman), Welford, James Fitzgerald, Carrothers and Secretary Pope.

HURON LAY WORKERS.

Annual Meeting of This Important Body in Woodstock.

In Conjunction With the Sunday School Convention—A Large Attendance—Praise for the Y. P. S. C. E.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 2.—The third annual convention of the lay workers and Sunday school teachers of the Diocese of Huron opened yesterday afternoon at the schoolhouse of New St. Paul's Church. The Bishop of Huron was in the chair, and there was a large number of delegates present. J. J. Hall, Woodstock, and J. M. McWhinnie, of London, were appointed secretaries; Very Rev. Dean Innes, London, vice-president, and Mr. A. H. Dymond, chairman of the committee of management, occupied seats on the platform.

In his opening address the Bishop of Huron desired to welcome all to the convention. The importance of the Sunday school and the power that it formerly possessed was forcibly pointed out. The church had awakened much from the torpor of the past, but at present many signs of church work indicated that there is now an amount of earnestness that was wanting in the past.

The first paper was read by the Rev. Arthur Murphy, M.A., rector of Holy Trinity Church, Chatham, on the subject "The Sunday School the Ally of the Church." The reverend gentleman urged that the teachers should pay more attention to church history and be able to teach why they belonged to the Church of England. He thought that a good church history ought to be taught in the Sunday school.

An interesting discussion followed, which was taken part in by James Woods, of Galt; Rev. Canon Richardson, Rev. W. T. Hill and Dean Innes, of London; Rev. W. Johnson, of Wardsville; Rev. J. Ridley, of Galt; Rev. F. H. Fatt, of Exeter; Rev. H. E. Bray, of Thamesville; Mr. G. H. Frazer, of Woodstock; Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, of Ingersoll, and Mr. F. Leigh, of Rodney. Canon Richardson put in a good word for the Christian Endeavor Society. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the efficiency of the laity in Sunday school teaching. Mr. James Woods said that laity had a legitimate place in the Sunday school, and that was in the waste basket by the door. There was too much in it. No questions should be put such as could not reasonably be answered by the pupil. Some of them could not be answered by a doctor of divinity. But the laity had a place to assist in home teaching.

Rev. G. B. Sage, of London West, spoke in the highest terms of the good work done by the Christian Endeavor Societies, and urged the organization of young people in the church.

Mr. A. H. Dymond said that there was no reason why the Christian Endeavor Association should be thought hostile to the St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

Very Rev. Dean Innes said that the most earnest workers he had in his congregation belonged to the Christian Endeavor Association.

Rev. W. T. Hill said that he had organizations in his parish by other names doing the same work as the Christian Endeavor Association.

Rev. J. C. Farthing urged the claims of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, whose twofold rule was the rule of prayer and the rule of work; there were 1,700 members in Canada and nearly 8,000 in the United States.

Rev. Canon Richardson said he believed the St. Andrew's Brotherhood had been a great benefit to the church. Also the Christian Endeavor, which was most loyal and helpful to the church. It had been indorsed by many bishops.

Mr. Walter Crawford, London, an active Christian Endeavor worker, spoke of the successful work that had been accomplished in this diocese.

An address on the church and children was delivered by the Rev. W. J. Armistage, rector of St. Thomas' Church, St. Catharines. He advocated the perpetual attendance of the children, not only at the Sunday school, but at the church services.

In the evening the Bishop of Huron addressed an immense congregation of all creeds in Old St. Paul's Church. His Lordship urged upon the delegates the necessity of some organized work for the members of their respective parishes which would arise from the church from the lethargy into which they had sunk.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 3.—The meeting of the Lay Workers' Association of the Diocese of Huron yesterday was presided by the administration of holy communion in new St. Paul's Church. Besides the bishop and the rector, Rev. J. C. Farthing, the Revs. W.

I was afflicted with general debility and liver affection, and have recommended, and will continue to do so, Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, to all who are afflicted with the above complaints, and consider it has cured me—in fact made a new man of me.

P. H. McLAUGHLIN.

Cate Noir, Kindergarten,
Trinidad, Madrid,
Java, Menagerie,
Cowslip, Euternuts,
Colonial, Epitern,
Wine Nuts,
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182 DUNDAS STREET.

Coughs & Colds

Are cured by taking McDermid's

Honey and

Large bottle 25c. Pleasant to take,

N. I. McDermid,

174 DUNDAS STREET.

J. Armistage, W. Craig, John Downie and W. T. Hill took part.

Mr. W. P. Robinson was received as a lay reader by the bishop.

The Lay Workers' annual report was read by Mr. A. H. Dymond. The report stated that there were 52 licensed lay readers in the diocese besides many who were unlicensed; 80 male Bible teachers and 287 male Sunday school teachers. The report mentioned the good work being done by the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, the Christian Endeavor and other societies.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Bishop Baldwin.
Vice-President—Dean Innes.
Second Vice-President—Charles Jenkins, Petrolia.

Chairman of Committee of Management—A. H. Dymond, Brantford.
Committee—Brant—A. K. Brunell, Brantford.

Bruce—Richard Rivers, Walkerton.
Elgin—W. Seale, St. Thomas.
Essex—Jasper Gordon, Kingsville.
Grey—John Robinson, Owen Sound.
Huron—T. O. Kemp, Searford.
Kent—Thos. Burnside, Bothwell.
Lambton—C. J. Kingston, Watford.
Middlesex—V. Cronyn, London.
Norfolk—J. T. Christie.
Oxford—James Dent, Woodstock.
Perth—James Hesson, Stratford.
Waterloo—James Woods, Galt.
Secretary-treasurer—J. M. McWhinnie, London.

The first paper of the morning was by Mr. James Woods, a prominent Sunday school worker of Galt. His subject was "A Lay reader's qualifications."

Mr. Walter Crawford, of London, urged the necessity of conservation of lay workers to their work.

The bishop said it would have been good for the Church of England if she had awakened to the subject of lay readers' long ago. The value of honest lay readers' work could not be over-estimated.

At the afternoon session Mr. Allan M. Dymond, of Toronto, read a paper on "The place of foreign missions in the life and work of the Church of England." The writer claimed that there was nothing that took away the thought of the separation of Christian bodies more than the work that is being accomplished in the foreign field.

The paper was discussed by Mr. Walter Crawford, London; Rev. John Downie, Watford; Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, Brantford; Mr. James Woods, Galt; Mr. Charles Jenkins, Petrolia; Rev. W. T. Hill, London, and Mr. A. H. Dymond.

The bishop congratulated the lecturer for his address and spoke of what was being done in foreign missions at the present time in India, Africa, the Sandwich Islands and other heathen lands. Among the reasons that could be offered in favor of missions there was the great reason, his lordship added, that of hastening the coming advent of the Lord.

Dr. R. Gibson, of Watford, gave a paper on "The use of the Prayer Book in the Sunday school." He said that all the vital principles of the church would be found in the Prayer Book, which was founded on the Bible, and it ought, therefore, to be used in all Sunday schools.

Rev. E. G. Newton, of Strathroy, thought the Sunday school was only preparatory to the church.

Miss Gover, of London West, stated what parts of the Prayer Book were used in St. George's Church.

Rev. W. Hart deplored the want of familiarity of the Christian with the Prayer Book.

Rev. W. Craig, Petrolia, pointed out the danger of the Sunday school usurping the place of the church.

Mr. R. T. Clougher, Toronto, delivered an address on "Our young men as church workers." He said this was an age of young men, who were rapidly coming to the front, and from whom more was now expected than in the past. If the young men failed in spreading the gospel it was not the fault of the gospel but of the young men.

The evening session was held in the town hall at 8 o'clock, a large number being present. The bishop was in the chair. There were two excellent addresses given—the first was by Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia, on "The Scriptural basis of church giving," and the second by Rev. H. C. Dixon, of Toronto, on "Mission work among the masses."

The bishop in closing stated that the work of the diocese was seen in this convention, and returned thanks for its service, and hoped that the results would be to make us labor more earnestly in the great field where the lost were to be found.

Duncombe's Homely Dark Pills make homely people good looking.

A few thousand dollars to loan on real estate at six per cent. Address P. O. Box 577.

The Last Straw.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—It turns out Government have themselves to losing an influential supporter in ment. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald late member for Winnipeg, is a relative of Mr. Vankoughnet, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, when the latter gentleman was in from office and placed on the suspension list. Mr. Macdonald wrote stating that the action of the Government was "the last straw," which caused him to resign his seat in Parliament.

English Spavin Liniment remedy, soft or calloused Lumps on shins from horses, Blood Spavin, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, etc. Save \$50 by use of on. Warranted the most wonderful Cure ever known. Sold by J. and all druggists in the Dominion.

Ask any gentleman that complete a good many articles that complete a good many will answer good butter, good bread and coffee. We do not handle good butter, but we are here to furnish you the nicest tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate. We save you all middlemen's profits, and our profits with you in superlatives. Extra value in sugar here. PIRETTE COMPANY, three doors from King.

The Amick method of treating summption, which has attained such spread notoriety on the continent, is introduced in Canada by Dr. Pingel, city.

Mr. A. A. Campbell, real estate agent, is offering for sale, at less than cost, a brick residence in a desirable locality. It is a model of modern architecture, latest sanitary appointments. Price terms upon application.

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

The banner route is the great trunk that passes through six States of the U. S. and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars be

London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

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

Ask any gentleman the four necessary articles that complete a good meal. He will answer you: good butter, good bread, good tea and coffee. We do not handle bread or butter, but we are here to furnish you with the finest tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate. We save you all middlemen's profits, sharing the credit with you in superlative premiums. Extra value in sugar here. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from Kingmill's.

The Amick method of treating consumption, which has attained such widespread notoriety on the continent, is being introduced in Canada by Dr. Pinget, of this city.

Mr. A. A. Campbell, real estate dealer, is offering for sale, at less than cost, a new brick residence in a desirable locality. It is a model of modern architecture with latest sanitary appointments. Price and terms upon application. 164 St. George.

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

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, 164 St. George.

Intending Purchasers SHOULD SEE THE

Williams Piano CANADA'S FAVORITE.

A strictly first-class instrument at prices to suit the customers and on easy terms of payment.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Musical Instruments OF ALL KINDS.

strings, Fittings, Sheet Music and Music Books 25 per cent cheaper than other dealers.

R. S. Williams & Son

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J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

OR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH BILLOWAY,

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buy as low as we can— That's business. We sell as low as we can— That's progressive sense. Buy as low as you can— That's common sense. A buy of us— THAT'S DOLLARS AND CENTS for both of us. VYATT & SON.

113 DUNDAS STREET.

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our trade, and will offer you special inducements in order to get it. We can deal with live people. Are

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Try Us Once and See.

MANTEL,

Grate and Tile Hearth, \$25.

H. HEARD & CO.,

357 Richmond Street.

F. FAIRBAIRN

Every man who becomes a drunkard bores us in trying to be a moderate drinker, and failing.

At Greenville, South Carolina, after shutting down the saloons, sales of groceries and other goods have increased, and everybody is better off.

Talk of liberty: in what particular are we not restrained? Good citizenship means mutual restraint for the sake of mutual advantage.

Gojumra is a total abstinence town, and over each house a motto is placed reading: "Frugal in all things; liquor prohibited." All cities and villages throughout Christendom please copy, and give the Japanese town full credit.

The mayors of Sheffield, Hull, North Shields, Swansea, Burnley, Rochdale, West Bromwich, Burslem, Luton, Batley, Pontefract, Maldon, Hanley, Christchurch, Wareham, Shaftesbury and Okehampton, all in England, are total abstainers.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, speaking at St. Marys, was catechised on the subject of prohibition. He does not favor the plebiscite; does not believe prohibition is workable; wants to know where the revenue is to come from, etc. Mr. McCarthy's position is disappointing. All the same, the car of progress moves along.

A travelling correspondent of the Outlook, Lyman Abbott's paper, speaking of prohibition in Kansas, while admitting that there was a certain amount of evasion of law, as always happens, says: "But every man I met, whose word I would have taken on any other subject, said that the prohibitory law had tremendously diminished the amount of drinking in Kansas, and that in three quarters of the State the bar-room was an evil of the past."

The idea is sometimes insidiously thrown out that the wholesome mirth, the genuine fun of the world, is in some way associated with the drinking habit. There never was a bigger mistake. The sort of mirth that wakes up with a headache next morning, is not mirth at all, in the true sense. We believe greatly in wholesome fun. But there are more buoyantly cheerful and genuinely jolly people, ten times over, among those who do not drink than among those who indulge.

There are curious ideas about the functions of a minister of the Gospel. Anthony Comstock was asked by some one in the audience, at the recent Congress, if he did not think that ministers had better give their attention to preaching the Gospel, and not to the prosecution of manufacturers and vendors of vile literature. Comstock replied by asking the gentleman, if he found a person thrusting his child against a buzz-saw whether he would stand off and quote Scripture at him.

One sometimes hears jibes at those who it is said wish to make men sober by Act of Parliament; as if they, the jibers, were those who were striving hard to employ moral suasion as a means of putting down the evils of intemperance! But are the opponents of legal enactment generally very conspicuous in temperance work, even along moral suasion lines? In fact, it is not true that those who are strongest for legislation are also most zealous along the line of educative effort?

The Dominion Government has decided to submit the whole question of jurisdiction, as to prohibition, of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures respectively, to the Supreme Court. The questions cover these grounds:

1. Which Legislature has power to prohibit liquor selling by retail?
2. Which Legislature has power to prohibit liquor selling by wholesale?
3. Which Legislature has power to prohibit manufacture?
4. Which Legislature has power to prohibit importation?
5. Which of these powers, if any, is common to both Legislatures?

It will be remembered that the Ontario Government had already submitted these questions to the Ontario Court of Appeal. Very likely the Supreme Court will be left to deal with

them. We ought now to have the question settled before long. The sooner the better. Meantime, let the people of Ontario, by an overwhelming vote, declare that they want prohibition no matter through which Parliament it has to come.

Prohibition and Labor.

A Straight Discussion of a Fair Question.

Do the Working Masses Lose or Gain?

[Written specially for these columns by T. W. Carey.]

"Would not the enactment of a prohibition law deprive a lot of laborers of their means of living?" is sometimes honestly questioned. Canada has not an overplus of labor, by any means, if only the capital were available to give it employment in a large number of industries the country now much needs. The capital now invested in liquor-making in the Dominion would, if invested in almost any less harmful and more legitimate business, give employment to a much larger number of laborers. Very few lines of business give employment to so few laborers as the liquor-making business in proportion to the capital invested and the profits derived from the business.

Here are the facts: According to the late official Dominion Government returns the amount of capital now invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada is \$15,368,953. The number of persons employed is:

In distilleries.....	404
In breweries.....	1,955
Total.....	2,359

These represent those directly employed, just as the census returns give of other manufactures. Probably there are as many more indirectly employed.

The value of the output of these various establishments is put down officially at \$7,924,263.

Look for a little at the amount of labor employed as compared with the capital invested in comparison with a number of other well-known Canadian industries. We have been at the pains of going carefully over the late census reports to verify them.

Of Cotton Mills. In cotton mills in the Dominion there is now \$13,208,121 of capital employed, or more than \$2,000,000 less than in liquor-making, but the value of the output is \$8,451,724, or nearly \$1,000,000 more.

Then, the number of hands employed is 7,433, or over three times as many! There is still room for a great deal of expansion of cotton manufacture in Canada. Last year, according to the trade and navigation returns, there was imported for consumption in Canada, 23,786,882 yards of various kinds of woven cotton fabrics, nearly every yard of which could have been manufactured in Canada, valued at \$2,054,081. There is room for a good deal of the capital, the buildings and the men in this hive of industry.

Agricultural Implement-Making. There is \$8,528,535 invested in agricultural implement-making, or but little more than half as much capital as in liquor making, and yet the value of the output is almost exactly the same—\$7,515,624—and the number of hands employed is 3,935, or nearly double as many, and a much larger number of them are skilled mechanics receiving larger wages. More capital and labor is now needed in this line. Last year agricultural implements to the value of \$232,932 were imported for home use. One exporter, it is well known, has amassed a large fortune in a few years. Brews' capital, buildings and men can be well turned in this direction.

Woolen Mills. There is \$9,365,158 of capital employed in Canadian Woolen Mills, or less than two-thirds as much as in breweries and distilleries, yet the value of the output is \$8,468,971, or nearly \$1,000,000 more, and the number of hands employed is 5,125, or nearly three times as great. Last year no less than \$8,132,157 worth of various kinds of woolen fabrics were imported there for home consumption, and that does not include all the list either. Still larger quantities would be needed if we had but a perfectly sober population, such as prohibition would give us. Here is room for brewers' capital, buildings and men.

Feet and shoes. The capital invested in our Canadian boot and shoe factor is \$59,671,120, or but two-thirds of that in liquor making, yet the number of hands employed is 17,338, or more than seven times as many, and the output is valued at \$18,999,931, or more than twice as great. And yet there was imported for home consumption during the year

nearly \$750,000 worth of foreign made boots and shoes, and a large quantity more will be needed under prohibition. It will increase the customers by thousands. Here is another good opening.

Cabinet and Furniture.

The capital invested in cabinet and furniture making amounts to \$9,061,485, or considerably less than half of that in liquor making, yet it gives employment to 7,144 hands, or more than three times as many, and the output is valued at \$7,776,493, or about the same. These establishments are not making nearly all the furniture the country now needs, even under the license system. Last year more than \$500,000 worth was imported for home use and millions of dollars have gone out in that way during the past few years. Who does not know that thousands of Canadian homes would need more new and better furniture within the very first year of the effective enforcement of prohibition? Here is another splendid opening for capital, buildings and men.

Other Considerations.

The list could be still quite largely extended, and all to the same purpose. Canada is full of splendid openings for businessmen with capital and labor at their disposal. More cheese factories and butter factories are needed, more iron smelting works, more iron foundries and machine shops, more mills and factories of many kinds. Capital and labor are greatly needed to develop our vast natural resources, and utilize our unlimited water power and other great industrial facilities.

We cannot afford to allow so much Canadian capital sunk and so much honest labor diverted in a worse than non-productive business. Outside of any mere sentimentalism, or moral considerations—or purely economical considerations—the patriotism of Can-

ada now demands the outlaw of the liquor business. The country can not afford to allow its capital and labor to be thus employed.

Prohibit the liquor traffic.

East London Stirring.

The enterprising East Londoners are not to be left behind in this plebiscite campaign. In fact, they expect to fire the first gun.

This next Sunday (Nov. 5) Major and Mrs. Scott, of New Jersey, will open a series of meetings that, it is predicted, will prove a real treat, and make scores of votes for prohibition. Major Scott will speak Sunday morning in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, and Sunday evening in the Centennial Methodist. Mrs. Scott will occupy the pulpit of the Christian Church in the morning, and that of the Hamilton Road Methodist in the evening.

The East End Town Hall has been engaged for Monday and Tuesday evenings. The choirs of the various churches will be upon the platform to assist with the music.

Major Scott has been engaged by the Toronto campaign committee for meetings in that city.

The press speaks well of the work done by these talented workers.

We congratulate the fifth ward campaign committee on having secured such valuable aid.

Cause and Effect.

Before the Royal Commission in Toronto a few days ago Police Clerk Morrison stated that the number of cases of drunkenness was decreasing in that city. He might have stated a little more clearly the cause. In 1836 the number of tavern licenses was reduced from 224 to 150. The year of that sweeping reduction there were 5,209 arrests for drunk and disorderly, and 4,650 committed to the city and county jail for drunkenness. Last year, with 74 less licensed taverns, the number of similar arrests was reduced to 3,657, and the number committed to jail for the same reason fell to 2,756.

Richard Cobden, the distinguished Englishman, declared that the temperance cause lies in the foundation of all social and political reform.

The Barley Question.

One of the arguments that has been made to do a good deal of service by the Antis in every prohibition campaign in this country is that, "If you prohibit the manufacture of liquors you will destroy the farmers' barley market." We notice that one of the large Toronto brewers, in his testimony before the Royal Commission a few days ago, made that one of his strong points. The McKinley Act, he urged, has cut off the old-time United States market, and now about all the Canadian farmers have to fall back upon is the home demand for brewers' and distillers' purposes.

As a matter of fact, much grain has been wasted for liquor-making purposes the Canadian farmers have been but little benefited by it all. The distillers use corn almost entirely in their business, and every bushel of this, or its equivalent bushel, is imported from the Western States, giving the farmers out there a market they would not otherwise have had. So far as the barley market is concerned the following figures, taken from the last official Dominion statistical year book and the inland revenue returns tell their own story. The figures are for 1891, and stand as well as they had for years before:

Total bushels of barley produced.....	21,634,817
Used by distillers.....	7,191
Used by malsters.....	1,467,889
Balance unused.....	20,159,727
Or, out of less than.....	22,000,000

bushels produced by the farmers, the liquor makers furnished them a market for less than 1,500,000, and over 20,000,000 of it had to find a market elsewhere! No wonder that the farmers, as a class, are much more largely in favor of prohibi-

tion than any other class in Canada. The liquor makers' demand is scarcely a drop in the bucket, so far as the barley market is concerned.

One farmer has well said: "If we can now find some way of disposing of 20 bushels out of the 21½ raised we can surely find a way of disposing of the other bushel and a-half without turning it into beer for drinking purposes."

Barley has become one of the most valuable of all our grains for stock-breeding purposes, just as it has been in England for more than a generation past. Some of the most successful of all our Ontario farmers now feed up all the barley they raise, and purchase more, for feeding purposes. They find it worth more to them in that way than in selling it at any such prices as the Canadian brewers now give.

To show how largely it is now consumed for feeding and other domestic purposes the following official figures are to the point:

Total bushels of barley exported.....	5,201,216
Total bushels for liquor making.....	1,475,090
Total.....	6,676,306

Deduct that from the quantity produced in the country, and it leaves nearly 14,000,000 bushels on hand, all of which was either used for seed or feeding purposes. Every farmer now knows that the barley he wishes to sell is just worth what it will command for purposes of export. No one expects or gets any more than that for it from the Canadian brewer or distiller.

A Labor Leader.

T. V. Powderly speaks thus to his fellow-workmen: "Had I 10,000,000 tongues and a throat for each tongue I would say to every man, woman and child here to-night, Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell. It scars the conscience, it destroys everything it touches. It reaches into the family circle and takes the wife you had sworn to protect, and drags her down from her purity into that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. It induces the father to take the furniture from his house, exchange it for money at the pawn shop and spend the proceeds in rum. It damns everything it touches. I have seen it in every city east of the Mississippi River, and I know that the most damning curse to the laborer is

that which gurgles from the neck of the bottle. I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, earnest men than at the head of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind. Every dime spent in the rum shop furnishes a paving-stone for hell. In one Pennsylvania county in a single year \$17,000,000 was spent for liquor, and it was estimated that \$11,000,000 of the amount came from workmen."

Cultivating the Drunkard Crop.

A good many legislators, editors and essayists, with some preachers, laboring under the delusion that they are political scientists, are wasting their strength and precious time in trying to overcome inevitability. They persist in ignoring the truths: First, that drunkards are the product of drunkard-makers, and second, that so long as drunkard-makers are kept at work, their product will continue to come forward regularly and abundantly. When these theorists have developed a method whereby decayed fruit can be made fresh, rotten timber be made sound, and diseased meat be made healthful, they may then find out a way to maintain drunkard-makers without a crop of drunkards. If, however, they believe it to be the true aim of government to perpetuate and increase the crop of drunkards, we admit that there can be no more effective method to that end than in governmental partnership with and protection to drunkard-makers.

If government plans and plants for that kind of crop, the harvest will be inevitable; it will not require much work either; it's a kind of crop that, if sown, will grow anywhere, and in great abundance.

Alcohol and Sparrows.

A Cuero, Texas, dispatch says: "The English sparrows have proved a nuisance in the cotton country, for as soon as the bolls open they pick out the cotton and carry it off, and some planters have lost, as they claim, hundreds of pounds in this way. There is one man, however, in De Witt county that has not lost much. When he found the sparrows were committing depredations he procured a quantity of wheat, soaked it in sweetened whisky, and strewed it along the rows. The sparrows found it, and thought they had a picnic. So they had, but in fifteen or twenty minutes there was the tippest lot of English sparrows ever seen on the face of the earth. They rolled about the ground, falling on their sides and back and kicking their heels into the air like a parcel of drunkards, all the while uttering the most comical squeaks. They did not have long to snick, however, for the boys gathered them up and threw them into bags. The first day they gathered two bushels of drunken sparrows. Three or four days later the experiment was repeated with almost equal success, and from time to time since. They made excellent potpie, but the survivors have come to regard the plantation as hoodooed, for now very few come about it."

Results in Maine.

A correspondent in the 'Toronto Mail' gives a good answer to those who say prohibition has failed in Maine. The Maine law was first enacted in 1851. It was repealed next year apparently by a catch vote, and restored in the year following. It has never since been repealed, though the attempt has been made more than once. After 39 years' experience a vote was taken 1834 to make the prohibitory law a part of the constitution of the State. To accomplish this two-thirds of the total vote must be cast in its favor. The majority was considerably more than sufficient, and it is now more firmly entrenched in the State than ever before. The longer the law remained in operation the greater support it received from the people. They have had it now in their midst 40 years. It is quite evident that, whatever deficiencies it has in Portland and a few other towns or cities, its advantages to the State as a whole are so overwhelming that it is held in almost universal favor. Should not we Canadians accept it as a fact against which there should be no caviling that, however the law may operate elsewhere, it is of very great advantage to the people of Maine? Should I not a spirit of fairness, as well as respect for the intelligence of our neighbors, lead us inevitably to this conclusion? It is not asserted that the people of Maine are unusually ignorant, or swayed by a spirit of mere obstinacy, or so deficient in intelligence that they have for 40 years perpetuated a measure injurious to their genuine welfare. Is it reasonable that the ideas of persons who have spent a few days or weeks in the State, and discovered a drunken man in some of the cities, or heard stories of evasions of the law, are to be received in preference to those of the multitudes whose homes are there.

Center Wellington Moving.

BELWOOD, Oct. 24, 1893.

At the late prohibition convention in the city of Toronto, arrangements were completed for a thorough organization of every county and city in the Province of Ontario with reference to the plebiscite to be taken on the first of January next. In accordance therewith a meeting of two sessions of all the ministers, presidents of Christian Endeavor Societies and Epworth Leagues, and all other temperance workers of the Centre Riding of Wellington, will be held in the Town Hall, Fergus, on Monday the 6th day of November, at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Mr. F. S. Spence of Toronto will address both meetings. A large attendance is urgently requested at both meetings. Pastors of churches will please announce to their congregations and urge a full attendance. J. C. Madill, convener; P. J. McLaren, secretary.

Now Is the Time.

[From the Industrial Banner.]

It will soon be in order for the hotel-keepers of London to be friendly once more to the blue label union cigar. The plebiscite to be submitted to the people of Ontario to ascertain their views on the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be voted on at the next municipal election. The hotel-keepers may be expected to show a smiling face to workmen and cigarmakers in particular. They will all be friends of the blue label and in hearty sympathy with all efforts of the wage-earners to better their condition. This was the old trick last year, and they received the support of the Cigarmakers' Union and carried their point for the time. The cigarmakers were fooled—that was the fault of the hotel-keepers; if they are fooled again the fault will be their own. Meanwhile the hotel-keepers are on trial, the mass of evidence is against them. It may become necessary in defence of its interest for organized labor at the next municipal election to throw every vote in its power in favor of the prohibition plebiscite. The rum power has been tried and found wanting. Organized labor must act prompt and united. If the liquor traffic is unfair to labor and stands in its way, it must be swept out of existence, and the sooner the better. The people who make promises to the workmen and then go back on them as soon as their ends are gained, must be taught a lesson. You can fool us once, gentlemen, but you can't do it the second time.

The Duty of the Hour.

[From the Christian Guardian.]

There is an earnest of victory in the daily news that, in all directions, the friends of temperance are organizing to bring out a strong vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic, on Jan. 1 next. Hearing of these associations suggests the question, what are these organizations aiming to accomplish? What is the work they are to do? The main object is to secure an overwhelming vote for prohibition. But how is this to be achieved? We may safely assume, that all sound prohibitionists who believe the liquor traffic to be a great evil will require no pressure to induce them to record their votes against the traffic. The work of organized associations is not for that class. The work to be done is, therefore, mainly to convince the undecided, to arouse the indifferent, and to prompt the friends of temperance to do all they can to influence others to do right. The chief methods of working are, by addresses in public meetings, showing the evils that flow from the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; by the spread of prohibition literature among the people; and by personal appeals to those who are hesitating or antagonistic. This work requires discretion and ability as well as zeal. The arguments used in public should be fair and forcible. The popular objections to prohibition should be answered by facts and arguments. The literature circulated should bear directly on the issue of the hour. Personal appeals to individuals should be calm and in a serious and kindly spirit. Even those who may question the need of prohibition can hardly fail to admit that it is desirable to remove places of temptation to drink out of the way of their children.

Drunkennes Is a Crime.

John Ruskin has never been ranked among the so-called "temperance fanatics," but few have ever used stronger language than he in the following: "Drunkennes is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkennes for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the brigands of any country or any age."

Rvs. Wm. Kettlewell and Rev. C. R. Morrow recently held a good meeting in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

Influential Lives.

Josephine Butler's Work.

"We are come to ask that thou shouldst . . . give us a message for our brother man, that he might understand."

God said, "Go, take the message down to him."

I said, "But what is the message?"

God said, "Upon your heart it is written; take it down to him."

We turned to go. The angels went with us to the door. One said, "Al, but their dresses are beautiful."

Another said, "See, they are golden."

Another said, "Hush, it is the light from their faces!"

And we went down to him.

—Olive Schreiner.

The name of Josephine Butler stands in the foremost rank of the women of to-day as one who has fought a good fight in the cause of her fellow women, and whose name will act as a trumpet call, should need for similar action again arise. When that may be, who can say? The foe she fought, though vanquished, is not dead, and may yet rise his ugly head in the midst of us, if we cease our watchfulness for one hour.

Josephine Butler comes of that mixed Saxon and Celtic race from which the world has received some of its brightest ornaments.

Her mother was descended from a Huguenot family, who fled to England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Her father, John Grey, of Dilston, was of old Northumbrian stock, an ardent reformer and lover of freedom.

Both parents had known what it meant to struggle for liberty of conscience, and they brought up their children to love liberty and truth, and to detest all arbitrary power.

When quite young she married the Rev. George Butler, who was successively lecturer at Oxford, vice-principal of Cheltenham College, principal of Liverpool College, and canon of Winchester.

They had four children, three sons and a daughter. It was the terribly tragic death of the latter which seems to have been the means of leading Mrs. Butler to take up her life's work.

Her tenderly loved and cherished daughter was dead, but there were other women's daughters, not tenderly loved, and with no one to cherish them—hopeless—helpless—forsaken—and her hungry mother's heart turned to them with the pitying love they so needed, recognizing the common bond of womanhood between them, recognizing, too, that they were often less to blame for their terrible fall than many a more happy woman is for the errors which sit so lightly on her conscience. In all her dealings with the fallen, Josephine Butler has been animated by a strong and divine love of the sinners, and by a passionate desire to develop the latent possibilities for good in them, however overgrown and hidden by ignorance and vice; acting always in that spirit which said: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

From what the writer knows of Mrs. Butler she believes her to possess three of the strongest elements of character necessary to the effectual fulfillment of such a work as hers: Honor and reverence for womanhood; trust in the people; and a deep-rooted love of justice. It is to the first of these she owes her success in rescue work, and the power she had of inspiring to purer lives those she rescued. The woman's soul is there still, even in the fallen body of the grossest sinner. Mrs. Butler perceived this, and therefore she has ever striven to awaken the latent womanhood into active life. To this end she approached the sinful ones always as a fellow-woman with true love and sympathy, not from afar as something quite distinct in nature from themselves, but as a woman who can feel for them. It was this passionate reverence for womanhood which made her resent so strongly and struggle so nobly against the famous C. D. Acts, which struck at the very root of womanly dignity.

Then again, Mrs. Butler has absolute trust in the people and a strong dislike of officialism. Brought up among the hardy and independent Northumbrian folk, those sturdy descendants of the old Borderers, and imbibing her politics from her father, who was far ahead of most men of his day, it was but natural, nay, it was inevitable, that she should see in the people the force which was to regenerate the country and that she should place confidence in them. But the master passion of her soul—that round which all the others center—is love of justice. Neither for the English workingman nor for the Irish peasant and patriot, does Mrs. Butler crave honors at the hands of the State; she asks for simple justice and fair play, that no exceptional laws shall be made for one nor for the other, but that all may have a fair field, and that liberty which is the common right of every citizen of whatever sex or condition. Hence it is that Mrs. Butler is an ardent suffragist and also a strong Home Ruler. To all in authority she would say: "Be just and fear not."

It is not with politics properly called that Mrs. Butler's name will be long associated, or in connection with which her noblest work was done. The evil double standard of morality which obtains in every civilized country had in 1869 culminated in the intro-

duction into this country from the continent, of a series of acts which placed the unfortunate women of all garrison towns practically at the mercy of the police, nay, rather, which placed the liberty and good name of every woman of the working classes of these towns in their hands. These acts were the very climax of injustice to women, for they alone were attacked, and of injustice to the people since it was only the women of the people who were affected by them.

This roused Mrs. Butler to action, and with her co-operated many of the foremost of the women of England, among them Florence Nightingale, Mary Carpenter, and Harriet Martineau. This was above all a women's question, and the women took up the burden right heroically. It fell to Mrs. Butler's lot to be the leader of the struggle, and for seventeen years, until the acts were repealed, she waged unceasing warfare against the evil thing. It was a new thing in those days for a woman to speak in public, but she felt forced to testify against the unspeakable wrong which was being done. It was a horrible subject to attack, but it was necessary that it should be attacked, and that without hesitation or fear. The plague spot was in our midst—to ignore it was to let it grow until the whole of our national life became corrupted; to save the nation's life, to save the women of the nation, it must be laid bare and eradicated. So Mrs. Butler and her band of heroic fellow-workers came forward, forgetful of themselves, and did battle in the cause of the saddest and most suffering of their sisters. Space fails me to tell of the long and fierce struggle, when the hosts of darkness gathered thick around, when it seemed as if the dawn would never come. Still she fought on, gaining strength from the thought that "God and one woman make a majority." Through all this terrible time she realized that the work was God's work; and though friends fell off and acquaintances turned their backs upon her, she held on her way confident that victory must come in the end. All through this trial she had, too, the great happiness of knowing that her dearly-loved husband was with her heart and soul; thus was given to her what so many leaders have lacked—the faith of her own household.

Not in England only is her name known, her work has spread all over the continent. During the early part of the struggle she went abroad to inquire into the working of the infamous "moral police" system and to collect facts for the campaign in England. These visits have resulted in drawing around her the enemies of the acts in all nations and in the formation of a powerful federation which works for the abolition of State-regulated vice in all countries. It has done good work, and among other things it has called attention to the fact that young girls are systematically trapped into houses of ill-fame abroad, and thus are as utterly lost to their friends as if they were sunk in the depths of the earth. These girls are respectable girls who go ignorantly to their doom, and are of all classes, who have to earn their own living; they are attracted by tempting advertisements to find themselves sold into the most horrible of all slavery.

Besides her work in the cause of social purity Mrs. Butler is a writer of no mean capacity she has written innumerable pamphlets of which perhaps the most useful are: "The Hour Before the Dawn," and "Government by Police." Among her larger works are: "The Life of John Grey, of Dilston," "Catherine of Siena," a life of Violated, which shows that the acts against which the great campaign was waged are, besides being evil in themselves, utterly at variance with the constitutional government of this country.

For the past few years the life of Mrs. Butler has been overshadowed by the illness and death of her husband. Her own health, too, failed under the strain, and friends of the cause have anxiously watched fearing that when the call to arms came once more she might not be able to take part.

The call has come; the old light has to be fought again. The ever watchful enemy has opened the attack in India, for in spite of the resolution of the House of Commons that India should be freed from State-regulated vice, workers in the cause have long had reason to believe, and now they have proof, that the whole infamous system is in full swing in our Indian Empire; in full swing in our Indian Empire; but Josephine Butler, weak and worn, is with us once more, an inspiration and a leader, both to the veterans who fought in the last campaign, and to the band of fresh workers whom the necessity of the times will be certain to call to their aid. NORA BROWNLOW.

Willingness, which is really love of God, has no color of its own, only at every call it is ready to will whatever God wills.

—FERRELSON.

Think of the Children.

Have we no pity for the poor miserable children? Is there no voice strong enough to plead "like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of their taking off" of these children who, in the language of Southey, are not so much born into the world as damned into the world, damned, predestined as it were, to live lives of disease and degradation, because of the drink in the midst of which they are brought up and of which they have the hereditary taint in their very veins.—[Canon Farrar.

Quiet Moments.

Parliament of Religions.

Some of our contemporaries in denouncing the Parliament of Religions are going too far. There is a basis upon which all religions stand. It is stated in the first commandment of the decalogue—love to God and to man. When these are left out, or either of them, there is nothing left that can be called religion. It was well thus to find, or at least to assume, a common platform for the whole race. These doctrines are the elementary principles, and do our contemporaries imagine that it would be no gain to Christianity to have them everywhere accepted? It is easy to show to a mind which accepts them that Jesus Christ was the highest representative of both. If we can bring the thoughts of men to him, by any means, we shall win them.—[Chicago Interior.

Selected Definitions.

Agnosticism: Half chaff and half chaffing.—[Joseph Cook.

Character: Consolidated habit.—[J. Baldwin Brown.

Character: The stamp on our souls of the free choice of good or evil we have made through life.—[G. K. Chesterton.

Church: A society for making men like Christ and earth like heaven.—[Dr. Arnold.

Jesus: The human side of the mind of God.—[Robertson.

Money: That which can procure admission everywhere except to heaven, and buy all things except happiness.—[Price definition.]

Policy: Seeing God in such a manner as not to offend the devil.—[Thos. Fuller.

Progress: The stride of God.—[Victor Hugo.

Religion: The way back to the Father.—[George MacDonald.

Self-Love: Keeping the private "I" too much in the public eye.—[Horace Smith.

Spirit: Sun of eternity fettered in time.—[Longfellow.

Success: Doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.—[Longfellow.

Teaching the Lepers.

The last meeting of the Methodist conference in Cincinnati was remarkable for the reading of a letter which ought to be preserved so long as there is anybody left to preserve it. It was written to the members of that assembly by Miss Mary Reed, an Ohio girl, who went out to India to teach lepers in a leper colony in that country the consolation of religion and to do what she could to alleviate their sufferings. Her self-afflicted with that loathsome disease since, she wrote in the most cheerful style of her work, calling the victims of the malady "my people" and thanking God that she was able to be there.

Nor was she satisfied with this proof of her disinterestedness. The news of destitution in this country had reached her in some manner, and she added that she could not conclude her letter without asking the conference to deduct \$50 from her salary and distribute it to the most needy persons to be found. Hundreds of messages from the field of battle in the handwriting of even the bravest men did not contain any more heroic sentiment than that sent by Mary Reed.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

High Ideals.

The lack of high ideals in the conduct of the common business of the world is the great want of our time. It is impossible to define the point at which just competition ends and oppressive competition begins, and a code of moral laws which would perfectly prescribe the duty of a just merchant in his many and complicated relations to society, to the public he serves, to the servants who serve him, to himself as an integral part of that society, would be oppressive in its complexity and almost impossible of observance. But "love is the fulfilling of the law." Once let a man realize that, as a physician he regards his profession merely as a means to wealth and honor is a creature too despicable to think of, so a merchant or tradesman's purpose in life is to serve society—then there will be no difficulty in distinguishing between "good business" and covetousness. The moment the right view-point is obtained the distorted lines of right and wrong will straighten themselves into the proper perspective, and a glimpse will be obtained of that eternal justice whose coming and reign the world has been groaning and traveling until now.

Half the Business.

Lord Chesterfield had compassed the whole field of politeness, and thus wrote to his son: "A genteel manner prepossesses people in your favor, bends them towards you, and makes them wish to be like you." Transfer that to politeness in religion and it means the same thing exactly. It is always a recommendation of the great principles one professes when he shows a consideration for others. Others are insensibly and irresistibly drawn to him, but since he acts for Christ and like Christ, he is drawing them to Christ. Once more the same authority writes: "Upon my word I do not say too much when I say that superior good breeding, insinuating manners, and genteel address are half your business." Nor is it too much to

say that kindness, consideration, acts of thoughtfulness for others are half the Christian's business. We can not be too careful of our demeanor. There is no possibility of one being too kind as long as he is sensible. Nor can this be too strongly emphasized. Prayers and penances have to do with God, and the opportunity to do remarkable good for men comes but seldom. But Christian courtesy costs little, and there are chances for it all the while. No matter what one has or has not he can treat all with a civility that is more than the ordinary civility of the world, and makes itself felt as a very different and superior thing.

Gems of Thought.

The highest friendship must always lead us to the highest pleasure.—[Fielding.

You, who forget your own friends, meanly to follow after those of a higher degree, are a snob.—[Thackeray.

Charity and good nature give a sanction to the most common actions; and pride and ill-nature make our best virtues despicable.—[Wycherly.

Gentle words, quiet words, are, after all, the most powerful words. They are more convincing, more compelling, more prevailing.—[Washington Gladstone.

Woman is the highest, holiest, most precious gift to man. Her mission and throne is the family, and if anything is withheld that would make her more efficient, useful or happy in that sphere she is wronged and has not her rights.—[John Todd.

Cookery Hints.

For bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of paper dark brown.

Butter put into clean pots and well surrounded with charcoal will keep good for twelve months.

In baking bread or rolls put a saucepan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.

Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being banged when closed. Close the door as gently as possible. Nearly every one opens it gently enough.

For frying always put a pound or two of fat in the pan. This is no waste, as the same fat can be used over and over by pouring it through a strainer into a crock kept for that purpose.

One of the things commonly done wrong is the mixing of a flour and a liquid when a thin batter of paste is desired. Here is a rule that, if followed, will always make the mixture smooth and free of lumps. Measure the flour and add to it an equal measure of liquid. Stir together until smooth, then gradually add a part of the liquid until the mixture is thin enough. In making a thickening for soups or sauces there should be four or five times as much liquid as there is flour.

EGG SANDWICHES.—Cut the bread very thin and spread lightly with mayonnaise dressing. Rub to a paste the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs with two tablespoonsful of melted butter. Season to taste with salt and white pepper. Spread on the bread and place the slices together.

PLAIN RICE PUDDING.—One coffee-cup of rice, two quarts of milk, eight tablespoonsful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, butter the size of an egg, melted; nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Wash and pick over the rice, and soak in one pint of the milk two hours. Then add the rest of the milk, the sugar, salt, butter and spice. Bake two hours and eat cold.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.—To prepare Devonshire cream, put a pan of milk in a cool place for 24 hours. At the end of that time place the pan on the back of the range and heat the milk slowly to the boiling point, being careful not to let it boil. Put the pan again in a cool place for six to twelve hours. At the end of that time skim off the cream, which will be found firm, and of a peculiarly sweet flavor. This cream is eaten on mush, fruit, blanc-mange and toast.

DOUGHNUTS IN RHYME: One cup of sugar, one cup of milk; Two eggs beaten fine as silk. Salt and nutmeg (lemon'll do); Of baking powder, teaspoons two. Lightly stir the flour in; Roll on pie board not too thin; Cut in diamonds, twists or rings. Drop with care the doughy things Into fat that briskly swells. Evenly the spongy cells. Watch with care the time for turning; Fry them brown—just short of burning. Roll in sugar; serve when cool. Price—a quarter for this rule.

CHICKEN STRIPS.—If you have half a roast chicken left from yesterday you may make a nice dish for to-day's lunch by carefully skinning it and cutting the meat into neat strips. Salt and pepper these. Cream a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour together, put in a saucepan, and when they begin to bubble add a cup of cream into which you have dropped a pinch of soda. Stir until sauce boils, and then lay carefully into it, one by one, your chicken strips. As soon as they are thoroughly coated lay them on a platter, and set the platter right on the ice. When they are cold and stiff garnish the strips with parsley and send to the table. They are a pleasant accompaniment to lettuce salad.

With the Poets.

Towards a Star.

Whoever with an earnest soul
Strives for some end from this lone
world afar,
Still upward travels though he miss
the goal,
And strays—but towards a star.

A Song of the Future.

Sail fast, sail fast
Ark of my hopes, ark of my dreams;
Sweep lordly o'er the drowned past
Fly glittering through the sun's strange
beams;
Sail fast, sail fast.

Breaths of new birds from off some
drying lea
With news about the future scent
the sea:
My brain is beating like the heart of
Hate;
I'll loose me a bird upon this Present
waste.

Go, trembling song,
And stay not long; oh, stay not long;
Thou'rt only a gray and sober dove,
But thine eye is faith and thy wing
is love.

Ah Poverty, Windings, and Sulky Retreats.

Ah poverty, windings, and sulky retreats!
Ah poverty, windings, and sulky retreats!
Ah you foes that in conflict have over-
come me!
(For what is my life, or any man's life,
but a conflict with foes—the
old, the incessant war?)

You degradations—you tussle with
passions and appetites;
You smart from dissatisfied friend-
ships (ah wounds, the sharpest
of all);

You toll of painful and choked articula-
tions—you meannesses;
You shallow tongue-talks at tables (my
tongue the shallowest of any);

You broken resolutions, you racking
angers, you smothered ennuis;
Ah think not you finally triumph—my
real self has yet to come forth;
It shall yet march forth o'er-mastering,
till all lies beneath me;

It shall yet stand up the soldier of un-
questioned victory.

The Nun and Harp.

What memory fired her pallid face?
What passion stirred her blood?
What tide of sorrow and desire
Poured its forgotten flood
Upon a heart that ceased to beat,
Long since, with thought that life
was sweet,

When nights were rich with starry dusk
And the rose burst its bud.

Had not the western glow then
Stolen through the latticed room,
Her funeral raiment would have shed
A more heart-breaking gloom?

Had not a dimpled convent maid
Hung in the doorway, half afraid,
And left the melancholy place
Bright with her blush and bloom.

Beside the gilded harp she stood,
And through the singing strings
Would those wan hands of folded
prayer

In murmurous preludings.
Then like a voice the harp rang high
Its melody, as climb the sky,
Melting against the melting blue
Some bird's vibrating wings.

Ah, why of all the songs that grow for-
ever tender,
Chose she that passionate refrain
where lovers, 'mid the stir
Of wassailers that round them pass
Hide their sweet secret? now, alas,
In her nun's habit coiled and veiled
What meant that song to her?

Slowly the western ray forsook the
statue in its shrine,
A sense of tears thrilled all the air
along that purpling line;
Earth seemed a place of graves that
rang

To hollow footsteps, while she sang:
"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine."

An Archbishop's Opinion.

Sobriety and temperance are neces-
sary qualifications for us to possess in
order to wage successful warfare against
the enemies of salvation. A drunkard
is a self-made wretch a self-degraded
being. No matter what his talents
may have been, he has lowered himself
into the mire of vice. If any Catholic
priest in the city was to keep a record
of every drunkard's deathbed he had
attended, and would publish it, it
would be the most appalling revelation
conceivable.—[Archbishop Walsh.

Furniture and Decoration.

A Hint in House Build.

In a newspaper paragraph was a very attractive suggestion for a fortunate builder of his own home. It was that, in putting in the wscoting in the hall, a cabinet panel should be placed that would have the effect of a Dutch clock, the works a dial to be placed inside; or an old-day clock, with a dial to fit the opening in the panel, to be placed on a shelf at the proper height. Antique cloche have gone beyond the reach of the bidder who must consult economy in calls, and this artistic suggestion was appreciated.

How to Make Floor-Cushion.

Floor cushions, where the floor are waxed and rugs are used, are as popular as they are useful and pretty. To make them, take two 24 inch squares of burlap, and in the center of one of these squares sew securely an upholsterer's spring with twine and an upholsterer's needle. In addition to this, sew four springs a size smaller than the one already used, one near each corner, about ten inches from the one in the center. Then pack curled hair around these springs until they are all covered, and lay on the extra piece of burlap and sew the edges together. Over each side place a thin layer of cotton and cover with strong, unbleached muslin. The cushion is then ready for the fancy outer covering, which should always be of some serviceable material. Finish the edges with a cord.

For a Corner.

Triangular divans, made to go in a corner are very fashionable, and when made by an upholsterer and covered with satin brocade and richly covered pillows are very expensive, costing \$100 or more, but as we have stated in these columns before, a very pretty one may be made by using a triangular wooden bench, or two benches fitted exactly to the corner. Narrow mattresses are laid on these, and fastened securely. The mattresses are covered with a suitable material tufted with button molds covered with the same, and a box-plated valance is nailed to the edge of the bench or benches. Four or more pillows are then covered with pretty India silks of different colorings, and placed in the divan against the walls. When finished it is an effective as well as a pretty piece of furniture. A little tea table standing near a set of hanging book-shelves and a certain hanging on an adjustable pole, fastened to the wall, and which swings out like a crane, make of such a corner a delightful little retreat, luxurious and rest-inviting. A reading stand with a lamp and a screen for the fourth side might be added to the nook.

Brat was once a son. Several devotional and sermon writers speak of "Abraham's brats in the same way we would say Abraham's descendants."

Bombast was once the cotton plant, then the cotton padding with which garments were filled out, then any padding or stuffing, lastly idle bragging.

Scamp once meant travel, but 300 or 400 years ago nobody traveled except when he was obliged to, so the word gradually acquired an unfavorable meaning.

Termagant, scold, jade, hag and a few other words were formerly applied to men as well as to women, and their exclusive application is no compliment to masculine gallantry.

Blackguard was formerly a scullion. When a nobleman moved from place to place he was accompanied by all his household, and the procession ended with the cooks, waiters and scullions—the black guard—black from handling the pots and pans. Not being very choice in their language, the name was easily transferred to a person who spoke the same as they did.

Neal Dow's Birthday.

In her biennial address to the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, which was read by Lady Henry Somerset in Chicago, Oct. 16, Miss Willard proposed that March 20, 1894, the 90th birthday of General Neal Dow, "Father of Prohibition," should be observed by the temperance forces everywhere, not only in congratulation of a total abstinence who has attained so great an age and retained his mental and physical vigor but that he is able to speak and travel in the interest of the movement, but for the purpose of securing the "arrest of thought," in as many brains as possible concerning the practicability and value of prohibition. The British Women's Temperance Association's Conference in Cardiff heartily endorsed this plan, and it is believed the United Kingdom Alliance will do the same. The resolution will be sent to the leading temperance societies everywhere, and what Americans call "arousement" is sure to take place on the date named.

Gladstone on Revenue.

Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of need reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue.—[W. E. Gladstone.

Echoes and Etchings.

The Evening School.

An evening school is a pathetic spectacle. It suggests "early to work and late to bed" and a rough and tumble battle with life for 'tis a tough struggle without an education, isn't it? There's nothing in this world quite so curiously depressing as an old man wrestling with primer lessons.

Ants as Executioners.

In Ashantee paricides are tied hand and foot to stakes driven in the ground near a large ant hill. The ants are then irritated by sticks thrust into the entrance of their dwellings, a guard is set at a respectful distance to prevent rescue, and the prisoner is left to be eaten alive. In 48 hours nothing is left of the criminal but a neatly-cleaned skeleton.

A Peculiar Epitaph.

There is a tombstone in the northern part of England which bears the following epitaph:

Sacred to the memory of
The Rev. ————
Who, after twenty years' unremitting labor
as a missionary was accidentally
shot by his Kiltgarr.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

China's Preparations.

We call M. Ps. to note that the correspondent of the Paris Figaro writes from T'ien-Tsin that nobody in Europe or America understands the immense strides that China is making in the development of military and naval forces. He found armories and navy yards that vied with the very best upon the continent. He found troops well up in all the tactics of modern armies. China is biding her time. There are no shrewd statesmen at the head of any Christian nation than those that direct her policy. Gen. Grant being witness in his volume of travels. The time is coming when China will say to other nations, I keep my word; break yours at your peril.

Rothschild's Rules.

The elder Baron Rothschild had these rules posted upon the walls of his bank:

Shun liquors.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Never tell business lies.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Be prompt in everything.
Pay your debts promptly.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chance.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never appear something more than you are.
Take time to consider, and then decide positively.
Carefully examine into every detail of your business.

An Electrical Locomotive.

Trials of the Heilmann electric locomotive have recently been made at Havre with satisfactory results, at least in so far as the ease and smoothness of running are concerned. This locomotive consists in principle of a steam engine driving a dynamo which supplies current to motors which effect the propulsion. The engine was tried on a stretch of line about one and one-quarter miles long which contained curves of 250 feet radius and stiff slopes. The shortness of the run prevented any high speed being attained, but at speeds of from 20 to 25 miles an hour the running of the locomotive was remarkable. In shop trials the machinery has been run at a speed corresponding to 60 miles per hour. Trials of the combined efficiency of the engine and dynamo motors were made on the return of the locomotive to the shops.

Dreams and Smelling.

I should be much obliged to you and to your readers, writes a correspondent, if they can throw any light upon a subject which has much engaged my attention of late. Why is it that one never dreams of smelling, although, no doubt, certain perfumes (say that of cooking) might produce a dream, say, of a delicious dinner? I have mentioned this subject to a number of my friends, who all acknowledge that my statement is true, but, without advancing any theory on the subject, they agree that one dreams of eating, talking, walking, flying, hearing both conversation and musical sounds, but never of smelling. I spoke to a couple of doctors, who also said, "How interesting, and perfectly true! Odd, it should never have struck us before!" I asked, "Where are the olfactory nerves?" "In closer connection with the brain than any others."

Origin of the Word "Trolley."

Most persons who use the word "trolley" probably do not know the origin of this term, or why this name was given to that apparatus by which the electricity is conveyed from an aerial wire. Twenty years ago, the word was used to designate "a form of truck which can be tilted, for carrying railroad materials or the like." This is the only definition of the word in Webster's dictionary of the edition of

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

Slang in Dress.

A puzzled girl says: How can I be slangy in my dress? writes Ruth Ashmore in a thoughtful article on "The Girl Who Uses Slang" in the November Ladies' Home Journal. I'll tell you, and then you can see whether you are or not. The girl who, because lace frills are fashionable, has her frills wider than anybody else, who accentuates the width of her skirts, the brim of her hat, who, because pink roses are fashionable, has the greatest number of pink roses and the deepest in tone, this girl is slangy in dress. She is the girl whose dress tires you to look at. She is the girl who, the very minute she enters a room, makes you conscious of her presence by the noise of her skirts, and who gives you an overpowering sense of her having too much to wear. That is one type.

Another is the girl who, seizing the pretty fashion of cloth skirts, soft blouses and pretty jackets, makes it slangy by having the soft blouse developed into a loud, stiff shirt and the jacket made to look as much like a man's coat as possible. With this she wears a masculine tie, a stiff plain hat, and unconsciously she assumes the manners of a man. But as she is not a man she does not succeed in this.

Where She Lives.

"I met in Brooklyn the other day one of those charming Welsh girls who sang in chorus at Chicago," said a New York lady, "and got so well acquainted with her, that I ventured to ask whereabouts in Wales her home was. She told me, and then burst into a merry laugh at the expression that must have been on my face when she had got through telling me."

"I can never remember that name!" I said.

"No!" said the merry Welsh maiden, "Then I will write it down for you."

"Llanfairpwllgwyllgi, gertropwll, gerchymrwll, gogeryll, lantysillog, gogoch, Wales."

"She laughed more merrily than ever at my astonishment when she handed me the card with that tremendous aggregation of consonants upon it. I thought the jolly girl was giving me, and I had a mind to get indignant, but I was wrong."

"That is truly the name of the village where I live," said the Welsh maiden, "and it is said to be the longest word in our language. It has 72 letters and 22 syllables. What does it mean? Well, 'Llan' means saint or church; 'fair' means Mary; 'pwll,' pool; 'gwyn,' white; 'gyl,' hazel; 'ger,' near; 'tropol,' turning pool; 'tro,' turning or turn; 'gerchymrwll,' near the whirlpool; 'gogeryll,' very near, and so on. The whole word means literally, St. Mary's White Hazel Pool, near the Turning Pool, near the Whirlpool, very near the pool by Llantysillog, fronting the Red Rocky Isle of Gogo. But I live at Llanfairpwllgwyllgi, gertropwll, gerchymrwll, gogeryll, lantysillog, gogoch, just the same, laughed the merry Welsh girl."

Temper Generosity With Sense.

The girl who is earning her money by working says with a sigh, when she buys a hat that is too extravagant, or a box of sweets that she doesn't need: "Well, I worked hard for this money; I may spend it as I please." That sounds reasonable, but she ought to want to spend it in the right way. She ought to think of the days when possibly sickness will come—then does she want to feel that she hasn't a dollar in the world and that she is being taken care of by people on whom she has no claim? Or there will come a day when everybody else is going for an outing, will she have to decline because she hasn't saved any money? I know she has earned it; I know the fine hat or the fine gown may be very tempting, but the mere fact that she has given her life—so many hours of it—her strength and her nervous force to get this money should make her cautious in taking care of it.

"Shall I be mean?" asks a sensitive girl. No, my dear; but I tell you it is just as well to remember the old proverb about being just before you are generous. There is no generosity in contributing to a floral piece for a dead comrade and owing a bill to your washerwoman; there is no generosity in treating all the girls you know to ice cream and having to catch cold because you haven't a thick flannel petticoat on, the reason being you have no money to buy one. The girl who is talked of as generous with money is, I am sorry to say, too often very foolish with it. She is ready, when she has it, to lend it to whoever asks her; to give to whatever is going on, and when it is gone she either suffers from its loss in mortification and tears or else she herself becomes a borrower.

Woman's Suffrage a Success.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has seen woman suffrage tried in his own State, and says it works there in perfection. "I am heart and soul in favor of giving women the ballot," he says. "We know all about it in Wyoming from practical experience, and everybody out there believes in it. We find there that on political issues the women divide very much in the same way as the men. It is not true

that wives always vote as their husbands vote. Of course, the tendency is for members of the same family to agree in politics, but that it is as true of the men as of the women. A wife is just as likely to agree with her husband's politics as a son is to agree with his father's and not a bit more so.

"Women ought to be allowed to vote everywhere. They are the most intelligent portion of the community, as a rule. The tendency all over the country has been for a long time to widen the suffrage and remove restrictions. But, while we have been taking down the barriers which prevented the ignorant and vicious among men from voting, we have refused to remove those restrictions upon intelligence which forbid the suffrage to women."

"It has been said that the women best qualified to vote would not go the polls if they had the privilege. Actual experience in Wyoming has shown that assertion to be false. The women vote there without distinction of class, and they like it. There are fewer stay-at-homes among the women than among the men."

Lamp Lore.

Lamp wicks should have the charred part rubbed off with a rag kept for that purpose. They should very seldom be cut. They should not be used so long that the webbing becomes tight and nonporous.

Lamps should be kept filled with oil. It is bad for the wick and burner when the oil left over from one evening's reading is made to do duty a second time.

The tank should be filled again. About once a month the wick should be removed, the burners unscrewed and boiled in a little water in which common washing soda has been dissolved. This will remove the almost imperceptible coating of dust and grease that forms on the brass.

The lamp chimney should be washed in warm, soapy water each day, a mop made especially for such work being used. When dried it should be polished with soft newspaper or chamois.

Talk of the Day.

Miss Dod, the best of English woman tennis players, won the west of England championship when she was only 15 years old.

Russian women and Japanese men are pronounced, by those competent to judge, the best of the world's workers with the needle, as shown in the embroidery exhibits in Chicago.

Amy E. Bell has been for several years a stock broker in London. She has an office hard by the Stock Exchange, and does a large business, especially among women clients.

Mme. Weisenger is the most famous woman painter that Austria has yet produced. She is represented at the World's Fair by several notably fine pictures, among them one entitled "Morning at the Seashore."

At a recent wedding the little train-bearers wore white satin frocks, with muslin fichus, trimmed with light blue ribbon, and on their heads hoods of white satin, faced back with blue velvet. At another wedding in England the bride, who was the daughter of a general, cut the bride's loaf with her father's sword.

A medallion of Jenny Lind is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, near Handel's monument. A long list of names was signed to the request for permission addressed to the Dean of Westminster, and included such distinguished signatures as those of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, James A. Froude, Sir Frederick Leigh-ton, Sir John Stainer and the Marquis of Salisbury.

Miss Bertha Lamme, of Springfield, Ohio, recently received the degree of electrical engineer at the Ohio State University. She is said to be the first woman in the world to receive this degree; but Edison says women are specially fitted by their delicacy of touch to become expert electricians. Miss Lamme has led her class all through the course, and has already accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburgh.

Mme. Alice Le Plongeon, who, with her husband, Dr. Le Plongeon, spent a long term of years in Yucatan and Central America searching for relics of past ages, is a pale, slender, delicate-looking woman—the last one would select as having a physique fitted to undergo the perils of the wildernesses and waste places of the earth as she has done. Mme. Le Plongeon is an Englishwoman and the wife of a Frenchman. Their joint exploring work in Peru, Polynesia, Yucatan, and other places is well known.

Mrs. Campbell Wilson, a prosperous florist of Cleveland, Ohio, started with a cash capital of 15 cents and an indebtedness of something over \$100. By going out and soliciting orders and personally delivering the plants and flowers, she cleared the debt on her small establishment in one season. In the fall she erected a larger one at a cost of \$350, which she cleared of debt by the same means in two years. Her business rules are as follows: "Advertise thoroughly. Carry the best stock. Sell at small profits. Improve every opportunity to increase trade."

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Belgium shows by the latest census held in Europe that the continent's

population comprises 170,818,561 males, and 174,914,119 females, the latter's plurality being 4,095,558. Among sixteen European nations the female sex preponderates, most strongly in Portugal and Norway, least in Belgium and France. In six countries—Italy, Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Bosnia—the male sex is in the majority. In Italy the proportion is 995 to 1,000; in Bosnia, 895 to 1,000.

The Sudees are a band of African women who have gone to India in great numbers, and have found employment as stokers and sailors on the steamers plying locally in the East Indian waters. They are noted for their strength and also for their turbulence, but they do with apparent ease work that often is too much for the hardest men. They are veritable Amazons and submit themselves to Queen Sophia, and to her only. In the West Indian islands the coaling of steamers is usually done by black women, who carry the coals in great baskets on their heads up the steep planks to the bunkers of the ship.

Archbishop Lewis.

Strong Utterances of the New Archbishop of the Church of England in Canada—A Strong Plea for Prohibition.

Some years ago the newly-elected archbishop of Canada (Anglican), when his hands were less full of the official affairs of the church, was a very active and successful temperance worker and advocate for prohibition. Of late we have not heard so much of Rev. Dr. Lewis in that capacity.

While a resident of Ottawa, a dozen or more years ago, Bishop Lewis gave a very able and logical address on prohibition before a Sunday afternoon temperance meeting in that city, which was pretty fully reported in the Ottawa papers at that time and shortly after republished in tract form by the late Father Stafford (Roman Catholic), of Lindsay, with the bishop's consent. We have not now space for a full reproduction of the excellent address, but will give some of the most striking arguments, which apply quite as forcibly to-day as they did years ago.

He said: "After 23 years' experience in Canada I state my opinion that the sin and miseries resulting from the use of ardent spirits are as life and as appalling as ever they were. . . . I start them from the position that my faith in the success of temperance societies as eradicators of this evil is not strong while I see the vice everywhere rampant with all its horrible concomitants. Neither have I hope in our Christianity effecting a moral reformation as regards this vice unless our religion impels us in the direction I advocate to-day. A man must be sobered before he can be Christianized. You might as well preach the Gospel to an army of maniacs as to an army of drunkards. And here I willingly concede to temperance societies their true value. They have been, in many instances, in rendering men fit subjects for religious teachings. They have cast out the demon sometimes, and then the men, when clothed and in their right mind, may be induced to sit at the feet of the Author of Christianity."

A Fallacy Explored.
"But it is argued that people can not be made sober by acts of Parliament. Now, such a short, pretty saying as this sounds like a proverb. It has a show of wisdom about it, and a tendency to general acquiescence. But let us analyze it a little. It is just as true that men can not be made sober by acts of Parliament as that they can not be made honest by acts of Parliament. But that does not prevent the passing of laws prohibiting theft, fraud and dishonest dealing. In spite of these laws there is much fraud and theft, but who in his senses doubts that the laws immensely lessens them? Even so, I doubt not that in spite of a prohibitory law there would be much intemperance, but I maintain that it would be reduced to a minimum. All laws will be occasionally broken, but I argue that a law should not be enacted unless it be universally obeyed is absurd."

Infringement of Personal Liberty.
"There would be some truth in the charge if a prohibitory law would be passed by a despotic authority, or forced on a reluctant people by brute force. But we aim at nothing of the kind. If a prohibitory law be passed it will in no wise be a restriction of political freedom, but a splendid illustration of it. It will be no invasion of the liberty of the subject, but a wise exercise of it. Individual liberty goes to the wall nowadays whenever the social well-being makes the demand."

"There is penalty now in England for revealing the name you write on your ballot paper. The strongest of all individual rights, the parental, is interfered with by a compulsory system. A man must surrender his home and property at a valuation if the public interests demands that a railway shall pass through them. To pay a penalty or to be vaccinated, is a decided interference with personal liberty."

"The opponents of a prohibitory law seem to be unaware of the extent to which their personal freedom to do as they like is interfered with from moon-

ing till night. Take a man who owns a horse and sleigh; can he do as he likes with his own and earn a living without let or hindrance? Not at all; he must pay for a license. He must not, in the next place, charge his employers what he likes, but according to the tariff. But the law is not done with him yet. He must not drive so fast as to endanger the safety of pedestrians; he must take care that he has sleigh bells; he must observe the law of the road and turn to the right; he must not fill his horse or the penalties of the law will be down on him."

"We may depend upon it, that if a prohibitory law be not passed the magnitude of the evils springing from intemperance will lead to an interference with personal freedom quite as galling as any resulting from a prohibitory law. Law will interdict drunkards from the management of their own affairs, and thus rival interests will be created in families and fraud and fanaticism will magnify the moderate drinker into an habitual drunkard."

Prohibition and Abolition.

"The only great social or political revolution to which I can at all compare a prohibitory law is the law which abolished slavery in the empire. The advocates of slavery pleaded the immense amount of capital invested in its trade on the faith of the nation. So do the makers and sellers of strong drink. The slave dealers urged that employment was given, and plantations worked by their trade, which would otherwise decay. So precisely is it urged that the manufacture of liquor stimulates trade, yields revenue, and creates a demand for the farmers' crops. The slave traders quoted Scripture on behalf of their trade; so do the liquor traffickers, which, say they, is nowhere condemned in Holy Scripture."

"But notwithstanding these sophistries, that spark of God's image which we still retain—philanthropy—lit up the hearts of the English people, and they taxed themselves to the amount of \$25,000,000, and passed a prohibitory law. It is an example to us who are striving against a most deadly form of slavery—intemperance. It may take a long time, but let us be encouraged by the thought that even if we fail the process of educating the people to the point requisite for the passing of the law will of itself be beneficial, and we shall, besides, have the consolation that we have, according to our lights, tried to do our duty."

Just for Fun.

Even a lean person may fall plump into the water.

Jagson says many a man's reputation wouldn't know his character by sight.

The fellow who was married in the Ferris wheel ought to make a good all-round husband.

A poet sighs, "Where is the summer foliage?" This is an easy one. It is off on leaves of absence.

New girl—What does your papa like for breakfast?
Little Mabel—He always likes most anything we haven't got.

He—Did you say the furniture was Louis XIV.?
She—Yes. Why?

He—The bills suggest the Reign of Terror.

"Tommy," said his teacher, on the first day of school, "have you forgotten all you know?" "Well," replied Tommy, doubtfully, "I don't exactly know all I've forgotten."

She gracefully walked down the aisle, Arrayed in a blush and a snail; Though these were au fait, It is proper to say She was also dressed in the staisle.

Johnnie—Mamma, this book says knowledge is power.

Mamma—And it is, my child. Johnnie—No, mamma, it isn't. I know there is a pie in the pantry, but I can't get it."

Reporting Progress: Visitor—So your brother is taking lessons on the violin. Is he making progress?

Little Girl—Yes'm; he's got so now we can tell whether he is tuning or playing.—[Good News.]

Eastern man (to resident of Arizona)—Why don't you get out of this country?

Fewclothes—Don't no train yiver stop yere, stranger; an' I done tryer flag one I'd be taken fer a train-rober an' filled full o' lead.

"I wonder how Europeans come to persist in that idea that bands of savages frequent New York?" asked the athletic young man.

"Possibly," replied his sister, "because some of the visitors to this country have heard the football team give the college yell."

"Your boy goes to a kindergarten, I hear, Brown."

"Yes."

"Learns lots of useful things," I suppose?"

"Yes, indeed. He can make a bird's nest out of clay as easily as you or I could tumble off a log."



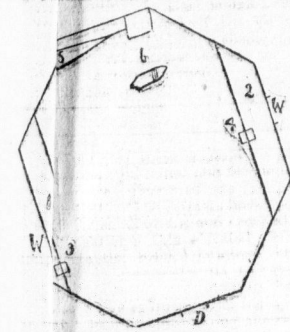
SAND TOOLHOUSE.

Two Plunged That Offer Special

Advantages to Farmers.

There is no trying to keep tools in a place to put them. When they are scattered around barn, woodhouse or outhouse, they soon become a nuisance. It does not require an expert to know that the best place for a carpenter to do his work is in the open air, hence many progressive farmers advocate a workshop. Accompanying diagram, furnished by Ohio Farmer, illustrates a workshop, a substantial but inexpensive structure. The man who owns it says:

We all the building ourselves in a week of the year; hence we did not lay out much money on it. It built



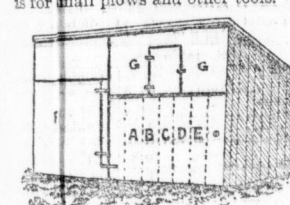
OCTAGONAL WORKSHOP.

of corvise wall 11 inches thick and 6 feet high. It has eight sides; therefore it is very near round. The advantages having it octagonal shape are, there is no waste room in it from square corners, besides, the roof you will have on it the strongest that you can build, and requires no girts or stays in any way, it is braced in itself, and it is impossible for it to spread, as the sheeting makes it impossible; besides, the wall is much stronger and will do much more than being braced or bound all around. The sides are each 10 feet long on the outside, and being 11 inches thick make about 22 feet from side to opposite side (diameter) inside. The main expense is in the roof, which required six squares of shingles.

Fig. 1 represents the floor of the shop, D, the door; W, window; C, carpenter's bench; B, blacksmith's bench; 3, carpenter's work; 4, blacksmith's vise; 5, the bellows; the fireplace, which is built of solid masonry 8 feet square, with a hollow in the top; 7 is the stove.

In the second cut is shown a tool and implement shed that has given satisfaction. It is 14 by 18 feet, and is thus described by an Ohio Farmer correspondent: On the ground floor is space for the binder, mowing machine, corn planter, three stubble plows and two square harrows. The space for the binder is 8 by 14, without a floor overhead. The rest of the shed has a floor above 6 feet from the ground floor, for small implements, such as one or two persons can lift easily. This shed is 19 feet high in front and 8 feet at the rear. It has double doors, one 8 feet wide to let in the binder; A, plow; B, corn planter; C, mower; D and E, miscellaneous.

Up stairs, over the 10 foot door, there is a small door 4 by 5, and this part (C) is for small plows and other tools. This



SHEP AND TOOLHOUSE COMBINED.

shed can be built in size to suit any one. For convenience there should be a door for each wagon, and for this purpose it should be built longer to admit the wagons. The implement department is just right—14 feet deep. A shop can be located at one end, and the shed can be made as long as desired. There is a stone pillar under each post. No sill. Cost of shed, \$25 for shingles, weatherboarding, nails, etc.

Cost of Farm Crops.

At the Nebraska station an effort was made to ascertain the actual cost of farm crops. The crops were given ordinary farm treatment. Labor was charged against the fields at the uniform rate of 15 cents per hour. The profit on a crop depends upon its cost and its market price. The cost is more largely under the farmer's control, the market price being affected by demand and supply. Hickman wheat, yielding 40 bushels per acre, cost 16 cents per bushel in the granary; Tuscan Island Red yielded 33 bushels at a cost of 19.25 cents; Iron-clad, 30 bushels, at 23.25 cents; Extra Early Red, 39 bushels, at 23.25 cents; Landreth White, 36.16 bushels, at 23.25 cents. White Winter rye yielded 21 bushels at 38 cents; Prime Cluster oats, 34.43 bushels, at 17 cents; Centennial White corn, 43.23 bushels, at 23.25 cents; Leaming corn, 40 and 44 bushels, at 15 cents; timothy and red clover hay, nearly three tons per acre, at a cost of \$1.27 per ton. The cost of a crop depends upon the weather, the price of labor, the fertility and previous treatment of the soil and the skill of the farmer.

Grain in the Stack.

It is not a wise plan, says The Prairie Farmer, to have the grain in a stack any longer than is absolutely necessary. It is subject to many dangers there, which are very nearly done away with when the grain is thrashed and put in the barn. No matter how well the stack is built, it may be upset by a storm, and then wet and warm weather will quickly injure the grain.

Water's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

RAPID PLOWING.

Authorities Express Themselves on the Subject—Some Helpful Statistics.

A good authority on the subject of plowing says that 24 miles an hour is as fast as any team ought to walk in the plow. In clay ground two miles is fast enough, kept up for 10 hours a day. In loose, loamy soil, when the object is simply to stir up the surface, wide furrows can be taken, the team can move off at a rapid walk, and a large area can be plowed over in a day.

A team walking two miles per hour for 10 hours will plow as follows, according to width of furrow: Furrow 5 inches wide, 1 acre; 6 inches, 1.3 acres; 7 inches, 1.6 acres; 8 inches, 2 acres; 9 inches, 2.3 acres; 10 inches, 2.6 acres; and so on, increasing two-tenths of an acre for each inch increase in width of furrow. With a furrow 7 inches wide a team must walk 14 miles to plow an acre. With a furrow 12 inches wide a team will walk only 8 miles to plow an acre, and in walking 20 miles would plow very nearly 24 acres.

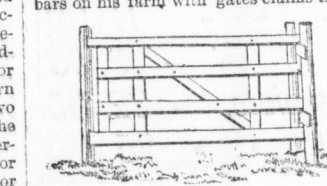
The speed of the team in plowing varies greatly. The Ohio Farmer says that horses naturally fast walkers will travel 20 miles a day in the plow without exhibiting any more fatigue than others that walk naturally only half as fast and accomplish only half as much. With a 9 inch furrow a team that walks 14 miles an hour will plow an acre in 7 hours and 30 minutes, while if it walks 24 miles an hour it will finish the acre in 4 hours and would plow 24 acres in 10 hours. Most of our modern two horse walking plows are made to cut a 10 inch furrow, and they will turn 12 inches by breaking 2 inches, but this adds too much to the draft, especially in stiff soil.

At the walking contest on the state fair grounds at Columbus, O., in 1899, the first prize was pulled half a ton of coal at the rate of over five miles an hour, and her owner said she would keep that gait up all day. This would be impracticable in the plow, but 3 or 4 miles would not be impracticable, and the gain over the 14 mile team is apparent from above figures.

The time lost in turning is considerable. The advantage of long pulls in this respect is seen from the following figures: With a furrow 24 feet long the time lost in turning is 10 hours' work is 6 hours 11 minutes; furrow 44 feet long, time lost in turning is 2 hours and 44 minutes; furrow 60 feet, time lost 2 hours and 1 minute; furrow 82 feet, time lost 1 hour and 28 minutes. The time lost in turning, however, is not all lost time, for the team requires some "let up" from the constant strain that exists in this work.

Substitute Light Gates For Bars.

The sliding gate depicted in the cut is especially adapted as a substitute for bars. A farmer who has replaced the bars on his farm with gates claims that



A SLIDING GATE.

he made six gates similar to the one here depicted, with the aid of a hired man, in one afternoon, and that 10 years' trial with them only serves to enhance their value as a time and labor saving device. This gate, which was originally illustrated in The Farm Journal, is made of day pine 1 by 5 inches; it is light, and any boy big enough to drive pigs can handle it. To open it just slide the gate back until the ends of the top and bottom rails come out of the mortises of the left hand post, and then carry it around as far as needed. The two right hand posts should be set far enough apart so that the gate will slide freely between them. As there is no strain on the posts, as in ordinary hinged gates, they may be light.

Best Food For Wintering Bees.

A Michigan apiarist tells in The Country Gentleman that there is no better food for wintering bees than pure cane sugar. Granulated is probably the cheapest, as it is the driest. It is also almost certain to be pure. A certain number of pounds of water may be brought to a boil, then twice the number of pounds of sugar gradually stirred in and the sirup again brought to a boil, when it will be ready to use as soon as cool enough. If there is any trouble from the granulation of the sirup in the feeders or there is fear that it may crystallize, in the combs, a little (say one-fifth) of honey may be added.

Of course some sort of a feeder is needed, but it matters little what it is, so long as it allows the bees to reach the food and excludes outside bees. A tin pan set in the upper story and a cloth laid in the pan to keep the bees from drowning as they sip the feed will answer every purpose.

On the Country Road.

Hard shelled varieties of squashes may be stored for winter use in a warm, dry cellar.

A New Jersey farmer recommends as protection for an iron fence painting it with earthy red iron ore and crude petroleum. It is cheap, pleasing in color, preservative, but slow to dry on iron.

Texas is at the head of the cattle producing states, having about 7,000,000; next comes Iowa with nearly 4,000,000; the next five range from 2,600,000 to 2,000,000. Eight states and one territory range from 1,700,000 to 1,000,000; 14 states and one territory have less than 1,000,000 each, while 13 states and one territory have less than 500,000 each. Rhode Island and Delaware have each less than 100,000.

The Farm Journal tells that many farmers who work beyond an average of 10 hours per day are lessening their capacity for effective labor. The trouble with excessive hours is that the keenness of the mind's edge is dulled, and more muscle is demanded to do the work than where the brain is not fatigued.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.



TREES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Fruit From Seedlings—Have Budding and Grafting a Tendency to Degeneration?

The idea that in order to get good varieties of fruit we must bud or graft from existing trees that are known to be such prevails so extensively that no other system of propagation can be said to be in general practice. Yet it is true of the most of fruits that the best as well as the poorest of the varieties we have originated as seedlings. Not a few of our fruitgrowers are suspecting that the practice of budding and grafting has a tendency to degeneration and is at least a cause equally potent with climatic changes and soil exhaustion for loss of vigor and the want of a power to resist unfavorable influences, in which case fruit trees of the older times were superior to those of the present.

That grafting or budding on stocks and roots is the only certain method of reproducing exactly the variety we wish to perpetuate is freely admitted, but may it not also be true that the practice should become more general of raising fruit trees from selected seeds? In case of the peach we may fairly expect trees from seeds of the best varieties to possess many of the good qualities of the parent stock, and if the vigor, productivity and freedom from disease of old time orchards can to any considerable extent be regained it is certainly worth trying.

That we can originate a variety of the apple which will reproduce itself from the seeds with the same uniformity as from its scions is scarcely to be expected. It seems reasonable, however, to believe that by planting young trees from seeds of our best apples short distances apart in the rows and leaving them to be tested in future and then cutting out those least desirable we may secure orchards of excellent fruit and at the same time more prolific and longer lived than many of the grafted and budded kinds of the present time.

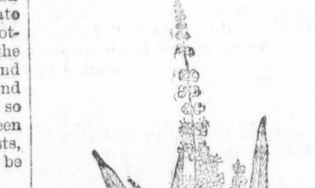
Autumn Treatment of Raspberries.

The London Garden contains some good directions on the autumn treatment of the raspberry, the substance of which is worth repeating, with some comments. The early removal of the canes is recommended, which is good advice when they are standing in sheltered positions. But in bleak exposures the old canes may aid in protecting the new ones against wind and storms. Heavy surface mulching twice a year is recommended. Suckers should be removed, because they rot the plants, but a better way is to clear out all the needless suckers early in the season when only a few inches high.

Only three or four canes for future bearing should be allowed for each stool, or five at the most if they are rather weak. If, however, they are wanted for planting, more may be allowed. Canes for next season's bearing may be moderately or lightly pruned or shortened back or pinched into good shape without removing much foliage till they have acquired a strong and well matured wood.

A Hardy Italian Shrub.

Vitex Agnus-Castus is a very pretty, low, free flowering, hardy Italian shrub, which has been known for nearly 300 years, and yet it is seldom seen. Mr. Lun says of it that the ends of the



THE CHASTE SHRUB.

branches die back in severe winters, but never enough to prevent an abundant bloom all through the summer and autumn.

It is commonly known as the Chaste Shrub, a translation of the specific name. The flowers are of a pale blue color. The cut is a reproduction from Meehan's Journal.

For Winter Snowing.

When you pot your bulbs, water them well, then set the pots away in a cool, dark place to allow roots to form.

When you bring bulbs to the light, do not put them in a very warm room, or they will make a weak, rapid growth, and very often the buds will blast. If you have a room that is proof against frost adjoining one in which fire is kept, keep your bulbs there. The cooler you can keep the air of the room in which your bulbs bloom and have it above frost, the longer the flowers will last. In selecting bulbs for pot culture, get single ones, and are really more desirable in all ways. Among hyacinths, too, the single sorts are best. The Roman varieties are favorites.

A Few Good Moss Roses.

The variety of moss roses is limited. Following is a short list suggested by Gardeners as satisfactory: Crested Moss, deep pink surrounded with a mossy fringe; Graefia, deep pink with a beautiful mossy fringe; Common Moss, pale rose, quite pretty and mossy; Lancet, red, a favorite with some, but not so popular as the others named; and White Bath, not so mossy as some of the pinks, but the best of the whites.

Thin and impure blood is made rich and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purges the bowels and gives renewed strength.

NOVELTIES IN READING.

Dr. Von Holst, the eminent German

historian, who has lately taken up his residence in this country, will furnish to the November Forum a slashing criticism of the Senate filibusters.

The first volume of McClure's Magazine closes with the November number. Among the contributors to volume II. will be: Robert Louis Stevenson, William Dean Howells, Frank R. Stockton, Rudyard Kipling, Octave Thanet, Prof. Henry Drummond, Clark Russell, Conan Doyle and others.

The complete novel in the November number of Lippincott's is "An Unsatisfactory Lover," by Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). It tells, in the style which has charmed so many readers, of an inauspicious wooing and an interrupted courtship, which at length led to a happy result—for the lover did not always remain unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett has been induced to revive "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in a series of articles just completed for the Ladies' Home Journal, in which she tells "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred," and traces the conception of the story, the development of the character as he lived under her own eyes, and describes Fauntleroy as he is to-day—her own son.

An old Kilkenny schoolfellow of Barrie's, by the way, declares that as a boy the author of "A Window in Thrums" was a very commonplace little person, showing forth no evidences of the cleverness which so far from being a force for a Perthes writes his "Greatest Call." Naval battles are described by admirals, and Military Life by generals. Then there are articles on "Choosing an Occupation," "Boys Who Should Not Go to College," "Physical Training," "Recreations of All Kinds," and many other practical subjects. Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Secret Charity," reproduced in color from a painting by Ferris, which is presented to all subscribers who send their \$1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

The Parry for November enters upon a new year, and announces in that number many new and important features. Instead of the weekly parts forming a monthly whole, we have the approved magazine form, lacking none of the bright, wholesome and charming elements that

characterize this young folks' magazine as the household standard. It is charmingly illustrated. 10 cents a number, \$1 a year. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

Miss Mary Wilkins has written a new novel—one which is described as a particularly strong piece of work. It is to make its first appearance in January in the pages of Harper's Weekly.

New subscribers to Littell's Living Age can obtain a set of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. F. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., in two large octavo volumes, handsomely bound in half seal, and The Living Age from the date of the receipt of their subscriptions to the close of the year 1894, for only \$3. Such an opportunity to get a standard work, published at \$3, for \$1, is of too rare an occurrence to be lost.

Write the publishers, Littell & Co., Boston, Mass., concerning this and other offers.

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