



### BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN. MIGGINS-On Jan. 26, the wife of Thos. Hig-gins, of a daughter.

#### The Churcines Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—11 a.m., Rev. Walter Rigsby; 7 p.m. Rev. T. T. George, of Delaware; sacra-ment of Lorl's supper after morning service, A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH A -February duarterly meeting and sacrament at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. E. Kennedy; usual services at 7 p.m., by Rev. J. J. Sinclair. All welcome.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH-kev. H. J. Wren, pastor: anniversary services, Rev. D. A. Moir, B.D., of Georgetown, will preace at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:45. All welcome.

Rev. J. W. Pedley. Morning, "A Good Name": evening, "Scandal and Scandal Mon-gers. Bible class at 8. All welcome. b

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — MATINS— Venite, Monk; Te Deum, West; benedictus, Woodward; jubilate. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann. Evensong—Magnificat, Trimnell; Nunc Dimittis, Trimnell; anthem, "Lord, We Pray Thee," Roberts. Preacher, the dean.

Thee, Roberts. Freacher, the dean.

T. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Robt, Johnston, B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Morning prayer in Bible class room at 10:15; morning service at 11; evening service at 7; monthly sermon for young men: subject, "A Bad Bargain." Sabbath school and pastor's class for Bible study at 3 o'clock; subject, "Miracles." Everybody welcome.

ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church — Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are wel-

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church - Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D. pastor. Mr. Atkinson, who is assisting in special services, will preach at 11 and 7. Sunday school 2:30.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Next Sabbath—9:45 a.m., Love Feast, led by Bro. Phelps; 11 a.m., short address, Sacra-ment of Lord's Supper; 7 p.m., Bro. N. Phelps will preach and conduct evangelistic services. ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH
-Pastor, Charles Smith. Morning sub-Microscope," Strangers welcomed.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Usual services. Seats free, Welcome. CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Blook. Services 11 a.m. All well

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Services as usual. Seats free. All welcome. HIRST METHODIST CHURCH-GRAND Opera House—Closing services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Daniel. On Sunday, Feb. 9, the opening service in the new church.

DIST Church—Services II s.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. Morning, Rev. T. T. George; evening, Rev. E. B. Lanceley. The musical service will contain; Morning anthem. "O Lord, Our Governor (Gadsby); duct, "Come to the Saviour (Ascher.) Evening anthem, "Praise His Awful Name (Last Judgement)" (Sphor); solo, "The Better Land" (Cowen); quartet, "Behold Me Standing at the Door" (Knapp).

Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach; morning at 11 and evening at 7 Class for Bible study and Sabbath school 3 p.m.

#### **Amusements and Lectures** Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No

advertisement less than 10 words. EAP YEAR CONCERT — COLBORNE

I S reet Methodist Church, Tuesday, Feb.

4th; programme given by Ladies' Aid. Double
tickets 25c, single tickets 15c. 18u ty ISS MAY LILLY WHITE'S (MRS. JOHN

Cooper) final appearance in London; ear her sing at sacred concert, Monday even-DON'T FAIL TO HEAR MISS KATHA-RINE Moore sing Mr. Barron's new song

(manuscript) at the sacred concert in First Presbyterian Church, A TTRACTIVE MUSIC AT MR. BAR-RON'S choir's sacred concert. New solo-ists; choruses. Monday evening.

MISS BACON-TEACHER OF ELOCU-TION at the Conservatory, will recite "The Galley Slave" (Les Miserables), at Mr. Barron's sacred concert. Collection only to

MISSES MOORE, FERGUSON. JOHN
STON, Templeton, Primmer, Mrs. John
Cooper, Messrs. Marriott and Arnott will te
the soloists at the sacred concert on Monday
evening. Silver collection 10 cents and upwards, at First Presbyterian Church.

PWORTH LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT

-Askin Street Methodist Sunday school Askin Street Methodist Sunday school, Tu-sday evening, Feb. 4; ladies' cantata, "Bells of Elsinore," and orchestra; Miss Swift, elocu-tionist, of Alma College, and other talent. Admission, 15 cents. 18u ty ONCERT E-GACEMENTS - LITTLE

make engagements for ver country. 2601 King 18u Scote PRE INARY NOTICE—TRAMP CON-CEST—Young Liberal Club, Thursday, Feb. 20, City Hall.

WORDS IS ALL THE MATTER AL-Vantages you can get by booking to the old country at CLARKE'S, Richmond street, next DALACE DANCING ACADEMY-NEW

Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6.
Gentleven Monday, ladies Tuesday; advanced
class Wednesday evenings. Children Saturday afternoons. Dayron & McCormick. DRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345
Princess avenue. A thorough system of teacaing the modern glide waltz and all fashionable tances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

### Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

HOUSE WANTED-ABOUT FOUR BED-ROOMS: good tenant; reat must be re-sonable. HARTROTT, this office. 16n wty OLD POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED -Cash raid. Write Phillips & Weather-eron, 12 Poter street. Toronto. Ont. 122

#### Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEETS IN Labor Hall tonight (Saturday) 8 p.m. b PORESTERS, ATTENTION! — COURT
Forest Queen, A. O. F., me-ts in Duffield
Block next Tuesday evening. Important business. Visitors welcome.

COMPANIONS OF PRIDE OF THE EAST cquested to attend a special general meeting of their circle for special business on Monday next at 8 p.m. W. RICHARDS, Secretary. b THE TUSCAN LODGE. NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. E. B. SMITH, W.M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, Secretary. b I ONDON COUNCIL. NO. 75, CANADIAN Order of Chosen Friends, meets Monday evening. 8 o'clock, Duffleld Block; Visitors welcome. A. KIRKPATRICK, Chief Councilor.

#### Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FOUR SMART BOYS WANTED TO learn the jewelry manufacturing business; must be bound if satisfactory; good references required. Apply FRED. T. TREBILCOCK, Manufacturing Jeweler.

200 MEN WANTED—TO BUY OUR made to order trousers, \$2, \$3 and \$4: suits \$12 and \$15; fit in style and workmanship. Repairing done. 291 Wellington street. R. H. SEMPLE, merchant tailor.

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto. A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

#### Domestics Wanted.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. NURSE TO ASSIST IN CARE OF children, references. Apply at 386 King

DWYER'S "OLD RELIABLE" INTEL-good help. 591 Richmond street, phone 1,121. FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM GIRLS wanted to go out of city, good wages; cooks and housemaids on hand. Armstrong's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street.

#### Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED-SEVERAL MEN OF GOOD character, who can furnish horse and light rig: \$75 to \$250 a month. Applicants write fully. The Bradley Garretson Company (Limited), Brantford, Ont.

A GENTS — "SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"—
The most powerful and convincing collection of facts ever produced against ail foes of Christianity by Hon, Britton H. Tabor, introduction by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who says: "That in view of the invincible array of evidence therein it would seem a thousand times harder not to believe in the Bible." All skeptics are vanquished by evidence. No book ever sold so fast. Four hundred agents wanted. Don't miss opportunity to secure territory. Full particulars, J. L. NICHOLS & Co., Wesley Building, Toronto.

#### Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. ANTED - SITUATION BY COMPE-ENT lady bookkeeper. Address

Houses, Etc., To Let. First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

Brick Stable to Let, With Seventers, suitable for livery or board-TEEN stalls, suitable for livery or boarding, situated 194 Albert street, near Richmond; immediate possession given. Apply 167 Albert street.

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albioa Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 331f and Craig streets. South London; rent \$13. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 42tf LET-RESIDENCE. 481 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Fraser &

#### O RENT-

Those two commodious stores now occupied by OAK HALL, 148 and 150 Dundas Street. Apply for particulars to A. TAYLOR, Oak Hall.

### Articles For Sale.

First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FOR SALE-ORGAN. FIVE OCTAVES-Good tone, nice looking, suitable for mission, only \$20. Fine upright plane, Domin ion, full compass, good tone, cost \$500, being sold for taxes, \$200 takes it. A. R. Taylor, 192 Queen street east, Toronto.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS— Bargains. Decker Bros., New York, Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street, H. W.

Burnett, Manager. OR SALE-CART, CUTTER AND PONY -Will be sold cheap or exchanged. 637 Elias street.

HALF PHÆTON FOR SALE — GOOD order: will exchange for small Gladstone. G. P., "Advertiser" office. A SPECIAL SALE OF HARNESS, Trunks, valises, robes, blank.ts, bells. J. Darch & Sons, 377, 379 Taibot street.

UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY or cargo lots; Spicer's extra Eritish Col-umbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

### Lost and Found.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. OST-FRIDAY EVENING - FROM 532 Elizabeth street, cocker spaniel pup. Reward for return to above address. 18c OST-TWO PASS BOOKS-ONE CONTAINED a letter to C. Stubbs. Finder please leave at 197 King street-Telephone 991.

SETTER DOG LOST-ONE BLACK EYE and ear, body black ticked. Reward Strong's Drug Store.

#### Board and Lodging.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a private family. Apply 484 York

#### Real Estate For Sale.

First insertion to per word. One-halt cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. 30 ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN land within two miles of the city, to be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. Douglass, 110 Dundas street.

ACRE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE VIL-D LAGE of Mount Brydges and two new frame houses, one seven rooms and one five rooms; slso 47 acres with good house, nine rooms; orchard; barn and other buildings. Ap-ply to WM. Francis, Mount Brydges.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING property, viz—Lot. 27, south side East Bathurst street, city, 100x190 feet, running through to the G. T. R. track. On the property is A LARGE FRAME BUILDING CONTAIN ING BOILER AND SHAFTING SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Apply to WM. F. BULLEN, manager Ontario Loan & Debenture Company. 16tf-eod

#### Dressmaking.

EARN TO CUT AND MAKE A DRESS at the dressmaking school, "Y" rocms, commencing Feb. 10.

#### Miscellaneous.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. WHEN YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU call on J. E. Adkins, scientific optician, East London, and have the error corrected.

K NOW THYSELF — PROF. CRCUTER, perience) will examine heads at his office, 436½ Richmond. Examination and chart, adults \$1, ladies and children 50c. Office hours. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m to 10 p.m.

#### London Real Estate Exchange.

TORENT-MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK residence, No. 110 Cartwright street, 10 rooms, \$15; neat brick cottage, 582 Pall Mall street, with barn, \$6; No. 441 Central avenue, street, with ball, 56. W. D. BUCKLE.

BUSINESS CHANCE - NEW BRICK store and butcher shop, Central avenue; first class building, residence, shop and brick barn; all complete; electric railway passes; first class investment. W. D. BUCKLE.

\$1,200 BUYS TWO-STORY FRAME residence, 445 Central avenue, with barn; this is one of the best bargains on the market. W. D. BUCKLE. STANLEY STREET—GOOD COTTAGE— Seven rooms and splendid lot; 68 feet frontage; near Mr. Coyne's residence; will sell cheap for spot cash. W. D. BUCKLE.

THE WESTER NASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000.

Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; Assets \$10,000,000.
London and Lancashire Assurance Company

of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of
Montreal.
LOUN STREPHENSON ACCOUNTS JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent Office, Huron and Eric Loan Building.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of John Stevenson, of the City Longon County of Middlesex, Harness

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE above named John Stephenson has made an assignment to me under the provisions of Chap. 124, R.S. O. 1887, of all his estate and effects in trust for the benefit of all his creditors. A meeting of the creditors is hereby convened and will be held at the office of Wm. J. Clarke, barrister, London, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1896, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate. All the creditors of the said estate are hereby required to the disposal of the said estate. All the credit-ors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with my solicitor, Wm. J. Clarke, Esq., London, as directed by the said statute on or before the day of such meet-ing. After 1st of March, 1896, I shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims as I shall have notice of, and I shall not be responsible for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof to any per-son or persons whose claims shall not have been filed. John W. Clarke, trustee; WM. J. Clarke, solicitor for the trustee, 189 Dun-das street, London, 18u-tw

#### AUCTION SALE.

Square Piano, Furniture, etc., on Monday, Feb. 3, at Neil Cooper's Auction Room, 241 Dundas Street. Sale at 10:30.

R. NEIL COOPER has been instructed by Miss Kennedy to sell without reserve con ents of a cottage comprising in part: Square piano, parlor furniture, carpets, lounge, curtains, blinds, sideboard, extension table. curtains, billings, sideboard, extension rates, pictures, bedroom suites, springs, mattresses, new single iron bedstead, brass-mounted complete square base burner with oven, crockery, cook stove; coal or wood, kitchen utensile, also three goot kitchen ranges and one gas stove, besides sundry other useful articles.

NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

#### WILL BE SOLD

TION rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, Dundas street, London, on Monday, the 10th Day of February, 1896, at the hour of 2:30 in the afternoon, the stock of R. S. Gage, Newbury,

General drygoods \$1,003 53 Millinery.....Boots and shoes.... Crockery......Groceries, stationery, etc..... 

Terms—One-quarter down; balance 2, 4, 6 and 8 months, with interest at 7 per cent, approved endorsed paper. Stock list on the premiser, and with Gibbons, Mulkern & Harper, trustee's solicitors; C. B. Armstrong, trustee.

## JONES' AUCTION ROOMS

Tuesday, Feb. 4th, at 10:30 a.m.

### By Auction.

TWO COMMODES, CARD PRESS, 2 OAK tables. 5 sideboards, 1 melodeon, 3 oak bedroom suites, 2 oak dining tables, 2 parlor suites, 1 flat desk, 1 office chair, 9 bedsteads, 4 mattresses, 10 woven wire springs, 3 center tables, 1 dressing glass, 4 bureaus, 1 folding crib, 1 whatnot, 1 toilet set, 1 sewing machine, 2 baby carriages, 1 carpet sweeper, 8 wash stands, 1 cook stove, coal or wood, 1 gas stove, 2 baseburners, 2 oil stoves, 10 square yards oil cloth, 4 dining chairs, 2 lamps, 1 barber's chair, 4 pictures, 1 marble statue, and other marble bric-a-brac, etc. Without reserve.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

\_\_\_INSURE IN THE\_ Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co (FIRE.)

Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000

EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over

Bank of Commerce, London.

Telephone, No. 507

Money to loan at 5½ per cent.

Entail Great Loss of Life and Property in Queensland.

Salisbury Discusses Britain's Relations to Foreign Powers.

Racket in the German Cabinet-Wretched Condition of Italian Troops in Abyssinia.

MORE TROUBLE FOR WILLIAM. London, Feb. 1.-All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning discuss the rumored resignations of the Ministers as the outcome of the discussion over the naval needs of the empire. The Vossiche Zeitung says the retirement of Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary for State for the Interior, is a certainty that he will be succeeded by Herr von Puttkamer. It is also reported that Vice-Admiral Holl-man, Secretary of State for the Navy, has resigned.

RHODES BACKS UP JAMESON. London, Feb. 1.—Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, has arrived at the Island of Madeira. It transpires that the reports that he will plead ignorance of the operations of Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal are unfoundel. Mr. Rhodes, on the contrary, has telegraphed a statement of the events leading to Dr. Jameson's raid to his London solicitors, to be used as evidence in Jameson's defense when the

latter's trial comes off. WHAT EVERYBODY WISHES.

London, Feb. 1.-At a meeting of the Monetary Reform Association at Glasgow yesterday a letter was read from Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Conserva-tive leader, stating the writen's earn-est desire was undiminished that the nations of the world should adopt some means to end the monetary diffleuties, now checking industry and embarrassing international commerce.

DIRTY BUT DEFIANT. Rome, Feb. 1.—Dispatches received here from Gen. Baratieri, commanderin-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, say that when Col. Galliano's column arrived at Baratieri's camp, the men were clad in rags and completely encased in dust and dirt. For 25 days they had not been able to wash, owing to the scarcity of water at Makalle, but their ardor was not a whit abated, and they were unanimous in their expressions of anxiety to take part in the engagement with the enemy. Col. Galliano explained that King Menelek did not wish to release him and his command, but that Ras Makonnen, commanding the Abyssinian army which besieged the Italian fortress at Makelle, insisted that they should be allowed to pro-

ceed to Gen. Baratieri's camp. King Humbert has sent a telegram to Gen. Baratieri instructing him to express to Col. Galliano his Malesty's congratulations and admiration

of his gallantry. DEATH-DEALING TORNADO. Brisbane, Queensland, Feb. 1.—Great loss of life and very large destruction of property have been caused in the northern part of the colony by a tornado and floods. It is impossible as yet to tell how many persons lost their lives, but it is known that great numbers were drowned. The damage to property is estimated at \$2,500,000. Several coasting vessels are missing, and it is believed that they have either foundered or been driven ashore, and that all aboard of them were lost. Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland Bay, suffered more than any other place in the district affected. is scarcely a building in the town that

escaped damage. Advices from the NOTICE TO CREDITORS — CREDITORS and all other persons having claims upon the estate of Seth Luce, late of the township of Caradoc, yeoman (who died on or about the 14th day of December, 1895), are required on or before the 1st day of March, 1895, to send in their claims to Macbeth & Macpherson, of 74½ Dundas street, London, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said Seth Luce. After the 1st day of March, 1896, the said executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Seth Luce among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. Dated this 18th day of January, A.D. 1896, MACBEBH & MACPHERSON, solicitors for the executors, bw 12ut

WE THE UNDERSIGNED BAKERS DO hereby agree that on and after this date our bread shall be 5 cents per loaf. Signed. O. J. Bridle, Johnstone Bros., W. West, J. Taylor, Robt. Gilmour, R. McGinn, W. H. Dell's Shouldice Bros., J. Fawkes, Van Buskird & Fletcher, J. Curnoe, Dean Bros., R. Corcoran, Parnell & Brighton, J. Ranahan, Robt. Stanley, John Gilmore, John Dawson, Robt. Willis and Joe Gwalchmai.



### Customs Sale

O'N WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1896, will be N WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1896, will be sold by auction at customs examining warehouse, unless the same are cleared prior to above date, several lots of unclaimed bonded goods of a miscellaneous character, re G. T. R., M. C. R., C. P. R. and express companies, embracing blacking, hardware, toilet paper, mucilage, medicines, soap, gun traps, earthenware, rice, baking powder, twine, pumps, rattan, fibre, etc. Sale at 10:30 a.m. Goods on view previous to sale. Terms cash.

NEIL COUPER, Auctioneer.

ROBERT REID, Collector Customs.

#### LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

London, Ont., Jan. 31, 1898. London, Ont., Jan. 31, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 32nd general annual meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office in London, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the company.

company.

A full statement of the company's affairs for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board.

G. A, SOMERVILLE, Manager.

#### Tonga Islands show that a hurricane lately passed over them. Two ships at Tonga Taboo Island were wrecked, and the thousands of cocoanut trees on the plantations were torn up by the roots, causing heavy loss to their

MORE MAPS. A dispatch to the New York Herald

from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Antonio Fernandez, President of the State of Falcon, has telegraphed that in the archives of Coro, capital of the State and the oldest city in Venezuela, has been found a map, published London in 1794, in which the limits of British Guiana are given about as Venezuela asserts are right.

Frank E. Rice, of Port Huron, Mich., has discovered an old atlas bearing a Glasgow (Scotland) imprint of 1799, which contains to be what purports to be a correct map of South America. In this the boundary between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela is the River Essequibo. This line goes far to the east beyond what Venezuela claims, and leaves England only a narrow strip of Guiana.

Up to this time the United States Venezuelan Boundary Commission has not received notice from either the British or the Venezuelan Gov-ernment of an intention to avail itself of the invitation extended to appear before the commission through representatives

COMMENTS ON THE (DUNRAVEN DECISION.

London, Feb. 1 .- Only the Pall Mall Gazette, Globe and St. James Gazette comment upon the finding of the New York Yacht Club committee against Lord Dunraven in the charges which the latter brought against Defender's handlers. The Globe heads a somewhat sarcastic article "Lord Dunraven Justified, and says: "The committee would have done much better to flatly refuse to prosecute an inquiry which their action made of no value. In regard to the evidence, the Globe remarks: "It is a little unfortunate that so much cutting up and transferring of lead on the Defender and Hattle Palmer should be going on at the time Lord Dunraven thought he noticed a difference in the load water line and the necessity which compelled Hereshoff to withdraw his valuable assistance from the committee of in-quiry after being informed that he would be cross-examined on the following Monday, is deeply to be regretted and must be very painful to himself. The real blame for the whole business falls upon the shoulders of the original cup committee, which appears about as unbusiness-like a body as one could meet. Unless they show themesives capable of bringing some small modicum of common sense to bear upon the arrangements of an international contest we earnestly trust no English yachtsman will challenge again. We are unable to see Lord Dunraven's position as a sportsman

SALISBURY SPEAKS.

is injured.

London, Feb. 1.-Prime Minister Salisbury delivered a speech here last night, in the course of which he contradicted the statements made on Thursday night by John Morley to the electors of Arbroath concerning the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Morley said that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, and that if there ever was a question that should be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question. Lord Salisbury said that although the doctrine formed no part of the international law, his despatch to Secretary of State Olney supported it as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it. The Prime Minister expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the Sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention. He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of the race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacre. It might be asked why Europe did not interfere. He could only answer for England. She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to militarily occupy Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished to occupy them. Lord Salisbury said he concurred in the belief that the only authority—albeit boy lost two. it was an evil one-in that country, was the prestige of the Sultan's name. Patience must be exercised, and his Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised. He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Ar-

#### LOOK OUT FOR A ROW.

Brazil and France May Have It-What

menian massacres.

About the Monroe Doctrine Here? Paris, Feb. 1.—The Politique Colonial today announces that the Brazilians have occupied the contested territory on the border of French Guiana. France and Brazil for a long time have been engaged in a dispute as to the ownership of a large tract of territory generally known as Amapa, France claims that the southern boundary of French Guiana is the Amazon River. Brazil holds that the River Oyapock is the southern boundary of French Guiana.

MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB. Mary has a little pain; Comes from torpid liver; It follows her where'er she goes,

Spite of all they give her. Like Mary's lamb, we'll turn it out, Insuring quick recovery, By giving Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Sure cure for biliousness, torpid liver, constipation, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all blood, skin and scalp affections. Only medicine so sure in curative action that it can be guaranteed. See guarantee around each bottle.

Brute force is the logic of savagery. "Mind over matter" will be a fiction as long as war exists.

Just as day differs from night, so HAZELINE differs from all other toilet lotions. It is soothing, healing and allays all irritation of the skin. It promotes a clear and brilliant complexion, which is woman's strongest attraction and greatest charm. It is the secret of good looks.

Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

Chemists, etc.

2 DRUG corner Park Avenue.
Branch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

HUNDREDS MOVED TO TEARS. Pathetic Scene at the Funeral of Evan-

gelist Moody's Mother. East Northfield, Mass., Feb. 1 .-There was a pathetic incident at the funeral of Mrs. Betsey Moody yesterday .. As Evangelist Dwight Moody, standing over the open coffin which held the dead body of his mother, paid a touching tribute to her life of selfsacrifice and devotion, the hundreds of people who filled the church were moved to tears. The world-famous evangelist read from the old leather-bound family Bible, which his mother had treasured for years, and expounded the passages in homely phrases; then, turning to the deceased face and with the gentle voice which has thousands from a life of sin, said: "God bless you, mother; we love you still." It was sufficient to move the strongest heart. The people in the audience were unable to control their grief, and the sobs of the weeping women nearly drowned the voice of the evangelist.

### IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Progress of Bridge-Building on the Lon.

don and Port Stanley Road. The Grand Trunk Railway earned \$305,66 during the week ending Jan. 25, 189—or an increase of \$21,342 over the

corresponding week in 1895. St. Thomas Journal: Fourteen carloads of steel work for the bridge on the L. and P. S. R. over Kettle Creek are now here, and a large gang of men will be put on at once to unload it. Only three weeks were occupied in the construction of the Mill Creek bridge, but it will take somewhat longer to put up the steel work for the structure across the Kettle Creek ravine, for the reason that twice as many trains pass between London and St. Thomas as between St. Thomas and the lake, and also becouse there is an 85foot span in this bridge. Mr. C. F. Hanson will receive \$63 for his services in inspecting the construction of the Mill Creek bridge.

FIVE FEET CUT OFF.

Hard Luck of a Party of Four Runaway Lads Who Were Frozen.

Jamesburg, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The four boys who escaped from the reform school several weeks ago and tramped for two of the coldest nights of this winter are crippled for life. Their hands and feet were badly frozen. Tuesday it became necessary to amputate five of the eight frozen feet. Three of the boys lost a foot each and one

A VICTIM OF SCIENCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.-Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, at one time one of the most distinguished chemists in this country, and an authority on medicine and botonical and physiological matters, was burned to death last night in his offices at No. 132 South Third street. It is believed he was experimenting with chemicals, when an explosion occurred. When the firemen arrived the offices were completely gutted and Dr. Kennedy's body was found burned almost to a crisp.

MIDGETS TO MARRY. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 1.-The City of Mason is all excitement over a marriage which will be solemnized there on Monday evening. The contracting parties will be Mary J. Gongaware, who lives a few miles from Mason, and N. G. W. Winner, of Menticelio, The bride-elect is 18 years old, 40 inches tall, and weighs 65 pounds, while the prospective groom years old, 40 inches tall, and weighs 80 pounds. The wedding wil take place at the

the Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Transparent glycerine soap, 9c cake. Anderson & Nelles' drug store. ywt

Opera House, and an admission fee

will be charged, the proceeds to go to

An impecunious German, a resident of Munich, finding himself short of funds, had recourse to the following novel scheme for raising the wind. He ordered a confectioner to make a cake for his wife's birthday, containing as a surprise, a lining of new 20 pfennig pieces. The German's financial stringency was relieved.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of write: We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep.
They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindeay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe hear these Pills have sured her. headache, but

The Remains Transferred to the Warship Blenheim.

Gloomy Events Cause Depression in England.

An Interesting Sale of Relics of Lord Nelson.

Princess Beatrice Given a Home for Life by the Queen.

The Widow Will Reside on the Isle of Wight-Lord Leighton's Probable Successor Ill-Will Vanderbilt Marry a Duchess?

(Special Saturday Cable Letter to the "Advertiser.")

London, Feb. 1.-All the arrangements for the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died during the evening of Jan. 20, while on his way to the Island of Madeira, on board the British cruiser Blonde, of fever contracted while serving in the Ashanti expedition, have been completed. The remains will be entombed in Whippingham Church at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday next, and the ceremonies will be most impressive. The body was transferred yesterday at Funchal, Island of Madeira, from the Blonde to the first-class cruiser Blenheim. The last named warship almost immediately afterwards started for England. The Blenheim conveyed the remains of the late Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, who died suddenly at Windsor Castle, to Canada. Upon the arrival of the Blenheim at Portsmouth the body of Prince Henry of Batten-berg will be transferred to the royal yacht Alberta, and will be taken across the Solent to the Isle of Wight. The casket will remain on board the Alberta until Wednesday. On board ship the body rests on a bier, erected on the quarter-deck, draped with light blue and white and with British white

It is expected that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will be present at the disembarkation of the remains, and that they will follow the casket, which will be carried by Scots Guarden, to Whippingham far from Osborne House.

THE PRINCESS' FUTURE. In spite of the fact that they have been suffering from terrible grief, the Queen and Princess Beatrice have continued to enjoy excellent health. Her Majesty has granted to the wid-owed Princess the use during the latter's lifetime of Osborne Cottage, near Osborne House, a pretty place, for-merly occupied by the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, for many years private secretary to the Queen, and Keeper of the Privy Purse, who died on March 12, last year. Princess Beatrice has resolved to make her home on the Isle of Wight, of which her late husband was Governor, and where he was much

The February drawing-room has been abandoned, and her Majesty will start for the continent two weeks earlier than previously determined upon, starting for Cimiez during the first week of March.

GLOOMY EVENTS.

All the recent events of any importance have been of gloomy character. The deaths of Lord Leighton, president of the Royal Academy; Sir Joseph Barnby, the distinguished musician, and Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, who, in various Ministerial capacities, was instrumental in bringing about many reforms in the army and navy, and the colliery disaster at ers lost their lives, following close upon the news of the death of the Queen's esteemed son-in-law, husband of her favorite daughter, were not calculated in any way to dispel the atmosphere of depression hanging pretense, backed up by her friends. The grandfather of the young over these islands.

LORD LEIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR. be the scene of the funeral of Lord | ments. Leighton, and on Tuesday will receive the remains of Sir Joseph Barnby. The former will be the most im-posing ceremony. The pall-bearers will be the leading representatives of art, science and literature, a representative of the Queen, and a couple of R.A., who is mentioned as the probsuccessor of Lord Leighton as president of the Royal Academy, will represent that institution. The health of Sir John Millais, who is about 66 years of age, has recently been causing some anxiety to his friends. He is suffering from a disquieting throat affection, which does not seem to decrease in gravity, in spite of the skilled treatment he has been subjected to. His indisposition, though, has not made him idle, and he has several excellent pictures ready for the Academy, in-cluding a large romantic canvas. Several unfinished works of the late Lord Deighton will be exhibited at the Acad-

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S RECALL A representative of the Associated Press questioned Bramwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, ragarding the recall of Ballington Booth, Bramwell's brother, from the command of the army in the United States. When informed of the New York meeting to be held on Monday next he said "We are immensely pleased at the fact that Ballington's work has received such approval from so many prominent people in America. He was recalled simply because it is e rule in the army that after a certain period of lapor officers are transferred to another field. Ballington has been in America nine years. Like the Wesleyans, we change every six or seven years. I cannot say whether Balling-ton will be transferred. It depends the general, who returns from

AUTHORS QUARREL. The recent address of the English authors to their American brethren issued by the Society of Authors, on the "recent unpleasantness" is still warmly discussed in literary circles. A fact, the matter caused so much flicting comment that at one time

owing to the criticisms of the address which, it is generally understood, was suggested by Sir Walter and written by Hall Caine. Conway, who was president of the society in 1895, is also understood to have co-operated with the idea without consulting the committee. He has been succeeded to the chairmanship for 1896 by Rider Haggard, who was elected this week. Chromicle thinks it doubtful if the address will be sent to America.

FOREIGN MEAT. Mr. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Bangor yesterday, said he was most carefully considering the position of for-eign meat, and hoped especially to deal with the false marking of foreign meat as home grown meat. Mr. Long added that he had not yet decided whether this practice could be stopped by licensing dealers in foreign produce or by marking foreign meat, as suggested in some quarters. It is stated that Mr. Long's remarks may mean something more than mere pro-tection against false marking, and, according to a leading daily newspaper, the Government's proposal to relieve husbandry may take the form of material relief from land taxation, such as three-fourths of the local taxes of the agricultural districts being de-frayed out of the expected budget sur-

NELSON RELICS SOLD.

There was an interesting sale on Thursday last of Nelson relics formerly in the possession of Lady Hamilton. The great admiral's mahogany folding bedstead from the battleship Victoria brought 37 guineas, and a portrait of Lady Leighton sent by her-self to Nelson, with an account of its capture by the French and their courteous forwarding thereof, written by Admiral Nelson, fetched 69 guineas. A table napkin which formerly be-longed to the admiral was sold for

IN VANITY FAIR. In view of the report circulating in the United States that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is shortly to announce his engagement to Miss Amy Bend, of New York, it may be worth white mention-ing that Vanity Fair this week asserts that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will shortly announce his engagement to an English duchess Mrs. John Mackay's Paris house has been bought by M. Klose, the great Parisian perfumer. The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, started yesterday on a visit to Lord Galway, at his seat

near Nottingham.

SIR JOHN PENDER ILL. Sir John Pender, the sub-marine cable magnate who has friends and acquaintances throughout the commercial world, has been in a critical condition for several days past suffering from paralysis of the brain.

A BIMETALLIST RECRUIT. The British Bimetallic League is pleased at the news that M. Beernaert, who was premier of Belgium during the monetary conference or 1892, and whose attitude was then marked by reserve, has joined the bimetallsts.

#### THE STRATHROY SENSATION

Against Thorndike Not So Strong as at First Reported-Developments Expected

(Special to the "Advertiser.") Strathroy, Ont., Feb. 1.-Your reporter interviewed Police Magistrate Noble as to his opinion of the Thorndike bigamy case now under process of law. He said: "I have no opinion at present, but it appears to me to be a money scheme." He said that if he had known what he knows now he would have refused to grant the warrant. Chief Dodds, the informant, acted in good faith on the information telegraphed to him by Thos. Belle, chief constable of Lindsay, and he granted the warrant on the same bona fides, but if the case turns out as present appearance are, to him, he will not allow the criminal law to be used for a purpose that he considers improper, if he can help it. Your reporter be-lieves from the well-known sterling character of Mr. Noble that when he calls a spade a spade he means it, and will do justice in the premises.

There are several new features on the case cropping up. If the first Taylorstown, Wales, when over 50 min- marriage was legal-the proofs are not yet to hand-it was a runaway one, and they did not live two weeks together, all told. Besides the alleged wife No. 1 wrote the man and refused with him backed up on man is worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and this fact may have something to St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday will do with present and future develop-

KEEP THE KIDNEYS HEALTHY. The Avenue Through Which Much of the

Disease of the Day Travels.

When the sanitary conditions of a town are in first-class working order there is lit-Cabinet Ministers. Sir John Millais, the doubt but that such a community will be a healthy one in which to live. The kidneys constitute the sanitary machinery of the system. Keep these clean, pure, and in healthful working condition, and 90 per cent of the serious diseases of the day would be banished. In South American Kidney Cure is found a remedy that removes quickly and effectively the obstructions that constantly arise in the kidneys, and that puts them in proper working shape immediately. It relieves in six hours.

Steamers Arrived.

Jan. 31. At From
Britannic New York Liverpool
Lahn New York Bremen
Kaiser Wilhelm Gibralter New York Britannic.

Hereditary Inebriety. A common impression prevails that the appetite for alcohol has been in many cases inherited, and that these victims of the disease are not accountable for their unfortunate condition. While "doctors differ." the most recent researches into this interesting question seem to have settled conclusively that there is but one way of making an ineberiate-put alcohol into him. Many inherit peculiar constitutional conditions which render them easy victims to the in roads of alcohol, but most cases of hereditary inebriety-so called-can be traced to the nursery and no further. More important, however, is it, that the impression should be removed from the minds of those who believe themselves to have inherited the malady, that there is no cure for them and that they are destined to carry the burden to the grave. At Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, have been treated with perfect success, during the past few years, large numbers who for this reason believed their cases hopeless. They emphasize the remarkable success that has been achieved by this representative Institution. No restraint. No home remedies. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building. xt

Sir Walter Besant, it was rumored, in-feeded to withdraw from the society remedy, 250. A. & N.'s drug store,

News of the Day Gathered by Advertiser Correspondents.

The death occurred recently at Ta-coma, Wash., of John Laughlin, father of Mr. J. E. Laughlin, G. T. R. agent at Glencoe. He was connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. His death must have been rather sudden, as no notice of his illness had been received by Mr. Laughlin.

Over 250 guests sat down to the excellent spread at the C. O. F. annual banquet Wednesday evening in Lucan banquet Wednesday evening in Lucan. The toasts were ably responded to by M. O. E. Daltry, John Fox, C. W. Mulloy, C. Hodgins and Dr. R. W. Shaw, and the proceedings ended with a dance, good music being furnished by the Routledge band, of Ilderton.

Mrs. Patrick Sullvan, of Biddulph, died at her home on Monday, at the died at her home on Monday, at the age of 86. Her husband is 96 years old and in good health.

cld and in good health.

Richard Lee, one of the pioneers of West Nissouri township, died somewhat suddenly Friday afternoon at his residence, near Thorndale, having reached the age of 102 years. Mr. Lee was born in the county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1794. He retained all his reports faculties to the lest the never mental faculties to the last. He never had occasion to wear spectacles, and frequently read two or three chapters of his Bible during the day. His memory was phenomenal, and he could boast that he never suffered from headache. He settled on lot 14, on con. 4. Nissouri, where he died, having resided thereon for nearly 50 years. He was of a retiring disposiyears. He was of a redring disposition; never offered for any public position, but was universally esteemed and respected. He married in 1828, and survived his wife by fourteen years. A family of seven sons was born to the couple, of whom five are living. The eldest is Mr. Wm. Lee, township clerk; John, a resident of Manitoba: Richard and Charles in Manitoba; Richard and Charles, in Nissouri, and Edward, in London. The funeral will take place to Brown's Cemetery tomorrow afternoon.

AILSA CRAIG.

"Advertiser" Agent, C. Walker. Ailsa Craig, Jan. 31 .- Mrs. Jane Bell sold her house and lot on George street to Mr. John McKay, jun.
Mrs. Duncan Stewart, who recently re-

turned from Calgary, N. W. T., is moving

On Tuesday evening four sleigh loads of young people from the village attended the social at Mr. Dale's home, McGillvray. A good programme was provided for the occasion consisting of singing, recitations and readings. Over 100 persons were present. Proceeds \$14.

Mrs. Jane Bell is moving to London to keep house for her son Mr. Duncan Bell, traveler for the firm of Elliott, Marr

Miss Winnie Cameron, teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday school, on Wednesday evening was waited on by Mr. Robt. Gunn, who presented her with a beautiful gold ring, the gift of her class, showing their appreciation of her services as a teacher.
Miss Ida Zavitz returned home after visiting friends in Lobo, Strathroy and East

Williams. Nairn, on Sunday morning.

Bible, as tokens of respect and esteem in which she is held by them. An excellent lunch was provided by the ladies and a most

enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hamilton from
Manitoba, are visiting Mr. D. Fraser and relatives in East Williams.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, of South London, will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday afternoon and evening.

DELEWARE.

The memory of the holiday season of 1895-6 will long be treasured in the minds of our genial host and his good lady, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jarvis, as one of the brightest of their experiences along the journey of life, the occasion being the presence (under the roof-tree) of their sons-in-law and families, Drs. Calkin and Gray, respectively, medical superintendents of the world-famed H. H. Warner Safe Remedy Company, London, England, and Rochester, N. Y., and their son, Willie, from Western Kansas. Dr. Calkins and family are en route to Melbourne, Australia, whither the doctor goes to assume control of the company's interests at that branch, and are accompanied by Mrs. Calkins' brother Wille, who has decided to cast in his lot with the Australians, while Dr. Gray and wife (Nellie) have returned to Roches-ter and duty. God-speed, and grant another reunion as felicitous.

BIRR.

Feb. 1.-Mr. Wilbert Hudson is training his pacer, Grey Eagle, on Mr. Patrick's half mile race track.

Mr. Harry Townsend is at present surveying the 11th concession from the Proof Line east to the Town Line and south as Trolley Pills, said a gentlemen, calling far as Salmon's Corners.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Jan. 31.-Mr. John Topin and family, esteemed residents of Lambeth, removed this week to Brick street. Their departure is a distinct

loss to the section. Mr. Ed Robinson, who has been home for a few days, has shaken the dust of Westminster from his feet, and returned to Hensall, where in future he proposes permanently to reside. He is going into business in that active little town, and is opening up in the boot and shoe line. His familiar figure and genial manner will be missed in these parts, and his departure is deeply regretted by us all. He leaves with the best wishes of a wide circle of friends, who wish him every success in

his new venture. The effort to apprehend the sneak thieves who have been operating rather extensively in these parts has been unsuccessful, and the parties with that "very taking way" are still at large. While not decidedly averse to anything of great value, they appear to have a special partiality for chickens, which leads to the surmise that they are perhaps in the chicken

Rev. Mr. Quance has returned from Brigden, where he preached anniversary sermons last Sunday in the Methodist Church. The correspondent from that place speaks highly of his efforts. Last night the Lambeth Masons held their annual "At Home." Several hundred guests were entertained by the craft in a characteristic manner. Refreshments in abundance were served and an entertaining programme furnished. Local orators supplied fun for the growd, and a war of words occurChase & Sanborn's



Seal Brand Coffee

Leading Fine Coffee of the World. The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.

CHASE & SANBORN. BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO

red between champions of the Masonic craft, Methodist and Presbyterlans, as to which of the sects Adam belonged. It was proved conclusively that he was a Presbyterian. The Doctors Wood, of London, delighted the augmence with their singing, and several others contributed to the programme. Special mention should be made of Miss Moon, who displayed rare ability, both as an elocutionist and a singer. After the programme a social hop was enjoyed by the young people, and some old ones, too, the Routledge String Band supplying the music.

Mr. George Arthur, the Lambeth farmer who was seriously injured by a collision with a trolley Saturday, is progressing very favorably. The shattered sleigh is being repaired at a local

DISSATISFIED FORESTERS.

Writs Issued Against the Chief Officers of the I. O. F .- Questions of Deposits in England and Elsewhere.

Toronto, Feb. 1.-The objections of a number of members of the I. O. F. to certain actions of the chief officers of the order have finally appeared in very definite form in the shape of two writs, issued by Mr. J. A. Simpson, on behalf of himself and other certificateholders of the Supreme Court of the

The first of these writs names as defendants the Supreme Court of the I. O. F. and the Executive Council of the Supreme Court. It seeks to re-ovver from the defendants, other than Supreme Court, and to have deposited again with the latter the \$100,-000 intrusted by them to the Chancery Division of the English High Court of Justice; the \$50,000 deposited with the insurance department of the State Wisconsin, and \$88,000 (being the portion which, it is alleged, has been used in an improper and illegal manner), together with interest on that amount.

The second writ is issued against Jessie Bayly, the Supreme Court, and the Executive Council. It asks that Rev. C. Barlthrop, of Ailsa Craig, will cocupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's church, land at the northwest corner of Bay Jessie Bayly should be declared the and Richmond street On Tuesday evening Mrs. Jane Bell was the order; and that the Supreme Court waited on by a large number of friends and should be enjoined from acquiring or members of the Baptist church at her home, holding, in any manner, lands of and presented with a handsome extension greater value than \$100,000. It is also table, six cane-bottom chairs and a beautiful sought to recover from the defendants, other than the Supreme Court the portion of the endowment fund which has already been diverted.

WILL CARLETON'S MOTHER. Hudson, Mich., Feb. 1.—The mother of Will Carleton, the poet, died here yesterday morning. She was a Hudson

COOKED 72,000 EGGS. Ovid, Mich., Feb. 1.-There were 6,000 dozen eggs cooked in L. D. Cooley's cold storage house, which burned on Thursday night. Loss, \$5,000; insur-

ance, \$3,500. USE WATER!

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 1.—The executive committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at their meeting here, adopted a protest against the use of whisky or any intoxicant in the of the christening of the new warship Ken-

# COLDS

Curious Sayings:

for "77," because they knock out the

Heventy-Heaven, lisped a child asking for Seventy-seven. Children all like the pleasant pellets; they prevent Colds running into Croup and Bronchitis.

Singers' Ruin, or loss of voice, cancels the engagement and stops the flow of gold; vide, Sibyl Sanderson. "77" prevents the loss of both singers' and clergymen's voices and restores them when lost.

Broken Bone or Dengue Fever, is the Southern's term for La Grippe. "77" dissipates the Fever and Cures the Grip, Gripper, to seize, is the Russian idea of

Grip. "77"l oosens its hold. They Say that "77" stops the cough, cures the Cold, prevents Pneumonia.

They Say that "77" breaks up a cold that "hangs on"; and it does.

A Wag says: "Even the angels are returning from Heaven, content to reside here with '77.'" Small bottles pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York. b

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; liching or Bleeding of the Rectum, The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

Established

## R. C. Macfie & Co.

LONDON,

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Gray Goat Robes, Black Cow Robes.

Your Trade Solicited.

The Queen's Choice

DO YOU WANT A

WILLIAMS PIANOS THE BEST.

THEN GET AN

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Special for This Month Only \$350 Piano for \$300

THIS IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

WILLIAMS PIANOS | R.S. WILLIAMS SONS CO Canada's Favorite

171 DUNDAS ST. J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

-ARE Strictly First-class

## Of Interest

## --- Womankind

Large shipment Brass and Iron Bedsteads just to hand. Latest English up-to-date patterns. Low in price. Reclining Couches in every style. You can get our Patent Kitchen Table in two gizes now. No home complete without one. You'll likely want a Corner Wardrobe this spring. See ours first. Bedroom Sets cheaper than ever before. You'll MAKE A MISTAKE if you do not make a thorough inspection of our well-stocked warerooms before purchasing.

## John Ferguson & Sons

FURNISHERS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE

174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - LONDON, ONT. Guaranteed STORY OF A CAREFUL MAN.

He was a careful and thoughtful man; in fact it may be said that he was an extremely careful and thought-He was resting comfortably in his easy chair with his feet resting on a footrest, when he discovered that his pencil needed sharpening. Any other man would have taken out his knife

and begun work at once, but he was too thoughtful for that; also too careful. He sighed, got up out of his chair and went across the room for a lit-tle wastepaper basket that was standing in the corner. Then he returned to his seat in the easy-chair and placed the basket on the floor between

his legs, His wife smiled approvingly, and he felt proud of himself He opened his knife, leaned over his basket, and began work on the pencil. "It is just as easy to be careful and thoughtful," he said, as he detached the first shaving from the end of the

"It is," replied his wife, as she fol-lowed the shaving with her eye and saw it go over his shoulder and land on the carpet behind him. But why continue? There are few who have not tried to sharpen a pen-

cil over a small basket in some moment of temporary insanity. When he had finished there were three shavings in the basket and the rest were on the floor. That is usually the way it happens. -Chicago Evening Post.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT. C. I. LAGUE. Sydney, C. B.

I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER. I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burin, Nfld. LEWIS

LEWIS S. BUTLER.

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WESLEY HARRISON,

ENBALNER AND PUNERAL MIRECTOR,

284 Dundas St., - Spencer Block.

Telephone 1150. Open day and night.

Business chances, articles for sale

houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged the same rate in the "Advertiser," namely 1 cent per word for first insertion and 1-8 cent per word for each subsequent

What a paltry, picayune set they are

Why, sir, it is ten years ago since Si

Charles Tupper promised 640,000,000

bushels of wheat, and are we to be

(Laughter.) Give us gold, Sir Charles.

And, by the way, he has never been

true prophet we would have 10,000,-

wheat belt was five times as large as

the quantity that he samed, and that

would produce the number of bushels

thousand iron workers. I cannot see them—I suppose they are still in the

dim and distant future. Speaking

a great many years has been based

on the assumption that in 1895 we

might reasonably expect-I am not go-

ing to say the expectation was wholly

of the 5,000,000 we find here today.

TREATMENT OF BRITAIN.

We must prepare ourselves to deal

with the situation as it is. Sir Rich-

ard Cartwright next pointed out that the present Canadian tariff is devised

so as to prevent or curtail trade with

Great Britain. Sir Richard pointed out that from 1874 we imported goods

to the value of \$17 per head from

Great Britain, as against \$6 in 1895

from the same country. Not only has an enormous reduction of goods im-

ported from Great Britain occurred,

but the taxation we levy on British goods is nearly 100 per cent on the

average greater than the taxation on

American goods,
Mr. McNeill—Will the honorable

gentleman do me the favor to men-tion the amounts of importation in

1872 from Great Britain, and also in

Sir Richard Cartwright—Yes. In 1873 the value of the imports was \$68,000,-

000; in 1878, \$37,000,000, and last year,

In 1878 there was world-wide depres

sion, and British imports from Can-

ada as well as British exports to Can-

At 10:30 the House adjourned. Sir

In the course of his speech today,

Sir Richard Cartwright disposed út-

terly of Mr. Foster's long argument

that the average duty on dutiable

tartiff, and in 1895, under the new tar-

Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.F., ands Mrs.

Edgar, have gone to Montreal, to be

the guests of Sir Wm. and Lady Van

Horne. Mr. Edgar has been in poor

health recently, and is taking a brief

holiday fro mhis Parliamentary duties.

The Foresters' bill came before the

standing orders committee yesterday.

The measure proposes to give the

order power to hold property worth

\$500,000, instead of \$100,000, as now. It

was discovered that the exact require-

ments of the law as regards notice be-

as regards that clause, and a report

will be made to that effect. Dr. Oron-

hyatekha will try to have it restored

before the private bills committee.

The other main cause, permitting in-

surance as high as \$5,000, instead of

DRUGGED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

A Druggist's Folly-Suicides of a Day in

New York.

New York, Feb. 1.-Max Eckert, a

young druggist, came from Richmond,

Va., to New York a few days ago and bought a store at No. 65 Avenue A.

He was unmarried and lived in a near-

by boarding house. Eckert was in the

habit of using morphine and sampled

his own supply freely. He also liked

chloroform ,and frequently saturated

a handkerchief, which he held to his

nose until nearly stupefied. Business

was bad, and Eckert used more of the

drugs than ever. Wednesday he took

killed a man not accustomed to the

effects. At night he swallowed more

morphine in the presence of his clerk

and inhaled chloroform until over-come. A physician was called and re-

vived him. Yesterday Eckert com-

menced his potations again, and fin-ally fell dead in his store. Rival un-

dertakers quarreled over the body, as

there were no friends to claim it. He

left enough money to send his corpse

to Richmond if relatives there so de-

Margaret Froelich, a servant em-

ployed by Mrs. Annie Hoppensack, at

No. 49 St. Mark's place, was found

dead in her room yesterday morning.

She had turned on the gas and laid down to die. She was disappointed in

Henry Berger, poor, old and infirm, hanged himself in his lodgings yes-

THE CASHIER SUICIDED.

Rome, N. Y., Feb. 1.-Hon. George

National Bank, committed suicide to-

day. The bank has been closed pend-

BROTHERS DROWN: DOG MOURNS

Chester, Pa., Feb. 1.—Charles Shep-

pard, 19 years old, and Edward, 17

years old, sons of Frank Sheppard, a

contractor, were drowned today while

crossing the ice in Chester Park. Their

little dog made frantic efforts to as-

sist them, and when their bodies were

placed on the bank the dog stretched

itself between them and growled at

Hot water bottles, sponges, etc., cheap. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

A sample of the snaps offered by

Keene Bros. are high back, wood seat

chairs, 25 cents each; solld walnut cane seat chairs, 50 cents each. These

are but a specimen of the snaps at

KEENE BROS., 127 King street, oppo-

CHANGED HANDS.

The Hotel Richmond, situated at the

corner of Richmond and King streets,

has passed into the hands of Mr. Jas.

Fallahe, formerly proprietor of the Fallahe House, East London, Mr.

Fallahe's experience in the manage-

ment of first-class hotels has extended

over a large number of years, and it

is an assured fact that he will main-

tain and increase the popularity for

To The Deaf.

this house gained by Mr. Lloyd. 17u

terday at No. 11 Stanton street.

ing an investigation.

all who went near.

site Market House.

and inhaled chloroform

large doses, which would have

\$2,000, passed through.

orehand had not been complied with

iff, it was 30.8, an actual increase.

Richard will conclude his speech on

(Cheers

\$35,000.00

Tuesday.

ada fell off.

have ramed, and all the hundred

The National Receipts and Expenditures.

Last Year's Big Deficit and This Year's Outlook.

Finance Minister Foster Confesses to

a Big Increase in the Debt.

Bir Richard Cartwright on Future Pros pects and How They Have Been Injured by Bad Government.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.-The interest in last aight's proceedings in the House cenered in the delivery of the Budget Speech by Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, and Sir Richard Cartwright's reply. The galleries were crowded. Mr. Foster briefly touched on the result of last year's taxation, which left a deficit of over \$4,000,000, to be made up for by increased duties on sugar and other commodities. The imports decreased \$7,841,472, as compared with 1893-4, and the exports by \$3,386,146. The total decrease in the duty of excise amounts to \$584,864. Looking at the per capita consumption of liquors of the various kinds we find that in 1894-5 the low consumption of most of these articles per capita was reached, the consumption of spirits being .68 gallons per head; of beer, 3,471 gallons per head; of wine, a very slight increase in consumption, amounting to .09 per head, and of tobacco, a consumption of 2.164 pounds per head of the people. The money collected and spent by the Government last year, according to Mr. Foster, amounted to THE ENORMOUS SUM

of \$38,132,000. Mr. Foster admitted that during the last seven years the expenditures have averaged \$37,000,000 a year. If a tax on raw sugar had been kept up. Mr. Foster maintained that the recent big deficits might have been wiped out. The country is still paying subsidies to railways. Last year \$1,310,549 was paid. Mr. Foster had next to admit that the net debt of the Dominion increased during last year from \$246,183,029 to \$253,074,-Since 1890, two years after Mr. Foster promised that the debt would be kept stationary, the debt has been increased by \$15,544,330. The interest rate has been low, and Mr. Foster reconciled himself to the expenditure by this explanation:
THIS YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Foster believes that the revenue this year will be \$37,000,000, and that the expenditure will be about the same—that is, if trade improves. They might hope that the era of deficits was about to pass away, and that sur-pluses would succeed. But to effect debt already on the people. As to the expenditures, Mr. Foster promised—on the eve of an election—that the be reduced, though various increases were to be made; \$30,000 extra will be spent on the mounted police for a post on the Yukon River, and \$80,000 on schools for Indians in the Northwest.

Questioned by Sir Richard Controlled. Questioned by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Foster said there would be

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, but he declined to say for how much The expenditure on customs will be increased by \$250,095, and the expenditure on the postoffice by \$240,-780. Mr. Foster held out no hopes for an early reduction of postage to the same rate as is collected by the United States. The estimates for the militia are increased by \$247,270 over last year. The money is chiefly to pay for the drill of the entire force next year. No part of the increase is to pay for the new rifles. A special expenditure will be asked for that. Sir. R. Cartwright-Are you prepared

to state how much? Hon. Mr. Foster-Not at present. Sir R. Cartwright-I think the honorable gentleman should state how much is required on the occasion of

his speech. Hon. Mr. Foster-That will be stated Sir R. Cartwright-Before the bud-

get debate closes, I hope. We ought to know it. Hon. Mr. Foster-The honorable gentleman certainly will know it, and the Government will take the House

into its confidence in due time. R. Cartwright-The House should know it when the honorable gentleman is stating the expense of the country and the amount of the

debt. Hon. Mr. Foster-That does not at ull follow. It has been the habit ever since this was a Parliament to bring down supplementary estimates

and supplies, and the same will take Sir R. Cartwright-And a very bad habit, too. Mr. Foster acknowledged that the

last two years had been TIMES OF DEPRESSION in Canada, but he prophesied that good times were coming, and he contended that the policy of high taxation would help them. By a clever manipulation of figures, Mr. Foster argued that the people of Canada are really lightly taxed, and that, because certain articles have been placed on the

free list, the farmers, workingmen and others really do not feel the increased taxation. He lauded the British market, and gently hinted at the scheme for re-imposing import duties on Great Britain, which, he contended, might be so worked as to enable the British Empire to feed Itself, and at the same time benefit all parties con-

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. In rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He was not disposed to criticise Mr. Foster's speech harshly, he said, because the Minister was skating on the thinnest of thin ice, and he knew it. Mr. Foster has repeated sundry sophistries so often that he doubtless begins to believe some of them himself. The position of Canada is today precarious, and though he (Sir Richard) has faith in the resources of the Dominion, the country certainly could not continue to stand for very many years longer the enormous drain in men and money to which we have been subjected for the past sixteen or seven-teen years. Canada resembled Ireland in this respect. Mr. Lecky, the historian, referring to the application of a "protective" system in Ireland, said that a ten times greater curse to Ireland, ten times greater source of evil to Ireland, than ever Cromwell's sword or strong bows either, was that vile system of protection which, for the sake of precipitating a small number of English manufacturers, stepped out ruthlessly and crushed every attempt which the people of Ireard made to raise themselves in the scale of nations and humanity. "Protection"

was the curse of Ireland, as it is to-day the curse of Canada. The exodus from Canada caused by the high tax system has been greater in proportion to population than the exodus from Ireland, which all the historians join bushels of grain of various kinds. with Mr. Lecky in tracing to the "protective" system. The cause in Canada is physical, and if removed by reciprocity with our neighbors to the south would be of enormous benefit to put off with a miserable 85,500,000 our people. Sir Richard next con-bushels, and half of them oats? our people. Sir Richard next con-tended that Mr. Foster's list of "manufactures exported from Canada" last year, produced to show that high taxhad increased those industrise,

done justice to, because I was lately liking up his statement, and what did he tell us was that if he were a LARGELY BOGUS. Of the \$7,000,000, the very first item was household goods of settlers, \$1,000,000, leaving the country. Let the "N. P." have all the credit for that. The second item was wooden goods, \$1,300,-000. Would anyberry say that in a country with such facilities for producing wooden goods these exports were due to the N. P.? Then there is seriously on the matter, the plain truth is this: Everything we have done for sole and upper leather, \$1,270,000. That export is not due to the high tax policy at all. We were exporting leather long before the high tax policy was thought of. A curious export is that of 116,000 gallons of

unreasonable at the time—to have 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 in Canada, instead WHISKY. valued at \$325,000, or \$2 50 a gallon. Did the Minister of Finance collect duty on it before it went out of this country?

Hon. Mr. Foster-It must be good Thisky Sir Richard Cartwright-I am glad to see the honorable gentleman knows that much, but when did he hear before that it cost \$3 a gallon to manufacture whisky You exported 116,-000 gallons of whisky, costing, unless my memory is at fault, perhaps \$30,000 or \$40,000 to make, and you put it down in your exports at a figure of \$325,000. The cotton exports amounted to \$546,000. He granted that these had increased. He granted also that the export of agricultural implements had increased \$663,000, but it had only been done by the granting of a bonus in the shape of a drawback, to the manufacturers, who were thus enabled to sell their implements to the inhabitants of Argentina or elsewhere

AT OUR EXPENSE, because that is what it amounts toenable those people to obtain a cheaper agricultural implement than our farmers can, and thus more effectively to compete with our farmers. The long and short of the matter is that if you strike out whisky and household effects, and the woodenwares, and the result is this, that from 1878 to 1895 we have not increased our total volume of exports one whit. Hon. Mr. Foster-Strike off another

million and you will have a decrease. Sir Richard Cartwright-I would be well entitled to so far as any effect can be credited to the N. P. in the way of increasing exports. The practical result of this is that for the sake of increasing our exports 25c per head we have been charged \$20,000,000 \$30,000,000 extra taxation. In 1878, by the way, the Maritime Provinces of Canada sold ships to the value of \$1,250,000, while in 1895 they sold ships to the value of \$172,000. Sir Richard spoke strongly in favor of the giving all natural industries a fair chance to thrive. Such industries are always

gentleman that I hold that this present tariff is most unjust to many classes of manufacturers. not a man in Canada who deals in iron in any shape who is not grossly oppressed by the honorable gentleman's tariff. The agricultural implement men are greatly oppressed by it. The stove men are greatly oppressed by it. Those who manufacture tubes and other wares of that kind are grossly oppresed by it. The honorable gentleman and his friends inflict upon these classes of men a tax of 40, 50, 60, aye, in some cases as high as 70 per cent upon certain portions of the raw material they use. What policy is there in that? What reason is there in that? What wisdom is there in that? For the sake of pampering one or two establishments away down in Nova Scotia, to inflict such burdens upon these men who employ ten hands for one that these Nova Scotia industries can employ in the iron industries we are put to extreme hardship and inconvenience. Hon. Mr. Foster-Perhaps the hon-

able gentleman would point out cases in which a tax of 70 per cent was UNJUST TAXATION. Sir R. Cartwright-I have pointed out again and again. There are sevqualities of iron used by agricultural implement manufacturers on which-not perhaps by the way he calculates his duties, but in actual tax, measured by the cost of goods to the manufacturer—the protection is fully 70 or 80 per cent. The honorable gentleman and his friends have attempted time and again to impress upon the people of Canada the idea that the Liberal party are the enemies of the manufacturers. I deny that accusa-The manufacturers of the country-all of them that were worth their salt-prospered more under the tariff of 1878 than they have prospered under the extremely extortionate tariff that has been in force. I know that under our present conditions there must be still a considerable customs tariff for purposes of revenue. I have never

gainsaid that; I never denied it, nor

will I allow the honorable gentleman

to pretend that I entertain or have

ever entertained any other opinion.
A SHAM. Taking up the statement of Mr. Foster that the taxes had been reduced in recent years, Sir Richard proved from the official returns that the reduction was infinitesimal. The alleged reduction of expenditure this year had been a mere sham. For 1895-96 Mr. Foster brought in estimates amounting to \$36,900,000. Today his estimates call for \$38,300,000, not taking into account any possible supplementary estimates, nor taking into account some large sums which we may be called to pay if the honorable gentleman's growing visions of Australian subsidies to Australian lines and subsidies to Australian cables, subsidies to lines across the Atlantic and for other purposes. It is clear that our annual expenditure must about reach \$40,000,-000. Mr. Foster makes no provision for the payment of \$1,300,000 increase in his expenditures this year, or for the \$1,500,000 or more which he will ask in his supplementary estimates.

Thus there is a DEFICIT FOR NEXT YEAR. according to his own showing. Sir Richard contended that it was a disgrace and a shame that the Government should ask for so enormous an expenditure of public money. The thing is utterly unjustifiable. Canada is

much too expenively governed.
THE GREAT STRETCHER'S PROPHECY.

We were told by Sir Charles Tupper that Canada would build the C.
P. R. for nothing—that by 1st Janu-A gentleman who cured himself of Deafnes and Noises in the Head after fourteen years suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Nerfolk street, Strand, London, England. ary, 1890, there would be \$58,300,000 in

Western Ontario Items From All Quarters.

Elgin Wants a Government Grant for Port Burwell Harbor.

000,000 bushels, because he said the Church Disturbers Pay \$17,50 for Their 'Fun"

> Perth Farmers Form a Co-operative Fresh Meat Society - Oat Hulls for Cattle Feed-Good Wood at \$2 Per Cord.

Mr. Richard Small is negotiating to ecure the St. Thomas street railway. Mr. Bruce Waterhouse has been appointed secretary of the St. Thomas Y. M.

A branch of the Fruit Grower's Association will be formed in Woodhouse township, Norfolk.

James R. Dusty, Learnington, fell on the ice the other day and broke one of his legs. Horse buyers around Aylmer are

looking up closely all good horses of sixteen hands and over. H. O. Fleming, druggist, Windsor, is to be married to Miss Jennie Campbell, sister

of Dr. Campbell, of Detroit, Feb. 11. A sneak thief on Tuesday night took \$65 from a desk in the store of Mr. John McCulloch, Ridgetown.

Reeve Thomas Strachan was elected warden of Huron by one majority over Reeve Harry Eilber, of Stephen town-James Burke, who was found under

a bed in Miss Georgen's house, Walk-erton, has been sent down for two years. Mr. Aaron Kerby, an old resident of Sombra, died on Monday as a result of an illness of less than a week. He

leaves a wife and family. The Presbyterian congregation Walkerton has a communion roll of 378. The missionary contributions during the year amounted to \$601.

George Gascon, the 13-year-old boy who had been missing from Windsor for three days, has been found in Detroit. He had tried to shift for himself as a newsboy.

to show that the tariff revision of 1894 Elgin County Council voted to send had produced a reduction of taxation, by reading from the last official return a deputation to Ottawa to impress upon the Dominion Government necessity of giving a grant to Port goods was, in 1893, 30.3 under the old Burwell harbor. A Port Elgin man has been import-

ing oat hulls by the car load and selling to farmers who are scarce of cattle feed. They bring \$9 50 a ton and 50 cents a hundred. Mrs. Stacey, relict of the late Wm.

Stacey, Dutton, died very suddenly Wednesday evening with heart failure, while in conversation with her daughter, aged 66 years. A portion of the McGregor form, near

Chatham, is reported to have been purchased by a Toronto syndicate, the intenbeing to convert it into athletic grounds with suitable buildings. Mrs. F. Warren, Frome, fell while

attending the funeral of the late C. Daugherty, and fractured her hipbone. Within three weeks Wm. Boyd, of Chatham, has lost his mother, who was suffocated by coal gas in Napanee, a brother, who died of pleuriey in Brandon, Man., and a sister, who died from pleurisy in Chicago. Among a number of bylaws read a second time and passed through committee of the whole in the Lambton County Council, was one granting \$8,000 to be spent on leading roads in the county.

Mr. Belcher, the defeated reeve in Southampton, has decided to protest the election of Mr. Bowman, on the ground that the latter is interested in the electric lighting contract with the village.

The annual meeting of the East Elgin Reform Association will be held in the town hall. Avlmer, on Tuesday. Feb. 6, at 1 p.m. Dr. Wilson D. Mc-Nish, M. P. P., J. C. Dance, ex-M. P. P., and others will address the meet-Some time ago Ram's Horn offered

a prize for the best story in less than a thousand words. There were a great many stories contributed, but the one written by Rev. James Livingstone, of Kincardine, was given the first prize

arm broken, and John Boughner was thrown out of his wagon while in broken. At Osgoode Hall, in the case of the

Alymer Furniture Company vs. Town of Aylmer, H. M. Mowat, for defendant, moved to change venue from Woodstock to School. Disorder is unknown, the St. Thomas. Motion refused. Witness schools themselves being safe guardfees to be passed upon by trial judge. Costs in cause.

The report of the board of managers in cause.

evening, with a large attendance. Speeches Barnard, cashier of the Font Stanwix didate for the riding.

Mr. T. C. Wilcox, Delmer, who has been ill for a long time, died on Wednesday, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Wilcox was well known throughout the county, as he kept store at Delmer, and ran a peddler's waggon through Dereham. He was an old member of Otter Lodge, I. O. O. F.

First-class cordwood is being delivered in Duart at \$2 per cord. Green stove wood is quoted at 90c. At Southampton, says the Tiverton watchman. wood has been delivered in town this winter in large quantities, cheaper than for a number of years, the price being \$2 a double cord.

A number of Perth farmers have organized a meat scciety to be known as the Mornington Fresh Meat Society. President, D. Jack; secretary, W. D. Reid. They will commence to kill in May and run for twenty weeks. killing one beast per week. They will supply beef to the consumers at cost

The following are the newly elected officers of the Sarnia Y. M. C. A.: John D. Beaty, Thos. F. Towers, F. C. Watson, Dr. McLean, W. E. Sitlington, James S. Symington, F. F. Pardee, J. P. Bucke, Geo. S. Samis, R. E. Le-Sueur, James King, Wm. Lawrence, R. T. Maxwell, H. W. Mills, Dr. Kins-

Andrew Eker, of Ayimer, went to Chatham the other day in search of an erring daughter, who had possession of a younger sister, and it appears she is determined to keep her. The case involves a sail story. Part of it was aired at Woodstock a year ago. Mr.

man.

Aker searched Chatham only to find the two daughters gone.

At a recent meeting of the Essex public school board Principal Henderson resigned owing to the rapid growth of his other interests and the fact that he expects to move to Windsor. His resignation was accepted, and W. R. Manning, a teacher on the London Model school staff, chosen as his successor

A wedding took place at Trinity rectory, St. Thomas, Wednesday evening. Rev. Canon Hill officiating. John McLellan and Miss Susan Jane Garrod, eldest daughter of Mr. John Garrod, of St. Thomas, were the contracting parties. Mr. Austin Robert Garrod stood up with the bridegroom, and the bride was supported by Miss Harriet Edith Garrod.

Steps are to be taken at Windsor to annul Kilroy's election as alderman for the third ward, on the ground of irregularity on the part of the returning officer, who used red and black ink and lead pencil indiscriminately in initialing the ballots. Should this move prove successful, ex-Ald. McE an will ask that the vote of that ward for water commissioner be also annulled. He ran for the office and was beaten by a very narrow majority.

Wednesday night, at the residence of Mr. Leonard Wilson, of the M. C. R., St. Thomas, his eldest daughter, Jennie, was united in marriage to Mr. Orville Murphy, of Simcoe, for the Whitwam & Barnes Manufacturing Company, St. Catharines. Rev. A. H. Munro officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Louie Strong, and little Miss Gladys Wilson, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. The groom was assisted by Mr. Arthur Shand, of

Mr. David McArthur, president of the Chatham Gore cheese factory, reports having wound up a most successful business, having made and sold over 40 tons for the English market. Next year the company expect to largely increase this output. Mr. Mc-Arthur has held his present position for nearly seventeen years, and has associated with him as directors for the ensuing year, Messrs. W. Tiffin, L. Whitemarsh, Thos. McCollum and D. Ewing.

The little German Methodist Church in South Easthope, a few miles east of Stratford, was the scene Tuesday evening of an unseemly disturbance, and at the police court Friday morning Thos. Francis and J. W. Jacoby appeared in answer to a charge by Jacob Otto of disturbing the congregation. lacoby was also charged with assaulting Schmidt. On the charge disturbing the meeting a fine of \$1 each and costs was imposed on the defendants, and Jacoby was taxed \$2 additional for assault, the total of fine and costs amounting to \$17 50.

#### PORT STANLEY.

#### Interesting Annual Report of the Port Stanley Presbyterian Church-The Name "St. John"

Port Stanley, Jan. 30.-One of the most successful congregational meetings ever held in the Port Stanley Presbyterian Church was that of Weanesday evening. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Countenay, presided. He was glad that the reports to be presented would show success and not failure; that the whole sum needed for repairs and re-novation of the church had been subscribed by the congregation before the low, and I therefore give this testimony getting out of the buggy at Hunt's Church, Wednesday, where she was per: that nothing is ordered by the congregation before the work was begun; that the subscriptions had been paid, almost to the last copper: that nothing is ordered. work, and he hoped no one felt poorer because of it.

The Session report read by the pastor shows four communicants added during the year, and seven removed-three death, four by certificate. At the beginning of the year there were 71 members on the roll; at its close there were 68. Even in the face of this decrease the outlook is hopeful. Attendance at the regular Sabbath services has been steadily increasing; while the mid-week prayer meeting seems to be growing in favor and is well at-

Mrs. Edward Pegler presented the report of the Ladies' Aid. During the year they received \$116.39, and disbursed \$115. The president of the Y. P. S. C. E. re

ported a roll of twenty active and thir-

teen associate members. He was glad to be able to state that the numbers present at the meetings were often arger than the entire membership. Mr. D. McKay, agent of the L. E. and D. R. R., the very efficient secretary of the Sunday school, reported that branch of the work. The report was a model in every way. On Jan. 1, 1895, there were on the roll a staff of nine officers and teachers and 50 scholars. On Jan. 1, 1896, eight teachers and officers and 55 scholars. Rev-Mrs. A. Lamond was thrown out of her cutter while crossing the railroad made to home and foreign missions. sound of Eden recently, and had her A plentiful supply of the best literature for Sunday school purposes is furnished the entire school, and this is supthe bush, and three if his ribs were plemented by a good library of about 200 volumes. And so well does the li-brarian, Miss Annie Hepburn, look after it, that not a single volume has been lost during the whole year. A

The opening of the Stratford Young Men's was presented by Mr. James Meek, Conservative Club took place Thursday secretary-treasurer of the congregation. Revenue from all sources amounted to \$1,286. Of this amount \$420 went were given by President Illhargy, Mr. Blewett, president of the Listowel club, and Mr. A. F. McLaren, the Conservative can-

The managers retiring by rotation were Messrs, Harris, Taylor and Baldwin. These, with the removal of Mr. James Johnston to London, necessitated the election of four members to the board. Mr. Harris declined the nomination. Of those accepting, Alex. Taylor, J. Baldwin, D. McKay and J. Ferguson were declared elected.

On motion it was resolved that the Presbyterian Church in Port Stamley be named. Three names were put in nomination: St. Andrew's, St. James' St. John's. The tellers announced the result of the ballot in favor of St. John's, and it was so declared, and agreed that St. John's be the name of the church.

Mr. James Meek was re-elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation. Words of commendation from the pastor, on account of the year's record, a verse of "Blest be the Tie That Binds," followed by the benediction, and the congregation dispersed, with hearts full of gratitude to God for his loving kindness, and a desire to be more than ever of use in their day and

You Eat a Peck of Dirt. But you needn't eat lime in your salt. Get the best and purest in the world. Windsor Table Salt. All pure and sparkling, soluble, never cakes; without rivals. Ask your grocer for it.

-When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."

#### A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY.

His Wife Was a Fearful Sufferer From Rheumatism.

Her Joints Wore Swoilen and Distorted Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Est Appetite Gone - Suffered for Several Years Before Relief Was Found.

(From the Kingston News.) Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvelous of modern medicines-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he had any objection to giving the par-ticulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years ago my wife contracted rheumatism,



and for a considerable time was a helpless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless, and her appetite poor and very fickle. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice, but the treatment afforded no relief, and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to note that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for years, and can sleep as soundly as ever she did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will folfreely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer.'

McLaren's strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines, fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers, for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy 'just the same" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the genuine always have the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every

#### RUFFIANISM IN OXFORD.

Brutal Attack on Two Ladies 80 Years of Age.

Ingersoll, Feb. 1.—People living west of the town on the River road are thoroughly aroused over a depredation committed in that locality on the night of Jan. 22. About two miles from town, on the River road, in the direction of London, there live together two \_\_\_\_\_, sisters. One is Miss Eliza Hay, and the other Mrs. Margaret Greig. Both are over 80 years of age. They live a sort of hermit existence on a farm they own, but which is rented to a neighboring far-

On the night in question, between 11 and 1 o'clock, their house was visited by three men who approached the back door, and being refused admittance, smashed several windows and gave the old ladies a terrible fright. The parties were evidently no strangers, for one of them put his head through the broken window and called: "Miss Hay, if you give us \$10 we will go away and give you no more trouble, but if you don't, we will burn you up.'

The men remained at the house for some time, but failed to get in. The women kept the matter very quiet, evidently being afraid of a revisit from the same marauders. It. however. leaked out, and Chief Skirving at once drove out and made an investigation.

In San Francisco a 17-year-old husband recently obtained an absolute divorce from his 16-year-old wife. He was employed as a messenger boy.

#### unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypephosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw code liver oil would be a burden Scorr & Bowns, Relieville, Con

## The Advertiser Donno

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868.

London, Saturday, February I.

The Mahdi is reported dead, but the Sultan is still on deck.

At the recent annual meeting of the men who formerly were zealous supporters of the high tax policy lamented on the decay of Montreal's trade. "Fifteen years ago," said Mr. Robert Meighen, head of the great Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and a former N. P. supporter, "Montreal had been a great distributing point for a number of products, yet with the notable exception of the cheese trade these had slipped from our grasp." Where has the high tax policy gone as a prosperity-maker? It b utterly discredited.

The Transvaal trouble may prove a not unmixed evil. The United States Bovernment, having no representative in the Transvaal, has asked Britain to aid its subjects, an appeal which has been emphasized by the strong plea of an American prisoner in Pretoria, John Hammond, for interference in his behalf. Britain has responded gladly to the request of the United States, and thus the two great nations have been brought nearer by a common in-

It is now said Mr. Leitch will replace Dr. Roome as the Conservative standard-bearer in West Middlesex. Mr. Leitch will fill the bill in one respect. He is used to being beaten.

When business flags in the United States Congress, the Republican memmers take a shy at Ambassador Bay.

Mr. Haggart is being lauded by his own organs for equalizing the receipts and expenses of the Intercolonial Railway. There were huge deficits for years under the management of the men in power, and the fact that they are alleged to have been wiped out is a confession of the miserable mismangement of the Public Works Department in the past. But an election approaches. It need surprise no one to find that the deficits are avoided by starving the system.

A Hamilton butcher is selling horse flesh at 8 cents a pound. This is an N. P. industry undoubtedly.

11 11 11 Conservative organs say that it was quixotic of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Murray, to face Sir Charles Tupper and heavy odds in Cape Breton. Perhaps it was; Don Quixote fought a

11 11 11 The Toronto World has found that there were at the very lowest estimate 1,000 men in that city who are willing to work at anything-even the most menial labor-but can find nothing to do. In Montreal, according to the Star, "a well-known priest stated the other day that not for years had he seen so many unemployed people and so much misery among the laboring classes. His presbytery, he stated. was fairly overrun, and at the present time he was providing for over 200 families who were in destitute circumstances. Never had he known so many workmen out of employ." A change is urgently required. High taxation is a miserable failure as an aid to providing employment. 11 11 11

The action of London cranks in deocsiting flowers at the spot where Charles I. was executed two hundred years ago recalls the stock subject of debating societies, "Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable?" There may be differences of opinion on that, but it will be generally agreed that the money spent on floral memorials for the royal autocrat could have been put to much better use.

11 11 11 Though last year the Dominion taxpayers paid a large sum of money as salaries and incidental expenses for a Minister of Justice and a Governor-General, it is found by the official returns that many thousands of dollars were paid to favorite law firms for the performance of services that, in almost wery instance, might better have been undertaken by the country's paid officials. A look over the official payments might well lead anyone who is not a taxpayer in the Dominion to beleve that our money could be picked at will from gooseberry bushes.

11 Sir Mackenzie Bowell is not yet through with the "nest of traitors." The other day Dr. Montague was confounded and humiliated by the conduct of someone, then unknown, who had given information to the Government press, which had been refused to the House. Dr. Montague promised to try and find out who had been guilty of this breach of privilege, and he made the discovery sooner than he hoped for, and in a quarter where he was not looking for it. The real culprit was no less a person than the First Minister, and it became the duty of one of the ducklings of the nest on the following day to tell the story to the House. It seems that the Premier in his august place in the Senate does not take very careful note of what is going on "in another place," if we may use the regular phrase, and the information which had been denied to the House of Commons by Dr. Montague was put by Sir Mackenzie Bowell into the hands of reporters of the leading Government newspapers. Dr. Montague had to gulp the dose which his chief had melted for him with a per tace and a closed mouth,

Plea for an International Court of Arbitration.

Montreal Board of Trade, a number of The Duty of Loyal Canadians to Avoid Jingolstic Bravado.

> Bloody Conflict Between Anglo-Saxon Brethren Surely Not Possible,

Views of Three of Canada's Leading Divines.

The other day the "Advertiser" had pleasure in giving the views of a number of leading Canadian ministers on the question of the relations which ought to subsist between Great Britain and the United States, with special reference to the recent talk of war between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. It gives us satisfaction to print today the views of other three eminent Canadian divines, which will without doubt be perused with interest by our readers.

(From Rev. Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College.)

PEACE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

It is not expected that I should say anything respecting the merits of the dispute between England and Venezuela. Nor shall I say anything regarding the Monroe doctrine, as at first enunciated and hitherto understood. 1 cannot, however, refrain from saving that the message of President Cleveland is an unfortunate document-urjust, arrogant and very irritating. One would rejoice to know that its author. and the Legislature and people who applauded it, were sorry for what they have done. The judgment of history will assuredly be that a blunder and a crime have been committed.

There is a good deal of evidence that the gust of passion has nearly blown over, and that reason is returning to its seat. To talk of war as the result of this misunderstanding is preposterous. The cause would be too insignificant—the sin too great. Many wars have, without doubt, arisen from similar trifles; tens of thousands have slaughtered in it is difficult to comprehend Conquerors invaded and desolated countries where there was no casus belli, none except lust of conquest. But in Britain and America the Christian religion has much authority, and surely exercises a strong influence over national affairs. All true followers of Christ love both righteousness and peace, and hate the pretended patriotism which contains no moral element. Should America and Britain proclaim was over this miserable strife we could not conceive a more humiliating defeat of practical Christianity-a more manifest proclamation that the spirit of evil not of good, was in the ascend-

The destruction of life and property which would ensue is painful enough to contemplate, but this is not the worst. The mournful prolongation and intensification of an animosity which has already remained too long: the rejection of the great and benevolent mission which God is apparently entrusting to the Anglo-Saxon people: the setback which the kingdom of God would receive in the world, so far as poor human creatures are concerned; these fill the heart with unutterable

But there will be no war. Some honorable adjustment will be found. The Christian heart of Britain and America will speak out. There will, let us hope and pray, be better friendship between Britain and America after this little explosion is passed; and more earnest co-operation in beneficent work for the human race. May God grant this to the honor of the Christian faith and the glory of his

We in Canada, it is known to all, have no feelings but those of friendship toward our brethren in the United States, and if we can to any extent promote a good understanding between our motherland and our sister country we shall indeed be happy.

WM. CAVEN. Toronto, Jan. 25, 1896.

(From Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D.,

Toronto.) WAR WITH THE STATES SHOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

War between Great Britain and the United States would prove these nations untrue to their privileges and It would be a disgrace to huaims. It would be a disgrace to hu-manity, not to speak of Christianity, the market; only?

to see these people engage in bloody strife. Surely reason and conscience are sufficiently developed in these two countries, if anywhere in the world, to settle emerging differences without the use of the sword. It is the clear duty of every man among the Englishspeaking people of the globe to make it his aim to secure a court of arbitration for the settlement of all differences between the United States and Great Britain.

Canadians, from their proximity to the States and their connection with Britain, possess peculiar facilities to do much to promote or hinder this "consummation so devoutely to be wished." Bellicose demonstrations on our part would be peculiarly mischievous to human interests as well as hurtful to the highest welfare of the British Empire. The worst dislovalty to Britain that could be perpetrated within our borders, especially at the present time, is even the appearance of menace to the nation south of us. A genuine, dignified attachment to the British Empire will not be ready to assert itself in noisy It raises more than the suspicion where it does show itself, that it is the device of self-seeking politicians and not the fervor of true patriotism. Would we follow the example of the people of the mothercountry towards the States, we shall do all in our power to study the things that make for peace between these two nations. The fate of popular government throughout the world depends upon peace being maintained between us and our neighbors. This everyone must know who stops to think before he wantonly speaks. Canada is a unit in her loyalty to Britain. For one section of our community to attempt to charge another with disloyalty is nothing short of base insult, and just now, of arrant scoundrelism. Behold how pleasant and how good a thing it is for Anglo-Saxon brethren to

dwell together in unity! G. M. MILLIGAN

(From John M. King, D.D., Principal Presbyterian College of Manitoba.) A month ago it would have seemed impossible that war should be declared between England and the United States. This impossibility one is almost forced to admit has disappeared. The reports which we have from British and Canadian ministers laboring 500,000. It will be observed that the existence of a widespread feeling of hostility to England, which is as strange as it is deplorable. The indorsement of the claims of Cleveland by a journal like the Interior, of Chicago, is another disagreeable omen. still the utterances of leading ministers of religion on both sides of the Atlantic and the sentiment expressed the large number of the church organs are a favorable augury for the maintenance of peace. The sober, second thought of the American people would probably reject the arbitrament of war unless under indignities which England could not offer to the United States. It is unnecessary to say that a war between these two nations would be an unspeakable calamity, whichever should prevail, especially because of the bitter feelings it must awaken and which would rankle in the breasts of both peoples for generations to come. No word should be spoken nor act done which should even seem to advocate

it. Yours very truly, JOHN M. KING. Winnipeg, Jan. 27.

A COMFORTABLE COLLAR. Ever have a collar that scraped your neck where the canvas or hair cloth worn through the goods? you'll appreciate the charming, pliable

softness of one made of a double layer of heavy-weight Fibre Chamois. It yields to every curve of the neck, but will never crumple or wilt-neither will belts, cuffs, or reveres, when made in the same way.

#### DROPPED DEAD. Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

"A sad and sudden death occurred to a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets this morning." Nearly every large city paper The

tains daily some such heading. number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they some public and sensational manner that general attention is

drawn to them. Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach is not in condition to do its work properly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain. A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, at a cost of 25 cents, will regu-

make a new person of every sickly man, woman or child. Dr. Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronti. One pill a dose, one cent

late the system, purify the blood, and

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine is the latest scientific discovery for

a dose.

Closer Trade Relations Favored by the Local Board of Trade,

Interesting Statistics Furnished by President Bowman-The Local Ferries Between Cleveland and Port Stanley-Despening the Barbor.

The regular monthly meeting of the London Board of Trade was held in the office of Secretary Nelles yesterday afternoon, President John Bowman occupying the chair. The question of closer trade relations between England and her colonies was the most interesting matter discussed. The discussion was started by the reading of a letter from the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, asking the board to appoint a delegate to the congress of the Chambers of Comnerce, to be held in London, England, in April next. "The object of the letter," said Mr.

Bowman, "is to secure information as to the import of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom. It is also requested that reasons be given why certain articles are not imported from Great Britain. The London Chamber of Commerce is making a decided movement in the way of increasing the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and her colonies, and there is no doubt that full information will be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain from the High Commissioner in Canada, or the Governor of this colony. It would be well for the various boards of trade to give an expression of their wish to enter into closer trade relations with Great Britain. Owing to recent events the attention of England's leading men has been directed to Canada as a source of food supply, and the question has been asked why Canada with her vast fertile areas and its great productive power, does not have a larger share of this trade? There is no doubt that on the inauguration of the fast Atlantic steamship service many of the perishable goods Canada produces will reach the English market in good condition and find a ready and profitable It is especially necessary that sale. meats have rapid transit, and it is interesting to note the following figures, viz.: Britain imports over \$100,000,000 worth of dead meat per annum, nearly seven-eighths of which goes from the United States, Canada practically exporting none. Britain imports 225,000,000 pounds of mutton annually, and Canada sends but little of this. Canada supplies to Britain annually some 30,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams, but the total importation is some 500,000,000 pounds Britain imported 472,000 head of cattle last year, Canada supplying 80,000, the United States 380,000. Britain imported 485,000 sheep and lambs, Canada supplying only 198,000. Britain imported 7,000,000,000 pounds of wheat per annum, Canada supplying only 280,000,-000 pounds, while the United States supplies 2,500,000,000 pounds. Canada exports yearly to Britain some \$70,000, 000 worth of goods, the United States exports some \$250,000,000 worth. Canada's total imports from all countries are \$123,500,000, her exports are \$117, ain are over twice as much as Canada's exports to all countries. ada's exports to the United States are \$36,000,000, and imports nearly \$50,000,-

000. From these figures it will be seen that Canada gets but a fraction of the great export trade of North America to the British Empire. We claim our condition of soil and climate is as favorable as that of our neighbors, who are controlling such a large share of the food supplies of the British Empire. Canada claims to be largely an agricultural country, and under favorable conditions has been able to hold her own and even surpass her rival It has been demonstrated that wherever Canada directs her energies on any one line of commodity she comes rapidly to the front. This is illustratthe immense cheese trade which she has developed during the past ten years. The export of cheese from Canada is quite double that exported from the United States. / Canada also stands first in the export of apples, the British trade being some 4,968,000 bushels, Canada supplying at least 1, 500,000 bushels. It would be well if all the Canadian boards of trade could be represented at the trade convention to be held in April at the London Chamber of Commerce, so that by united action difficulties in the way of

securing this great trade might in some way be overcome. Mr. John Bland said the Govern ment had the matter in hand. The Government was the proper authority to handle such questions. It was partly responsible for the great increas in the cheese exports to England, and was doing everything possible to increase the trade between Canada and

the old country. "In the apple trade," said Mr. W A. Gunn, "Canada could hold a higher position. The Australian apples sent to England are put up in small paper boxes, and when they arrive at their destination they are in first-class condition, and bring a good price. This care is not taken by some Canadian shippers, and the result is that when their shipments arrive in England

they are in bad shape. The board expressed its approval of the endeavor to increase trade with England. No delegate was appointed to attend the congress, but any prominent business man who happens to be going to England in April will be requested to attend the meetings and impress the feelings of the board.

Mr. Bowman said he had received a letter stating that Mr. Shipman, of Detroit, had completed all arrangements for the opening of the coal traffic between Cleveland and Port Stanley. It is intended to make London principal market in Canada for hard and soft coal. One boat both would carry soft coal from Erie to Port Stanley every day, while another would ply between Cleveland and Port with bituminous coal. If the scheme was successful London would undoubtedly be the cheapest coa market in the Dominion.

Mr. Bland considered the best thing for the board to do would be to have the Port Stanley harbor deepens Mr. Bowman understood Walker had arranged with the Government for the carrying on of work.

"The Ministers promised an appropriation for that purpose when they were in London," said Mr. Bland. Mr. Shipman is expected to attend the next meeting of the Board of Trade and talk his scheme over. Mr. Bowman also announced that the postoffice authorities had agreed to keep the afternoon Montreal

open until 4 o'clock. Minard's Liniment the best Hair Be

# NIGHTEHIR

ULSTERS - Young Men's Heavy Frieze

MELTON-5 pieces Melton, check, regular

PLAIDS-7 pieces 42-inch All-Wool Scotch Plaids, in dark colors, worth 50c,

TWEEDS-6 pieces Scotch Tweed Mixed

TWEEDS-7 pieces Cheviot Tweed Dress

DRESS GOODS-6 pieces Tweed Dress

SUITINGS-7 pieces Fancy Mixed Suitings,

TWEEDS-7 pieces Scotch Tweeds, 46

TWEEDS-5 pieces Boucle Tweeds, regular

CREPE DU CHENE-6 pieces All Silk

TOWELS-Large Size Bath Towels, worth

SPREADS-Colored Bed Spreads, large

BLANKETS-Very Large All Wool Blankets, worth \$4,

FLANNELETTE - Cream Flannelette,

FLANNELS-Scotch Plaid Flannels, all

FRINGES-Cretonne Fringes, plain and

FLANNEL-All Wool Opera Flannels,

COTTON - 36 inch White Cotton, soft

TICKING-Best Feather Ticking, word

OVERCOATS - Boys' Odd Line Tweed

PEAJACKETS-Boys' Heavy Serge Pea-

SUITS-Boys' Strong Tweed 2-piece Suits,

pink and navy shades, worth 25c,

size, worth \$1 25,

worth 61c,

wool, worth 80c,

colors, worth 15c,

finish, worth 10c,

SKIRTING - Moleton

Overcoats, worth \$4,

jackets, worth \$2 50,

border, worth 250,

Crepe Du Chene, 27 inches wide, worth

inches wide, regular price 60c,

Dress Goods, regular price 25c,

Goods, regular price 42c,

Goods, worth 44c,

worth 50c,

Tonight \$4 75

Tonight 5c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 15c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 20c

Tonight 39c

Tonight 39c

Tonight 39c

Tonight 47c

Tonight 8½c

Tonight 95c

Tonight \$3 25

Tonight 5c

Tonight 25c

Tonight 5c

Tonight 15c

Tonight 81/20

Tonight 18c

Skirting, fancy

Tonight 15c

Tonight \$2

Tonight \$1 50

Tonight \$1 85

Tonight \$1 25

Ulsters, worth \$6,

price 10c yard,

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

# APMAN'S

VESTS-Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Ribbed Vests, worth 75c.

Tonight 52c

VESTS-Ladies' Fine All-Wool Scotch Ribbed Vests, worth 90c, Tonight 62c VESTS-Ladies' Fine German Merino Vests, worth \$1, Tonight 75c

SUITS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1, Tonight 65c

GLOVES - Ladies' Colored Black Kid Gloves, worth 50c, Tonight 25c SHAWLS-Ladies' Fancy Wool Shawls,

worth \$1 50, Tonight 75c HANDKERCHIEFS-Ladies' Linen Finished Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, Tonight 8 for 25c

RIBBONS-Colored Silk and Satin Rib-

bons, worth 10c yard, Tonight 5c HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced soles, heels and toes, worth

Tonight 36c HOSE-Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, large size, worth 25c, Tonight 15c HOSE-Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose

Tonight 29c SHIRTS - Gents' Fine French Cambrid Shirts, 2 collars and cuffs detached, worth

Tonight 75 SHIRTS-Men's Fine French Cambrid Shirts, open front, regular price \$1 25, Tonight 75c

SHIRTS-Men's Heavy Cambric Shirts, fast colors, regular price 75c Tonight 50c SUSPENDERS-Men's Heavy Elastic Sus-

penders, worth 20c, Tonight 121/2c SHIRTS - Men's Navy Blue Twilled

Flannel Shirts, worth 90c,

Tonight 50c SHIRTS-Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth Tonight 45c

SOCKS - Men's All-Wool Socks, ribbed tops, worth 18c, Tonight 11c MITTS-Men's Kid Mitts, fleece lined, worth 75c,

Tonight 45c ULSTERS-Your choice of our Storm King Men's Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 and \$12, Tonight \$7

OVERCOATS-Men's D. B. Fine Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 50, Tonight \$6 OVERCOATS-Men's Extra Fine Beaver

Overcoats, worth \$12, Tonight \$8 75 OVERCOATS-Odd lines Men's All-Wool

Tweed Overcoats, worth \$6. Tonight \$2 50 PEAJACKETS-Men's Heavy Frieze Pea jackets, worth \$5,

Tonight \$3 50 SUITS-Boys' Heavy Serge Suits, worth Tonight \$8

PANTS - Men's Good Working Pants, worth \$1 25,

PANTS-Men's Hair Line Tweed Pants, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 25

worth \$2 50, SUITS-Boys' Heavy Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2

> WRAPPERS-Ladies' Heavy Flannelette Wrappers, Paisley patterns, worth \$2 50,

> Tonight \$2 WRAPPERS-Ladies' Good to Wear Print

Wrappers, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 35

COATS-Great Bargains in Ladies' Coats; the original price lost track of altogether; see them

Tonight

CASH TERMS

# Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

### The Only

Great and thoroughly re-liable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

### Blood Purifier.

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

### **HOOD'S** Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit, It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:-

### Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail. "The face of my little girl from the time The was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Barsaparilla." Thos. M.

### Get Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

### Dunraven Denounced.

The Expected Report on the Yacht Race Issued.

Defender Not to Blame-Other Sporting News.

CANADIAN ENTRIES. Detroit, Feb. 1.-It is said that E. H. Pettingill, the veteran starter of Cincinnati, is likely to replace Caldwell as starter at the Detroit meeting. The entries for the Hotel Cadillac handicap for 3-year-olds, \$1,000 added, at a mile and a sixteenth, have been given out. The Canadian entries are: Charles Boyle, Ellsmere, b. g.; Maguire, ch.g.; Looram, ch. g.; Swipes, ch. f.; Miss Celestina, ch. f. Joseph E. Seagram, Golden Badge, ch. c.; Musselman, ch.c.; Farthing, ch. c.; Eulalon, br. c. Wm. Hendrie, Lord Lovell, br. c. YACHTING.

THE DUNRAVEN REPORT. New York, Feb. 1.—The committee ap-

pointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate the charges made by the Earl of Dunraven in reference to the late as made the club.

The finding is adverse to Lord Dunraven. The committee exonerates Mr. Iselin and his associates from suspicion, and expresses the conviction that the Earl himself would have withdrawn his charge had he remained to hear all the evidence adduced at the investigation. The report adds: "The committee are not willing to doubt that if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced. he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge which was founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained, and the feeling to which it has given rise."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We hope this incident will close international contests between England and America. Lately, there has been so much ill-feeling that it would be almost a matter of regret that they should continue. We are told that Yale intends to row at Henley. Let every one concerned do his best to prevent any unfriendly feeling resulting from the visits, and possibly then, in time, another challenge may be issued for the America cup.

The St. James' Gazette, however, has an article headed: "A Case for Apology," and says that the report makes clear, first, that a very serious accusation was brought by Lord Dunraven on the flimsiest possible evidence; secondly, the New York Yacht Club has given his Lordship a severe lesson in fairness and in good man-The St. James Gazette con-"Lord Dunraven owes it to himself as a gentleman to apologizato those whom he accused without rea-

FERGUS WINS IT. The final for the Guelph tankard was played on Friday at Guelph, Fergus winning by four shots. Score: Fergus (Hamilton, skip), 19; Brantford (Woodyatt, skip), 15. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CLIPPER 1896 ANNUAL. The New York Clipper Annual for the year 1896 has been received by the "Advertiser". It must be gratifying to the publishers to hear the words of praise both from the press and pubc, as soon as it is in hand. Already the metropolitan press have passed the verdict that this year's work is the peer of all others. It contains an immense amount of laborious work in the compiling. The arrangement of the records and events is unique and eas-

German Canaries . A small shipment of fine imported singers and hen birds just received. Will be sold at actual cost if purchaser will feed

Cottam's Bird Seed

WITH BIRD BREAD.

(Patented 1891-1896). Bart. Cottam & Co., Dundas & Talbot Sts.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The many friends of Mr. Abraham Slater will be pleased to learn that he has purchased the Merchant Talloring Business of Mr. Harry Lenox, at 4:7 Richmond street, opposite Free Press Office, and at which place Mr. Slater hopes to be favored with the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the old firm. The stock is a very choice and select one, comprising all the very best qualities of woolens and fine-t cloths of the most approved patterns. Friends and customers will do well to call early and take advantage of the greatly reduced prices.

Morehant Tailor, Richmond St.

ily found. The entire book from first to last is a credit, and nothing could equal the care and general arrangement of the contents. The illustrations are perfect. The selections of the pictures was made with good judgment, both in the dramatic and sporting fraternity. The Annual should have an increased sale. It deserves to go forincreased sale. It deserves to go forward, as it is certainly the only reliable authority on events which occur in the sporting and dramatic

Replying to Mr. Greves' challenge, Albert Waltz, the skater now exhibiting in this city, writes: "I will skate Mr. Groves or any man in Canada for fancy, trick, contontion, novelty skat-ing; also aerobatic and clown burlesque, all combined, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side, contest to take place at Princess Rink."

### Mrs. Rock's Death

in Pasadena, Cal.—It Was Very Unexpected,

Due to Heart Failure and Influensa-The Funeral This Afternoon—Mrs. Fairbanks Also Critically III.

The death of Mrs. Warren Rock, of this city, which occurred in Pasadena, Cal., a week ago, was very unexpected. Mrs. Rock, as has previously been stated, had been ill for about eighteen months, and was, with her son and daughter, sojourning in Pasadena for the benefit of her health. Some time ago she was slightly troubled with gastric catarrh, and this was followed by an attack of influenza, which brought on heart failure.

Mrs. Rock was able to be around on the day of her death, and until within a few minutes of her decease had made no complaint. She was suddenly attacked with heart failure, and died in the arms of her son, Mr. Huron Rock, before anything could be done

to relieve her.

Mr. Rock had arrived in Pasadena only a day and a half before his mother's death. He was away on his wedding tour, when he received a telegram that his wife's mother, Mrs. Fairbanks, was critically ill. Mrs. Fairbanks, who is also an invalid, has been in Pasadena for her health for some months. Her condition is unimproved.

Mrs. Rock's remains arrived in the city yesterday and were interred in Woodland Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, Queen's avenue, and was attended by a large concourse friends and relatives of the deceased. Rev. Robt. Johnston conducted the services. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Mages, Q.C., James H. Fraser, Talbot Macbeth, F. J. Hammond, Geo.

H. Merritt and Wilfred C. Schrieber. Among those who attended the fun-eral were Mr. Duncan Macfarlane, of Port Colborne, brother of Mrs. Rock; Mr. Geo. Nash, of Kingston, and Mr. Fred. Hill, of Niagara Falls.

#### CROSSING KENSINGTON BRIDGE.

Middlesex County Council Appoints Committee to Wait on the Street Railway Company.

FRIDAY EVENING. The Middlesex County Council held an extra session Friday evening to discuss the question of allowing the street railway company to cross Kensington bridge with the trolley cars. The outcome was the appointment of a committee to meet the street railway representatives and present the County Council's terms. Messrs, Saunby and Moore, the reeve and deputy reeve respectively, of the village, have been working the project ever since the council opened, and when the subject came up tonight they made vigorous addresses, drawing special attention to the benefits the corporation would receive if the connection was made. Strong opposition to the railway was expressed by some of the councilors. According to Reeve Gilmour, of Dorchester, the railway bridge question was dropped last year because the council insisted upon the removal of the boat house south of the east end of the bridge. When the owner heard that there was a likelihood of the company building a structure and purchasing his property he put his price up to a fabulous figure, the result being that the railway company refused to

suffer extortion. A special committee recommended that the company be allowed to cross if they replace the present structure with one having a twenty-foot roadway and capable of carrying a load of 40 tons, the present footwalk to be maintained and the company to be allowed the old bridge and a one-third interest in the new one. All approaches to be properly guarded.

Some of the councilors wanted a separate bridge, others wanted a new bridge with a 25-foot roadway, while others again showed an indifference

in the matter. The committee to wait on the railway representatives comprises: Messrs. James Gilmour, C. C. Hodgins, S. Mc-Leod, R. Dreaney, McDougald, H. Hardy, Warden Corbett and Commissioner Talbot. The committee has power to make an agreement in keeping with the report of the special com-

mittee.
Mr. J. H. Hodgins has been added to the board of road directors.

### SALISBURY SCORED.

The London Chronicle Pitches Into Him-

His "Most Amazing Utterance." London, Feb. 1.-An editorial in the Chronicle (Liberal) this morning describes Lord Salisbury's speech as "the most amazing utterance that ever fell from the lips of the governor of a great empire at the crisis of its fortune. Lord Palmerston, in his wildest after-dinner escapades, could not have beaten it. It will do England grievous harm in the eyes of the world. He bestowed but one word upon America, and it had better have been unspoken. We take leave to tell him that he playing with fire again. He should save said either less or more. His Yes, I am "Fortunatus," brethren, and confession of failure with regard to Armenia is a most ignominious ad-

The Times says of the speech: "Lord Salisbury's tone with reference Armenia was apologetic, and his explanations were rather unusual. But they will convince all fair-minded men that the fault does not lie with the British Government."

Chest protectors, chamois vests, etc., cheap. Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Mother-I hear that the lieutenant had the impudence to kiss you at the station. What did you do? Daughter—Oh. I kissed him, too, so as to make people think we were relatives.

### Gaunt Famine.

It Will Soon Be Stalking Through

Advices From the Seat of War - The Crops Ruined-Business Almost Killed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Money, of Mississippi, the Sentator-elect from that State, has received advices from Cuba which are of considerable interest. According to the statements of Mr. Money's inform-ant, the devastation of that island has been carried to such an extent that poverty, famine and widespread suffering will surely prevail in the near future unless by some means the hos-tilities are brought to a close. The writer says that the crops of this season have been practically destroyed throughout most of the island, the cane mills stopped, bridges burned, roads turned up and business almost enthrely killed for the time. In the Province of Santa Clara, where 225,-090 sacks of sugar were ground last year, no wheels have been turning this season, for to start a mill is to give

a signal for the insurgents to blow.

The inevitable result of the continuance of the war, says the writ-er, will be a famine throughout the farming districts of Cuba. The United States, being the nearest powerful neighbor of the island, and having always to responded to calls from suf-fering countries, will naturally be look-ed to to furnish assistance and relief. Mr. Money is a member of the House committee on foreign affairs, and has taken pains to secure the most reli-able information from responsible parties in Cuba. The tenor of this cor-respondence is that Spain will never be able to conquer the revolutionists, and that the continuance of the war will involve more or less loss of life and the impoverishment of both Spain and Cuba. A recent letter says that the rainy season will begin in about three months, and that the poorly fed and unacclimated youths who composed most of the Spanish regiments may be expected to die like sheep. The Spanish troops will be unable to pursue any military operations then, for there are few roads, and the forests and even the cane fields are impassable to people unused to country.

The letter says that many Spanish in the island, and all the Cubans, support the insurrection. The Spaniards desire some form of autonomy, and the Cubans want absolute independence or annexation to the United States. Most of the holders of large properties are said to favor annexation, because they believe that greater protection to property would be se-cured under the control of the United States than under a native republic.

### The New Post Laureate.

Henry Stoddard writes: That the ap-

pointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as

laureate would offend many if not most of his fellow-singers was to be expected when we remember the irexpected when we remember the irritable nature of the poetic guild, particle families, and fearful combats genticularly in connection with an ap- erally result between the adversaries pointment to which an annual salary and very often their partisans as well. even a small one, is attached. Englishmen of letters, the fortunate as well as unfortunate ones, have never shown themselves averse to receiving pensions on the civil list, the late Lord Tennyson figuring there for many years, even when his copyright had made him wealthy enough to purchase and maintain two country seats. He was pensioned through the influence and exertions of Lord Houghton, when that pretty, poetic peer was plain Mr. Richard Moncton Milnes, as the reader of his lordship's voluminous memoir by Mr. Wemyss Reid may remember His appointment was a great disappointment to poor Leigh Hunt, who had celebrated one or more of his sovereign's numerous children as a sort of volunteer laureate, and who was always in need of the current coin of the realm, his defective system of arithmetic beginning and ending with substraction. He had lived long enough since calling the Prince Regent a fat Adonis of 50 and spending two years in Surrey jail for that offense, to feel loyal at last, and cast his loyalty into gentlemanly verse. But it was not to be, since Alfred the Great, as his admirers called him, was to succeed Wordsworth, and when his long reign was over to be succeeded by another Alfred, whom Punch, in imitation of Victor Hugo, is pleased to christen Alfred the Little, and maketh discourse of himself and his discomfited rivals in this doggerel fashion, to

an old tune: ALFRED THE LITTLE.

As I came down the street called Feet, whom think you I should But Edwin, bland and Japanesque, bard of the "Daily T."? thought his chance was good,

brethren, lord of the Orient lay, But I've whipped him on New Year's Day, brethren, done him on New Year's Day.

He looked pale as a ghost, brethren, exceeding wierd and white,
For th singer of "The Season" now
had dimmed his Austin light. They say I'm a party pick, brethren, but I care not what they say, For I'm crowned upon New Year's Day, brethren, kauleled on New

Year's Day. They said that limpid Lewis is as mad as mad can be: They say young Eric is making moan-

what is that to me? There's many a better bard than I, or so sour critics say, But little Alfred has taken the cake, all upon New Year's Day.

Little Alfred has licked them all, as shall right soon be seen, The loyalist lyrist of all the lot to his country and his Quesi, out-sonneted Willy Watson my Tory patriot way. So I've passed dear Will up the "Sac-red Hill," all upon New Year's

"England's Darling" Hum! This harp is big and wide in stretch, and needs long arms to thrum. But if I stand a tip-toe I shall manage it, I dare say. And I'm Poet Laureate, anyhow, all upon New Year's Day.

A Table-de-Hote Dinner Will be served at the Hub dining-rooms 203 Dundas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make

this the best dining-room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include everything seasonable. Dive with us tomorrow. STRVERS & NICHOLLS, proprietors. NEW LIGHT IN ABYSSINIA.

Strange People—Queer Ways of Making Love, and Queerer Formulae for Fighting.

The popular notion that the Abyssinians, who are giving so much trou-ble just now to the Italians, are rude barbarians, is erroneous. According to the notes of a French traveler, ex-tensively published in the Paris papers, the general aspect of Abyssinia is mountainous and well wooded. The hills are crowned by extensive plateaus pierced by long and wide valleys that are watered by rivers, teeming with fish. In general, the towns are but lit-tle populated. A few, like Gondar, for instance, have churches and convents

that compare favorably with the most magnificent edifices of Europe. The Abyssinians are thin and of ordinary stature, but they possess great strength and extreme agility. They are excellent horsemen; they love ag-riculture, and pursue it with passion. Moreover, they are very industrious, brave and hospitable. Copts and schismatics, they refuse to recognize the supremacy of the Pope, but, as they cherish their mothers with tense rove and respect, they carry the worship of the Virgin to the carry the worship of the Virgin to the point of adoration.

"Among us," they say, "the mother is all-powerful. She commands. It is always to her that we go for advice. God, who is far more perfect than we are, must still be obedient to her who brought Him to light."

Consequently, it is to the Virgin that they address their prayers; it is she whom they adore in the full sense of the term.

When traveling through their country the best passport is a little cordon-net of blue ribbon worn conspicuously around the neck. It is a sort of scapular which marks you as a protege of the Virgin. It attracts all sympathies and opens all doors for you, and guards you from all dangers. The women are pretty; they have bronze complexions, like the Neapoli-

tans; their eyes are large and full of expression; the nose is small and straight, and the figure slight, but is perfectly proportioned. The hair is very fine, and black as ebony. The entire physiognomy is charming. Among them there is no dissimulation. One reads in their eyes, just as in an open book, love, indifference, hatred or contempt, vengeance or pardon. As a mainter of fact, in this country, with such strange usages and man-ners, the language of the eyes plays an important part, Very often chal-lenges and declarations are expressed by a single gesture, without pronouncsing a word. In the midst of an assembly in which the ladies display the charms, a gallant remarks one beauty that he admires extremely. He places the little finger of his left hand, which is ornamented by rings, in his left nostril and left no left nostril, and looks inquiringly at the coquette. This means: "I place at your feet my heart and my fortune;

will you accept?" A movement of her fan gives her answer. For the vendettas there is another formula. The offended one goes to the house of his rival or his enemy during his absence; the doors are opened for him by a servant, and in the presence of this servant, in the room of his master, he hangs a saber on the wall, and also a branch of ocher, a very venomous plant. Then he attaches to this by means of a little red ribbon a card upon which he writes his name and the time of his visit. Twenty-four

What a Kurd is Like In color they are usually no darker, and often not nearly so dark as southern Europeans. The eyebrows and lashes and eyes are generally black, the nose aquiline and fine, and the mouth well formed. The face is long and oval, while in stature a medium height seems to be general. The chin is shaved the mustache allone. The chin is shaved, the mustache alone being left, and over it no end of trouble is taken with comb and wax. The hair is usually shaved along the top of the crown, but left long on either side, though little or nothing is visible owing to the peculiar and characteristic manner in which the men deck their heads. The Kurd's costume is distinctly his own, and, except in the south, where he has come more or less under Persian influence, he never abandons it. A high silk pointed cap crowns the head, round which are woven a number of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs in skillfully arranged

disorder. The favorite colors of these turbans are dark claret and gold, with here and there a narrow stripe of some brilliant hue. The rough fringes are left hanging down, and often as not covering the eyes and ears of the wearer, and adding not a little to his fantastic appearance. Over a white linen shirt, with sleeves that end in points more than a yard long, so that they touch the ground, a silk coat is worn, crushed strawberry being the favorite color, though cherry color and white satin were almost equally com-mon; these coats are made colarless and open at the neck, and fold across the neck, being held in the place by a wide silk sash skillfully folded and intertwined. In this sash the long pipe and curved dagger are thrust .-Blackwood's Magazine.

### Care of the Eyes.

There is a time to read, and a time not to read. Prof. Ryerson, of Toronto, gives this advice: 1. Don't read in railway trains or in vehicles in motion. 2. Don't read lying down or in a constrained position. 3. Don't read by firelight, moonlight, or twilight. 4. Don't read by flickering gaslight, or candlelight. 5. Don't read books printed on thin paper. 6. Don't read books which have no space between the lines. 7. Don't read for more than fifteen minutes without stopping, whether the eyes are tired or not. 8. Don't hold the reading close to the eyes. 9. Don't study at night, but in the morning, when you are fresh. 10. Don't select your own glasses at the outset. These rules are worth bearing in mind, for Prof. Ryerson is an authority on diseases of the eye.

A MERE NOTHING. "And you, monsieur-shall we have the pleasure of hearing you?"
"Why madam—I—I—"

"Oh, do favor us. Give us just a trifle—a mere nothing—one of your own compositions."

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay the sumflower does not turn either to you to call at Madam Ireland's pariors, the rising or setting sun. It receives you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, the rising or setting sun. It receives 211 1-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. sun, but because it resembles a picture Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps sun. cannot be excelled, and her fine medi-cinal face powder is of the finest. these can be procured from Cairneross

Landlubber-What o'clock is it, steward? Steward-We have no such thing as o'clock on shipboard, sir. It is "bells" here. Landlubber-Well, then, call me in time for the first dinner bell.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of heartache, as you can easily prove if afflict-feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Unsettled and milder, sleet or rain.

### How They Go

Here we are again beginning an other season. It's wonderful how they slip by. But we wouldn't im-European buyer is already forwarding shipments of bright, fashionwith the seasons but with the re-S. & I's.

### Wide Awake

Stock-taking being over we are prenever deviating from straightforward 1895. were not genaine.

#### Fashions

That's the name of our monthly periodical published by ourselves. It is handsomely printed, and contains matter interesting to ladies. The illustrations are by leading and expect you to ask for a copy every month.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149-151 Dundas St.

#### In Plague Times.

During the plague of 1603, Francis Hering, "Doctor in Physicke, and Fellow of the Colledge of Physitians in published certain Rules and Directions for the prevention of the spreading of that contagious and all-devouring Sickness." These he reprinted, "somewhat inlarged," in the next plague season of 1625 "to the veiw and vse, and I hope good of my Cittizens and Countrimen.' Among his rules are:
"Concourse of people to Stage-playes,

Wakes, or Feasts, and May-pole dauncings, are to be prohibited by publique Authority, whereby, as God is dishonored, the bodies of men and womenby surfetting, drunkennes, ond other riots and excesses-disposed to infection, and the contagion dangerously scattered both in Citie and Countrie. "Let not the carkasses of horses dogs, cats, &c., lye rotting and poisoning the aire (as they mave done) in More and Finsburie fields, and elsewhere round about the Cittie.

"The burying of infected bodies in Churches, Churchyards, and, namely, in Paules Churchyard, where the chefe Magistrates of the Citie and many other Citizens meete weekly to heare Sermons, must needs be not only inconvenient, but verie dangerous spreading the contagion, and poison-

ing the whole Citie." Some folk ate breakfast then, oth-

ens did not: "For breakfast you may vse a good draught of wormewood beere or ale, and a few morsels of bread and butter, with the leoues of sage, or else a toste, with sweet salad oyle, two or three drops of rose vinegar, and a little sugar. They that have cold stomackes may drinke a draugh of wormewood-wine or malmsey, instead of ale or beere. But take heed (as you loue your life) of extreme hot waters, as Aqua vitae, Rosa solis, or other compound waters of like nature, Empericks prepare and set out with vaine and boasting words\* \* \* they \* \* \* devised to kill, not cure men."-Notes and Queries.

#### Some Literary Blunders.

Chaucer, in his "Court of Love," says the throstle-cock sings so sweet a tune that Tubal himself, the first musician, could not equal it. Of course, he means Jubal. Shakespeare, in his "Henry IV.," makes the carrier complan that "the turkeys in his panier are quite starved" (1 "Henry IV.," act ii., 5); whereas turkeys went to Britain from discovered for a century after the reign of Henry IV. Again, in "Henry V." (act v., 1), Gower is made to say to Fluellen, "Here he (Pistol) comes, swelling like a turkey-cock." In "Julius Caesar" (ii., 1), Brutus says to Cassius, "Peace! count the clock." To which Cassius replies, The clock has stricken three." Clocks were unknown to the Romans, and striking clocks were not invented till some 1,400 years after the death of Caesar. Schiller, in his "Piccolomini," speaks of a "light-ning conductor." This was about 150 years before its invention. Cowper calls the rose "the glory of April and May," but June is the great rose month. In the south of England they begin their bloom the latter half of May, and go on to the middle of July. Thomas Moore says : "The sunflower turns to the god when

he sets The same look that she turned when

The Sting Within.

It is said there is a rankling thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Putnam's Painless Corn Extrac a never failing remedy for this kind of

#### THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

Extraordinay Evidence-20,000 Persons on the Books of an Agency.

At Bow street Police Court, London, on Monday week, five men accused were again charged on remand before Mr. Lushington with frauds in connection with the "World's Great Marriage Association (Limited)." Detec-tive Hallstone stated that on Nov. 11 he went with Inspector Marshall and Detective McCarthy to the offices of Mecklenberg Square, and he was present when the defendant Maddows enpede their progress if we could, being optimistic enough to look for better things in the future. And the pamphlets and blank forms of certificates. According to one of the pamphlets them in now. we are getting them in now, Our "the almost nominal sum of £10 10s," while in the second pamphlet the subscription for the same purpose was announced to be "the almost nominal able and handsome goods. In this sum of £5 5s." Skates, one of the ac-way we are not only keeping up cused, had in his hands the 125 let-ters produced. He handed them to Maddows, another of the prisoners. quirements of our host of customers. He was all to prisoners. We know what they want and get tions the dates revered from the cate. where to get it, too—at the leading drygoods store of Western Ontario,

S. & I's.

And the se. While one or two exceptions the dates ranged from the 7th to the 10th of November. Among them were nineteen complaints. These were marked "care," "special," and "lure," "special," Skates said to witness, "This is a monstrous thing. This is

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS.

We have thousands of ladies upon our

He afterwards said, "I don't paring the different departments for had nothing to do with the business a much larger business. We can do it having the esteem and good also referred to Warwick Pitcher, and it, having the esteem and goodwill of the citizens of London. We are wide awake to their interests as well as to our own, which is the secret also referred to Warwick Pitcher, and other persons named in the warrant, and said: "We get a lot of these outsiders. They pay us a pound or two, and expect we can find them a wife with a fortune." Among the papers with a fortune." Among the papers of our success. And we mean to witness found 230 letters, about 100 bekeep right at it along these lines, ing unopened. The dates of the letters ranged from between 1892 and never deviating from straightforward principles, even if by so doing we might reap a temporary advantage.

Very money back if you must if Your money back it you want it if Collit," and purported to be addressed to "Miss L. Burford, care of Negotiator." Witness produced a number of would not make this offer if we had other letters which are alleged to be the least suspicion that our goods in the same handwriting, although different names were used. Witness had examined the register of the association. He found that although a Mr. Jordan, who had become a member of the high-class department of the association, had had 135 names of ladies submitted to him, only one of them belonged to

THE HIGH-CLASS DEPARTMENT. The same thing happened in other cases, a gentleman who had paid for the high-class department receiving French artists. We give it away the names of ladies from the routine department. He found 707 letters in al., and he believed that some 20,000 persons had been at one time or another on the books. Some of these persons were of good social standing. Cross-examined by Mr. Warburton, witness said that he had examined the association's pamphlet containing copies of testimonials, and had compared the extracts in it with the originals. Some were commendatory, a few others were inaccurate. For instance, in one case an extract was headed, "A rich bachelor married to a young lady without means." The gentleman in this case was really very peor, and had to struggle to meet expenses. The extract was verbally correct. By Mr. Calvert-Most of the 707 letters that witness had examined were evidently written in letters from the Association. With the exception of about 100 they were very fair testimonials. They showed marriages and 182 engagements. The

writers were in EVERY STATION OF LIFE. By Mr. Cohen-Witness found 125 letters in Skates' hands when he was arrested. Of these 106 referred to matters of business. The remaining 19 were complaints of delusive advertisements, of being introduced to poor persons, and one writer demanded his money back. The defendant Maddows cross-examined the witness on the bona fides of certain extracts in the pamphlet of testimonials which purported to come from ladies of title or from heiresses, and the witness stated that he believed these letters to be genuine. After further evidence the case was adjourned.

## Sparks from the Wire.

Joel Leduc, age 72, one of the wealthiest umbermen in the Province of Quebec, died at Montreal on Friday of heart disease.

Augustin M. Newton, third son of the late Major-General John Newton, who was one of the most distinguished engineers of the age, died at the Hudson street hospital, New York, on Friday night from an overdose of chloral.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

BESIDES, SOMEBODY HAS TO. "My son," said the irate parent, "I am surprised, mortified, and amazed to find that you stand at the foot of America, and America was not even your class. I can hardly believe it possible."

'Why, flather," replied the son, "it is the easiest thing in the world." A CLAIM TO THE TITLE. "Is Tubbs a professional singer?"

"Oh, yes; that is, he professes to sing." Wanted-100,000 men, women and children to have your photos taken at Cooper & Sanders' studio, over C. P. R. ticket office.



Chicago Exchange.

America and Russia,

Physicians'

Prescriptions

Family Recipes

184 DUNDAS ST.

typhoid at the city hospital.

coming a benedict.

ome time next week.

has been postponed.

Wednesday.

passing over it.

Feb. 7.

Canadian agency for Halsey Bros.

Homeopathic Remedies

LOCAL BREVITIES.

-Mr. J. Ross, (J. & D. Ross), is ill with

-One ease has been set for the weekly

-Miss Ollie Jarvis, Hamilton, is visiting

-Friends of Fireman Jack Swanwick.

General Manager Hays of the G. T. R. is

coming west. He is expected in Toronto

-The proposed church parade tomor-

o'clock the fire broke out which destroyed

-The City Council meets on Monday

lay night, and the new board on

-Emily Bancker repeated her for-mer success in "Our Flat" at the Grand last night before a well-pleased

-Foreman Findlater of No. 2 fire station

is recovering from a painful injury to the

left foot caused by a wheel of the truck

-Mary Price and Mary Brown were

on a charge of being drunk and dis-

orderly. They were remanded until

-A meeting of the Literary and

speeches on assigned subjects.

audience. The support was strong.

night, the old School Board on Tues

the old Queen's Avenue Church.

resignation to take effect at Easter.

No. 2 station, are congratulating him on be-

sittings of the High Court on Tuesday.

eported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

Live Stock Markets.

Ple. CHICAGO Feb. 1.

High. Low. Close.

67½ 66½ 67½
87½ 66½ 67½
31 30½ 30½
22 31½ 32
32½ 21½ 21½
22½ 21½ 21½
10 87 10 77 10 85

33 string now \$1 50. \$2 string now \$1. \$1 50 string now 75c. \$1 string now 50c.

Cowan Bros., Dundas Street. THE YELLOW FRONT.

### commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by C. E.			er, Ma	Bonic
	Temple		Fe	b. 1.
	Open.	High.	Low.	
Atchison Ry		159	154	15
C., B. and Q		784	778	778
C. and N. W	1008	1004	1004	1001
Chicago Gas		658	651	65
Gen. Electric		31	29	303
L. and N	463	471	462	464
Manhatian	106	1661	106	106
Missouri Pacific	201	25%	251	29
Pacific Mail	298	293	29 691	697
Rock Island	592	701	141	144
Reading	144	148 728	72	721
St. Paul	901	303	291	301
Tenn. Coal and Iron	171	17%	171	17
Wabash		814	841	841
Distillers		164	161	161
U. S. Leather		644	63	63
Sugar Trust		168	107	107
Tobacco Trust	771	78	773	788
7 7 7		- N/A	wleat	

London Money Market.

London, Feb. 1—4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 107 15-16 for money, 107 15-16 for the account; Cansdian Pactific, 59½; Eric, 16½; Eric, sec., 76; Illinois Central, 99½; Mexican ordinary, 19½; St. Paul, common, 73½; New York Central, 100; Pennsylvania, 54½; Reading, 7½; Mexican Central, new 4's, 69½; bar silver, 30½d per 0.2; money, è per cent; open market discount for short bills, ½ to 15-16 per cent; open market discount for short and three months' bills, ½ to 15-16 per cent. London Money Market.

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, Feb. 1.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	594	59
Duluth common	7	6
Duluth preferred	14	14
Commercial Cable	159	157
Wabash Common		
Wabash preferred		
Montreal Telegraph	165	161
Richelleu and Ontario	100	90
Montreal Street Railway	218	217
Montreal Street Railway, new		.::
Montreal Gas Company	1991	199
Bell Telephone	160	156
Royal Electric		
Toronto Railway	75	75
Bang of Montreal	225	217
Ontario Bank	84	
Banque du Peuple		•
Molsons Bank	177	
Bank of Toronto	250	23
Bengue Jacques Cartier		-:
Merchants Bank	169	16
Merchants Rank of Halifax, Xd.	100	15
Onebec Hank	120	
Union Bang	93	.:
Bank of Commerce	100	13
Northwest Land, pref		•
Montreal Cotton Company	100	12
Canada Colored Cotton		4
Dominion Cotton	90	a
Poetal Telegranh	00	
Solas Canadian Pacific 5	A.E 69:	Dalu
Com That He 95 at 61 25 at he:	Duine	LIC
TIU of VIX An en VIVA. MODE THE	00.10	COU AV
Toronto Ry 25 at 75: Molsons B	ank. 3	at 170

Merchants Bank, 3 at 164.

Toronto Stock Market. TORONTO, Feb. 1. Montreal ... 82 782

Montreal ... 82 782 Ontario...... 82 163 182 238 160 152 ommercial Cable Company. 158 dell Telephone Company. 158 Iontreal Street Railway. 222 Montreal Street Railway (new)...... 75 

Farmers L. & S. 20 per cent...... 80

-DEALERS IN-

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed,

Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.

873 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662

#### COMMERCIAL

Local Market.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Sor
London, Saturday, Feb. 1.
Wheat, per bu
Oats, per bu 23 1-2c 24
Peas, per bu
Barley per bit

The attendance of farmers and market gardeners was only fair, with an active demand. Oats sold freely at 70c to 72c per

Wheat-Receipts very light; demand good at \$1 25 per cwt or 75c per bu. Corn-Delivery light; wanted at 65c

No rye, buckwheat or barley offer-

Dressed hogs in light supply at \$4 tr \$5 25 per cwt. Butter and eggs in good supply and demand at quotations.

Hay and straw in fair supply and

demand. Hay sells from \$12	50	to	\$14
per ton.	1		
Quotations:			204
GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, rer 100 lbs 1 5	2	ta	1 25
	2	to	1 25
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs 1 5	0	to	1 25
Oats per 100 lbs		to	72
	75	10	85
	65	to	70
	65	to	70
	70 50	to	60
	55	to	60
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	-		•
	80	to	1 00
	20	to	30
	20	to	30
Carrots. per bu	20	to	30
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu	80	to	35
Onions, per bu	85	to	60
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	16	tn	18
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	15 18	to	17 20
Dafter single rolls, per ID	16	to	18
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls, baskets,	15	to	17
Butter, per lb. large rolls or	••		•
	13	to	16
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins	10	to	17
Honey	12	to	18
Chappe mar lb	9	to	1(
Tand ner lb	60	to	80
Ducks, per pair	40	to	60
Chickens, per pair	SSMM	2011/00/20	20V XXXXXXXXX
Turkeys, per lb, 74c to 9c: each	75	to	15
HAY AND SEED	-	-	14 0

Clover seed, red per bu 000 to	000   Chicago H
MEAT. HIDES, ETC.	Reported by C. E. Tur
Beef, quarters, per lb 31 to	Tem
Mutton quarters, per lb 5 to	9
Veal, quarters, per lb 4 to	Open.
Lamb quarter 7 to	8 arbest Man cel
Dressed hogs, 100 1b 4 50 to	July 661
Hides, No. 1, per lb 4 to	Corn-May 30}
Hides, No. 2, per lb 3 to	2 July 211
Hides, No. 3, per lb 2 to	2   Oats-May 311
Calfskins, green 4 to	July 211
1 Cousaine, at 1. occur.	63   Pork-May 10 80
DOCCORATION COCK	65 Lard-Jan
Laurosines, casa	25 May 5 95
Wool, per lb 20 to	5 Ribs-Jan
Tallow, rough, per lb 3 to	4 May 5 45
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu 0 00 to	0 00 Puts, 661; calls, 681.
Timothy seed, per bu 0 00 to	0.00
Millet seed, per bu 00 to	0 (0) Live Stock
	TORO
Toronto Grain Market.	Toronto Jan. 31.—The

Toronto, Feb. 1.-Wheat-There is a good demand, but the offerings are small, and the market is firm; cars of white sold in the C. P. R. east today at 78c, and the same was quoted for red and white, north and west, but a good many holders were asking 80c; goose wheat is selling at 63c to 65c, outside, according to location; a lot of 2,000 bu No. 1 hard sold, Midland, today, at 76c, and 2,000 bu No. 1 northern sold at 74c, Midland; a round lot of No. 3 hard sold north at 73c, and the same was bid for more; on 'change today No. 1 fall wheat offered, to arrive, on track, Toronto, at 89c; 80c was bid for No. 3 fall; No. 1 hard was offered, Fort William, May delivwas offered, Fort William, May delivery, at 72c, with 68c bid for 25,000 bu; No. 1 hard was offered, to arrive, North Bay, at 80c, with 79c bid; No. 2 hard was offered, May, Fort William, at 72c; 69c was bid for No. 3 hard, May delivery, Midland; No. 3 hard was offered on spot, North Bay, at 73 1-2c, with 72 3-4c bid and 4t mag offered to a spot of the second statement of the second stat 72 3-4c bid, and it was offered, to ar-

rive, North Bay, at 73c. Flour—There is a good demand for flour, and the market is very firm; millers west are asking \$3 60 for cars of straight roller, and \$3 75 to \$4 for

cars of Ontario patents.

Millfeed is in fair demand, but the offerings are not large, as a good many of the mills west are disposing of their product locally; the city mills are now selling ton Jots of shorts at \$14, and

Barley—Steady; cars of No. 1 are quoted at 44c to 45c, fancy at 47c, and No. 2 at 39c to 41c east. Buckwheat-Steady at 33c for cars Rye-Quiet; on 'Change today 48 1-20

was bid for cars east. Corn—Steady; on 'Change today cars were offered at 32c on a 10c freight to Toronto, with 31 1-2c bid. Oats—Steady; cars of mixed are quoted at 22 1-2c to 23c, and white at 23 1-2c to 24c west; on 'Change today one car of mixed sold to arrive Toronto at 25 1-2c; 23c for white outside, with 23 1-2c asked; 22c was bid for mixed, with 22 1-2c asked. Peas—Steady at 51c for cars north

and west. Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 1-2:30 p.m. GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—No. 2 oats, Ontario, 294c to 30c; No. 2
oats, Manitoba, 29c to 294c,
Feed Barley—384c to 39c.
Buck wheat—38c.

Foar-61c. Fiour-Manitoba strong bakers, \$3 55 to \$3 80; spring wheat patents, \$4 00 to \$4 00; winter patents, \$4 15 to \$4 25; straight roller, \$3 90 to \$4.

Feed—Bran, \$14 to \$15: shorts, \$15 to \$16.

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, \$14 00.

Canadian short cue, Hams—9c to 10c.
Bacon—9c to 10c.
Lard—Pure, 8c; compound, 64c.
CHEESE. Cheese—Fall, 9jc; summer, 8jc to 8jc, Butter—Creamery, 20c. Eggs—30c to 35c, strictly new laid.

Please write us for prices for Hay, Straw and corn, delivered at ALEX MCFEE & CO. 505 BOARD OF TRADE. TORONTO:

Saturday's Oil Markets. Petrolea, Feb. 1.—Oil opened and closed at

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1—Oil, \$1 46 bid at 11:30 p.m.; closed \$1 45.

English Markets. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)
Liverpool. Feb. 1-4:15 p.m.
Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red
winter, 5s 9d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 84d; No. 1
California, 5s 10d; futures closed strong, with
near and distant positions ld higher; business
about equally distributed; Feb., 5s 94d; March,
April, May, June, July, 5s 10d.
Corn—Spot firm: American mixed, new,
3s, 24d; futures closed firm, with Feb. and
Marca 4d higher, and other months unchanged
from vesterday's closing prices; Feb., 3s 24d;

from yesterday's closing prices; Feb.. 3s 21d March, 3s 21d; April, 3s 21d; May, June, 3s 3d July, 3s 3.d. Flour—Firm; demand fair: freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Peas—Canadian. 4s 9<sup>1</sup>d.

Bacon—Dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 39s 6d.

Short ribs—28 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 27s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 30s.

eliles, 14 to 16 los, 308. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs. 268 6d. Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs. 41s. Tallow—Fine North American, 218 2d.

Beef-Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western. 53s 9d; do Lard—Dull; prime western, 28s 9d; refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese—Steady; demand moderate: finest American white, 45s 6d; finest American colored, 45s 6d.

Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.

Turpentine spirits—21s, Rosin—Common 4s 9d. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil—20s 3d. Petroleum—Refined. 74d. Retrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 34d; hind

Bleaching powder-Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, 27.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast). 22 5s.

London, Feb. 1—12:45 n.m.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, nothing

Cargoes on passage — Wheat firmer; corn quiet and steady.

Consignments Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO. 32 West Market St., Toronto. American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Wheat today declined ic on a selling movement led by Armour. The other markets followed with a decline of ic to ic in corn. Provisions were higher. The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Jan., 624c; Feb., 63c; May, 65c to 654c; July, 65c.

Corn—No. 2 Jan., 274c; Feb., 274c; May, 30c; July, 31c. Oats-No. 2 Jan., 18%; May, 20% to 21c; July, 21c to 21 c. Mess pork—Jan., \$10 40; May, \$10 70; July, \$10 874. Lard-Jan., \$5 75; May, \$5 90; July. \$6 07\frac{1}{2}.
Short ribs-Jan.. \$5 17\frac{1}{2}: May, \$5 42\frac{1}{2}; July,

\$5.50. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 62 to 64c; No. 3 do. firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 62½c to 64c; No. 3 do, 61c to 63c; No. 2 red wheat, 67c to 65c; No. 2 corn. 27½c to 28c; No. 2 corn. 27½c to 28c; No. 2 barley, 35c to 38c; No. 1 flax seed, 92½c; prime timothy seed, \$3 65; mess pork, \$10 30 to \$10 57½; lard, \$5 67½ to \$5 75; short ribs sides, \$5 20 to \$5 27½; dry salted shoulders, \$4 75 to \$5; short clear sides, \$5 20 to \$5 59.

Receipts-Shipments-

1 50

-Mr. Wm. Taylor, painter, of Windsor, who was kicked by his horse the other day, died Wednesday. A tele-gram was sent to his son William, who is attending the Military School

-Wm. G. Gilroy, formerly a bell boy at the Tecumseh, attempted to get off a moving train at Chatham while returning from Detroit a few days ago and was severely hurt. He is now at St. Joseph's Hospital

at Chatham. - John Connor and George Wilson were remanded by Police Magistrate Parke today on a charge of vagrancy. They were found making house to house visits on Talbot street north and causing considerable uneasiness among the residents in the neighhood. Connor has been in the Central Prison. George Cowan, charged with dis-orderly conduct at the Opera House, was allowed to go.

-School Trustee Jeffery gave the children of the Talbot street school a of his retirement from the School Board. Mr. Jeffery was loudly cheered by the boys and girls. The children of St. George's and Princess avenue schools were also given half-holidays by Mr. John Turner, who is also re-turing from the Board of Education.

-The Middlesex County Council wound up the business of the January session this morning and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June at 2 o'clock. The council decided to grant two weeks' holidays every summer to the turnkeys in the county jail the substitutes to be provided by the county. Mr. James H. Hodgins has been added to the special bridge committee. keeper, was arrested in the city yesterday by Detective Ward on a charge

-John Mellor, a Belmont hottelof shooting at Daniel Smith, with intent to kill. On Dec. 17, Smith was ejected from the hotel by Mellor, and was attempting to re-enter when the shooting was done. Mellor says he used his revolver merely to frighten Smith away from the premises. The case comes up on Monday before Squire Lacey.

-Last evening the unique entertainment, "Grandfather's Album," under the auspices of the Southern Congrega-

tional Christian Endeavor Society proved a great success, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The recitations of Miss Daisy Lewis and Miss Dyer were enthusias-tically encored, and the programme throughout was most pleasing. The proceeds will materially and to the building fund.

—Miss Grace Chapman, daughter of Mr. Albert Chapman, G. T. R. news' stand, and treasurer at the head offices of the Independent Order of Foresters, Toronto, is home on a couple of months' leave of absence to recuperate her health.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—There was better demand for stock at the Toronto cattle market today. Receipts were fair—34 cars. Hogs were dearer; half a dozen cars of cattle were taken for Montroal market. Butchers' cattle were in better demand, but prices were no better. A good many of the cattle offered were of poor quality. The best sold at 33c per lb: a lot at 2c per lb, and the general run at 2c per lb; export cattle were dull and nominal, but bulls sold at 2c to 3c sheep—Dull, at 2c to 2c per lb, and very —Miss Florence Pring, of No. 65 Walnut street, London West, was tendered a party the other evening on the occasion of her birthday. There was a large number of friends present, including several from Brantford and Woodstock, and Miss Pring received a number of presents. Refreshments were served, and a programme carried out, including solos by Miss Lily and Katie Hazelwood, and Mr. Strangeman, and a recitation by Miss K. Hazelwood.

to 3c.

Sheep—Dull, at 2½c to 2½c per lb, and very choice at 3c; lambs steady, at 3c to 3½c per lb, and choice at 4c, with the general tone of the market better. -A dispatch from Kingston thus refers to the serious illness of a veteran clergymarket better.
Calves were not offered so freely, and sold at 4c to 6c for good veals.
Milch cows and springers steady, at \$35 for choice, and \$20 to \$25 for ordinary.
Hogs—In active demand and firmer, as high as \$4 10 being paid for choice bacon hogs, and \$3 90 to \$4 per cwt. for stores. man who has many friends in London and neighborhood: "Rev. Wellington Jeffers, D.D., who was for many years editor of the Christian Guardian, has for some weeks been seriously ill at his residence in this city. He is today at the point of death, \$3 90 to \$4 per cwt. for stores.

Shortage of Wheat and Flour.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The Corn Trade News says:
"There is a deficiency of wheat and flour in America and the United Kingdom and afloat of 28,912,000 bu as compared with last year. In 23 weeks since Aug. 11 all importing countries have absorbed 14,720,000 bu more foreign wheat than estimated requirements at opening of the season. From this it is apparent that importing countries will require 408,000,000 bu, against 336,000,000 bu, and to provide for this every available bushel will need to be drawn from America and Russia. and his family have been summoned by telegraph to his bedside. The venerable gentlemen is about 80 years of age."

-Bailiff Burns has a first Division Court warrant for an old man named McLean, who has kept out of the bailiff's way for some time. McLean was working on the superstructure of the Ridout street bridge the other day when Mr. Burns happened along and the latter to avoid any scene asked his man to come quietly off his perch. Mc-Lean came down to the wooden supports, but before the bailiff had time to reach out and take hold of him he slid down onto the ice and crossed the river.

—The question has been asked whether it is right for a child to go back to school within one week after having had chickenpox. Dr. Hutchinson, medical health officer, says that the custom in other cities is to keep a child home 30 days after it has had the disease. There is no law on the matter in London and the child usually goes back to school when the attending doctor or the M. H. O. certifies that it is safe to do so. It would certainly be dangerous to send a child to school so soon as one week after having the disease.

—Among the early pioneer teachers was Miss Eusebia B. Vining, who taught near Thamesford over 40 years ago. She afterwards taught at Medina, and was also for a number of years principal of the public schools in the town of Fergus. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Salmon Vining, of West Nissouri, and married Rev. David Oliphant, of London East, who died a number of years ago. Mrs. Oliphant is still teaching in London, and has spent the greater pant of her life in that profession. Probably there are few teachers in Western Ontario who have a longer record.—East Nissouri correspondence of St. Marys Journal.

-Last evening Court Brighton, 6507, A. O. F., finished up the month of January by entertaining the members with their lady friends, the Companions of the Forest, Circle 67, the juveniles of branch 26, and a num--Miss Ollie Jarvis, Hamilton, is visiting her cousin, Miss Blackwell, 510 York street.

-Mr. John Stevenson, harness-maker, has assigned to John W. Clarke, of Scuth London.

-Friends of Fireman Jack Swanwick,

-Friends of Fireman Jack Swanwick, eatables in their usual good style.

of various kinds were provided, while Miss L. Hodgins gave piano selections, also accompanying A. M. Legg who gave violin selections. A very pleasant time was spent, it being the first time Court Brighton ha had the pleasure of entertaining its friends since the hall was refurnished.

row of the Wolseley Barracks corps LATEST BUSINESS CHANGES. -A year ago tonight at about 11:30 The creditors of Samson, Kennedy & Co. Toronto, will be paid another 5 per cent -C. S. Hyman, M.P., has been asked to in a few days, making 25 cents in all. There

address the electors of South Essex at Kingsville on Tuesday evening next. may be another 5 per cent to come, but no -Rev. F. H. Fatt, formerly of this city, The estate of Miller & Bourcher, private has resigned the parish of Merritton, the

bankers, of Sutton, shows cash assets of \$82, and liabilities of \$8,900. Two inspectors have been appointed.

E. O. Callaghan, general store, Cornwall, has compromised at 80 cents on the dollar. Hugh Miller, hotel, Mitchell, has as-

igned. S. Woodcock, general merchant, Norland, has assigned. LONDONERS MARRIED AT PORT

HURON. Miss Hattie Case, of Port Huron, and Frank C. Conke, of London, Ont.

were married at the residence of the arrested in London West last night bride's sister, Mrs. C. J. Munn, on Wall street, Port Huron, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was witnessed by a few intimate friends, and the newly-married couple Musical Society of the Western University was held last evening. The left on the evening train for their future home in London. programme consisted of glees, vocal and instrumental solos and impromptu

The marriage of Miss Laura Maude Montgomery, niece of Mrs. Clara Spencer, to Wm. Nickles, of London, Ont., took place at 622 St. Clair street, Port Huron, on Wednesday evening. Rev. D. J. Cooper performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of gray and heliotrope velvet. Miss Eva Henson was maidof-honor. Mr. McMullen, of London, a friend of the groom, acted as best man. After the marriage ceremony was over the guests partook of an ele gant repast, which was given by J. C. Montgomery, brother of the bride. The happy couple took their departure for London, with good wishees from

MASONIC.

R. W. Bro. Rutherford, of Aylmer, D.D.G.M. of London District, paid an official visit to Merritt Lodge, Dorchester Station, on Thursday night, and spent an exceedingly pleasant evening. W. Bro. Carson occupied the east. An after entertainment was held, at which music, song and and sentiment were the prevailing feahalf-holiday yesterday in recognition tures. The brothers Wood, of this city, were in attendance, and by their instrumental and vocal efforts pleased all present.

mental and vocal efforts pleased all present.
The lodge is in a progressive conditio.

Malahide Lodge, No. 140, A., F. and A.
M., of Aylmer, will hold an emergent meeting on Wednesday evening next (5th inst.),
at which the third degree will be exemplifled, with the following past masters in the chairs: V. W. Bro. John Richardson, W. M.; W. Bros. Dr. Woods, S. W.; J. M. Cole, J. W.; A. Miller, treasurer; C. T. Burdick, secretary; Dr. Fear, S. D.; G. W. Youell, J. D.; Dr. Clark, J. G.; Marlatt and Burgess, stewards; Major Faulds, tyler. R. W. Bro. W. W. Rutherford, D.D.G.M., will exemplify the work as W. M. A number of Londoners have been invited to witness the ceremony, and there will also be a delegation from St. Thomas. Londoners are always from St. Thomas. well entertained at Aylmer.

Anderson & Nelles, druggists, sell Kur-a-Kof, the magic cold cure. 25c.

when making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by mentioning that you saw the advertise-ment in the "London Advertiser."

Bros. have in stock a choice Woolens

English Novelties for the best trade Slater Bros

BINE

399 Richmond Street. Tailors - -

In Havana.

The houses are mainly broad and low, three-story buildings being rare, and one-story structures quite common. You notice that everything is mon. You notice that everything is made to serve comfort and coolness. Instead of having panes of glass, the windows are open and guarded by light iron railings, and the heavy wooden doors are left ajar. You see into many houses as you pass along, and very cool and clean they look. There are marble floors, cane-seated chairs and lounges, thin lace curtains, and glimpses of courts in the center of each building, often with green plants or gaudy flowers growing in them be-tween the parlor and the kitchen. You will find much the same plan at your hotel. You may walk in at the doors or the dining-room windows, just as you please, for the sides or the house seem capable of all being thrown open; while in the center of the building you will see the blue sky overhead. Equally cool do all the inhabitants appear to

be, and the wise man who consults his own comfort will do well to follow the general example. Even the soldiers wear straw hats. The gentlemen are clad in underwear of silk or lisle thread, and suits of linen, drill or silk, and the ladies are equally coolly appareled. Havana is a dressy place, and you will be astonished at the neatness and style to which the tissuelike goods worn there are made to conform. But come and see the apartment you are to rest in every night. Ten to one the ceiling is higher than you ever saw in a private house, and the huge windows open upon a balcony overlooking a verdant plaza. The floor is of marble or tiling, and the bed is an ornate iron or brass affair, with a tightly stretched sheet of canvas cr fine wire netting in place of the mat-tresses you are used to. You could not sleep on a mattress with any proper degree of comfort in the tropics. There is a canopy, with curtains overhead, and everything about the room is pretty certain to be scrupulously clean. Conspicuous there and everywhere else that you go is a rocking chair. Rocking chairs are to be found in rows in the houses, and in regiments in the clubs

—The Cornhill Magazine.

Easily Busied.

The business depression of the past few years has been the evolution of a large crop of employment seekers. One of them last week accosted a gentleman in this city. He was ragged, dirty, good-natured, evidently hungry enough to eat a cow if it were in his way. But his soft slouchiness of gait rendered any active exertion on his part highly improbable. This impression was strengthened by the dialogue that followed:

"Good morning, sir," said he. "I'd like a job with you, sir." "Well, there is not much doing just now, hardly anything, in fact, in my line. I couldn't give you much to do. I couldn't keep you busy." "Indeed, sir, it would take very little to keep me busy."

PARALYSIS CURABLE.

Stricken Ones to be Seen Everywhere-This Form of Living Death Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. The most startling example of human

helplessness is the paralytic. The victim excites your commiseration, but resents your pity.

He of the palsied hand stiffly pressing the

benumbed side is to be seen everywhere we The most convincing proof that this pitiable condition is the outcome of kidney

disease is the fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure it. Not generally recognized as a kidney disease, it succumbs to kidney treatment.

Did you ever know of a cure? Just think moment! If you do it must have been the work of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for no other medicine ever yet cured.

FOR SIMPLICITY.

"Let's put down everything we buy this year.' "Oh, no, that will take up too much let's just put down what we pay for."

COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND BOARD-Apply 244 King street. 100h-xt WANTED-GCOD GENERAL SERVANT -References required; good wages to competent person. Apply 320 Princess avenue.

In the matter of J. G. McCRAE, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER, SARNIA, insolvent.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned at his office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, will be received

FRIDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1896, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade and book accounts of the insolvent, in two lots, viz.:

No. 1—Fancy Goods, Stationary, Musical Instruments, Toys, China, Glass-

No. 2-Book accounts..... Tenders may be for either lot separately, and in all cases at a rate on the dollar of inventory Terms for stock—One-quarter cash, balance in two equal payments at two and four months, with interest at 7 per cent, secured to the satisfaction of assignee and inspectors.

Inventory may be seen on the premises at Sarnia, or at my office, 23 Scott street, Toronto. No tender necessarily accepted.

RICHARD TEW, Assignee.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1898.

### WANT ADS.

wish a servant immediately, have a house to let or sell, or want a partner, try our columns.

Rates are Cheaper

and returns are surer than you would think for.

One cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each subsequent inser-tion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TRY THEM AND SEE. | read

If Your Coal Bin Is Empty

DRESS SUITS
O. LABELLE, Richmond Street.

**ASHIONABLE** 

ABRICS-

We Deliver Promptly

Let Us

Fill It

## TAMERON'S

316 Burwell Street. 421 Richmond Street } Phone 58.

THE CITY WAREHOUSE FOR **Builders' Supplies** 

Beachville and Gray Lime, Portland and Canadian Cements, Plaster Paris, Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Sewer

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

W. J. ELEMENT, 78 KING STREET WEST, Opposite J. Campbell's Carriage Works.

WAX FINISH For Hardwood and Pine

H. & C. Colerick,

441 Richmond Street.

Free Trade IN



There Is No Tax For delivery if you buy of . . . . . .

Cor. Bathurst and Clarence Sts.

The state of the s ESTABLISHED 1882. John T. Stephenson

Fmbalmer, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Funeral Supplies Metallic Caskers always in stock. New Funeral Car and Hearses of the latest designs.

The Leading Funeral Director,

RESIDENCE ON PREMISES. 104 Dundas Street, London, Cnt Telephone 459. Open day and night.

# SELLS GOOD

The Balance

Of our winter millinery at great'y reduced prices. This is an opportunity that all ladies should embrace.

MISSSKIMIN 523 Richmond Street

We Are Caterers! And will undertake the entire responsibility of providing elegant and tasteful wedding breakfasts, ball suppers, dinners, etc. You can rest assured that every detail will receive our personal attention. Estimates promptly furnished.

BRADFORD & HODGINS CATERERS, CONFECTIONERS, 194 Dundas Stree', - . 'Phone 546

SAWLOGS WANTED.

ARGE QUANTITY OF ELM, MAPLE AND ASH SAWLOGS WANTED. For particulars and price apply ADAM BECK, Albert Street. London.

RE GEO. F. BURNS.

The store occupied by Mr. Burns has been leased to the Sanford Company (known as Oak Hall), and possession will be given by Feb. 15.

The assignee, having failed to sell the stock en bloc, has been instructed by the inspectors to offer it by retail until the 15th February. Purchasers desiring anything in the store can procure same at prices far below the actual wholesale cost. C. B. ARMSTRONG, Assignee.

The "Advertiser" Want Ads. are

Here's Something Worth Reading.



A series of Amilico's Famous Photos of the mest noted places in the world, 40 subjects, sizes 9x12, price only 16c each. Come early and

E. N. HUNT 190 Dundas Street.

The daybreak came, gray, cheerless, very cold. A dense fog, white and raw, it will." hung over the river; in the east, where the sun, they knew, was rising, they could only see the livid light of the still towering flames and pillars of

black smoke against the leaden clouds. "We will let them come and go in peace if they will," murmured old Mathurin. "What can we do? We have no arms-no powder, hardly-no soldiers-no defense."

Bernadou said nothing, but he straightened his tall limbs, and in his grave blue eyes a light gleamed. Reine Allix looked at him as she sat in the doorway of her house.

'Thy hands are honest, they heart pure, thy conscience clear. Be not afraid to die if need there be," she said

He looked down and smiled on her Margot clung to him in a passion of weeping. He clasped her close and kissed her softly, but the woman who roll commenced afresh and grew nearread his heart was the woman who had held him at his birth.

so that they should not see that hor- told them, had forced him to be their rid light against the sky, whilst the starving children clung to their breasts or to their skirts, wailing aloud in with them until he was half dead with terror. The few men there were left the most part of them very old or else mere striplings—gathered to-gether in a hurried council. Old Mathurin, the miller, and the patriots of the wine shop were agreed that there could be no resistance, whatever might efall them—that it would be best to hide such weapons as they had and any provisions that still remained to hands. them, and yield up themselves and their homes with humble grace to the dire foe. "If we do otherwise," they said, "the soldiers will surely slay us, and what can a miserable hamlet like this achieve against cannon and steel

Bernadou alone raised his voice in opposition. His eye kindled, his cheek flushed, his words for once sprang from his lips like fire.

'What!" he said to them, "shall we yield up our homes and our wives and our infants without a single blow? Shall we be so vile as to truckle to the enemies of France, and show that we can fear them? It were a shame, a it bid thee. can fear them? It were a sname, a foul shame: we were not worthy of the first time since his earliest infancy that there are people in France who are not afraid to die. Let us hold our nadou. are not afraid to die. Let us hold our own so long as we can. Our muskets The sullen clouds dropped scattered In this weather morasses that will such in and swallow them if only have tact to drive them there. Let us from us. They will be certain to come to our aid. At any rate, let us die bravely. We can do little-that may But if every man in France does that little that he can, that little will be great enough to drive the invaders off the soil

Mathurin and the others screamed at him and hooted.

'You are a fool!" they shouted. "You not know that one shot fired-nay, only flames-let us only take heed to clear of the first-the last must pale, his blue eyes dark as might. rage as God wills."

But they screamed and mouthed and hissed at him.

"Oh, yes! fine talk, fine talk! See your own roof in flames if you will; you shall not ruin ours. Do what you will with your own neck. Keep it pon! erect or hang by it, as you choose. But you have no right to give your neighbors over to death, whether they will or no.'

He strove, he pleaded, he conjured, he struggled with them half the night, with the salt tears running rown his cheeks, and all his gentle blood burning with righteous wrath and loathing shame, stirred for the first time in all his life to a rude, simple, passionate eloquence. But they were not persuaded. Their gold pieces hidden in in the victors' way, and their mailed the rafters, their few feeble sheep starving in the folds, their own miser-able lives, all hungry, woe-begone and spent in daily terrors-they were still dear to them, and they would not imperil them. They called him a madman; they denounced him as one who would be their murderer; they threw themselves on him and demanded his themselves on him and demanded his musket to bury it with the rest under the altar in the old chapel on the hill. Bernadou's eyes flashed fire; his breast heaved; his nerves quivered; he shook them off and strode a step for-

Ladies. Buy Princess Paper Shell Almonds. No Nut Crackers Required.

Filzgerald, Scandrell & Co.

169 Dundas St

ward. "As you live," he muttered, "I have a mind to fire on you, rather than let you live to shame yourselves and

Reine Allix, who stood by him silent all the while, laid her hand on his

"My boy," she said, in his ear, "you are right and they are wrong. Yet let not dissension between brethren open the door for the enemy to enter thereby into your homes. Do what you will with your own life, Bernadou—it is yours-but leave them to do as they will with theirs. You cannot make sheep into lions, and let not the first blood shed here be a brother's." Bernadou's head dropped on his

"Do as you will," he muttered to his neighbors. They took his musket from him, and in the darkness of the night stole silently up the wooded chapel hill and buried it, with all their other arms. under the altar where the white Christ hung

"We are safe now," said Mathurin, the miller, to the patriots of the tav-"Had that madman had his way, he had destroyed us all."

Reine Allix softly led her grandson across his own threshold, and drew his head down to hers and kissed him be-

"You did what you could, Bernadou," she said to him. "Let the rest come as Then she turned from him and flung

her cloak over her head and sank down, weeping bitterly, for she had lived through 93 years only to see this agony at the last. Bernadou, now that all means of de-

fense was gone from him, and the only thing left to him to deal with was his own life, had become quiet and silent and passionless, as was his habit. He would have fought like a mastiff for his home, but this they had forbidden him to do, and he was passive and without hope. He shut to his door, and sat down with his hand in that of ed sayings was: Reine Allix and his arm around his

"There is nothing to do but to wait," he said sadly.

The day seemed very long in coming. The firing ceased for awhile; then its er the village. Then again all was still. At noon a shepherd staggered into By degrees the women crept timidly the place, pale, bleeding, bruised, covback into their houses, hiding their eyes ered with mire. The Prussians, he guide, had knotted him tight to a fatigue and pain. At night he had broken from them and had fled; they were close at hand, he said, and had burned the town from end to end because a man had fired at them from a housetop. That was all he knew.

Bernadou, who had gone out to hear his news, returned into the house and sat down, and hid his face within his

"If I resist you are all lost," he muttered. "And yet to yield like a cur!" It was a piteous question, whether to follow the instinct in him and see his birthplace in flames and his family slaughtered for his act, or to crush out the manhood in him and live, loathing himself as a coward for evermore?

Reine Allix looked at him, and laid her hand on his bowed head, and her voice was strong and tender as music: "Fret not thyself, my beloved. When the moment comes, then do as thine own heart and the whisper of God in

that she had ever heard it from Ber-

rain. The red leaves were blown in millions by the wind. The little houses on either side the road were dark, for do what we can. The camp of the the dwellers in them dared not show francs-tireurs is but three leagues any light that might be a star to allure to them the footsteps of their foes. Bernadou sat with his arms on the table, and his head resting on them. Margot nursed her son; Reine Allix prayed.

Suddenly in the street without there was the sound of many feet of horses and of men, the shouting of angry voices, the splashing of quick steps in the watery ways, the screams of wowill be the undoing of us all. Do you men, the flash of steel through the

> Bernadou sprang to his feet, his face "They are come," he said under his breath. It was not fear that he felt, nor horror; it was rather a passion of love for his birthplace and his nation -a passion of longing to struggle and to die for both. And he had no wea-

He drew his house door open with a steady hand and stood on his own threshold and faced these, his enemies. The street was full of them-some mounted, some on foot; crowds of them swarmed in the woods and on the roads. They had settled on the village as vultures on a dead lamb's body.

It was a little, lowly place; it might

well have been left in peace. It had had no more share in the war than a child still unborn, but it came hed crushed it as they passed. They had heard that arms were hidden and francs-tireurs sheltered there, and they had swooped down on it and held it hard and fast. Some were told off to search the chapel; some to ransack the dwellings; some to seize such food and bring such cattle as there might be left; some to seek out the devious paths that crossed and recrossed the fields; and yet there still remained in the little street hundreds of armed men force enough to awe a citadel or storm a breach.

(To be Continued.)

"The Common People."

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. The winter is so mild in France this year that daisies are already blooming in the Parisian parks.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., write "Parmlee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

An English judge decided that throwing rice at a newly married couple is an assault, whether the eyes of either of them are put out or

NOTICE-If you want good and NOTICE—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

National Council of Women Want School Board Representation.

Interesting Little Debate at the Second Annual Meeting.

Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, on Manua Training of Children-Compliments to Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education - Election of Officers.

If there are not two ladies on the London School Board of 1897 the ladies of the London branch of the National Council of Women will be sorely disappointed.

This was probably the most interestnaughty men trustees who would not attend meetings of the Teachers' Association.

This brought up the question of wosible manner. Mrs. Tilley, who moved the resolution, was just brimful of fact. Again, there was the moral point of view. Dunces invariably proved

shape of little girls in the schools that means of training the faculty of ob-for their sake we ought to have woboards.

a woman are of vital importance, men be above ordinary work. will entirely overlook. Many an unsuspected evil, moral and physical, may perhaps be brought to light and made the speaker an enthusiast. Out of a class of 24 girls, not one could tell trooper's saddle, and had dragged him will have more confidence in making complaints to women trustees than they will with men."

One evil and its remedy, truly a woman's remedy, as instanced by Mrs. Boomer, is worthy of relating. She spoke of the uniform height of the seats and desks, and showed how a large child had to stoop and a small child reach up the best way it could. "Why could not the seats be arranged like a piano stool, and be raised or lowered at will?" she asked.

Then Mrs. Tilley, who had been reading up the law on the question, explained how the matter could be gone about. She would petition the council of 1897 to make two appointments to the board. Failing that way, they would ask all women voters to support their candidate, and try to elect her in the usual way.

'As for qualifications necessary, said Mrs. Tilley-and her voice dropped full discussion and argument. a little-"candidates must be (I am sorry to say) either spinsters or widows. They must also own some prop-

Boomer, with enthusiasm,

Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, suggest- pense, time and teachers, and gave her responding weeks in three preceding ded that the matter be made one for ideas as to how these could be over- years. the consideration of the National Coun- come. cil itself. She favored the scheme of council appointment.

"You know," said she, "women as a rule are not willing to face the annoyances of an election. "There is no annoyance whatever,"

heartily asserted Mrs. Tilley. "I am a voter, and I can assure you of that." "Yes," replied Mrs. Hoodless, complacent and undaunted, "but, Mrs. Tilley, there is always the annoyance of being defeated."

Even Mrs. Tilley joined in the laughter, and as it died away a somewhat timid lady was heard to remark: "And then there is the annoyance of being talked about."

The resolution was carried unanimously by a chorus of "Ayes." The afternoon proceedings commenced by the annual address of the president, Mrs. English. It was of a very enthusiastic and inspiring nature. The nomination of officers followed, the results of the election being given at night. Reports of the various federated bodies came next. All were hopeful in tone, and of an encouraging nature, and were well received. Miss Kirk-patrick presented that of the Y. W. C. T. U.; Miss Graydon that of the Women's Morning Music Club; Mrs, Talbot Macbeth that of the Art Club, Mrs. Boomer that of the Mothers' Union. Mrs. Boomer also gave a very

satisfactory report of the Convalescent The London Council makes a specialty of the suppression of impure litera- the ture, and Mrs. Tilley's report of the pure literature committee great deal of discussion, in which Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Hoodless (Hamilton), Mrs. Levine, and Mrs. Mc-Kinnon took part,

Mrs. Gahan moved and the council resolved, that a special effort should be made to give a prominent place to the works of Canadian authors of prose and poetry, and to inculcate a taste for such works. Mrs. Gahan mentioned in passing the success attained by Mr. Arthur Stringer, of South London, whose poems had been very favorably reviewed by leading oritics.

Over the gutter, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor', missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-

Mrs. Tilley had a resolution adopted asking for an amendment to the Do-minion act respecting persons guilty of circulating impure literature. As it is now worded many escape punish-

ment. So that there would be a central bureau for dealing with literature of this sort, Mrs. Tilley asked that books or papers, with wrapper and postoffice address of publisher, be sent to her address for action.

Mrs. Macbeth presented the report of the factory committee on shorter hours for women. It was suggested that this object be undertaken as an extension of the "Y's" work.

In the evening Miss McDonald, the indefatigable recording secretary, presented her report. She had received numerous communications from outside organizations, asking for the co-operation of the society for various schemes. As a unit of the National Council of Women, they had been able to do much good, fostering a spirit of loyalty and love for Canada, upholding its institutions, the introduction of manual training in public schools, and the development of national art, music and liter-ature, and social reforms, etc. Then, again, they interested themselves in

the suppression of the opium traffic, abolition of impure literature, and importation of pauper children from the old country; the prevention of children being on the streets at late hours, etc. Mrs. H. Moore presented the report of the corresponding secretary, and Miss McKensie, treasurer, reported

that the sum of \$25 42 had been received. Twenty-four dollars had been expended, leaving a balance on hand of \$1 42.

Miss Jarvis, the scrutineer, reported the following result of the election of officers: President, Mrs. English; first vice-president, Mrs. Tilley; second vicepresident, Mrs. Shaniy; third vice-president, Mrs. C. Leonard; recording secretary, Miss McDonald; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Moore; treasurer, Miss McKenzie. All the officers were

Mrs. Morphy followed with a very comprehensive report of work done at Protestant Orphans' Home, Mrs. Gahan gave an Interesting description of the meetings of the Teachers' Association. Mrs. Gahan, in a gentle, womanly way, gave the school trustees a sly rap for not attending the meetings of the association when invited. Mr. Murphy, who represents the separate school, and Mrs. Gahan said that this did not speak well for the public school trustees. Miss Brown gave the report of the

King's Daughters and Sons. Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton, who is a clever and winning speaker, and president of the Y. W. C. T. U. of Ontario, and treasurer of the National Council of Women, delivered the address of the ng point which developed in connective evening, on manual training for chiltion with the second annual meeting dren in schools. She pointed out that of the aforesaid society yesterday. It manual training developed the mind was in the evening, and despite the and taught the child not only to obslippery pavements and an intermit-tent rain, the "Y" rooms were well makers and artisans. Educators and filled. Mrs. Gahan had just been mak- philanthropists all over the world were ing some pertinent remarks relative to waking to the desirability of practical rather than higher education. Many professional men who inflicted themselves upon a long-suffering community would have made better farmers or mechanics, and why everybody men trustees in the most natural pos- should be directed forward to a higher geniuses where their hands were em-"We have so many women in the ployed. Hand studies were the best men representation upon the school all-round education so that all pupils could find their true sphere. Disrespect Mrs. Boomer seconded the resolution in her usual intensely earnest manner. by the inculcation by teachers of "Many things," said she, "which to wrongful ambition among children to

> Hard, practical experiences with the results of one-sided education, had Mrs. Hoodless, at a cooking school taught by her, how soup stock was prepared. (It should be stated, however, that this class existed in Hamilton.) Domestic science was pointed out to be invaluable. Many young women could do difficult needlework who could not sew on a patch neatly or cook a meal.

Mrs. Hoodless first began to take an interest in manual training when she visited the schools of Hamilton when her husband was chairman of the school board. Mr. Hoodless finally became interested in the matter, and Sir Oliver Mowat, J. M. Gibson, M.P.P. and Hon. George W. Ross were in sympathy with the movement.

"We have a wonderful privilege in having three such men in the Ontario Legislature," said Mrs. Hoodless. "Mr. Ross is the right man in the right place, and has met this question in the right manner, not, however, without

laughed, "so that this is an honest triberty."

"Let us begin with spinsters and widows, and go on from that," put in Mrs. of manual training of man the adoption of manual training-ex- last year, and smaller totals in cor-

The business of the evening was then concluded, and the ladies adjourned.

Within 12 Hours After First Dose the Pain Left Me"-Rheumatism of Seven Years' Standing,

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefitted me. I had no faith in rheumatism cures advertised, but my wife induced me t) get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Owen Sound, At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I considered I am completely cured. Signed, J. D. McLeod, Leith, P. O., Ont.

When Sandy died his widow's face gleamed through her tears, as she re-marked: "There's one satisfaction in the thought that poor Sandy has gone where he won't have to get up in the morning to make a fire. That's something he never could bide."

A LIFE SAVED.-Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believed it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy

to do me any good." Could anything be neater than the old colored man's reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted that

Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Loving Mother-I cannot understand what makes our boy, Robert, so fond of pedestrianism. Fond Father—He of pedestrianism. Fond Father—He gets it from me. Didn't I walk the

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itch-

ing and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often ed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman,

Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. Smith-Now, Bob, I'm going to ask you a direct question. Do you think Thomson's quite straight—" Brown Brown (interposing)-He used to be before he took to riding a bicycle.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil -a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence. "Jones has a good deal of money, hasn't he?" "Well, he ought to have." "How is that?" "He never pays any out."

# FORWARD MARCH!

After the Discoverer the Adventurer--After the Original the Imitation.

## SUPREMACY PRESUPPOSES CHARACTER

The True and Real--The False and the Doubtful Placed Side by Side=-Resemblance May Deceive the Unwary.

The secret of the composition of accept any substitute or imitation of Dodd's Kidney Pills has been strictly Dodd's Kidney Pills. guarded, and to prevent the criminal use of this name it has been lawfully

The paltry sales effected by imitators and counterfeiters is not our worryit is to guard from disappointment those whose hopes have been built on the faith gathered as the result of the almost countless cures published by the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is an outrage almost infamous to cheat this hope of the afflicted and despairing sufferer, and the duty of defeating nefarious designs is the intention we are acting upon.

Sufferers from any form of kidney disease who hve resolved, on the strength of the evidence furnished by us, to resort to legitimate kidney treatment, should never allow themselves to Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

There can be no advantage to you in buying other than the original and genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills. The very fact of a similar name, the

being just as good, should arouse suspicion on the part of the buyer. From the first line ever printed con-cerning Dodd's Kidney Pills we have yoiced but a single claim—"for kidney diseases only."

fact that the substitute has the plea of

And today they stand on their merits supreme as a remedy for a single purpose, the perfection of kidney treat-

Sold by all druggists and dealers, in ooxes, at 50 cents, or where not obtainable, they will be sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address The Dodd's

#### THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Both in Canada and Across the Border.

As Reported by the Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies -Dullness Generally Prevails.

Bradstreet's weekly review says: The commercial situation at the more important cities of the Dominion of bers at Toronto is only fair, and uncertainty is felt as to the prospects sank and for payments next week. Business at midnight, Montreal is dull, and little improvement is anticipated in the near future. morning, and after ascertaining the At Quebec city shoe factories are run- facts laid them before Crown Atning full time, but other lines are quiet. At Halifax business is duil. Heavy snows in Newfoundland have clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, To- tody, but he proved to be the wrong ronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate party and was liberated.

There are 63 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week—an exceptionally large number. The total last week was 52; one year ago it was 56; in 1894 it was 44; in 1893 it was 54, and in the corresponding week of 1892 only 34.
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's report says: The features of the week are continued retarded demand for merchandise and checked industrial operations. Least satisfactory is the waiting attitude of some of the more important industries. Shoe factories at Philadelphia are shutting down or running on part time. Cotton goods makers regard the outlook for their product unpromising. There is a reaction in the price of steel billets. Among 50 pig iron furnaces in the Pittsburg and Shenango position of woollen goods manufactur-ers is shown by the fact that foreign shrinkage in the volume of business in December and its extension into January is shown by the prolonged decline in totals of weekly bank clearings, that for this week-\$891,000-being the smallest since the last week in November, 9 per cent less than last week, and 5.5 per cent smaller than for the same week one year ago. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked falling off, amounting to only 2,550,000 bushels, compared with 3,849,000 bushels last week, 2,483,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,083,000 bushels two

years ago.
Business failures throughout the United States this week show another large increase, not only as compared with last week, but as contrasted with the total for the fourth week in January, 1895, 1894 and 1893. The total is last week it was 341; last year 212; in 1894, 340; in 1893, 271; and in 1892, 279.

Dun & Co.'s report: Though business is still waiting there are some signs of definite improvement. No increase appears as yet in demand for the principal products, unless for some forms of iron and steel, in which good contracts have been made this week, and uncertainty as to congressional action still affects both industries and commerce, but the increased inquiry and the reports of dealers are deemed assurances of large trade coming whenever the uncertainty is over. The demand for boots and shoes does not engor with him for weeks when he was large, though prices still decline about a baby? leather are both lower. The cotton mills are discussing curtailment of productions, as goods continue weak, with an output largely exceeding distribution. Woolens are practically unchanged. Sales of wool at the three chief markets—9,945,630 pounds domestic in January, against 13,606,915 last year, but 14,074,900 foreign, against 9,551,550 last year. Wheat has again advanced about 3 cents for cash, but only 1-2c for May, although Atlantic exports are a little larger than a year ago, and for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,403,765 bushels, against 7,372,584 last year. Corn has ceased to "sympathize" and records little advance. Cotton is a shade lower than a week ago.

> Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked. A continuence for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic Throat Disease, Brown's Bronchial Throat Disease, Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

> Football has been played in England for more than 500 vee

KILLED WITH A SNOWBALL

Sad Death of a Young Girl in Hamilton -An Inquest Ordered.

Hamilton, Feb. 1.-Alice Ellingham, a 12-year-old daughter of Mr. Robert Ellingham, No. 161 Markland street died on Thursday night from the effects of being struck on the temple with an icy snowball, said to have been thrown by a young man. The deceased was struck while returning from the Ryerson school on Wednesday. She complained that her head was very sore, but it was not thought she was seriously hurt until yesterday morning, when the pains grew rapidly worse. About 10 o'clock she became of Canada shows no particular imsemi-conscious, and Dr. Gillrie was provement. The movement from job-summoned. He did all that was possible for her, but she rapidly sank and death ended her misery at

Coroner Philp was notified in the torney Crerar, who at once ordered an

inquest. The father of the dead girl swore out Interfered with business, and destitution exists, owing to the failure of the frozen herring industry. Snows avenue, charging him with assaulting "My husband, by the way, is a Tory," throughout New Brunswick have stim-added Mrs. Hoodless, and the ladies ulated the lumber industry there. Bank harm. Marshall was taken into cus-

A PITTSBURG SENSATION.

Improbable Story That 50 Persons Die of Poisoning at Homestead.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.-Following close upon the pardon of Dempsey, the labor leader, comes a story printed in the Commercial Gazette that nearly 50 persons have died from the effects of the alleged poisoning at Homestead. The names of these, dates of their death, and the attending physicians were collected for the commonwealth at great expense, and filed before the board of pardons at its October meet-

These names and affidavits of physicians were used by Capt. E. Y. Breck, in his argument on behalf of the commonwealth, and the pardon board at the time kept them from the public. Hugh Dempsey was a district master workman of the Knights of Labor, and was sentenced to the penitentiary districts, fourteen are idle, and the three years ago for complicity in th ers is shown by the fact that foreign woollen goods are relatively most active. An indication of the continued brison at 10 o'clock this morning. poisoning of non-union men at the Arrangements are being made the labor leaders for a demonstration

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In Japan the wealthy classes regard it as bad form to ride a horse faster Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Cooper & Sanders, photographers, adio over C. P. R. ticket office. Call and see the new studo. Family groups and everything in the photographic line finished in the latest styles.

### Some Men

Are pleased with any cigar. Don't have any taste or smell.

## Many Men

Want a eigar which smokes their satisfaction.

### All Men

Who smoke the HERALDO LONGFELLOW will never buy any other. They can be had

Sam K. Stewart, 2021/2 Dundas Street.

Sale Still Increasing.

CEYLON TEA

Never sold in bulk, Lead packets only. Black or Mixed.

### Coming



fuesday to Saturday, Feb. 4th to 8th,



This Brand of Flour BEST BREAD OR PASTRY. USE NO OTHER

All grocers

J. D. SAUNBY TELEPHONE 118.



ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT. Each box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never falling treatment for Biliousness, forming a never failing treatment for Bili Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Constipation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid Fevers. Notlike the old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.

Only 25 cts.; Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Brug Stores, and at Country Stores at places where there are no Bruggis Prepared by R. Stark, M.O.C.P., Cher

We respectfully request you to

get our prices for

lectric Light Wiring, lectric and Combination Fixtures, Llectric Bell Work

## Rogers Electric Go

EMOVAL W. Fairbairn Merchant Tailor,

Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance

## PICTURE FRAMING

NEW MOLDINGS.

R. LEWIS, 434 Richmond Street.

### Frozen Water Pipes Repaired at Shortest notice at moderate

EGGETT & BICKLEY, Plumbers - - 274 Dundas Street.

NEW YORK FANCY BRAND.



In Life Insurance Secure Something Definite . . .

SEE THE NEW GUARANTEED INCOME POLICY AS ISSUED BY THE

## Confederation Life.

FRED H. HEATH, General Agent. GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.

TO LET-

Nos. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace, Talbot street; painted and papered throughout; all modern conveniences; new furnaces; best residential situation for business men in the city; possession at once. No. 175 Ydenham street; newly painted and papered; good barn for five horses; rent low.

\$100,000 to loan on good real estate se-to building and loan companies when you can get monthly or straight loans from me at such low rates.

Office-437 Richmond Street (ground floor). Apply to A. B. POWELL'S

Fire Insurance and Loan Agency

range of new Embroideries in the newest designs at 21/2c 4c, 5c, 1/2c, 81/2c, 10c, 121/2c.

Laces and Insertions to match. See our east window.

TELEPHONE 324. 158 Dundas Street.

157 Carling Street.

Re pairing Department. UN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors hollow ground and set. Scissors and hollow ground and set, Scissors and WM. GURD & CO

## Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

### 361 Richmond St.

UNSETTLED AND MILDER-SLEET OR RAIN.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.-11 p.m.-Shallow depressions now exist over the Upper Lake Region, the Lower Mississippi Valley and in the far Northwest, and pressure is highest in Eastern Canada. Show or sleet has fallen lightly in the lake region; else-where the weather has been fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures Calgary, 14—38; Qu'Appelle, 6—24; Winnipeg, 12-16; Parry Sound, 4-22; Toronto, 24—28; Ottawa, 4 below—14; Montreal, 4—8; Quebec, 4 below—8; Halifax, 6—16.
PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—1 a.m.—Georgian Bay region—Unsettled and milder, with sleet or

The meteorological service has made the tollowing changes in the probability districts: The district hitherto known as the lower lake region has been subdivided into two portions. The northern portion will in future be known as the Georgian Bay Region, and will include the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka, the counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe and Haliburton, and also the more northern townships of Ontario and Victoria. The southern por-tion will still be known as the lower lake region and will include all other counties lying south of the Georgian Bay region and east as far as Belleville. The Ottawa Valley includes the counties of Carlton, Renfrew, Lanark Russell, Prescott, Ottawa and Argenteuil. The Upper St. Lawrence Valley includes the St. Lawrence Valley and adjacent territory from the Bay of Quinte to Lake St. Peter, but will when required be divided into western and eastern por-tions, Kingston being in the former and Montreal in the latter.

## Beltz's Fine Furs Cut Rate Prices.

E. BELTZ Manufacturing Furrier,

All those wishing furs made over can have them done now in a very satisfactory manner.

#### ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Johnston Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail.

MEAL TIME HINTS.

Don't hurry. Don't expect \$20 cookery on a \$17 al-Don't indulge in family rows over the

coffee cups.

Don't sandwich solids between gla
es of iced water. Don't read the papers or the mail through at breakfast.

Don't serve the simplest meal except

in the daintiest possible fashion.

Don't scold the children because of their table manners. Try the effect of Don't fail to be as agreeable and as charming at the family table as at the dinner party.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,

Toronto. Failures are, with heroic minds, the stepping-stones to success.

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

We Are Not Giving.....

Away, But We Are Selling Them.....

You can buy any article in our store at cost price. If you are looking for a snap, you had better come in and see us. Come at once before they are all gone.

146 Dundas Street

London Advertiser.

Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers: 107 ..... Business Office 134 .... Editorial Rooms
175 .... Job Department

T. R. PARKER'S,

Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

-The Mission to Lepers will mee on Monday afternoon at 4:30 in Somerset Hall.

-Lent, the period in which all churchmen are interested, falls somewhat early this year, as Ash Wednesday is on Feb. 17. This brings Easter Sunday on April 5. The Queen's Birthday falls on Sunday; Dominion Day, Wednesday; Labor Day, on Monday, Sept. 7; and Christmas on Friday. -The Social Five Club entertained three bus loads of their friends to a sociable on Thursday evening at the ball room in connection with Barrell's gamized. The Whitney Opera Com-

Hotel, at St. Johns, and it was well pany numbers 80 people; its leading into the small hours of the morning before the happy couples returned to the city, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves to the enlivening strains of Prof. Packham's orchestra. All heart-ily thanked Host Edward Barrell and the Social Five Club for the pleasant -Mr. W. H. Hewlett, the new organ.

ist and choir leader of the Dundas Center Methodist Church, arrived in the city yesterday, and last evening assumed charge of the choir. The members of the music committee and their wives tendered Mr. Hewlett and the choir a reception in the school room, at which refreshments were served and a general good time spent. Addresses were delivered by Rev. E. B. Lanceley, Mr. Beal, Mr. I. Webster, Col. Lewis, Mr. Wm. Skinner and Dr. Ziegler. Mr. Hewlett will officiate at

the organ tomorrow. -The Young Liberal Club will score an other success on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 20, in the City Hall, when they will hold a tramp concert. An energetic committee has been formed to carry out the details, Mr. Terry M. King being chairman of the committee and Mr. Fred Hallam, secre-tary. A first-class programme is in course of preparation. The best talent in the city will take part, assisted by others from a distance. Dr. Geo. C. Davis, president of the club, as "King of the Tramps," will preside. Every one is invited to appear as a tramp.

-A large and happy gathering of over 150 invited guests assembled last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Knapton, con. 5, London township, to celebrate the versary of their wedding. After partaking of the good things provided by the host and hostess, the company ad-journed to the drawing room, where an excellent programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, inter-spersed with recitations, was rendered. The large and costly display of presents testified to the popularity and esand good wishes for 50 years more of happy married life, the company left for their respective homes.

—The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors positions. teem in which Mr. and Mrs. Knapton are held. After a hearty vote of thanks and good wishes for 50 years more of

cently granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is reported for the "Advertiser" by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—J. Frith Jeffers, Toronto, Ont.. "History of Canada" (book copyright); F. F. and E. A. Daly, Hamilton, Ont., shoe blacking (trade mark); H. A. Felt, Oshawa, Ont., parlor game; R. J. Sprott, Collingwood, Ont., autoharp. United States patents-M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont., self-locking roller gate; P. N. Boucher, Sherbrooke, Canada, roller bearing for railway car axles; W. F. Cleveland, Rounthwaite, Canada, steam engine; F. Crawford, Toronto, Ont., metallic shingle; J. J. Hamilton, Neepawa, Canada, means for changing motion; J. Iredale, Toronto, Ont., bottle filling device; C. Thackeray, Monureat Que, incinerator; J. C. Gilroy, Clinton, Ont., corset clasp protector. -The London and Port Stamley

Railway Board met in Mayor Little's office yesterday afternoon. There were present: The mayor, presiding, Ald. Parnell, Carrothers, O'Meara, W. Hea-man, and Messrs, John Bland, Frank Leonard, M. Masuret, Wm. Bowman, Resident Engineer Graydon, and City Clerk Kingston. Engineer DeGurse, of the Lake Erie Railway asked that of the Lake Erie Railway asked that his company be allowed to remove two old wooden buildings on the line of the retiway near Westminster station. They were unused, and had become a regular hangout for tramps and other people of questionable character. The buildings are not worth \$5 each, and will be pulled down. The disposal over Mill and Kettle Creeks was left in the hands of a sub-committee com-

(20) TWENTY YEARS AGO HARK-NESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP was first manufactured in this city, and at that time in a very modest way indeed, the then manufacturer never imagining that after TWENTY YEARS his formula would become so popular and in such great demand as it is to-day in the city and Province. There are preparations that have come and gone by the hundred during these (20) TWENTY YEARS, but HARK-NESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP is still a FAVORITE with thousands even in this city, and still growing in popu-larity as a specific for all bronchial affections, including coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and asthma. It is manufactured in the laboratory, and under the personal supervision of W. s. Bryers Barkwell, Chemist, and every care is exercised to have this reliable Remedy exactly the same as it was when first put up by the late firm of G. W. Harkness & Co. (20) TWENTY YEARS AGO.

### Nice Things

purchases here.

Nice Malaga Grapes, California Navel Oranges, Bremner's Butter Wafers.

Heinz's Tomato Catsup, Heinz's Sweet Pickles. Heinz's Genuine French Mustard Morton's Spanish Olives.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

#### A. Rowat & Co 228 Dundas Street.

### Baby Smiles

At Shuff's Sweet Essence of Figs for Constipation. Dundas, corner of William. 35 cents.

prising Mayor Little, Ald. Carrothers and Mr. Bowman. The timber is valuable and may be brought to London and used in the erection of the new fair buildings. Several St. Thomas men are very anxious to secure it. A number of accounts were passed, including one for \$12,000 from the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, ROB ROY.

The first presentation in this city of one of the most recent, yet already one of the most famues of American comic operas, "Rob Roy," takes place next Thursday. The fame of its really phenomenal run of 250 consecutive nights in New York city, may be said to be world-wide. Since their "Robin Hood" was presented in London under the name of "Maid Marian," every new work of these collaborators is awaited with as keen anticipation as in the States. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that "Rob Roy" will probably be presented in the English cial scenery carried for the entire piece is credited with being superbly pic-turesque and commendable in its historical and geographical accuracy. The subject, too, offers a most unique opportunity for fetching and original costumes, which consists chiefly of the English grenadier uniforms of the romantic days when the dashing Pre-tender, Prince "Charlie," attempted to gain a throne, and if the gay tarletans of the wild Highlanders in the time of that bold Robin Hood of the far north, Rob Roy.

MINSTRELSY AT THE ASYLUM. On Thursday evening a minstrel enter tainment was given at the asylum, by the Asylum Minstrel Company, which afforded great enjoyment to the patients. Every number was rendered in an artistic manner, some of the songs being exceptionally good. Amid many novelties, the most astonishing feature of the evening was the windup of the after piece, a farce entitled, "It might have been worse, but not much," by Messrs.

McConnell, O'Rourke and Harold Buck, the versatile histrionic ability of Mr. Rourke enabling him to give a finale to the piece of the most novel and peculiar character, which made him the hero of the evening. Much credit is due to the committee, Messrs. Rennie and McConnel, for the success of the entertainment. The pro-

gramme was as follows: Opening Overture—Liberty Bell. Asylum Band Song—Down on the Farm......A. McConnell Song—The Kingdom Comin......W. England Song—Our Last Waltz.......B. B. Burnand Quartette—The Soldier's Farewell.......

Briggler, England, Terry and Kitchen.

Song—The Wrong Way.

Song—The Pardon Came Too Late. C. Briggler
Song—They're After Me.

Song—They're After Me.

H. Wooster
Song—The Leader of the Company B.

W. Litaban 

## WISE WOMEN

Two Opinions Freely Given.

Wise women always use Diamond Dyes when the work of home dying begins.
The majority of women know that
Diamond Dyes produce the richest, strongest and most brilliant colors. Two users of Diamond Dyes freely give their opinions.

Mrs. A. Chittick, Windsor, N. S., 8ays:

"Have used Diamond Dyes for over two years and find them ahead of all others; they are the best for producing clear and lovely colors."
Mrs. Jas. H. Coulter, Neepawa, Man.,
8ays: "I have always much pleasue in us-

ing Diamond Dyes; I think they are grand, and always make old things look like new." Stoves! stoves! stoves! Baseburners, cook stoves and parlor stoves at the Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory. Dealer in general house furnishings. Live

goose feather pillows and hair mattresses made to order at JAMES F. HUNT'S, 593

Richmond street north. Telephone 997. regular price As our enormous stock is 155 Dundas Street, varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King street.

# ARA'S

Popular Bargain Day, Monday, Feb.

Extraordinary Slaughter of Winter Goods.

OW IS THE TIME to purchase articles of Clothing to ward off the penetrating winds of February and March. Doctors agree that the hopeless cases of inflammatory rheumatism and sciatica are contracted during these two months. Why? Because

your dothing is too light. You require warm clothing, and now you have an opportunity to get it at prices marked down to the lowest notch, Read carefully. Note prices and quality of fabrica

### Clothing.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Your choice of any Man's Business Suit in the house, Scotch Tweed, worth \$10 to \$12, for \$5 99. Men's Tweed Pants, worth \$1 25, for 90c. Men's Heavy Overalls, 38c. Men's Tweed Overcoats, \$2 50.

## Gents' Furnishings.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Men's Silk Braces, worth 30c, for 19c. Men's Home-made Mitts, worth 35c, for 20c. Men's Fine Kid Gloves, wool-lined, worth 99c, for 45c.

Men's Four-in-Hand, Knots and Bow Ties, large variety, worth 25c,

Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 35c, for 20c. Men's Heavy Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c, for 37 1/2C. Men's Heavy Socks, all wool, worth 15c, for 10c. Men's Best Four-ply Linen Collars, all shapes, 10c.

## Coats, Capes and Furs.

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Ladies' Heavy Boucle Serge Coats, worth \$6 50, for \$3 75. Ladies' Rough Serge, braided reveres, worth \$6 25, for \$3 50. Ladies' English Serge, worth \$5 50, for \$2 90. Fifty travelers' samples of Coats and Capes, latest styles, from \$2 50 upwards. All Furs clearing at cost.

## Staple Goods.

FOR MONDAY ONLY. Fine Lawns, 11/4 yards wide, per yard 71/2c. Large Size All-Linen Towels, 30x60, per pair 24c. Large Size Blankets, per pair \$1. All-Wool Tweeds, nice patterns, per yard 25c.

## Oilcloth, Carpets & Curtains

FOR MONDAY ONLY. Floor Oilcloth, worth 45c, now 20c. Brussels Carpets, made and laid, per yard 45c. Lace Curtains, 21/2 yards long, bound and taped, per pair 30c.

## Smallwares,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd ONLY.

Mara's Long Waist Corset, 49c. Dress Improver, regular \$1 25 high bust corset, per pair 90c. The E. T. Corset, Our Bargain Day price 90c. Ladies' Fleeced Cashmere Gloves, 25c line for 15c. Ladies' Fine Brown Cashmere Gloves, 19c. De Grueley's Lacing Kid Gloves, black and tan, \$1 25 line for 98c. Children's Ribbed Wool Hose, 10c. Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, 23. Ladies' Cashmere Hose, double sole, 23c. Ladies' Golf Jerseys, silk stripe, \$3 line for \$2 25. Fancy Flannelette Embroideries, all shades, per ward 3c, 4c and 5c. Ladies' Wool Drawers, 23c. Ladies' Heavy Merino Vest, 75c line for 65c. Ladies' Print Wrappers fast colors, \$1 25c. Ladies' Ceylon Flannel Wrappers, \$1 50. Ladies' Fancy Flannelette Skirts, 45c. Ladies' Alpaca Quilted Skirt, 75c.

## linware

FOR MONDAY ONLY.

Dippers, one quart, 4c. Tea Pots, copper bottom, 20c. Large Size Roasters, &c. Teaketties, 15c.
Spiral Egg Beaters, 5c.

## Glassware and Crockery

Large Size Nappies, 9c. Fruit Dishes, per dozen 20c. Large Size Lamp, complete, 30c. Salt Cellars 1c each.

## The T. E. Mara Co. LIMITHD,

153 Dundas Street,

And Market Square

Special Attention to Mail Orders - - Phone Lo4:

The persistence of the ridges and pat-

terns has been proved by the examination

of imprints taken from the fingers of

various persons after intervals of years

and minutely compared in every detail.

The cases taken extend over the whole of

In all the cases examined there was only one instance in which a minute de-

tail was found to vary-a case where a

ridge which bifurcated in an impression

taken at the age of two and a half years

was found to have united at the age of

fifteen. In all the cases where the finer

prints of adults taken at different ages

have been compared the correspondence

with the general form of the pattern.

LOOP

number of the human race be reckoned

at 1,600,000,000, there is a smaller chance

than one to four that the print of one

finger of any person should be exactly

like that of the finger of any other per-

The question how the finger-prints are

to be used for the purpose of tracing iden-

Mr. Galton assures us that the finger-

prints can be classified in such a way

that to identify a newly taken print with

one in a directory is a simple matter for

a man of ordinary intelligence. In a

directory of 2,632 finger-prints the average

time required by himself to find a print

The system of classification is already

in use in England and in India. It is

necessary to make the sub-classifications

Every finger-print is assigned to one of

three types of patterns, namely, "arches,"

"loops" and "whorls." In all digits

the ridges immediately adjoining the

third joint run across the fingers, while

these towards the tip follow the form

of the nail in a rounded arch, but in the

space left at the center of the bulb the

ridges have various curvatures forming

the pattern of the finger-print. It is

therefore upon the center of the surface i

your top finger joint that the system of

It is not impossible that some criminals

cut or burn the surface of this particular

part of the finger. It will be necessary,

however, to perform the operation on

every finger, and it may be a deterrent

to know that the sensibility to pain at

this spot is exquisite, moreover that they

great classes of finger tips. The pattern

is an arch when the ridges in the center

run from one side to the other of the

bulb without making any backward turn

or twist. It is a loop when there is a

single backward turn but no twist. It is

least one circle, or a double turn in the

In reading off the patterns and translat-

WHORL

takes the prints of the ten fingers in the

following order: The first, second and

third finger of the right hand, the first,

second and third finger of the left hand,

the thumb and little finger of the right

hand, the thumb and little finger of the

In the directory an arch is marked as "a," a loop as "l" and a whorl as "w."

Thus the ten fingers of a men may be

described as alw, all; wl, ll. But to give

greater variety to the formula he distin-

guishes on the forefingers between loops

the hand, and loops coming from the

ulnar or little finger side, the former

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures

tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on

the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great

healing and curative powers are pos-

sessed by no other remedy. Ask your

man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

druggist for "Swayne's Ointment."

Here is an example of the formulae for

being marked "r" and the latter "u."

the hands of five persons:

1. Wlw, ull; wl, wl.

2. WII, ully; 11, 11.

3. Rll, ull; wl, ll.

4. Rwl, rll; wl, ll.

5. Rlw, ulw; II, II.

left hand.

agents.

form of a duplex spiral.

son in the whole world.

one, but apparently it is not.

has been three minutes.

to go into here, but it will be

the classification is based.

identification depends.

themselves.

has been found to be exact.

life, from infancy to extreme old age.



The Tailors' Lockout in Toronto Still On.

Dr. Sproule's Bill Strongly Opposed by Labor Unions.

Petitions Being Prepared Against It-Tremendous Profits of Philadelphia Street Car Companies.

Joseph T. Marks delivered an address in St. Thomas last night. Trades and Labor Council meets Tuesday night. All delegates should

The Trades and Labor Council have made arangements with a local theatrical company for a presentation of Homestead mill, after the great strike the "Daughter of the Regiment," on Monday, Feb. 24.

The meeting of coopers, boilermakers and carriage and wagon workers will take place in Labor Hall on Monday, 17th inst., instead of the 10th, as previously announced.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 5, will no doubt receive an interesting report from Delegate Sullivan of the business done at the international meeting in Columbus.

The bill to amend the law relating conspiracies and combinations formed in restraint of trade, introduced by Dr. Sproule, Conservative M. P. for East Grey, will no doubt have the united opposition of organized labor of the Dominion. Petitions against the measure are now being prepared by the local organizations. It is claimed that the bill as amended would deal a death blow to labor unions.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. ! Berlin makes horseshoes of paper. Bayaria has 900 lead pencil warkers. London's warn trade employs 16,000. Germany makes most of our glass

The barbers of Dayton, O., have organized. England make 15,000 artificial limbs

Only one person in four in London, England, earns \$5 a week.

Six railway bicycles were last week shipped from the factory at Richmond Ind., to Russia.

An inmate of the Dayton, O., Soldiers' Home has invented an electric whistle for use on electric cans. Japan took six times as much raw

American cotton in 1895 as in 1894, made the cloth and sold it in Eastern About 4,000 window-glass workers have been thrown out by the shutdown at Elwood, Ind., and other

points in the gas belt. The flint glass works at Lapel, Ind., closed last week on account of a strike, the employes refusing to submit to a 12 per cent reduction all round in

An electric plow is working successfully in Halle, Germany. The cable to the motor is carried on a number of small trolleys running over the ground.

O., carpenters have adopted its plan of giving oyster suppers in order to get non-union men to join the union, and it is said to work excellently.

The demand of the Cleveland shoe makers from an advance from 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 cents for making a new model of tooth-pick shoes resulted in 40 men leaving the Kennard factory and 50 the Jacobs factory.

Veteran Editor M. J. Carroll, of the Eight-Hour Herald, who has just celebrated his 50th birthday, is the recipient of many congratulations upon his still sturdy physique, which is that of a man in his prime.

The employes of the Royal cycle works, of Marshall, Mich., 125 in number, have gone on strike because a new superintendent, named Curtis, from Worcester, Mass., whom they do not like, was put in charge.

President James O'Connell, of the International Association or Machinists, is in Easton, Pa., conducting a machinists' strike against the substitution of the piece-work system for daily wages. One hundred machinists

A special urain of fifteen cars brought 1.040 persons to Pelzer, S. C., the other day to work in the new cotton mills established at that point. They had been largely gathered from the farms in the neighboring State of North Carolina.

Says the St. Paul Broad Axe: laboring man can buy enough provisions with two days wages to support a family of six for a week, says a hopeful exchange. Yes, if he can get the two days' wages which he generally can't.

International Secretary George Preston reports that four charters were issued Friday last by the International Association of Machinists. They were: No. 445, Gilean, N. Y.; Nicetown, Pa.; 447, Middleton, O.; 448, Beverly, Mass.

Miss H. A. Whittier, of Lowell, Mass., one day last week pressed the electric button which opened operations in the new Whittier cotton mill, located six miles from Atlanta, Ga., on the Chattahoochee River. Miss Whittier is president of the company.

President Daze, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, has sent all contractors copies of the new schedule of wages adopted by the association, which goes into effect May 1, asking for an increase of 7 1-2 cents an hour and double price for all over-

The agriculturists of Long Island are agitating for a federation of farmers, and it is probable that such an organization will be formed in the near future. Nearly every trade and industry has a union except the agriculturists, and now they are circulating a paper for the signatures of all farmers who will help to organize

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is properly qualified. A great school at Dresden has students from all parts of the world studying "farriery." This in-cludes not only shoeing horses, but their care and treatment-a provision that saves a great deal of money for farmers and others owning horses.

The tin plate workers at Elwood, Ind., are now running full capacity with 1,250 men. After considerable trouble the wages of 150 employes in the annealing and dusting departm have been reduced 10 to 30 cents a day. Each of the employes pay 50 cents a month into a fund which shes \$6 a week in case of sickness and pays the funeral expenses of those

The St. Louis Journal says: "Th Philadelphia street car lines nave paid looked up and said, "Dear more than \$15,000.000 in dividends in be no hunger there, lassie.

#### Finger Prints the past ten years, on a capital but httle over \$5,000,000. Their annual profit is 30 per cent of the money invested in them. Yet their owners, who live in luxury on these exorbi-

year, because people eat every day, but we do want a few hours' rest. The

average wages of a waiter is less than

\$6 a week, and some waiters work for

their board. A waiter that maxes \$6

a week, tips and all, is considered in

of the Carnegie Steel Company at the

of 1892. Beatty and Gallagher, who

were convicted at the same time for

complicity in the poisonings, are still

Bath metal is made from an alloy of

tin and copper, bell metal from zinc

and copper; bronze, copper and tin;

tity of iron; standard gold, gold and

copper; gun metal, copper and tin;

Mosaic gold, copper and zinc; pewter,

lead and tin; sheet metal, lead and a

small quantity of arsenic; standard

silver, silver and copper; solder, tin

and lead; type metal, lead and antimony, and white copper from copper

A conference took place Thursday

between the executive committee of

the Coat Contractors' Association and

the United Garment Workers of New

York, to arrange the remaining de-

tails of the settlement of the tailors'

lockout. The settlement was reached

so quickly that both sides were taken

by surprise. The representatives of the

contractors said that it would embar-

rass them to discharge the non-union men whom they had employed during

the lockout at once. It was agreed,

therefore, that a reasonable time be

The striking cigarmakers of Detroit

have started a carefully planned cam-paign against Labor Commissioner

Morse. He has been in Detroit sev-

eral times, but it is alleged has not at any time visited the headquarters

of the strikers or the labor unions. It

is charged that he visited the factories and give full publicity to the claims

against the strikers, while the written

grievances that have been forwarded

on his request have never been given

any attention. Every labor organiza-

tion in the State will be asked to pe-

At the recent meeting of the Fed-

erated Building Trades Council of To-

ronto important matters were under

discussion, among them being the apparent crisis that will occur to the building trade of New York city on

March 1, when it is expected that all

the building trades will stop work. It is not expected that it will affect the

Canadian trade. The officers chosen

for the next term was as follows:

President, G. T. Beals; vice-president, A. Bruce; secretary, J. Tweed; treas-

ors, A. Bruce and A. McCormick; exe-

cutive committee T. V. Ryves, John

Tweed, G. Harris, A. McCormick and

The tailors' lockout in Toronto is

still on, and neither side show any

signs of yielding. The men held a

meeting a few days ago, at which over

500 of those engaged in the business

were present, and a number of new

members were received into the union.

The members of the union talk hope-

fully of bringing the masters to terms

when the busy season commences, to-wards the end of February. "We are suffering no inconvenience," said one

of the members today, "and intend

holding out till the men sign that

porting men from Buffalo. The local

members are not interfering with the

new comers, but are endeavoring to

"Whatever differences of opinion

may manifest themselves among

labor organizations and labor lead-

ers, there is one question—the ne

cessity for a shorter workday-upon

which all agree with wonderful and

gratifying unanimity," says the Eight-

Hour Herald, and adds: "Independent

of the efforts being put forth by in-

dividuals and central labor bodies, two

or three national organizations are per-

fecting plans with the intention of

making a concerted movement for a

shorter work-day on May 1 next. This

movement will be under the direct sup-

ervision of the officials of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, and this powerful body will support the unions

making the demand with every means

MINISTER FOSTER'S SECRETARY

Has Successfully Used Dr. Agnew's

Mr. J. J. Jenkins, private secretary to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance,

has found in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Pow-

der a successful remedy for the removal of

use to himself, but states that it has been

used with the most pleasing and successful

One short puff of the breath through the

Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.

Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this

power over the surface of the nasal passages.

Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in

Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat,

ODD STORE SIGNS.

The humor of some of the funny no-

quite unintentional on the part of the

A draper engaged in a clearing sale

of a cheap line of shirts, advertised this opinion: "They won't last long at this price." This was not so bad,

however, as the suggestive advice in a restaurant window: "Dine here, and

A grocer one day showed his enter-

prising spirit by placing in his window

a poster to this effect: "Superior but-

ter; nobody can touch it."-Louisville

A Linlithgowshire minister was at family

worship one night, when the company had

to read verse about. The chapter was in

Acts, and the subject Paul's shipwreck.

The servant lassie was reading the verse

about sounding and finding so many fathoms. She read, "And sounded and found

it twenty fat hams, and sounded again and found it fifteen fat hams." The minister

you will never dine anywhere else.'

Tonsilitis and deafness. At druggists.

tices to be seen in stores is, as a

results by other members of his family.

Catarrhal Powder Personally and In

persuade them to join the Internation-

The employers are im-

A. Bruce

agreement."

al Union.

at its disposal.

His Family.

proprietors.

Journal.

tition the Governor to remove Morse.

allowed in which to discharge them.

in prison.

and arsenic.

Their Use on Checks Would Make Forgery Imtant usurious profits, are ngnting the motormen and conductors who want possible — England May Adopt This System barely \$2 per day for their services."

The Waiters' Union of Detroit, with State Documents Would Bear Finger Prints 50 members, has received its charter from the American Federation of -They Never Change and Are Never Alike. "We work from 14 to 18 hours a day," said a member. "We don't object to working every day in the \*\*\*\*

The value of finger prints as a means of identification has now been fully proved and generally accepted. Mr. Francis Gaiton, an eminent Englishman of science, first demonstrated their usefulness and forced the attention of the Gov-It is reported that the State Pardon ernment and the public to the system. Board has recommended the pardon of They are now the principal part of the Hugh Dempsey, ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, who system by which criminals are identified and registered in England. Certain was three years ago sentenced to features of the Bertillon system of anseven years' imprisonment in the Rivthropometrical measurement are there erside Penitentiary for felonious ascombined with the finger-print system. sault and battery in causing poison to be administered to the non-union men

But a new and much more important use of finger prints is now proposed. Criminals, after all, are not the most interesting and numerous class of the community, and as long as the question concerns only them it is not of the first importance. But when it is suggested that every citizen who has a bank account should accompany his signature to a check with a finger or a thumb print the Britannia ware, copper, bismith and antimony; Dutch gold, copper and zinc; nickel, copper and a small quanmatter becomes one of universal interest.

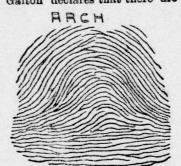
The present proposal is in short that a finger or thumb print should accompany the signature wherever the authenticity of the latter is of any importance. Probably the thumb would be used in making the impression, as it is larger and has a more marked individuality than the fingers. No two fingers in the world, it is reasonably certain, are alike, but it is easier to note the differences in thumbs.

The plan is receiving serious consideration in England. If it were adopted the signature of the cashier of the Bank of England on all notes of that institution would be accompanied by his thumb print. The signature of Her Majesty Queen Victoria would be supplemented by her august thumb print. Lord Salisbury's interesting communications to Mr. Olney would be decorated in a similar manner.

The thumb print would tell more of the individuality of the maker than his signature. No foreigner who saw Mr. Cleveland's thumb print attached to a document would doubt that he was a statesman of great weight.

It would, of course, be as a preventive of forgery that the thumb print would be most valuable. By its adoption forgery would become an impossibility. It

Mr. Galton declares that there are no



two finger prints in the world alike. Time does not change the pattern of the urer, I. Thomas; trustees, D. Madden, A. McCormick and G. Harris; auditfinger sufficiently to make it a matter of least difficulty to identify a new print with an old one. For practical purposes it may be said that years make no difference at all in the pattern of the fingers. On the other hand, a man's hand-

writing often changes greatly with years, and it is liable at all times to great variations from many causes. The possibility of successful forgery is certain, If the thumb-print system were adopted

every bank and every business house would keep directories of its customers' thumb prints according to the system outlined by Mr. Galton in his "Finger Print Directories," or according to some newer and improved one. The signature would become a mere

accessory to the thumb print; an aid to classification. The inferiority of handwriting as a means of authentication would soon be made plain to everybody. In future, perhaps, finger prints will be sought instead of autographs, or, at least,

the latter will be regarded as worthless without the former. If the use of finger prints had been known many of the mysteries in the world's history would be clear. Had Shakespeare left finger prints on his plays and on various legal documents he would have established a train of identity which would make it impossible for any one to say that Shakespeare did not write his own plays.

The method of taking finger prints for police purposes is as follows: The official squeezes a small drop of printer's ink on a copper plate and works it with a roller till it forms an even layer over the surface. The layer of ink must be so thin as to allow the copper of the plate to show through it.

He then takes the prisoner's right hand and lays the bulbs of the four fingers flat on the inked plate, pressing them gently but firmly. He then lays the inked fingers flat on a card.

He then takes the thumb of the right hand, rolls the bulb slightly on the inked slab and rolls it again on the card. He obtains a second set of impressions from the fingers alone, this time rolling each one. The same process is gone through with catarrhal troubles. He has not confined its the other hand.

For business purposes, of course, a small, heat and handsome apparatus would be devised for inking the thumb. It would include some preparation for rapidly removing the ink. It would be out of the question for a man to make eighteen finger marks on a check or publie document, as is done by the prisoner 10 minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, on his card. The thumb print would be

ample. It will here be well to give some account of the finger-print system as it is in actual operation in the prisons of Eng-

The parts of the fingers from which the impressions are taken are the bulbs immediately below the ties of the fingers and thumbs. The papillary ridges which cover the palms of the hands form at this point patterns of well-marked form

and of a curious variety and shape. Of these patterns impressions and imprints can be taken on paper or cardboard by means of printer's ink, so as to show the directions, terminations and junctions of the ridges with much greater clearness than can be seen on the hand itself. These imprints can be examined through a lens or microscope, or can be enlarged

to any size by means of photography. The patterns and the ridges, or lines of which they are composed, possess two qualities which make them of absolute efficacy in deciding questions of identity. One is that in every individual they retain their peculiarities absolutely unchangeable throughout life. The other is that in different individuals they show an infinite variety of forms and peculiarilooked up and said, "Dear me, there would

### Electro-Thermo Baths.

TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS-32 Dundas street, open from 10 a.m. to 9
p.m. Ladies on Tuesdays and Fridays, waited
on by a special lady attendant. Gentlemen on
other days; a first-class male attendant.

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ARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 549 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

ARRIAGE LICENEES ISSUED BY W. H: BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

WM. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bonds required.

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M ISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188
Dundas street, receives pupils in all
branches of art.

ywt MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2454 Dundas street, upstairs.

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A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—136 Elmwcod avenue, South London. Telephone 1009. In studying the variety in the finger prints of different individuals account

has to be taken not only of the general GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT ASing Northern Assurance Agent—Representing Northern Assurance Company, Keystone
Fire Insurance Company, Equitable Loan and
Savings Company, Agents wanted to canvass.
Call on me for particulars. All business
promptly attended to. Money to loan. GEO.
W. HAYES. 5 Masonic Temple Building. ywt form of the pattern and of the number of ridges between fixed points, but also of all the minutiae appearing in each finger print-breaks, junctions, bifurcations, etc. These are equally persistent Mr. Galton has calculated that the

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT, 413 Richmond street, or 640 Talbot street, London. chance of two finger-prints being alike is

#### Musical Instruction.

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R. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley

#### Veterinary Surgeons.

H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE 991 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone. less than 1 in 64,000,000,000. If the

H. TENNANT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

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WHY BANK YOUR MONEY AT 3 PER cent when you can get 5 on best mortgages at G. W. Francis' loan office, 78; Dundas street? Notes cashed. tity will at once suggest itself. It is easy

to turn to a name in an alphabetical in-SOME ESTATE MONEYS TO LOAN at low rates on mortgage on realty dex, but what is to guide a bank cashier at low rates on mortgage on realty.
WILLIAM ELLIS, 98 Dundas street, London. or a detective among innumerable fingerprints? The question may seem a hard

TONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$309, \$500, \$500, \$600, \$1,000 and \$1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. Weekes & Scandrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

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more numerous as a directory increases in size. There are many ingenious ways of Duffield Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farn-

doing this, which it would be impossible COMBE. don. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY. to give the general principles on which

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Hotel Cards. COUNTE RICHMOND" - CORNER KING

Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis,

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. ew and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON-BEST \$1 DAY would create a new means of identifying house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMARTIN, proprietor. Now to explain the meaning of the "VICTORIA" - THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. Tomlinson, proprietor. curious words used to describe the three

TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET - Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. a whorl when there is a turn through at OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street, Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. Sare, proprietor. ing them into the symbols Mr. Galton CRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, proprietor.

#### Medical Cards.

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R. C. F. NEU-OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 388.

R. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

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

PR. TEASDALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG-LAND-Office and residence, 118 York street, near Talbot. Telephone 988. ywt AMES D. WILSON, M.D. — OFFICE, 260
Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. ywt R. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours, 11 to 3, and

R. J. W. FRASER AND DR. D. H. Hogg. Office and residence, corner York and Talbot streets. Telephone 128. coming from the radical or thumb side of

CL. T. CAMPBELL. M.D., M. C. P. S — Office and residence, 327 Queens avenue London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. PR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose

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attention paid to diseases of women. P. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE NUE and Wellington. Specialty, dis-eases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

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TAUNDRY CALLED FOR AND DE-LIVERED—All hand work. Best finish. HOP SING, 252 Dundas street. We all laugh at pursuing a shadow, though the lives of the multitude are devoted to the chase.—Wordsworth.

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WESTERN UNIVERSITY LECTURES in all faculties, beginning Jan. 7. Special classes in English literature and classics in afternoon and evening. Extra mural course in arts. Apply to Rev. CANON SMITH, Registrar, Oxford street.

HORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secure for graduates when competent. Wm. C. Coo, Principal.

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SKATES SHARPENED — HOLLOW ground—saws sharpened, locks repaired PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street. ONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE COM-

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OUI: FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND RE-PAIRER of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

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Gadsby, 323 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish Massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

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JOHN W. WINNETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

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> funds to loan at low interest. Richmond street. E. Jones Parke, Q.C.; T. H. Purdom, T. E. Parke, Alexander

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McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 1831 Dundas street, London.

## The Scrap Bag.

Dr. Graeme Hammond is one of New York's experts in nervous diseases. He made these suggestions to a World reporter for the benefit of the thousands of working-women in that city whose health are undermined and who are unable to pay for medical treat-

"The nervous American girl of today has usually inherited her nervous tendency. She may overcome it by proper methods of living. These are: First, regulation of the diet; second, proper bathing; third, systematic exercise.

"The nervous girl's diet should consist entirely of plain, wholesome food. She should avoid cheap candies, much pastry, tea and coffee. She may eat other food plainly and properly cooked. If possible, she should take two baths every day-one in the morning and the second at night. If this cannot be done she should give the preference to the morning bath. She should stand in hot water three or four inches deep and pour over the body moderately cold water. The bath should last but a few seconds and should be followed by a rubbing down with a rough Lawor

"Exercise for the nervous girl is best taken out of doors. Bicycling is beneficial, as it calls upon the heart to do but a small amount of work. Swimming and skating are good forms of exercise. So are horse-back riding and fencing for those who can afford it.

"Nervous girls must avoid all unhealthful excitement and late hours. Eight hours' sleep at night is a ne-

"We won't print any such stuff as that," said the editor, loftily, as he handed back the manuscript.

"Well, you needn't be so haughty about it," retorted the irregular contributor; "you're not the only one who won't print it."

Young Wife (passing big confectionery store)-Isn't this the place where you used to buy that delicious candy? Young Husband-Y-e-s, my dear, but the store is always overcrowded, and we may have to wait. I know a little place around the corner where

ye can get served at once. "How much did you have to pay for the candy you used to bring me,

"It was \$2 a pound, but around the corner we can get the same kind for 25 cents."-New York Weekly.

Used to pay extra for the pox, prob-

Effle-Jack, papa said we must not see each other any more. Jack-Indeed! Shall I turn the gas

A very sad story comes from Muskoka, Ont., of a drunken quarrel in which a young man of 26 lost his life. It seems that a longstanding feud existed between two men named Scott and McKenzie. Last week both men met at the Severn Bridge annual fair and renewed their quarrel. In the fight which ensued young Scott was stabbed by McKenzie in the groin, and died a few hours after his removal to the Toronto Hospital. Thus it was that one hour's drinking brought a young life to a terrible end, and another of more advanced years to a prison cell and the shadow of the gallows. And what shall be said of the young widow and her little babe, who must take up life's battle alone; and of the horror-stricken miends of him who did the deed?

Miss Dorothy W., of Winthrop, aged 2 years, and with a younger rival near the maternal throne, was found in silent and perilous intimacy with the parlor bric-a-brac.

"What are you doing, Dorothy?" demanded her mother.

"I'm all right," responded the young woman; "you go and take care of your baby."-Lewiston Journal.

Perfumes should be used sparingly, so that they may suggest raintly the odor of flowers. Says Harper's Round table:

Fresh rose leaves thrown into your bureau drawers and scattered in the boxes where you keep your laces and handkerchiefs, and sprigs of lavender or lemon verbena left there to dry will Impart a pleasant sweetness to whatever lies among them.

Orris-root powder in little sachet bags of China silk, or strewn lightly between folds of tissue-paper, will give to your clothing in closet or wardrobe a delightful faint odor of violets.

If you use a delicate soap, with a sweet, clean perfume, not of musk or anything strong and pronounced, and put a few drops of alcohol or ammonia in the water when you bathe, you need not be afraid of any unfavorable comment on your daintiness. Perfect cleanliness is always dainty. Soil and stain, dust and dirt, are never anything but repulsive.

...... ...... DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Peace comes, though it comes late, To those who wait.

BREAKFAST - Beefsteak. Pearl Browned Potatoes. Stewed Dried Peaches. Dough- : nuts. Rolls. Coffee

: DINNER-Roast Loin of Veal.Cabbage in Cream Sauce. Steamed : Potatoes. Beets in Butter Sauce. Pickles. White and Corn Bread.

Lemon-Apple Pie. Cheese. SUPPER-Cold Meat. Warmed Potatoes. Gingerbread. Baked Apples. Vienna Bread. Cocoa.

CABBAGE IN CREAM SAUCE. Cut a medium-sized head of cabbage in quarters. Take out the stem; put into kettle of boiling water; cook for ten minutes; drain and cover with cold water. This will destroy the odor, so unpleasant. When cold, chop fine, season with salt and pepper. Make sauce of two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoon flour, mix smooth; add one pint milk. Cook in this sauce clowly, three-quarters hour. ..... ....... ...... ......

An artistic creation for a young matron of the blonde-cendre type has a skirt of corn-color satin brocaded with a vine of purple blossoms, the bodice of corncolor chiffon is low and drawn in graceful folds to a belt of satin. The color of the blossoms in the skirt and its only deoration are four narrow horizontal tucks that surround it a trifle above the bust line, thorugh which are run satin baby



ribbon the color of the belt. The sleeve is shirred into the armhole and is plain but for the four tucks treated in the same manner and on a line with those of the

This same idea is carried out in a white tulie gown for a young girl, with ribbons of pink, and the four tucks are run in the skirt just above the hem.

New Styles in Gloves.

There are fashions in everything nowa-days, and fashions are always changing. Just at present there are some curious and interesting new fashions in gloves-ladies' gloves, of course, because men's gloves don't change much.

There is at least one novelty in the market that ought to, and in all probability will, make a decided hit. This novelty, which is sold by a large dry goods store on Sixth avenue, consists of a good kid glove, well-finished and made in the various fashionable colors, having in the palm of the hand a tiny purse, just the size for carrying small change. The purse fastens with a pretty nickel clasp, and so cleverly is it contrived that it is not in the least bit clumsy, and on first inspection differs in no respect from the ordinary four-button kid glove.

Of course the advantages of such an article must be apparent to every one. No more need you fumble in your pockets for car fares; no more must you hurriedly open your pocketbooks, thereby-if you are like the majority-scattering abroad sundry refractory coins which generally manage to escape as you seek for the requisite "nickel." No more of this. Buy a pair of these delightful inventions, put in the little pouch five, ten, fifteen cents, or as much as it will hold, and when you nter a car, when you indulge 'soda," and in a hundred other instances you will forever display your superiority

over the rest of womankind. As regards evening gloves some one has already set the fashion, and with blind (not to say sheeplike) docility society is meekly following the leader. Who is she? Who but the latest object of our adoring gush, the one and only Yvette. Yes, ladies all, there is every probability of a regular epidemic of long black gloves ake those that invariably adorn the somewhat skinny arms of the costly Guilbert. Black gloves and white ones always command a good sale for evening wear and compete successfully with the various fancy shades, no matter how dainty, and this season the black are going to out-distance all the rest. The fiat has gone forth; let the votaries of fashion bear it well in mind. Black gloves are the order of the day; they may be suede or they may be lace kid, but let them be black.

For those, however, who venture to differ from the prevailing style there is the usual variety of dainty colors, the regular "opera shades," as they are called -white, cream, pink, blue, green and a charming butter color that is a little out of the common. Glace kids are very much in vogue and are certainly pretty, but there is no fear of the suedes being ousted from their prominent position in the favor of the fair sex.

During this cold weather all our thoughts (to say nothing of all our feet) turn irresistibly to skating, so it will probably be a relief to many who suffer from the biting cold, as most skaters must, to learn of some splendid gloves as warm and cosy as can be and at the same time not at all clumsy. They are of thick wool, hand-knit, the palm of the hand only being of kid. The arm is very long and wide to admit of being drawn over the jacket as far as the elbow, or else tubed back over the sleeve with the effect of a cuff. They are not expensive, and are sure to work themselves into favor. They should prove a boon to many an ardent skater whose flesh is more suscept-

ible to cold than her spirit to fatigue. White gloves for street wear are to be as much seen this season as ever. But they should not be worn, as they so frequently are, on a morning shopping tour, because not only are they altogether unsuitable, but they are extravagant, as naturally they soil quckly. This latter fact, by the way, would seem to matter very little, as most ladies wear them long after their original hue has entirely departed and a pale, mud-color taken its

Then there are the castor gloves, which are always more or less in demand, and some new silk-lined kid gloves are rather alluring, but they are more fascinating on first inspection than on subsequent Not only do the linings contribute very little warmth, but they give the hand a bulky and ungainly appearance and tear very quickly, rendering the gloves too uncomfortable to wear. The same objections apply even more strongly to some new gloves that are lined with

a sort of woolen material. Good, heavy street gloves are supplied by Dents, the English manufacturers, but they are more useful than ornamental, being very strong and serviceable, indeed. A great many ladies, who suffer from the cold, and yet are unwilling to appear in the strong, heavy gloves that alone give the requisite warmth, compromise the matter by wearing over the ordinary light make of kid a thick pair of woolen mit-tens or gloves. These they slip off when entering a theater or paying a call, and thus satisfy the dictates of fashion and

TREE-CLIMBING RABBITS.

Parrots That Eat Sheep and Sheep That Thriveon Snails.

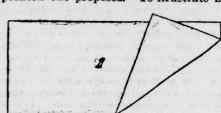
It seems almost a stretch of the imagination to think of rabbits climbing trees. Yet in Australia many rabbits have somehow acquired the tree-climbing habit, having been forced, on account of the persecutions of dogs and other animals, to drop burrowing and imitate squirrels. An Australian sent to England recently the two front feet of a rabbit that had been killed on an acacia, three yards from the ground, and he wrote in his letter that this was not at all a remarkable thing, and he had often found them, or at least the traces of their claws, in the

bark of trees four, five and six yards high. For a parrot to eat sheep is another remarkable thing, and yet the kea of New Zealand has become a sheep eater, having changed to this article of food from a purely vegetable diet. The kea has proved a serious source of annoyance to the New Zealand herdsmen, and methods have been taken for the destruction of the species. These gay colored little birds will eat almost any kind of meat, but it is sheep that they prefer.

They have been known to kill as many as two hundred in a single night, and have done serious harm to the flocks. The tradition of the island is that at one time these parrots were unable to obtain their usual supply of vegetable food and that in desperation they invaded the "drying rooms" and ate whatever came to hand, finding sheep most agreeable. In Icaland almost all of the horses are fish eaters, for the reason that grain is scarce there and fish is plentiful. In England sheep are known who delight in snails. The observation of this fact is not new; it dates back one hundred and fifty years.

It is well known that a large number of insectivorous birds become grain eaters whenever they find that they cannot procure their ordinary diet of insects. -N. Y.

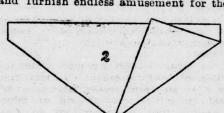
Can You Do it? A puzzle of historical interest, which requires considerable skill and ingenuity to execute, is to cut a five pointed star in one stroke of the seissors. Under the personal direction of Washington and a committee from congress, then in session in Philadelphia, the first American flag was modelled in 1777. The committee visited a little upholstery shop kept by Mrs. Betsy Ross, in Arch street, and asked her to make a flag after the design furnished. She agreed to do so, but suggested that a five-pointed star would be more symmetrical than the six pointed one proposed. To illustrate her



idea she took a piece of paper, three by two, and three-quarter inches square. She first folded it down the middle and turned one corner, as shown in figure 1. She then turned the other corner in a

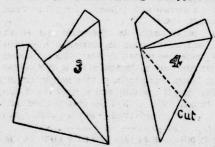
reverse direction as shown in figure 2. Then doubling the left-hand side even with the right fold, as in figure 3, and then holding as shown in figure 4, she gave one straight cut, which produced a symmetrical five-painted star.

Letter or word puzzles are popular and furnish endless amusement for the



long winter evenings when introduced in the form of games. All the players being given paper and pencils, a number of letters are announced, which they endeayor to arrange into a single word. Sometimes a word is given, the letters of which are to be rearranged so as to spell another one. Take any of the words, nosecat, potash or carthorse and try to reconstruct the letters into new

A capital spelling puzzle, as giving scope for patience and ingenuity, is that



of making the shortest possible sentence which will contain every letter of the alphabet. It is safe to say that if the proposition were given out to-day in the United States the scholars would answer, with one voice, "Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs," which sentence has held the palm for brevity for half a century.

"He's a Little Feller."

Walking down the street the other day I saw a newsboy seated on a grating in the sidewalk, up through which came a little warmth from the basement below. He had something beside him covered up with a dirty, ragged old handkerchief. and as I sat down alongside he cautioned: "Look out, now, dont hurt him.

"What is it?" He lifted the handkerchief with the greatest care, and there, on one of the iron bars, huddled up and half frozen, was a little brown sparrow just able to

'Where did you get him?" "In the street out there. Got so cold he was tuckered."

"What will you do with him?" "Get him good and warm and let him go. He is such a little feller, and so he orter have a fair show."

"And he shall!" said I. I added my efforts to Jack's, and after few minutes the bird began moving about in a lively manner giving vent to his satisfaction in a series of chirps. Jack lifted him, gave him a toss in the air. and away he sailed for his nest under the cornice.

"He's all right now, Jack." "Yes, 'cause he's had a boost. Boys kin git along most anyhow," said Jack, as he shivered in the cold blast sweeping up from the river, "but birds is such little fellers that we've got to sort o' h'ist and tote 'm round now and then. He's all right now, and we're all right, and good-by to you."

"Good-by, Jackie," I said, involuntarily raising my hat as the tattered, kindhearted chappie flew round the corner.-Our Dumb Animals.

Frederick the Great had large blue eyes, with the luster of polished steel. Minard's Liniment for Rhoumatism.

A Hoop-Like Affair Which Is a Novelty.

But Can Anybody Ride It?-The Bantars ette is Built Low and is Designed to Help Women Learn to Mount.

In England a man has evolved the queer-looking thing on this page, which the inventor safely claims to be the latest thing in cycles. This cycle has not as yet been given a name, and it will not be placed in the public service for a month

The accompanying illustration is from Black and White, a reputable publication that would not be guilty of playing a practical joke on the cycling world. The accompanying description is quite brief and in these words:

"A glance will show its peculiar charm. Lightness with simplicity of construction appear to be its strongest points; the rider, being suspended below the machine's center of gravity, maintains a level seat whatever the speed or grade. Power is obtained by the simple action of a spring attached to the treadles, and great speed is promised. You will wish the new eyele all the success it may be found to deserve."

The illustration is, however, far from satisfactory, as the details of the pedal connection are not apparent, and the bare statement that "power is obtained by



THE LOW MOUNT BICYCLE FOR WOMEN.

the simple action of a spring attached to the treadles," is far from convincing. The claim that "great power" may be secured will be admitted by the average mind provided that the device be rolled down a very steep hill. A casual glance gives the impression of a man having been captured by the fabled hoop-snake, which is bearing him off to its lair.

The newest thing in cycling is reproduced for the benefit of people who delight in the study of abstruse questions in mechanics. Some one of them may

figure it out. Another new thing from England which will interest all wheelwomen is the bantamette. It is a machine devised for women. It is a sister to the bantam. The bantam was built especially for men who desired to make an easy mount. The seat of the bantam is low, allowing the mount to be made with a single thrust of the foot against the ground. On the high seated wheels it is often necessary for unskilled riders to take a hop, skip and jump for a considerable distance before they are able to get the re-

quired balance. The bantamette was planned for a similar reason. The new woman, of course, will have nothing to do with it. for she spurns anything that suggests weakness or unmanlines. But to that small remaining class of women who still cling to the old fashioned skirts and who desire to arrange them on the saddie and start off comfortably from the ground without springing or straining the body, the bantamette will be a great convenience.

This new machine is so low that the rider may sit in the saddle and put both feet on the ground at one. The effect of this is greatly to increase the sense of security, so that back pedaling may be done on a steep grade easily without resort to the brake,

It will be observed that the upright forward bar is of unusual length. This is made necessary by the small diameter of the wheels, bringing the crotch of the fork well towards the ground.

The arrangement of the frame in the rear is peculiar. Instead of the pair of parallel bars extending from the saddle diagonally to the axle of the rear wheel there is a single straight bar, reaching from the saddle to a heavier bar which extends horizontally from the rear axle half way to the pedals. In this way a material saving is made in weight, at the cost, it would seem, of general strength

The essential feature of the machine is the pedal and gearing action, which are attached to the forward wheel. There is a chainless gear, which may be altered to suit the rider. In the ordinary chain-



THE QUEEREST WHEEL YET.

gear bicycles the rider is usually seated slightly forward of a point above the rear axle. In the bantamette, the rider is seated well forward. The fact that the propelling force is

given with the forward instead of with the rear wheel seems to make no difference in the running of the bicycle. Some ingenious mechanics have declared that there is a loss of leverage in the chainless gear, but this assertion has yet to be proved. Those who have given both kinds thorough trial are undecided as to which is the better.

The bantamette shown in the picture is built either with an upper cross-bar or with a U frame for skirts. It is an excellent machine to learn mounting with. It is only necessary for a woman after arranging her skirts comfortably and seating herself firmly in the safety to give a Phone 404. 397 Clarence St., Duffield Block

## SAFETY FOR OUR GIRLS

Paine's Celery Compound Makes New and Pure Blood. Gives Strong Nerves, and Builds Up the Body.



MISS BOULANGER.

Medical men everywhere admit that Paine's Celery Compound is the best medicine for pale, weak and sickly health, so much so that she was not girls. It builds up wasted tissues, makes pure blood, and produces strong and often was unable to comb her own nerves, enabling girls to reach healthy hair; this has been the case for some and perfect womanhood.

Mrs. Boulanger, of St. Henry, Mon-treal, saved her daughter's life by hav- "I was induced to have her try dorful cura.

able to do any work about the house, years, and I feared she would never

forward thrust with one foot, or both feet. Enough momentum is gained in this way to allow of plenty of time for getting control of the pedals,

There are some women who never have learned to mount the bicycle, although they ride well enough when they are started. They are deterred by fear of falling or receiving some injury. There is abolutely no occasion for such fear when using

the bantamette. Still another new thing in "wheels" comes from the current Scientific American. It is called a railway tricycle. The purpose of the machine is to provide a means of conveyance for one or more persons as well as tools and appliances for repairing electric lines and railway tracks. The tricycle is the invention of Mr. William J. Mellor, of Langtry, Tex., and

has been patented. As will be seen at once, the tricycle is designed to be run on a car-track. The forward wheel and the guide wheel are each provided with flanges for this purpose. It was not necessary to have a flange on the rear wheel, as it keeps the track through the action of the other wheels. A flange on the rear wheel would merely have added to the friction without accomplishing any good object. The front and rear main wheels are placed in a frame, on which is a crankshaft and a sprocket-wheel to rotate the

gaged by the flanged guide wheel on a short axle attached to a transverse bar. The handle bar may be raised or lowered at pleasure by means of a movable collar. From the lower end of the handle bar post a stiffening rod extends to the transverse rod. The framework is so arranged that it may be folded up into a comparatively small compass when not

rear wheel. The other track rail is en-

A brake is attached in the rear of the front wheel, and on the frame in front of the sprocket-wheel is carried a tool box. A platform in the rear affords room for another passenger or for fixtures or appliances to be carried.

By the movement of the handle bar the rider keeps the guide wheel in a proper forward or backward position on curves. preventing any binding of the wheels and readily balancing the frame where there is considerable difference in the elevation of the rails.

DID NOT HEED THE WARNING.

The Plain Reason Why Heart Disease Claims Many Victims. If the many who, in some degree, are

troubled with affection of the heart would but keep near them a remedy which would ease trouble before it assumes more serious conditions, life would many a time be saved. This is one of the most striking elements of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. When palpitation, dizziness, that terrible smothering feeling shows itself, a single dose of this medicine taken promptly will remove the immediate trouble, and a little perseverance in the continuation of the medicine will banish the disease.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style of rigs. 'Phone 423.

Found at last, What ? A place where your scissors and razors, skates, and all edge tools sharpened; keys fitted, gun and lock repairing; fine stencils and bag markers cut to order; general repairing. A call solicited. W. J. MARSHALL.

ing her use Paine's Celery Compound at a most critical time. The young lady is now one of the healthiest, brightest and most attracive girls of herself, but often does the whole of the town. Her mother writes thus about the housework, and promises to be as strong as a girl of ther age should be. HIGHEST GRADE.

THE QUESTION WILL IT WEAR' NEED NEVERBEASKED F YOUR GOODS BEAR THE ASTHIS IN ITSELF GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.

BESURE THE PREFIX IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE. THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST NEARLY HALF A CENTURY. SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

64.0-0449-0440-0.00 Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never falled to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had falled. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hourseness." H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes:

'As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is best selling medicine I have; my cus-ners will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL 00-5-0000-000-000

Parnell & Brighton's Bread Only 5c Per Loaf.

Delivered to any part of city.

W. SLATER opp. the V, is selling FINE STOCK At 60c on the dollar. Open evenings.

KEEP AN EYE-

On your eyes. If you have to strain them to read or are troubled with head-aches, better have them tested. We'll do it free.

H WARD,
Optician, 874 Richmond street. O.

#### DICKINSON MERINO SHEEP.

The accompanying engraving portrays Wonderful, No. 700, which is to-day the most remarkable sheep in America. If the sheep were present, the reader wou'd look him over carefully and continually ask himself, "Is not this the best sheep I ever saw?" Thousands saw Wonderful at the World's Fair, and went away satisfied that America, like France, had a mutton Merino sheep in every sense worthy of the name. The Dickinson sheep is a thoroughbred from the Humphrey emportation of 1803, a full cousin to the world-wide-famous Atwood Merino sheep of Vermont, which as a wool sheep will forever remain without a rival It is beleved that Wenderful will remain the champion of a mutton and wool sheep, as "Sweepstakes" has long been as a breeder of wool-bearing sheep. The name Dick-inson was proudly and generously given by Mr. James McDowell, who for sixty-



WONDERFUL," THE CHAMPION SHEEP OF

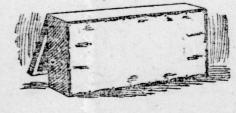
THE WORLD. four years gave his time and best abilities to its development-first, as Mr. Dickinson's trained and confidential shepherd, and later on as the proprietor of a wisely selected flook, at Mr. Dickinson's kindly suggestion some time before his death. This fine strain of Merino sheep has been bred carefully, never going outside of the flock for a ram for 72 years, and being always under the direction of a McDowell. This is indeed a proud record, and Mr. H. G. McDowell is in every way a worthy successor to a wise and patriarchal shep-herd father. It is no empty claim that the Dickinson Merino is a mutton sheep, Wonderful at his best, before he was three years old, weighed 250 lbs, and sheared 46 lbs of wool at three years old that was good enough to capture the prize as a single fleece at Chicago, at the World's Fair, in 1893. Ewes of this breed at two years old weigh 175 lbs and rams 200 lbs, often much more, as in the case of Wonderful. The reader will notice the width of carcass indicated by the distance between both fore and hind legs; also the short legs and sprung rib, the quare quarters, and the vigorous style indicated all over. It is not necessary to tell the experienced sheep raiser that these sheep can live out of doors like other Merino sheep, that they are prolific and have flock qualities of the very best order. There is a charming uniformity in these sheep which have set the pattern most admirably for the mutton Merino sheep of the future, and it is claimed there is no better delaine wool grower in existence.

#### Comparative Merits of Bees.

The pure Italian bee (Apis Ligustica) does more work and lives 10 to 15 days longer than the German black bee (Apis mellifica). But don't use the highly praised golden, fine banded Italians, be cause they are bred for color and are decidedly apt to be weak in constitutional The true Italians are more of a leather color than yellow; they show two distinct bands around the abdomen up next to the throat (the part to which the wings and legs are attached). The real superiority of the Italians is a tongue four one-hundredths of an inch longer than the black bees have. They are more persistent workers and they cling to the combs closer when being handled, also protect their combs from the ravages of the bee moth more completely .- H. L. Jeffrey.

#### To Ventilate a Warm Cellar.

The majority of cellars, perhaps, need provision for keeping out the cold rather than letting it in. Still there are many that are much too warm for the preper keeping of fruit through the winter, and where such is the case ventilation must be had. The diagram shows an excellent way to secure this. The usual deep window casing has a sash on the inside. hinged at the top so that it can be opened or closed at will. Over the outside of



the casing coarse cotton cloth is drawn and tacked. This keeps out snow and any animals that might otherwise enter, but permits some circulation of air. With this arrange sent the temperature of a naturally warm cellar can be easily controlled during the winter, and fruit kept fresh and free from shriveling.

#### About the Farm.

Soil, location and management have a marked influence on same variety.

What farmers are locking for to-day is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmor, and would be received from what is going to waste every year. Do not start on a large scale, but lot your apiary grow. Start with about four or six swarms the first season. You may lose some skeps, but you must expect loss. Bees will die as well as horses or cattle, but perhaps Lot so often, and then there is not such a large sum invested. Take some reliable bee paper if you intend going into it very strong. Many a farmer's wife is in the bee business to stay. They find it a light employment, and many a little article has been purchased with the bees' money. Use the frame hives, as more money can be got from them than any other. Use one pound section, as they look nester are more in demand, as those who buy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them

FRUIT INSECTS.

The burning of fallen leaves or other rubbish in or near fruit plantations of any kind will prevent many insect pests from obtaining winter shelter near their food-plants and those pests already in hibernation will be killed. Many of our worst insect pests, as the plum curculio

thus hibernate in rubbish. It is a good practice to scrape off the rough bark from the trunks and branches of fruit trees, for many caterpillars of the codlin meth (then in their little cocoons of silk), the hibernating adults of the pear psylla, and the hibernating eggs under the scales of the oyster-shell barklouse and the scurvy bark-louse, will be dislodged or killed. A coating of whitewash or some similar wash will tend to keep the bark clean, thus rendering it less attractive as a hibernating place for insects.

If fruit trees are pruned at any time during their dormant period the pruning should always be burned. These prunings will often bear the wintering eggs of the different kinds of plant lies (as the apple and the cherry aphides, and the hop aphis, whose eggs are laid on plum trees) that appear in such great numbers on the trees in the spring and summer. The half-grown caterpillars of the cigar-case-bearer (Coleophora fletcherella) are also then snugly tucked away in their little curved cases attached to the bark of the twigs and many thus perish on the prunings This insect has recently come to be a serious apple pest in Western New York

Trees infested with the oyster-shell bark-louse, the scurvy bark-louse, the San Jose scale (now practically confined to Long Island in New York state. but which has been widely disseminated since its spread from California) or any other scale insect, should be thoroughly washed with whale-oil soap, using one or two pounds to a gallon of water. Remember that the wash must come in contact with the insects to kill them. With this wash, or with a strong kerosene emulsion, many of the adults of that dreaded pest, the pear psylla, then in hibernation in sheltered places on the bark, can be killed.

The New York plum scale, which has recently wrought such great destruction in Western New York plum orchards, can be fought to the best advantage only when the trees are dormant, as the scales are then young tender, and lie exposed on the bark. Badly infested trees should receive a thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion (Hubbard-Riley formula diluted four times) in the fall, in the winter, if possible, and another very thorough application early in the spring

#### Why Rain and Snow Injures Highways. The two cross sections of country roads

shown herewith are in the nature of object lessons that tell their own story. The first (Fig. 1) is that of hundreds of country highways-ditches at the sides, a high grass-grown edge or "shoulder" on either side of the wheel track, and a concave roadbed. When the rain falls on such a highway how can it do otherwise than run along the center of the road, washing away all loose soil in its course, until it finds a chance to escape into one of the side ditches? Where such a road is



FIG 2-PROPERLY SHAPED RORDWAY

upon rising or falling ground, the washing is especially severe, because of the force of the water, which on steep hills often becomes a perfect torrent, pouring down the middle of the highway. The proper form of a roadway is shown in Fig. 2. The "shoulders" have been moved and carried into the middle of the road, the whole surface being nicely rounded from one side to the other. Rain falling upon such a road will run off at once into the ditches, leaving the roadbed firm and dry.

#### Feeding Hogs.

There is always considerable difference between the best and the poorest pigs of a litter. This shows itself at birth, and almost invariably the pig that is largest and best then will, other things being equal, make the best hog. It is sometimes said that the runt pigs can be made better by better feeding. This is true to a certain extent. But the reason the plg is a runt is usually because digestion is poor. Feeding a runt pig too much injures its digestion still more, or if the food is digested it goes to make fat rather than growth. For this reason the poorest pigs in a lot should be put up for early fattening, giving longer feeding to those that will best pay for it.

#### Wintering Hens.

I winter 200 hens; they are kept in warm but yent'lated houses, and do well. For the morning meal I feed hot corn and a pudding made of corn meal seasoned with salt and pepper. They have plenty of straw, all kinds of small grain, which they must scratch for, and all the fresh water they can drink. My hens are fat in winter, and I keep them so and have eggs in plenty at the same time. I keep the lice from interfering with my business by using Carbolineum Avenarius. It also prevents disease. - Mrs. M. S. Fuller, Eaton County, Michigan.

Make the shelter sufficiently warm, so that the hogs will not bed too closely to-

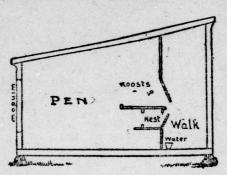
American Sheep Breeder says they have compulsory sheep dipping in South Australia for lice and ticks as well as for scab. It also says that drouth in New South Wales has enhanced the price of meat in

Sydney. The Red Poll, formerly called the Suffolk Dun, comes from the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk on the east coast of England. This breed is one for which its friends especially claim good merit as both beef and milk production, or as a double purpose cow. It is of medium sizes, some specimens being quite large, solid red in color, of course hornless. The breeders in the home counties have had decidedly different ideas in mind, and specimens of the breed frequently differ much in form, size and dairy quality. As a breed the cows give a good quantity of milk above the average in percentage of

Many men have credit for wisdom when the quality they pessess is nothing more than "cuteness," which has no regard for right and utterly ignores the thought of doing unto others as they would have them do to them

#### CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

The diagram herewith shows one of the best cheap poultry houses that can be constructed, the inside arrangement being especially excellent because of its laborsaving character. The sketch shows a cross section, from which it will be seen that, contrary to the usual plan, the higher side has the walk, the pens being under the lower part of the roof. If one can stand erect at the center of the pen, this is sufficient height for all purposes, as most of the work of caring for the fowls is done from the walk. The roosts are at the front, with a platform below. that projects out into the walk for several inches. Raising the hinged door, one can thus scrape off all the droppings from the walk into a box or basket. The nests



below the platform are also reached from the walk, while below the nests is an opening in the partition, through which the fowls drink from a dish in the walk, no water being spilled or made filthy by this plan. The windows are on the lower side of the house, a great sufficiency of light being secured in this way. This construction permits a much lower, and consequently warmer, house than is the case where the walk is on the lower side. Such a house may be built of rough boards and covered with heavy roofing papers, then battened, when it should be warm and last for years. When the covering does begin to give out, shingle or clapboard right over the tarred felt or

#### Live-Stock Notes.

A sow to obtain best results should be in good flesh and gaining, not overfed or fat, when bred.

The feeding of heifers at this time of the year is by no means attended with so much danger as older cows. Practically, heifers coming fresh soon should have a good feed of grain twice a day.

Horses that work in cold and more especially in stormy weather need to be rubbed and dried as soon as they come to he stable. After the sweat on their coats has been rubbed thoroughly, the horse should be blanketed until the hair has become entirely dry. This will save the horse from many colds, which are liable to develop more serious disease.

Sheep can endure cold without injury, provided they are sheltered from storms. This is especially true of fattening sheep, can breathe air that is cold and bracing. Such air has a greater proportion of oxygen in it, and this uses up the carbon in the blood, and thus promotes a vigorous appetite. But when sheep get wet their wool holds the moisture, and it is very much like a person sitting in the cold with wet clothing on. Old sheep quickly succumb to conditions like these. In fact, it does not pay to keep sheep that are past their prime.

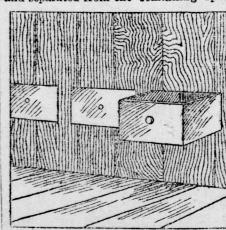
The Ayrshire is the leading dairy breed of Scotch origin, coming from the shire or county of the same name on the west coast of Scotland. The cows are of small medium size, averaging perhaps 1,000 pounds; varying much in color, almost always having some white in combina-tion with red, yellow or brown. The best specimens of the breed are almost ideally perfect in form of body and udder. They give a good quantity of milk, slightly above the average in percentage of fat. Outside of parts of New England they are not numerous in the dairy districts

of this country. The hog has less hair than other domestic animals, and it is especially liable to be injured by dampness. Where a number of pigs are kept together, they will pile over each other, and if the quarters are at all damp, they will be reeking with sweat and wet in the morning. In most places the feeding place is much less protected from the wind than is the sleeping pen. We have often seen hogs roused from their warm bed and standing shivering with cold while eating their break-In this way many fattening hogs take severe colds, and, what is even more important, the pork made from such hogs will not be healthful for those who eat it.

A question that will be of interest to the dairymen is "how much water will a cow drink!" Of course, the amount differs with different individuals, with the varying heat of different seasons and the amount of salt and character of feed, but an average amount for average cows of different breeds has been decided upon by repeated experiments at the New York Experiment Stations. It was found that during lactation, or the milk-giving period, the average per month was 17,660 pounds, and 774.8 pounds of food was consumed. The pounds of water drank for each pound of milk produced were as follows: Ayrshire 4.26, Guernseys 5.07, Holsteins 4.43, Jerseys 5.24, Shorthorns 5. Holderness 3.95, Devons 4.82; an average of 4.68 pounds. It is an interesting fact, as above noted, that those breeds of cows giving the richest milk, like the Jersey and Guernsey, require the most water to each pound of milk produced.

#### Movable Nesting Boxes.

The sketch shows a convenient plan for arranging nesting boxes where the poultry quarters are within a building, and separated from the remaining space



by an inside partition. In this partition are arranged drawers of the proper size, as shown in the diagram. These project into the poultry house, where they are supported by a light framework with grooves in which the drawers run smoothly. One can thus gather the eggs without entering the poultry quarters, and without soiling one's shoes and frighten-ing, it may be the fowls. The nests being unfastened can be removed and cleansed at any time, as permanent nests cannot be

#### TESLA'S HEALTH-GIVER.

The Famous Electrician Proposes to Drive Out All Bodily Allments.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician, has invented an apparatus with which he says it is possible to cure any organic disease, including consumption. Hereafter nobody need die except as a result of old age or accident, for the invention of Mr. Tesla will be within the reach of everybody, inasmuch as the inventor will, he says, present the world with the fruit of his labors.

The cures will be effected by means of a thorough shaking of the human system. Mr. Tesla calls the treatment a system of mechanical vibrations, and his apparatus he calls an oscillator. He said that he had not yet tested the apparatus upon a consumptive, and therefore did not wish to give public expression to his conviction that it would infallibly cure that disease. What made him believe, however, that it would be productive of such a result was that he had received the assurance of an Austrian professor who had tried it, he said, successfully upon several consumptive patients.

The principle upon which the apparatus is based had been enunciated by Mr. Tesla several years ago, and was immediately taken up and put into practice in a crude sort of a way by the professor in question. Even though he had not been able to develop the principle to the same point of perfection which Mr. Tesla has now attained in his apparatus, the professor did not hesitate to assert that the "vibrations" had the inevitable result of killing the bacteria which prey the lungs and constitute con-

A typewritten pamphlet, in which the Austrian professor acknowledged the debt which he said humanity owed to Mr. Tesia perished in the flames with many valuable papers and instruments when Mr. Tesla's laboratory was burned last year. Mr. Tesla, can no longer recall the name of the writer nor has he learned what progress the

latter has made since then. But although Mr. Tesla is able to speak of the efficiency of his apparatus in cases of consumption only on the authority of another, he says that he knows of his own knowledge and from personal observation and experiments that it cures all other organic diseases. When a person's ailment, for instance, is caused by torpidity of the liver, Mr. Tesla says, the physician order the patient to take much and vio-lent exercise, such as riding. Now, according to Mr. Tesia, if the patient will just take a seat on his apparatus he will get in half a minute the equivalent of a whole day's ride. And, best of all he will not be subjected to any jolting such as he gets on horseback, nor does he experience any of the fatigue incident to riding. But notwithstanding the absence of these characteristics, the patient will have received as thorough a shaking up as if he had been trotting for dear life all day long. The apparatus accomplishes this by means of tiny, but none the less powerful, electric shocks, at the rate of one hundred per second, and distributed so evenly through the system that one scarcely perceives any alteration on his condition.

The New York Journal says that ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt recently visited Tesla's new laboratory and complained that he was troubled with his liver. "I have been taking something for it for some time," said Mr. Hewitt,

"but I don't seem to be getting any better." "I think I can fix that; just sit down here and excuse me a minute," replied Mr. Tesla, pointing to a chair and handing Mr. Hewitt a newspaper.

Then Tesla went out, ostensibly in search of a prescription blank, but in reality to turn on the electric current. When he returned, in a minute or so. Mr. Hewitt seemed an entirely changed man. He said, after Tesla had explained that the chair whereon Mr. Hewitt had been sitting was loaded with electricity, that he had felt a sort of creeping sensation, but of a rather pleasant nature, and not at all associated with the ordinary notion of the way in which electricity manifests itself. And as to the illness, Mr. Hewitt acknowledged that it seemed to have entirely vanished.

Unless Mr. Tesla's hopes are vision-ary—and there seems to be no reason why they should be considered so -persons who need exercise and have no time to take it need only step upon the new apparatus and take a hundred-mile spin, so to speak, in a minute or so. Should anybody suffer from sleeplessness on account of lack of exercise, he can sit down, light a pipe and read a paper until he has taken the equivalent of a run around the globe, and then go to sleep as soundly as if he had actually performed that

#### A STORY OF BRET HARTE.

It is said that when Bret Harte came east all his western friends said, "How he will gloat over the autumn leaves!" Yet the very first letter he sent home contained very little but an enthusiastic account of a waltress who came to him one morning in Concord, and said: "Coffee, tea, ham and eggs. I enjoyed your lecture, Mr. Harte. You had a lovely audience." He had never seen a female table waiter before, and perhaps that was why he did not mention the autumn leaves.

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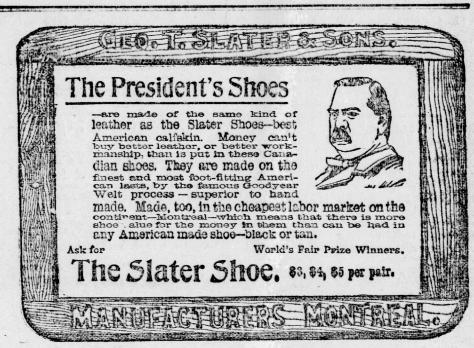
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## Students in Japan

Great Strides in the Public School System-Harder Worked Than Here-Scholars of Exceptional Capacity May Secure Promotion Before the School Year Ends-Many Reforms Are Proposed.

special interest to as many as are interested in the progress of nations. The educational system is specially interesting. Starting with the demand for an improved civilization which came with the Restoration, or Meiji, only twenty-eight years ago, education in Japan has made remarkable progress. Here are some facts in relation to student life, course

of study and systems in vogue. Prior to the Meiji period the school system of Japan was at best a haphazard one. Education was not compulsory, and even when taught was kept within rigid lines, and not at all adapted to the needs of every day life. To the higher nobles, for instance, the rules of arithmetic were a dead letter, and even among the Samural it was considered infra dig. to understand the working of the abacus (soroban), or counting machine-a most simple yet excellent Babbidge in embryo. I have had the opportunity of seeing a noble



GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL BOY.

of princely rank engaged in taking a lesson in arithmetic. Though an excellent writer and poet of ne small skill, he appeared unable to grasp the simplest problem in addition and subtraction. And this at the age of twenty-three, with a bloomnig wife and two sturdy children to bear his name! It would almost seem that the sense of calculation had been eradicated or hopelessly enfeebled by centuries of contemptous neglect. In the nobles' school at the present day, I am told, the same dislike for numbers is apparent, though in a much less degree; while the young scholars are otherwise very quick in acquiring languages and fond of abstruse argument.

Similarly, geography, in the sense in which we understand it, was practically unknown, although the topography of the Empire was most carefully taught. Nor was there any proper instruction in the mother tongue; no available dictionaries; absolutely no grammar. The place of these indispensable books was taken by the Chinese classics, a knowledge of which was thought necessary to every student. Female education was wholly ignored. It was considered quite sufficient if a woman, even of high rank, could write with the simpre kana, or syllabic alphabet. Poetry was taught, but after a very halting fashion. On the other hand, the greatest possible weight was laid on athletic exercises and the development of the physique. Fencing was taught to mere youngsters of six or seven and onward until they reached the age of manhood. Archery, the use of the spear and halberd, equestrianism, jujutsu, and a score of similar exercises helped to strengthen the muscles and harden the frame. The Japanese of thirty years ago were physically a far finer race than the present generation. Moreover, the relations between teachers and those taught were of a very different nature then from what they are now. Sensei (literally "teacher") was a complimentary style of address. This is derived from the modern Chinese custom, where, to be polite and elegant, it is good form to address any one as lao slen-sheng("old teacher"). To the present day sensel is a title of respect in Japan, but holds not the exalted position of yore. Then the instructor ranked next, after the pupil's own father and mother. His word was law; his wishes desires of magnitude. He must be humbly approached, his name venerated, his virtues extolled. And so the teachers were, as a rule, men of profound learning in the style then prevalent; of modest mien, yet high virtue and sober life; men, in a word, who understood that their example and precept had as prefound an effect on their pupils as the science they tried to instil into their brains. All this has changed. Many things

are for the better, but not a few also for the worse. Every two or three years sees alterations of importance-some of vital importance-take place in the plans of the Educational Department. The present Minister of Education, Marquis Salouji, the youngest Cabinet member, has pronounced views of his own, which he is desirous of seeing adopted before the next turn of the wheel will see him landed in the Privy Council or in possession of some other less congenial portfolio, Last year, for instance, a very great change was inaugurated. Higher middle schools-of which more anon-were given the rank and style of high schools, wherein the student may, if he so desires, acquire fully sufficient knowledge for all puproses of practical life, or may graduate as an agricultural expert, an engineer, a manufacturer, sericulturistin a word, as a well trained professor of a number of sciences peculiarly adapted to the everyday needs of the people. This was a great step in the right direction, the success of which was mainly attributable to the indefatigable labors of Mr. Tsuji Shinji, ex-Vice Minister of Education, and President of the Educational Society of Japan.

The modern school years of the Japanese, as will be seen from the following. are far too long. The University is a goal which can be reached by few. The schools are divided thus:

Primary School-Course of four years. Higher Primary School-Course of

four years.

Middle School—Course of five years. Higher Middle School-Course of three

Pears.
University—Course of four to five

\*\*\*\* Japan continues to be a country of the system now in vogue a student must study twenty to twenty-one years before he can hope to obtain the diploma of the Imperial University. This means, moreover, that he has to begin school at the age of six, never fail in any examination nor be absent for a period of any length on account of ill-health—almost an impossibility. The term, however, is usually shortened by permitting graduates of higher primary schools, upon standing an additional examination, to enter the second year class of the middle schools, thus abridging the scholastic period of the latter by one year. Further, scholars of exceptional ability can pass from one class to another in six months instead of one year, if they show themselves up to the required standard. Again, pupils can enter any class of any school, without having certificates from other establishments, if they are able to stand the entrance examination for such a class. And it is for these reasons that there are such numbers of private schools in every city and town-schools devoted to a sort of forcing system in English and other modern languages (German or French), mathematics and physics, bookkeeping and the principles of law and political economy. Most of these private establishments, if not devoted to the teaching of one or two special subjects, are of middle class rank, though there are numbers of private primary schools scattered throughout the country as well. School fees are payable at the beginning of each month in both Government and private schools, the price of tuition ranging from about 25 sen to 1 yen 50 sen per mensem (12½ cents to 75 cents gold). Most schools charge entrance fees, now termed nyugaku-kin, "entering school money," al-though under the old system this was known as the sokushu, or "present made to the master," a much prettier style. School hygiene and sanitation are still in their infancy, though in Government establishments little is left to be desired in these respects. Students on entering the school building must change their wooden clogs or spattens for noiseless straw sandals, although many walk barefoot all day long. The desks and benches are, even in class private establishments, of a rough and coarse description. No attempt is made to keep the young backs straight

> In Government schools most students are required to wear a uniform-coat and trousers of foreign cut, with a forage cap bearing in front the school insignia, two gilt pens, a flag, a chrysanthemum, a white and gold band, etc. There are no half holidays. Each day has its five to six and even seven hours of instruction. Between classes there is a recess of five minutes, with half an hour at noon for lunch. Japanese schoolboys are much more sedate in their bearing than their colleagues abroad. Games in the open air are not much in favor, although n parti lar, are gradually becoming popular. Every Government and private school of note or pretension has twice a year an open air athletic meeting, or picnic, where foot races, leaping, wrestling, etc, are practised with enthusiasm. Still the university record for leaping, running, etc., falls far short of the records of America or Europe. The long jump averages 17 feet; the pole jump 91/2 feet; high running jump, 5 feet 3 inches at the maximum. Boat races are in favor among the pupils of middle schools and the students of the university, but boats of a very clumsy build are used-mere gigs, without outriggers or sliding seats. Still the young rowers drive these crafts at an excellent pace through the water. and the annual regatta of the Imperial University and Higher Middle School of Tokyo is attended by many prominent men, the Prince Imperial generally being present as an interested speciator. The honors almost invariably fall to the law

or prevent the young shoulders from

rounding.

The great objection to the system of education at present in vogue in Japan is that it requires far too much of the



GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENT.

students. They are expected to acquire all the isms and clogies of Western schools, and have in addition to spend from three to four years in the acquisition of the Chinese ideographs-over four thousand, often six or seven thousand, of most complicated and difficult signs. This graphic system, wonderfully developed though it undoubtedly is, and of remarkable flexibility, is the bane of Japanese school life. It is to this that the too great length of the curriculum is solely attributable. It is owing to this that the best students quickly age, and that consumption and brain disease are becoming typical maladies of learned men. The latest statistics show that there is a marked annual increase in the number of short-sighted students, and that the wearing of spectacles is becoming universal among graduates of higher middle schools. Moreover, statistics show with equally sad distinctness that there is a steady decrease in strength and stature, that the students of to-day are physically vastly inferior to their fathers or grandfathers of half a century ago. This truly deplorable state of affairs has, it need not be said, engaged the active attention of the Government, and the introduction of semi-military drill in Government schools, triweekly symmetries not to speak of the

favor shown to jujutsu, fencing and other similar exercises, has done much to impede the course of the evil. Still, no stroke has as yet been made at the root of the trouble, for, from mistaken patriotic motives, the Japanese believe that the abolition of the Chinese graphic system, now wholly Japanicized, would be equivalent to injuring the very virility of the language, and causing the mother tongue to become gradually forgotten or fall into disuse. There are very few in favor of the adoption of Reman letters, and, from what I everywhere hear, there a little chance of this graphic system ever becoming adopted. On the other hand the partisans of the kana, or Japanese syllabic alphabet of forty-eight signs, are grewing in strength and numbers. At all events, something must be done, and that quickly, or the future generation will be far more degenerate than the present.

Until quite recently-that is, within

the last five or six years-education of a more than primary grade was not obtain. able except in the larger cities. Of higher middle schools there are, even at present, hardly more than half a dozen, principally in Tokyo, Osaka and Sendal, the others being of comparatively small repute.
This necessitates the leaving of their homes and the travelling to a distance on the part of thousands of students. In Tokyo, in the Kanda district alone, it is estimated that more than thirty thousand students are lodging, while an almost equal number is to be found in Hongo district, where are the Imperial University and First Higher Middle School. These young men, of ages ranging all the way between fourteen and twenty-six, manage to live and pay for their schooling on a monthly average stipend of eight yen, for this, or a little less, is the average income of students in the metropolis. For board and lodging the student must pay from four to five and one-half yen or so, from \$2 to \$2.75 gold. For bathing and sundries he expends, say, one yen monthly, the residue being absorbed by school fees. For these \$2 or \$2.75 he can get a room of three to four and one-half mats in size (one mat measuring two and one-half by five and one-half feet), and food, but of a very inadequate description. A scanty allowance of fresh fish once a day, no beef whatever, perhaps an egg once or twice a week, salt fish every other day, and pickled vegetables and rice. This is his whole bill of fare, summer and winter, and it falls decidedly short of the necessary dietary standard. The want of nitrogenous food is shown in the very great prevalence of that curious disease, kakke, the beriberi of the Malayan peninsula, or Polynuritis endemaccording to Professor Dr. Baelz, The acute form of this endemic malady carries the sufferer off in less than twenty-four hours. How can this be obviated? is a question which has sorely vexed the Educational Department. The only remedy seems to lie in an increase in the number of middle schools and the heightening of the standard of those already in existence. This done, the student need not travel so far from home in search of knowledge. And, lest it sound incredible that pretty decent food and lodging may be obtained for a minimum of \$2 in gold in Tokyo, let me cite the fact that in Tosa and other southern provinces students obtain much better

board and lodging for \$1.25 or aven \$1 gold per mensem! It very frequently occurs that the Japanese student's source of income fails before his studies are completed, either by lack of busines at home, a bad harvest, death, or similar causes. In this case the young man is suddenly thrown on his own resources, yet without having gone far enough to fit himself for any particular career. Some devoted students actually spend the nights pulling jinrikisha or doing other no less fatiguing work in order to keep up their studies by day. But by far the majority join the soshi faction-a far spreading coterie of political rowdies and bravadoes that is a disgrace to Japan. Of late years, or, rather, within the past twenty months, the soshi have decreased in numerical strength, owing to stringent regulations issued by the Government as well as the popular disfavor with which they are viewed. Nevertheless there are thousands of young men in Tokyo to-day who are no better than vagabonds-young men who came from the provinces and failed as students. From this element of discontent came the ruffian who attempted to assassinate the aged Chinese Peace Ambassador last spring. I am assured that Marquis Saiouji, Minister of Education, has under consideration many valuable proposed reforms in the Japanese school system. While it is an azing and admirable in many respects, and of the highest character, all things considered, it is, nevertheless, capable of much intellligent reformation, I am convinced.

WAY THEY ARE CALLED TUMBLERS

Origin of the Name of a Common Article of Tableware.

Every day we drink out of a tumbler. Why is the large glass that holds our milk and water so called? Years ago Professor Max Muller was giving a luncheon at All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the second daughter of Queen Victoria. There was not a dozen guests besides the princess and her husband, and a very agreeable luncheon we had, with talk on all kinds of interesting subjects.

But what excited the curiosity of all strangers present was a set of little round bowls of silver, about the size of a large orange. They were brought round filled to the brim with the famous ale brewed in the college. These, we are told, were tumblers, and we were speedily shown how they came by their names—a fitting lesson for the guests of a philologist. When one of these little bowls was empty it was placed upon the table mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back to its proper position as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated-trundled along the floors, balanced carefully on its side, dropped suddenly upon the soft, thick carpet, up it rolled again and settled itself with a few gentle shakings and swayings into its

place like one of those India rubber tumbling dolls babies delight in. This, then, was the origin of our word tumbler, at first made of silver, as were all these All Souls' tumblers. Then, when glass became common, the round glasses that stood on a flat base superseded the exquisitely balanced silver spheres and stole their names so successfully that you have to go to All Souls' to see the real thing.— Jewelers' Circular.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup. Oyster shells were used by the Romans to make tooth powder.

SOCIABILITY OF INDIANS.

They are Fond of Paying Social Visits Indians, contrary to widely received opinions, are of a social nature, and fond of paying friendly visits, the etiquette of which would make a chapter of itself. Not much attention is given to the order of their going while in the dust of travel, but when arrived within a short distance of their destination a halt is called, the ponies are relieved of their burdens, the rawhide packs are opened, and gala dresses and fine ornaments come to light.

The two young men selected to be the bearers of gifts of tobacco deck themselves for their mission and ride on in advance. A surprise party is not in the Indian's list of amusements; he takes his enemy unawares, but not his friend The young men return with messages of welcome; sometimes members of the family to be visited come with them personally to conduct the party.

Meanwhile, all have been busy prinking; brushing and braiding their locks, painting their faces, and donning their best gear, the wide prairie their dressing room, their mirror each other's eyes. When the visiting party is again en route, there is not a man or woman who is not gorgeous with color and the glitter of shell or feather finery. Even the children have daubs of fresh paint on their plump little cheeks, while the dudes are wonderful to behold, resplendent in necklaces, embroidered leggings, and shirts, and with ornaments innumerable braided into their scalp-locks. The visit over, the Indians go back to their homes pleased and contented, happy if they find, as may not always be the case, that the enemy have not been at work in their absence.-"Tribal Life Among the Omahas," by Alice C. Fletcher, in the January Century.

HOW TO CANDLE EGGS.

It Requires Considerable Practice to Excel

in This Operation. Have a room as dark as you can or use box 12 by 16 inches in size painted black inside. Stand on its end and open one side 8 inches from the bottom. All above 8 inches closed, set box with this open side towards you and set the light in it. Nail a piece to bottom, under front edge, with the top of box back, this will enable you to see better. This box can be used in any place, though it is better in a dark place. Take such light as you have; the best candlers use common candles. Take two or three eggs in left hand and the eggs you candle in right hand, and hold sideways between you and the light, as close to the light as you can, and let it rub against one of the eggs in left hand; some are quite particular about this, as the eggs reflect the light through each other; turn the egg round until you are satisfied you have tested it. Take a strictly fresh egg as a standard to judge by. If place like the vacuum in a mason's spirit level appears on the upper side as you turn the egg, it is not strictly fresh; though if this vacuum is small and the egg is all right otherwise it may be comparatively fresh. A dark or black spot indicates a poor egg: the white of stale eggs also looks thin and watery. Remember dark-shelled eggs are thicker shelled and do not candle as easily as white ones. You can only learn by breaking suspicious ones, and it requires much practice to excel.—Charles W. McQueen, in Farm

Many of the evils that confront us behind us were we to strike a few vigorous blows and walk on.

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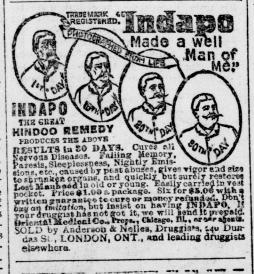
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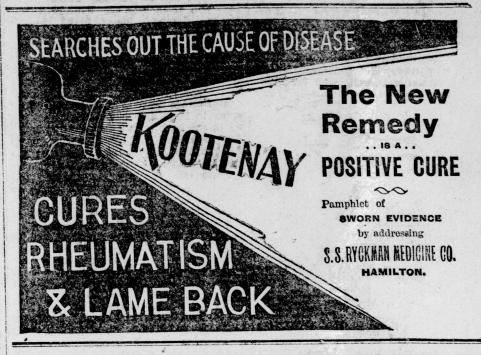
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## Among the Boers.

The People Now Causing Trouble in South Africa-A Nation of Frontiersmen and Sharpshooters—The South African Republic — Home Lite of Its People.

\*\*\*\*

Jameson and his band of freebooters has served to bring once more into prominence one of the most remarkable peoples who ever colonized any country. This is not the first time the Boers have played a part in history, and unless the aspect of affairs changes very materially in the next few days we are likely to hear a good deal more of the hardy, independent, liberty-loving descendants of the Hollanders who originally settled at the Cape and left there on account of their hatred of the Eng-

The ancestors of the Boers settled the Cape country in 1650 and remained in undisturbed possession for more than a hundred years, until the colony was conquered by the English in the latter half of the last century. Even after the conquest, however, they remained until the arrival of British colonists in great numbers from 1825 to 1830 began to crowd them too much, when, as one man, they abandoned their homes,



A BOER HOME.

leaded their wagons and marched into the interior. After several halts they finally settled in the Valley of the Orange River, a great stream which flows almost across the continent, and there founded a free state of their own. This movement of population took place between 1832 and 1835, and for a number of years they remained unmolested. Some difficulties arising between them and the English in regard to boundarles, an agreement was entered into in 1852 by which their independence of the Boer State was acknowledged. For twenty-four years this arrangement was continued in force, but in the meantime the English colonies had extended so as once more to make them neighbors to the Boers The latter had by this time also increased and had peopled the country beyond the Vaal, known as the Transvaal, and finding the encroachments of the English a constant source of annoyance, most of the Boers removed across into the territory

They were not good colonizers in the ense of founding a strong and permanent State, while their occupation as herders and hunters brought them into conflict with the Zulus and other powerful and warlike tribes of natives, and as these made no distinction between white men, the English were easily drawn into a war with the aborigines, partly on account of the Boers, largely on their own. The Zulu war did as much for the Boers as for the English. and in virtue of this fact, at its conclusion, the Boer country was formally taken into the British Empire. Taking it in and keeping it in were, however, two entirely different operations, for the Boers had acquiesced in the affair with mental reservation, and four years later broke out into open revolt, defeated with great slaughter the forces sent against them, and compelled the negotiation of a new treaty, by which their country was to be under their own political control, although the suzerainty of the Crown of Great Britain was ac-

knowledged. Officially their country is known as the South African Republic, and the right of participating in the political affairs of the country is restricted to the Dutch population. Right here comes the rub. When the honest burghers tounded their State beyond the Vaal no body dreamed that the country was good for anything but agriculture and graz ing, but the discovery of gold and dia mond mines in the English possession set the prospectors to nosing around elsewhere, and it was not long before some one located a claim within the limits of the South African Republic. Others followed, and in an incredibly shert time, it was discovered that the Transvaal was as rich in gold as many other part of South Africa, and twentyone gold fields, covering altogether 1,-500,000 acres of Boer land, were soon located and in course of development.

But the Boers were cunning. Before a company could secure the right to work gold mines in the Transvaal it was compelled to make considerable concessions to the Government, and no long time elapsed before the English residents who operated mines discovered that they were paying the entire expense of carrying on the government while not having the slightest voice in its management. Naturally they felt aggrieved, and their discontent was foated from Cape Town, the authori-

there being anxious for the annexof the Transvaal to the British ninions. The Jameson raid was evently connived at, if not planned, by he Cape authorities, and the result of hat ill-timed movement is fresh in the emories of all.

The success of the Boers against Jamen was due to the same causes that ought them success in previous conts with the English. Every Boer is, m his earliest years, a horseman and unter. The rifle is an indispensable of his equipment and he knows to use it well. The game of this intry is the wariest known to the inter, and only first-class shots can ing it down. As soon as the Boer boy can handle anything a gun is placed in his hands and he is shown how to use it. Shooting and riding are his constant occupations. The soil is not cutivated to any considerable extent, the Boers living the life of pioneers, trusting to their herds and the chase for subsistence. When such men are placed together for military service they come for business, and make no dress parade of the occasion. There is no drill, only a rude discipline is observed, there is tittle presence of conforming to the usages of warfare as carried on by civiliz-

The filibustering expedition of Dr. | ed nations; the fighting is on the order of every man for himself. It is the Indian and frontier method over again, the method that has more than once proved the destruction of a British force; the method that brought about Braddock's defeat; the method that annihilated a whole army during "the terrible march from Cabul." Hiding behind trees, fences, stones, logs, taking advantage of any inequality of ground, the Boers stalk an invading force as they stalk a herd of antelope, and their shots are rarely wasted, as the enormous proportionate loss in Jameson's force shows. When Majuba Hill was stormed by the Boers, an eye-witness among the British troops declared that even when the attacking force was within a hundred yards, and the bullets were dropping like hail among the British soldiers hardly a Beer was to be seen, a glimpse of a hat behind a rock or a figure dimly outlined on the ground as one of the assailants crawled from shelter to shelter being the only marks for the British rifles, while all the time the puffs of smoke indicated the whereabouts of the assailants. On a favorable ground, they operate as dismounted cavalry, their horses being held in reserve in the rear; if defeated, to mount and scurry away is but the work of a moment, so that infantry operating against them is at a serious, not to say fatal, disadvantage. The British army will have no easy task before it when it attempts the subjugation of the Transvaal, and it is altogether probable that the question will ultimately be deferred rather than solved by driving the whole Boer nation a little further into Africa and waiting until the growth of the British colonies renders a definite solution imperative.

In their home life the Boers are extremely primitive. They are frontiers. men, and occupy the country only in the sense that they live on it, hunt over it and pasture their herds on its grassy plains. As already intimated, they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits, and, although the highlands of South Africa contain some of the richest land in the world, it receives from them comparatively little attention. A Boer home in the South African Republic is as rude a shelter as the log hut of the American frontiersman. The climate is salubrious, and the heat of the summer and the mildness of the winter combine to render elaborate houses unnecessary; so long as the rain is kept out, little more is needed; and the Boer, in his flimsy hut, is as well contented as though in a palace. He has never had luxury and does not miss it; while most of the conveniences of civilization are to him unknown even by name. In his quickly built home with plenty of native servants to do his work and with horses and ostriches stalking about the premises, he drinks his home-made beer, smokes tobacco raised in his own patch and is happy. His only drawback to perfect contentment is the dread of English supremacy; his only

hatred is of the Cape Colony authorities. His long separation from his Holland home has not tended to modify his traits of character; to all intents and purposes he is just as much of a Dutchman as though he tilled a couple of acres of marsh land with spade and hoe, and had to run in the middle of a stormy night to work on the dikes. He speaks Dutch; it is the official language of the Government and courts, and it alone is taught and used in the schools. The hated foreigners have established schools for their children where English is taught, but every Boer regards these as political and social heresies, and on no account are his children allowed to attend them. The railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria he regards as a modern invention of the enemy and views it with especial suspicion, since by means of it troops may be brought from the coast to the interior in quite too short a time to suit his convenience.

His territory is nearly twice the size of Missouri, and the white population, including the foreigners, numbers about 120,000, while the natives still living within its limits are estimated at 600,000. There is no standing army, but in times



ON MILITARY DUTY.

of public danger every male citizen is required to go to the front, and so the republic can put in the field 37,000 sharpshooters, who collectively compose a very formidable force. The Dutch Government has one advantage over every other: its wars cost nothing but the expenditure for arms and ammunition: otherwise its army is self-supporting, for every Boer brings his own provisions, and when they give out he sends home for more, so that the commissariat is a very small part of the military problem in Boer-land. A people of this character, strongly opposed to foreign domination in any shape or form are no doubt capable of offering a stubborn resistance to foreign aggression, and a: the Boers are evidently elated by their easy victory over the Jameson band, their demands for concessions are probably greater than the British Government will be ready to concede. The British Government has never been known willingly to concede anything, so that the Boers if they gain the independence they desire will probably be compelled to do a good deal of fighting before it is finally attained. From all accounts, however, they are quite ready and even anxever, they are quite ready and even anxious to fight, so that the Boer question is not likely to be settled by the diplomats ated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in that, in fashions, all things come round to her who waits.

MANTARCTIC POSSIBILITIES.

Explorer Berchgrevink Thinks There May be a Future for Commerce There. The recent Antarctic expedition was commercial one, and commercially it was a failure, because we did not find the right whale so valuable for its whalebone. The Antarctic was fitted out for the hunt of that particular kind of whale; nevertheless I have no doubt that the commercial result of the expedition would have been much better had we worked

under more favorable auspices. I do not by any means consider the fact of our not having met with the right whale in those seas as conclusive proof of their non-existence in the hay at Victoria Land. The Antarctic found the right whale at Campbell Island in the winter time; the boats fastened to five of them, of which, however, only one was caught. Now, to me it does not seem improbable that these whales go south to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them in the summer, and return north in the winter. It would seem incredible that a man of Sir James Ross's standing, supported as he was by able scientists and experienced whalers, should have made a grave error when he said that this valuable whale was to be found in large num-

bers in those Southern latitudes. The difference in the appearance of the blue whale, as we found it there, and the right whale, in the method of spouting, is so striking that even the most casual observer could not easily be deceived. Very possibly, had we penetrated farther into the large open bay discovered by Ross in the vicinity of the volcano peaks Erebus and Terror, we too would have found the right whale in great numbers. We saw very many blue whales, but had not the

appliances to take them. As I remarked at the International Geographical Congress, we found few seals. They increased, however, in number as we worked eastward, and seemed afraid of the land. All of the seals that we met on the shore showed much uneasiness, and speedily made for the water, a fact which strengthened my belief in the existence of a large enemy of the seal on the continent. I do not doubt that the seals congregate together in larger numbers at some places on the bay.

I consider the guano beds which we discovered of great commercial importance, and they ought to be well worth the attention of enterprising business men. The specimen which I brought back with me contains a large percentage of am-

Furthermore, from the analysis of the specimen of rock which I brought back with me, the possible and probable presence of valuable minerals on the continent is proved, although the lava and the volcanic aspect of the coastline do not speak favorably for the presence of heavy metals near the surface,-"The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent," by C. E. Borchgrevink, in the January Cen-

She Did Have Their Mouse.

A summer girl came out of a city residence the other morning and noticed on the pavement two men, who acted as if they were trying to catch something. She gave them very indifferent attention, but as she stepped out of the gate she heard one of the men say, excitedly:

"There, Miss, it ran under your dress." "Rangunder my dress?" she cried with a lively jump "what ran under my dress?'

Why, a little mouse, he answered. "We upset our cage of them out here and have caught all but one—the one that is

The summer girl scampered back into the house and came back shortly quite indignant.

"It is not so," she said. "Your mouse didn't get on me at all. I examined my dress thoroughly, and it was not there.' "All right," the man said. "I saw it go under your dress; we have lost a white

mouse, and you have got it." Still indignant, the summer girl walked down the street. Several squares away from home she felt a queer wiggling sensation on her person just under the clothes at the belt. She grabbed the spot and dashed into a doctor's office, which was fortunately at hand.

"Oh, please," she hurriedly exclaimed to the doctor, "won't you call your wife? think I have a mouse on me."

Mrs. Doctor came to her rescue and sure enough, snugly hidden in the folds of the summer girl's fluffy gown, but quite dead from the hearty squeezing, was the poor little lost mouse.

There is a man up on Connecticut avenue whose coachman has been in the family so long that he really feels as if the place belonged to him. He felt called upon to attend a funeral—the funeral of some personal friend of his-early in the fall, and as an especial mark of respect for the deceased he asked the head of the house to allow his carriage to be driven in the funeral procession. The head of the house good naturedly consented, and the coachman, with a colored friend, relled off to the obsequies. That afternoon there was a football game somewhere in the suburbs, and the head of the house, who is inordinately fond of the game went. He went on foot, but just as he trudged in through the gate a carriage passed him going in. It was his own carriage, with his man on the box and four mourners inside. They had set out for the funeral, but the procession happened to pass the football grounds, and their sporting blood couldn't resist the temptation to see the game. They sat in the carriage in luxury and watched the game, while the man who owned the carriage sat on a plebeian pine bench, and-well, you know what you'd be likely to say yourself. - Washing,

The Little One Would Do. A gentleman of this city, wishing to take his family into the country for the summer, looked at a small farm with a view to renting it. Everything was very much to his mind and the negotiation was nearly completed, when the question of hiring the farmer's cow came up. She was an excellent cow, the farmer said, and even after feeding her calf she would give five quarts of milk a day. "Five quarts a day said the city man; "that is more than our whole family could use. tell you what, I will hire the small cow. I think she's just about our size."

Poison and Politics.

Fox, the English statesman, was once approached with the proposition, which he indignantly declined, to poison the Emperor Napoleon. But long before the time of Fox the Romans had rejected a scheme to poison Pyrrhus, while Tiberius refused to entertain a proposition to poison the German General Arminius.

We May Come to This. 'I want a fine juicy steak, waiter." "Yes, sir. Cart or carriage, sir?"-Detroit Free Press.

## The Household.

TRIMMING THE SKIRT.

The square neck is much in vogue; in low-cut bodices it is obtained by placing a band of spangled ribbon or lace across the bodice, both back and front, from sleeve to sleeve, and in high-neck waists by using a yoke of velvet or lace.

The very newest waists have the flaring coat-frill below the belt. Black and dark colored velvet ribbon are used with excellent effect on delicate evening skirts as a background for Venetian lace insertions. These are made to simulate stripes on bodices and sleeves and usually end in a full choux. The skirt may be adorned in the same manner from waist to foot, but the attempt to embelish skirts in any way has so far fallen rather flat. A foot trimming of fur or lace is seen on some new ones, but the flaring gored skirt is best liked plain. A rumor from Paris says that skirts are rapidly decreasing in width, those worn there being only three and a half yards at the

In selecting garnitures great discrimination is necessary in the use of spangles and sequing. Scattered here and there on embroidered chiffon or lace they are effective and in good taste; but used in great quantities or entirely covering vests or yokes they are decidedly vuigar.

There are all sorts of charming little contrivances for throwing around the neck and shoulders to protect one from draughts that are not only useful but universally becoming.

The ruffs of chiffon and liberty silk that have been so popular for street wear are developed in white and pale colors for evening, with sometimes a bunch of violets tucked among the folds. Another seen at the theater Friday evening had a deep flounce of lace that completely hid the bodice drawn into a soft ruche of chiffon at the neck.

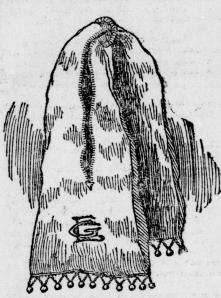
The general becomingness of the Marie Antoinette fichu has evolved the collar of the same name. It is formed of satin, either black or white edged, with a double ruffle of pleated chiffon. It is stiffly interlined and adds greatly to the long shoulder effect.

If you are gifted with ever so little genius and deft fingers you can invent and fashion any number of these collets and boas that lend to the corsage much of its picturesqueness.

A Girl's School Bag.

The accompanying illustration shows a bag that is used for schoolgirls as a receptacle for books and lunch. The two ends serve to keep the lunch and books apart, while room is also afforded for the carrying of any light fancy work that girls frequently like to have on hand at recess time or during the long noon intermission.

The bag is made of any light woolen stuff of a quiet color, and is something like a yard in length, when extended. The opening extends along one side to points about midway of the center of the bag and the two ends. A handsome ring of nickel, or of woven or twisted silk, clasps the middle portion where the bag crosses the arm of the one carrying it.



The ends may be left plain, or furnished with a fringe of cords and silken balls. If one is making such a bag as a gift to some schoolgirl, the working of her initials in monogram, or otherwise, on one end would add to the attractiveness of

Wedding-Gown Book.

the gift.

If you would like to give a bride a gift quite new, buy or make for her a wedding-gown book. Put on it a cover of white watered silk or vellum, and letter it with gold or silver letters that will spell "The Wedding-gown Book." Or if you have the time and disposition, paint on it a bride in wedding array or a bevy of bridesmaids. Inside paint on every page a verse or line that seems to you suited to the occasion. Fasten across the pages narrow ribbons or bands of white silk elastic, under which may be slipped and held fast bits of the wedding gowns and the bridesmaids' frocks. Have spaces for the photographs of all the bridal party, and a page or two where the names of the guests can be written.

Sworn 1.200 Times. A woman in Germany the other day had to be sworn twelve hundred times in a suit in which her deceased husband's estate was involved. The husband had been a lumber dealer, and during his long business career a certain cabinet maker had kept a running account with him. Their business relations were so complicated at the time of the merchant's death that there was a difference of opinion between the executors and the cabinet maker as to the amount the latter owed

the estate. The matter was brought into the courts, and at the trial the reading of the defendant's affidavit consumed twelve hours. Then the widow was cited before the magistrates, and during her testi-Then, noticing the calf following its mony, so a foreign paper says, was obligmother about the pasture, he added, "I ed to make oath twelve hundred times, once for each of the twelve hundred litigious points involved in the suit. This took three whole sittings of the tribunal, but she won the suit.

> In the old backwoods days when the husband and father shot a squirrel or coon, the daughter of the house wore a cap made of its fur, with beady eyes peering out in front and the bushy tail hanging behind. The fur makers have long made liberal use of tails in decorating capes and wraps. Now they have gone back to the coonskin cap for a high art model, and one can buy ready-made a round fur concern with an apparent perching sable on top. I can not say that it is especially becoming, but it proves

CARRIAGE DRESS.

Of Crepon in Yellow and Black. A carriage toilette plotured is of crepon in yellow and black. Black velvet forms the bodice, which fastens diagonally, the square rever tabs of the round neck being yellow satin under black guipure; basques that cover the hips only, are attached to a separate belt. The bodice buttons over a satin and chiffon vest, and the cuff portions of the drooping cuff sleeves are also covered with black chiffon, shirred. Boa and muff Alaska sable; hat black velvet "flat" with ostrich feathers.

With a gown almost the twin sister of this last one was seen lately a very handsome cape. It was of black velvet with a shaped, jetted back that fitted into the figure, the rest hanging loosely from a jetted yoke. It was at a matinee and when laid aside there was a famous pearl necklace discovered holding up the lace at the lady's throat; three rows of pearls, uncommonly big, and held together by diamond slides! It was very beautiful, of course, but in the broad daylight it quite took one's breath away.

Grey breadcloth, with a vest of white

satin and chinchilla trimmings, composes the costume with the snug coat and ornamental pieces down the front.

The one with the loose coat in box pleats is of green cloth the coat being green velvet with a jetted yoke. On the skirt fur bands headed with a velvet piping, and black fox boa.

The last design will give to the practical mind the best suggestions of any. It is shown in the short double-breasted coat with the wonderful fur set, which is of long-haired stone-marten. The coat is of pale-brown vicuna, the gown of broadcloth in the same shade and entirely without trimming. The color of stonemarten which is a rich glossy brown makes the fur most becoming and it is exceedingly effective with brown or

SMART HANDLES.

As They Sell the Umbrella, They are of Paramount Importance.

We are told in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" how selfish future generations will consider us for carrying individual umbrellas instead of having the streets covered with the huge umbrella which all can share alike.

As the millennium has not yet come we find these more modest substitutes quite satisfactory as screens from rain

and snow. The best umbrellas come from old London town. While they do not roll up quite as close and trim as do those of domestic manufacture they are made of better silk and on stronger frames. Besides which the handles are of the newest design and sure to be thoroughly good form. This last is a point not to be lightly overlooked by the dealer, as oftener than not it is the handle which sells the umbrella. The most popular handles this season are those made from boxwood and carved by the ingenious Japs in somewhat conventional designs. They come in the natural color of the wood, which is a dark, rich brown, and also in a lighter finish. The latter, although not nearly so handsome as the former, are, by far the more popular. They are certainly

more striking. Another nevelty in the way of handles are those covered with lizard skin. I saw one recently which had a hooked handle of wood, over which the skin, showing the finer and smaller natural divisions, had been drawn tightly. It was finished with small silver mountings.

All mountings of this metal and ef lest this season. are very me more ernate decorations of a couple of seasons ago are considered bad form. So are the red, blue and purple silk umbrellas of which we saw so many only a short time since. Occasionally one sees handles of gold and silver in charming repousse designs, but the price demanded-from \$25 to \$40-is somewhat prohibitory for those of moderate means.

An imported umbrella has a handle of tortoise shell, covered with a fine flagen tracery of silver. The tortoise shell used was a round, straight piece, exquisite in color. The silver gave the necessary impression of stability and strength so essential in an article of almost daily use. The Dresden-China handles, which

were made in the form of hooked handles, and of straight ones ending in a round ball, are decidedly shelved. A few stray orres are seen here and there at the shops, left over from last season, but no new ones are being made. The straight handles of natural woods supporting a ball of wrought crystal, pink onyx or some other appropriate and handsome stone, are in great favor just now for dress occasions. A pretty idea is to have one's monogram in gold fastened on one of these mineral balls. At least it secures its return by a conscientious barreness. Here are three good points to remember in choosing an umbrella. Select a handle of which there is no duplicate; one that is modest in design, and one

which does not add greatly to the weight. Few women know how to wrap an umbrella properly. Almost every one knows there is a right way to do it, but it would seem that few know what that way is. A maker of umbrellas says in regard to

"Take the handle of the umbrella in the right hand, holding the ends of the frame between the thumb and first finger. With the left hand pull out the flaps of the silk and fold each one separately, and carefully about the rod, smoothing out the end nearest the handle with the thumb of the right hand. When the flaps have been tightly folded about the rod fasten the clasp. Then, still holding the handle of the umbrella in the right hand, clasp the left hand tightly about the ferule and twist it around the folded umbrella, with each twist bringing the left hand nearer the right. When the left hand reaches the clasp hold it still, and with the other hand pull the end of each flap until it becomes smooth. Repeat the twisting and pulling process until the umbrella is wrapped tightly and neatly."

It may at first take some time to give a neat appearance to the umbrella, but in this, as in all else, practice makes perfect. and before long it becomes easy. The umbrellas with the steel rods will, of course, furl more neatly than those with-

The umbrellas which come in leather covers are a passing fancy of the season. So far they have only been adopted by the sterner sex, probably because at a passing glance they so closely resemble an ordinary cane.

Whatever the English manufacture is. the American idea of smallness obtains among the smartest. A bulging umbrella is as bad as a button off one's shoe. If you are buying a new one, be sure to choose one that is not thicker than a cane in circumference.

That the secret of the popularity of some women lies in the fact of their indifference shown to those whom they may happen to be talking with as they think how much more they would enjoy another's society.

Not a few men are like the amoeba -they live on what sticks to them.

## Familiar Hymns.

'Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus."

George Duffield.

George Duffield was born in Carlisle. Pa., April 12th, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1840. He was pastor in Brooklyn seven years, then moved to Bloomfield, N.J., where he remained four years, then to Philadelphia, where he remained ten years, leaving there in 1861, and hen moved to Detroit.

The loss of his wife at Lansing, Mich. in 1880 affected him so deeply that he resigned his charge and went to live with a brother in Detroit. In 1667 his son, author of "English Hymns," slept the sleep of the just. One son had previously gone the way of all the earth. This accumulation of sorrows seemed greater than his affectionate heart could bear. Bravely but vainly he struggled against loneliness and loss. In the summer of '88, while visiting a daughter-in-law at Bloomfield, N.J., his own old pastorate, with a premonition of approaching death, he wrote to a brother, closing thus:

"And if I may be deemed worthy, I should like the last verse of my hymn, "'Stand up, stand up, for Jesus,'

above my resting place." He died at Bloomfield, July 6, 1888. His remains were taken to Detroit the following day, and laid by tender, reverent hands

"Not a wave of trouble rolls Across his peaceful breast. A monument bearing the inscription he desired, telling the story of

"Him that overcometh," will soon be in place over his Elmwood

resting place. It is a fact worthy of record that of the hymns sung during his funeral services one was written by his uncle, the Rev. George D. Bethune, one by his son, the Rev. S. W. Duffield, and one,

"Blessed Savior, Thee I love," by him over whose "coffined clay" they

"Stand up, stand up, for Jesus." This hymn is the most stirring of all our soldier songs.

Some others are "Am I a Soldier of the Cross ?" "Hold the Fort." "Onward, Christian Soldier." "My Soul, be on Thy Guard."

"Brightly Gleams Our Banner." "Stand up for Jesus" was the dving message of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng to the Y.M.C.A. and the ministers associated with them in the noonday prayer meeting during the great revival of 1858 in Philadelphia, better known as "The work of God in Philadelphia."

The Sabbath before his death, Dr. Tyng preached in Jaynes Hall from Ex. 10: 11, 'Go, now, ye that are men and serve the Lord," and of the five thousand men there assembled, it is said at least one thousand

men were slain for the Lord. The following Wednesday, leaving his study for a moment, he went to the barn floor, where a mule was at work on a horse-power shelling corn. Patting the mule on the back, the sleeve of his silk study gown caught in the cogs of the wheel, and his arm was torn out by the roots. His death occurred in a very few hours. His last words were: "Tell them to stand up for Jesus; now let us sing a hymn." Never was there greater lamentation over the death of a young man than over that of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

The following Sabbath the author of this hymn, preached from Ex. 6: 14, "Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness," and the verses were written simply as the concluding exhortation. The superintendent of the Sabbath School had a fly-leaf printed for the use of the children, and a stray copy found its way into the newspaper, and from that paper it has gone all over the world, being translated into several languages, and is now the rallying song of the children all the world around.

It had originally six verses, but two verses, the second and fifth, are left out of our hymn books. They are:

> Stand up, stand up, for Jesus, The solemn watchword hear; If while ye sleep He suffers, Away with shame and fear; Where'er ye meet with evil, Within you or without, Charge for the God of battles, And put the foe to rout.

Stand up, stand up, for Jesus, Each soldier to his post; Close up the broken column And shout through all the host. Make good the loss so heavy, In those that still remain. And prove to all around you That death itself is gain.

Two lines in the third verse have also been changed; originally they were:

"Put on the Gospel armor, Each piece put on with prayer."

And watching unto prayer." The author says the first time he ever heard it outside of his own church was in 1864, when on a visit to the Army of the

Christian soldier in that Army.

"Put on the Gospel armor,

Story of a Careful Man. He was a careful and thoughtful man; in fact it might be said that he was an extremely careful and thoughtful man. He was resting comfortably in an easychair with his feet resting on a foot-rest when he discovered that his pencil needed sharpening. Any other man would

James, it being the favorite song of the

at once, but he was too thoughtful for that: also too careful. He sighed, got up out of his chair and went across the room for a little wastepaper basket that was standing in the corner. Then he returned to his seat in

have taken out his knife and begun work

the easy-chair, and placed the basket on the floor between his legs. His wife smiled approvingly, and he

felt proud of himself. He opened his knife, leaned over his basket and began work on the pencil. "It is just as easy to be careful and

thoughtful," he said, as he detached the first shaving from the end of the pencil. "It is," replied his wife, as she followed the shaving with her eye and saw it go over his shoulder and land on the carpet behind him. But why continue? There are few who have not tried to sharpen a pencil over a

small basket in some moment of temporary insanity. When he had finished, there were three shavings in the basket and the rest wore

on the floor. This is usually the way it happens -Chicago Evening Post.

Sex Disappearing From Occupations on This Continent.

Some Significant Facts From the Census of the United States.

Dr. Mosher, just appointed professor of hygiene at Ann Arbor, is the first woman upon whom a full professorship has been bestowed there, although the institution was opened to women by the Legislature 30 years ago. Is not the University of Michigan a little late in recognizing accomplished facts?

The whole number of persons over 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in this country is 22,735,661. The proportion of sex is, male 82.78, lemale 17.22. The census divides occupations into five classes. The proportions in each indicate clearly the lines along which women have been making the most impressive progress. In agriculture, fisheries and mining they are more than 7 1-2 per cent. In professional service they number one-third of the whole. In domestic service they constitute 38.25 per cent. In trade and transportation they form 6.86 per cent, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries they comprise a fraction more than one-fifth. Figures are, however, more descriptive than ratios. The number of women in agrioulture, fisheries and mining is 679,-500; in professional service, 311,682; in trade and transportation, 228,309, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries the total reaches 1,027,525.

Women's progress is rendered more graphic when read comparatively backward. In 1870, for example, only one woman architect was found in the country; in 1890, 22 were pursuing that profession. In 1870 there were no women classified as chemists, assayers or metallurgists; in 1890 there were 46 in these occupations. Women do not appear as miners in 1870, but in 1890 219 were found connected with coal mining and 133 with other mineral production. There were no women surveyors or engineers in 1870. In 1890 the census shows 127 under the heads of civil, mechanical, electrical and mining. In 1870 there were no women practicing veterinary surgery; in 1890, 2 are found. To this extent there is innovation, while the expansion of woman's sphere of activity in pursuits which she nad entered twenty years ago is still more remarkable. In 1870, 412 women were recorded as artists and teachers of art; in 1890, the figure is for this branch of their industry 10,810. In 1870 there were 24 women dentists, in 1890, 337 were found. In 1870 the designers, draughtsmen and inventors, women, numbered 13; in 1890 the total number under this head was 306. In 1870 the number of omen lawyers was 5; the number in 1890 was 208, and the middle of the decade probably finds it nearly 300. In 1870 the number of women who were government officials, federal, state and local, was 414; for 1890, the total is 4,875, increasing, undoubtedly, every year. In 1870 the number of women furnished recently by the bureau of education show that the percentage of illiteracy in the United the new application of photography States has fallen proportionately as came about as follows: to States accordingly as the proportion of women engaged in teaching has increased. In 1870, 527 women were Meensed to practice medicine and surgery; in 1896 the number was 4.555. and this year, with the annual increment in the decade from the colleges, the total is fully 5.000.

A curious fact shown by the census of 1890 is that there is not an occupation followed by men today in the United States from which women are altogether absent, with two exceptions, soldiers and marines, and from these they are excluded by federal law if not law of nature and humanity. There are women locomotive engineers and firemen, women fishermen and oystermen, women quarrymen, women wood-choppers, stock raisers, herders, drovers, gardeners, bartenders, barbers, saloonkeepers, real estate agents, commission agents. bankers and brokers, hackmen and teamsters, hostlers, merchants (wholesale and retail), sailors, undertakers, blacksmiths, boot and shoe makers brewers, brick and tile makers, builders and contractors, butchers cabinet makers, carpenters and joiners, carri age and wagon makers, clock and watch makers, compositors, coopers, distillers and rectifiers, door, sash and blind makers, engravers, glass workers, gold and silver smiths, gunsmiths, watchsmiths, bellhangers, harness and saddle makers, tanners, iron and steel workers, machinists, masons, marble and stone cutters, millers, molders, painters, piano and organ makers, plasterers, plumbers, shipbuilders, potters, printers, tinners, wire workers, and wood workers.

It is surprising, therefore, that even at St. Louis men should be found to claim that women should not be permitted to engage in one form of bread winning on the score that soliciting insurance is not "womanly." In 1890 the number of women engaged in that and closely related occupations was nearly 5,000, and there is no reason why the number shall not grow indefinitely. The case of Mrs. Getz, who, left a widow, with herself and children to support, and who undertook her duty line of business her husband had followed, is in point. The underwriters of the town, with inexplicable stupidity and narrowness, endeavored to drive Mrs. Getz out of the field. letter from Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer to Mrs. Getz's employers, F. D. Hirschberg & Brother, materially helped to bring the opposition to rea-son and decency. Mrs. Palmer, with characteristic right reason and prompt sympathy, declares that it "is almost incredible" that such an incident should have happened "in this day of advanced thought and of industrial freedom for women."

It is to be observed also that the romen who are making the greatest impression in this enlarged professional and industrial field by individual ability, high personal character, and success, are they who say the least about what they are doing, and of whom little is heard outside the several paths of activity in which they are honorably and profitably occupied. -Chicago Herald.

#### Miss Willard's Movements.

Miss Willard writes us that she has not canceled her southern engagements at all, as it was reported sne had been compelled by her physician to do "It was the northern engagements in the Virginias and the District of Columbia which I have physician's advice to us to go south over until warm weather. I am 'up and French scholar, carries on conversation about, dictating all day to stenograph-through a dragoman.—Forbightly Re-view.

general public, for women, children, and the colored people. Miss Gordon is also, as usual, right at the front in the work."-Union Signal.

> Armenian and Mohammedan Women.

An Armenian lady, Dr. Margarit Melik Belgarian, recently delivered a lec-ture in Vienna which will be read with interest by all students of the woman question. She described the condition of the Armenian and Mohammedan women in Anatolia. The lady, who is a descendant of an ancient princely family of Armenia, has studied in Berne, Zurich, and Salzburg, and made a short stey in Vienna, upon her re-turn to her own country. Speaking of the condition of Aremenian women, she said:

"Everything you-see in an Armenian house has been made by the women. The cotton from which the Armenian woman makes clothes is given to her in the raw. To obtain silk, she must raise silkworms. The colors used in dyeing she prepares from plants in forest and field, and thus the brightly colored garments and the nandsome rugs and hangings for which Armenia is noted are produced. The men have nothing to do with all this. On the other hand, the Armenian women are absolutely free from all work requiring great physical exertions. The men cut wood and carry loads. The men, too, knead the bread. If a woman is described as one whose life is full of hardships, the Armenians say: 'Poor thing, she must knead bread,' or 'she has had her hands in the dough. 'Even in the poorest families the girls are regularly spoiled. The parents may be starving, but they take care of the daughters. 'A girl,' they will say, 'is like a rosebud, and can not develop into full bloom without much care.' I asked very poor parents once if they would allow their daughters to go into service. 'No,' answered the brother, 'as long as I live she shall not go. I would rather see her dead. We can not know what might happen to her among strangers.' To an Armenian woman the brother is a veritable knight and guardian angel. As long as she has a brother she is certain that she will not want. The Armentan says: 'My wife knows that I belong to her; to my sister I must show my devotion.' Hence the blessing to a girl cannot take a higher form than this: 'May God protect thy brother.' The Armenian girl receives no dowry; indeed, the bridegroom must contribute to the wedding expenses. and furnish the bridal dress. Armenian girls are not forced into marriage, although the parents often choose the husband whom they would like her to take during her earliest age. But this custom is going out now. In her home the Armenian wife and mother rules supreme; even the grown sons will do nothing without her consent."

#### PHOTOGRAPHY CURES DRINKING

Important Discovery Made by an Anxicus Woman, Whose Husband Was Addicted to Liquor.

Photography, which was first employed merely for the purpose of making portraits, has greatly broadened its field of usefulness. It is now used as an adjunct to many of the arts and sciences. In engraving it is indispensable. In astronomy it has been of enormous assistance. In surgery it has filled a long felt want. Its very latest use is in the line of temperance. Properly contrived photography may be a more successful agent in the supengaged in teaching was 84,047; in pression of the liquor habit than the 1890 it had risen to 245,065, and the sta-World. This important discovery of

> A woman in Salemville. Pa., who had suffered great distress for years on account of her husband's convivial habits, determined at last that the should know how he looked when he was drunk. She felt that this would be a disagreeable revelation, for, like most men who drink to excess, he never appeared to think that he looked any worse than other men

> So once when he came home under the influence of more liquor than was absolutely necessary, and fell into a maudlin slumber, she sent for a photographer and ordered him to take a picture of her husband as he sat in his chair. This the photographer did faithfully, and the picture was a great

> success, being an excellent likeness. Next morning the husband found the photograph lying beside his plate at the breakfast table. There was no need of of explanation, for it explained He studied it long and hard, and then placed it in his breast pocket. Since then he has not taken a drink.

#### The Sultan and His Harem.

A distinguished lady who has the entree to the harem assures me that its present inmates dress more or less in European fashion, but almost invariably in the costliest conceivable tea gowns from Paris and Vinna. They wear magnificent diamonds and other jewels, and appear to lead a very happy life. It must not for a moment be concluded that because a woman is an inmate of the Serai she does not possess a legal husband of her own. Many of the ladies are the wives of Pashas, and, like our court ladies, have only a stated period of waiting in each year. But the of the married denizens of this world within a world, be they mistresses or maids, have husbands holding some palace appointment, and apartments and families within its walls. The harem ladies have a fair share of liberty. In the regulation yashmak and feridje they can go out driving and paying visits whenever they and they haunt the bazars, the Grande Rue de Pera, and other public promenades. They have, moreover, many entertainments among themselves. There is a very pretty theater in the gardens of the palace, where operas and ballets are frequently given for their ententainment. In summer they swarm up the Bosphorus to the Sweet Waters of Asia; and in spring and autumn to the Sweet Waters of Europe; they are never seen on foot. As to the Sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at 6 o'clock and works with his secretaries until noon, when he break-fasts. After this he takes a drive or a row on the lake within his vast park. When he returns he gives audiences. At 8 o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not unfrequently in company of one of the ambassadors. Very often, in the evening, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of "La Fille de Mme. An-He dresses like any European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which on great occasions is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations. He is the first Sultan who has done away with the diamond aigrettes, formerly attached to the imperial turban or fez. The President of the United States is no more informal than the Surran in his manner of receiving guests. He places his visitor beside him on the sofa, and himself lights the cigarette he offers postponed until spring, owing to the him. As the Padishah is supposed to speak no language but Turkish and and let the northern engagements lie Arabic, his Majesty, who is a perfect

The Tulip-Its History, Varieties, Etc., Etc.

Now, these brilliant beauties are lighting up the dull dark days with their brightness, it is interesting to study something of their history. It is a flower much beloved, its glowing colors and beautiful form insure its popularity for all time, whatever other flowers may capture the capricious taste of those who let fashion rule them even in flowers.

A writer in Holland, where the bulbs are principally known, tells us that the tulip is a native of the high lands of Asia Minor, and was introduced to Europe in 1559 by a German botanist called Gessner. From there it was taken to Holland, where it soon became an object of earnest observation to the Dutch gardeners, especially of those around Haarlem and Alkmaar. They raised a few novelties, which proved to be an improvement on the original type, and bye-and-by were so much demanded that they grew to be an article of fashion. This fashion degenerated into a mania, which was at its height in 1632, and it is said that the tulips were paid for by their weight in gold. Some bulbs were sold to for 3,000 to 4,000 guilders each (\$1,200 to \$1,600), and for one variety called "Semper Augustus," 5,000 guilders was paid. Everyone speculated in tulips, rich merchants, laborers, the wife of the burgomaster and her laundress, farmers and chimney sweeps. Estates, houses, jewels and anything of value was exchanged for tulips. Society went mad over them. There is a little story of these days which tells that one day a sailor coming into the pri-vate office of a grand ship owner, to see his master, was left alone for some moments, and looking round saw of the mad tulip trade, took the tulip into his hand, thinking it was a com-

mon onlon. He cut it open to eat it, but at the first bite discovered his mistake, and threw away the nasty thing. The owner, on seeing what had happened, grew very angry, and afterwards admitted that he could far cheaper have offered a dinner party to the Prince of Orange and his court. Its name was Almiral van den Eyck, and is now entirely out of cultiva-tion. Other similar stories are told. At last the States of Holland made an end to this madman's work, by which many people were entirely ruin-ed. When we think of these fancy prices and then contrast the price at which they can be bought now, we are astounded. Fancy, a dozen mixed colors for only 35 cents! The method

PROPAGATING THE TULIP. is most simple. Young bulblets break out from the old bulb, above the radical peak, shortly after planting, and with some varieties before that time. These offsets are fed by the mother bulb, and when ripened they lie nearly loose between the rinds. These are taken off, after the lifting and drying of the bulbs, and at planting time the young bulbs are laid close together, so as to protect each other in the first season of their struggle for life. After three or four years of cultivation they are ready for sale. New varieties are raised from seed, many varieties also produce sports by changing color or becoming variegated. There are quite a number of varieties in cultivation at the present time, among which may be mentioned the Duc Van Thol or early singles, Double, Parrot, Byblooms and Bizards, or late singles. There is also a variety with variegated leaves. They are quite easy to grow, and make a most brilliant bed for spring blooming in the garden, and offer great scope for the display of artistic taste in arranging the colors in various designs.

The Duc Van Thol or early single varieties are best for forcing indoors, and several pots or boxes of these are sure to give great satisfaction and de-light. As I write this there are several in bloom near my elbow, and they a tulip bulb lying on a writing desk. brighten up these dark days most The sailor, who was quite unconscious wonderfully; for in or out doors they are one of my stand-bys.

NARCISSUS.

## Greed of the Christian.

Gore to its pulpit. For eight Sundays addition!" to hear the young, pale-faced, ascetic, Huxley. Canon Gore says: has been one of the most zealous ad-

will doubtless, therefore, attract a is not more puzzling than the neces-good deal of attention. We seem to sary antimonies (that is, contradiccatch echoes of some of the Abbey ser- tions) of physical nature?" mons which dealt with the fundamentals of Christianity. "We need," says Canon Gore, "accepted religious truths to give power to our common life," and in this volume he discusses what he regards as essential Christianity. In Gcd" are full of insight. the first chapter, "What are dogmas?" "It is certainly a truth of the Bil" he pleads for the Socratic method in that God is revealed everywhere and

vocates of the Armenians.

TURY SOCRATES. Here is Canon Gore's plea for a

nineteenth century Socrates: "There was once a wise man called Socrates. He was an Athenian, and the people of Athens were intellectual and philosophical to a degree never yet equaled among men. Naturally, therefore, they were fond of argument, and held the power of brilliant and persuasive speech in the highest esteem. But, intellectual and brilliant as they were, they were not in the habit of thinking or speaking exactly. They did not know what they did know and what they did not. They mistook a well-sounding argument for a real truth. This Socrates saw, and he felt it to be his mission to convince his fellow-citizens of ignorance, to teach them to define their thoughts, and to use words exactly. If they could get into the habit of exact thought, he saw they would be able to distinguish between a merely plausible argument and the truth, and would begin to make real progress in knowledge. So he would always question men about the words they used. He would stop the flow of some eloquent speech about courage with the question, 'What is courage?' and very soon it appeared, under his crossquestioning, that the eloquent speaker had very vague ideas what courage really meant. If he merely cared for reputation, he grew very cross at being thus shown up; but if he was a man sincerely anxious to get at the made him serious and careful, and he began to make progress. Now, we need a nineteenth century We are, many of us, keenly interested in intellectual questions, in politics, social matters or religion. We light in Buddhism, light among the are captivated by a ready speaker Greeks; but it is included in Chris-

THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD. "The fact that the fatherhood of thinks, partly due to the misleading teachings of Calvin, partly to the unscriptural notions of the Latitudinarians, who would rob the doctrine of fatherhood of all its severity. This is how the writer reconciles the misery of the world with the love of

exactly; so we do not see through fal-

guments from sophistries."

God:

"Back beyond all in this world, which seems so cruel, so unjust, so unequal, Christians believe there beats the heart of a father, a heart of impartial Taking all the manifest inequality of the world as it stands. God's impartial love? No, it does not: because God views judges him in the light of all his advantages and disadvantages. He thinks good deal of kind words from one whose temper is naturally irritable and very little of the same words from one who finds it easy to be pleasant. He makes light of the temperance of a respectable gentleman who would temptation to drink. In a word, in forming his estimate of us, God never forgets what our natures and opportunities are, and he judges us according to them."

(Canon Charles Gore, in the New Age.) | Canon Gore supposes that this ques-One of the most noteworthy events bersons be one God? If the Father tion is put to him: "How can three in the life of Westminster Abbey last is God, the Son is God, and the Holy year was the advent of Canon Charles Ghost is God; here then are three Gods, according to the law of simple in succession the venerable building tion the canon gives an interesting was crowded with a congregation eager extract from a letter of the late Prof.

enthusiastic preacher. Canon Gore's thoughtful man to reject the doctrine name has been connected with several of the Trimity on this ground. At any other interesting incidents in the last rate Prof. Huxley would not allow few months. He was a contributor to private letter which he gave me to Lux Mundi; it was he who made the quote; and I learned his words by interesting statement as to the late heart, for I thought they might be useful. 'I have not,' he said, 'the slightest objection to offer a priori (that is, on grounds of reason) to all the propositions of the three creeds. The little volume which he has just | The mysteries of the church are child's published under the title "The Creed play compared with the mysteries of of the Christian" (Thos. Hibberd, 1s 6d) Nature. The doctrine of the Trinity

THE IMMANENCE OF GOD. Canon Gore believes, with the long-sighted Lowell, that "God reveals Himself in many ways," and his comments on 'Revelation of the Word of

religious and other discussions, and in all things. Nature is nothing else for the most part he uses it in his interpretations.

WANTED-A NINETEENTH CEN- a further revelation of God in humanity. The more truly human men are, the more they recognize as binding on them a law of righteousness, and the more men are conscious of their individuality the more they learn that the dignity of each single soul lies in obedience to this law. Here, then, in the human conscience all over the world, is to be found more or less a revelation of the divine righteous-Besides this, there is the revelation through prophets. are men who feel beyond their fellows some truth of God, and feeling it, proclaim it, and finding response in the duller consciences of their fellowmen, are recognized as revealers of the light to be honored and obeyed, The spirit of prophecy is to be found among heathen people-in a Zoroaster, a Buddha, an Aeschylus; and St. Paul seems to recognize it there, for he quotes to the Athenians a heathen poet, and calls a Cretan poet a "prophet of their own." But that which existed as scattered sparks among all nations, was as an ever clearer, burning light, among the Jews. . It was given to the Jews to have THE COMPLETENESS OF CHRIS-TIANITY.

Instead of explaining away the truths contained in other religions, as Gore seeks to show how they all find themselves focussed by Christianity and incarnated in the Carpenter of Medical Review

Nazareth. "Christianity supersedes all other religions, Jewish and pagan, not by excluding but by including all the elements of truth which each contained; there was light in Zoroastrianism, with his flow of words. We catch up tianity. A good Christian is a good ideas and repeat them. But we do not Buddhist, a good Jew, a good Mothink exactly; we do not use words hammedan, a good Zoroastrian-that is, he has all the truth and virtue lacies; we do not distinguish true arthat these can possess, purged and fused in a greater and completer light. Christianity supersedes all other reincluding their fragments often puzzles people is, Canon Gore of truth in its own completeness. You cannot show me any element of spiritreligions and is not in Christianity. Nor can you show me any other religion which can compare with Christianity in completeness of light.

A PARODY OF GOD'S INTENTION. The social reformer is everywhere visible in this book, and the following passage will show the extent of the reforms which the canon and all who have eyes to see desire and yearn for. "Look at society now. It is as God God never intended intended? No. I ask, does it contradict the idea of the lust, the selfishness, the godless ness which curse society today. The each man and life of our big cities, the life of our country places, is a parody of God's

> 'Never did any public misery On common stains of our humanity; And to the flame that ruineth man-

Or look back to primitive man. You see him dimly, in the mist of the past, in a state of savagery. Was that God's intention? No; no more than the present condition of civilized man. It was

### House Nerves.

Why Stay Indoors So Much, Gentle Readers?

The Ailment That Comes From Lack Exercise and Fresh Air.

This is the latest name invented by medical experts for the peculiarly depressing set of ailments which afflict people who stay in doors too much. The mail. discovery of the novel malady is due to a journal devoted to science, and it is a mark of unusual and undoubted condescension that the name of the disease should be so simple and so and South, who agree with Gen. Shereasily understood. There was nothing man that "war is hell," and, (2) the easily understood. There was nothing as far as can be seen; to prevent the birth to our citizens, and who have scientific godfathers from naming their child "aekoganglia," or something equally terrifying to the unsophisticated. Merely as "house nerves" we can regard the ailment with some complacency; but for all that it is not a thing to be laughed at. All over the peacemakers," by sad experience. Europe the rush of existence is playing havoc with our sensitive cerebrospinal fibres. We recognize all the symptoms which the inventors of 'house nerves" describe as quite common in England today. They are "low spirits and brooding," much irritability, and a generally "morbid habit" of mind. "Women," we read, especially women who are delicate and afraid to go cut owher to the weather are those go out owing to the weather, are those who suffer most from this malady. They have a way of imagining that something awful is happening to their husbands or children when they are out of sight; they "conjure up accidents, analyze their feelings, and lose their power of will." All this occurs because people are too sedentary, and stay at home too constantly. Unfortunately a housewife, as her name implies, is one whose duty is to stay home for a considerable portion of Western Central Russia. It is about each day; and all the mischief arises fifteen versts or ten miles, square, and from her not being able to tear herself away from home ties and forget all about them in some form of out-door amusement or occupation. A woman who gets "house nerves" begins to study herself, her own wants and ailments and loneliness, to a painful extent, until-we are solemnly warned—she "is on a fair road to an asylum, did she but know it." Jour- and the other great cities not far dis-nals devoted to medical science often tant in search of employment, for the indulge in these pleasant little predictions; yet the reading public never these Russian towns. During the warm accuse their editors of suffering from weather fairs are held and commerce "science nerves." Putting aside the is at its height. The men are therefore hint of the asylum, as both alarmist enabled to find work at such wages that there is a great deal of truth in the idea that "all home and no spree makes rubles than they could have accumu-Jill a dull she." Not only does it make lated from tilling the soil. her dull, but it often, in the humbler walks of life at any rate, gives rise to that "nagging," which drives husband to the public house or to deplorable personal violence. There may be husbandmen. Some dress in short happy lands—say Boeotia or the "peassirts, but a few of them, to secure ant-state" of Bulgaria—where nerves greater freedom of movement, put on are unknown. the south of Europe less than the through the province is unable, seeing north, because there the climate allows of life being passed more in the guish their sex. In large households great nerve tonics. In Russia the con-sumption of tea and Tolstoi leads in-sewing, butter making and the like,

country in the world are human nerves exposed to greater wear and tear than in the United States. The combined effects of the negro question, unlimited candy, an addiction to rapid is entirely in the hands of the sisters, eating, iced drinks, and business hurnot built of cast-iron to withstand; and thus it comes about that the typical American is a neurotic patient long before he has attained to middle age. Fortunately, the disease is not left without a remedy, and the prescription for a person afflicted with "house nerves" is a very agreable one. There is no help to be got from medicine or doctors. All that has to be done is to pay visits to others, to take walks in the open air and sunshine, and to go in generally for gayety and innocent amusements. The patient is also recommended to "repress every morbid thought, as it arises, or expel it by thinking of a necessary duty." This advice is, perhaps, more easily given than followed. Hundreds of people would only be too delighted to repress morbid thoughts, but the more they try to repress them the more morbid do they become. It is sad to think that not only adults, but also "imaginative children," suffer from the "domestic nerve," and when such is the case they should be sent to "play with merry companions," whose merriment, let us hope, will be subdued enough to spare the "house nerves" of other people. Of course, there is nothing strikingly novel about the advice to try out-of-door exercise for morbid mental conditions: a pre-eminent consciousness of God." these "hints to those who go about in hysterics" will be of use if they help to impress on us the fact that a good deal of the excitability, the irritability, and the depression which afflict so many nowadays are really of a naso many are fond of doing, Canon ture of a disease and should be treated with common-sense remedies, instead of useless reproaches.—Calcutta

> Woman Suffrage Means Peace. "War is the game of kings," said Voltaire. With equal truth we may

add, "War is the game of politicians." The two great political parties of the tianity. A good Christian is a good United States are at present engaged ing Liberal paper of London. This in a disgraceful scramble for "jingo" action, on the part of the chief officers pre-eminence. Certain ambitious Republican politicians, led by Senators Lodge, Chandler and Davis, having sought to make political capital by censorious criticism of the foreign policy of the Democratic Administration. have been adroitly flanked by Presiual light or strength which is in other dent Cleveland and Secretary Olmey, who have induced Congress to interfere in a South American boundary dispute of 100 years' standing, between British Guiana and its northwestern neighbor. The Monroe doctrine has been invoked and distorted to constitute a pretext, and the newspaper press of the country, with some noble exceptions, have vied with each other in arousing war spirit latent in a peaceful, industrial community.

But it never would do to let the Democrats stand before the country as the champions of a "national policy." So Lodge hastens to bid higher, proposing to borrow \$100,000,000 for investment in munitions of war, at a time when no one wants to fight and when our revenues are falling Rise of itself; God's plagues are short of current expenses. This enorgounded still mous sum, added to our pensions, would make \$250,000,000 taxes for war expenses in a single year-a far larger shiver at the bare idea of being drunk, but he highly esteems the temperance gives wind.'

Kind

Man gives the matter—or at least standing army. But Senator Davis outbids Senator Lodge. He proposes to establish a protectorate of all American nationalities, although they have not asked and do not desire our protection.

All this is an object lesson in the HUXLEY AND THE TRINITY.

In the chapter or the Poly Trinity, of true civilization."

a parody of primitive simplicity, just as our present civilization is a parody that a political society of men alone cannot be trusted to keep the peace. cannot be trusted to keep the peace. graveyard.

## ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return

There are only two classes of our citizens who can be relied upon to vote against war-(1) the old soldiers, North women, who have faced death in giving spent their lives in rearing them to maturity. These two classes appreciate most keenly the value of human life, and the horrible brutality of wholesale murder. But, alas! the veterans are dying fast, and women are disfranchised. A new generation has to learn the old lesson, "Blessed are Every class that votes, in the long run makes itself felt in the Govern-Women, as a class, are less belligerent than men; therefore, we need the united votes of men and women to insure international peace .-Woman's Journal.

### Where Women Rule.

Here's One Little Community Where the Women Do All the Work and Make the Laws.

A veritable little State, inhabited and governed almost entirely by momen exists in the Province of Smolensk, in fifteen versts, or ten miles, square, and contains a large number of populous villages, and the region is one of the most fertile in the Czar's domain.

In that part of Russia it is called the "Women's Kingdom," because the male population, almost to a man, emigrates en masse each spring time to Moscow summer season is the busiest one in and irrevelant, we have to admit that they can return to their rural homes in

The women are strong and hardy, and being left alone, till the fields, harvest the crops and do other work which ordinarily belongs to masculine Probably they affect male attire, and the casual traveler them at work in the fields, to distinopen air, and sunshine and ozone are the young girls attend to the ordinary evitably to neurotic catastrophe. Nor but they are generally eager to begin is Europe the only sufferer. In no the outdoor work of their older sisters

as soon as they are able. The most remarkable feature of this "Women's Kingdom," however, is that the government of various villages wives and mothers of the absent men, ry, are too powerful for any nerves and remains so, in many cases, even after the men have returned. Each town has its "lady mayoress," who presides at all meetings of the village council, whose members are likewise women. Questions of public interest are debated and decided upon as in other legislative assemblies, and there is no more jealousy and bickering than is ordinarily the case when the legislative body is composed of men. haps this is largely due to the fact that the months of outdoor labor give the women strong nerves, as well as strong bodies, for among them it is considered a disgrace to tears or hysterics if anything goes amiss.

The political and financial condition "Women's Kingdom" is as flourishing as that of any province in the Empire. It is a curious fact that in most other provinces throughout Russia there is said to be bribery and corruption on every hand, and a public office is considered a legitimate source of plunder. But among these women "purity in politics" is the rule. The tax gatherers are never guilty female of extortion, and the imposts which the Government levies are paid cheerfully and exactly.

Women for Peace.

(Union Signal, Chicago.) It is significant that the two who lead the White Ribbon hosts in the Christian countries between whom war seemed possible were the first women to express an opinion that reached the ear of nations. The peace messages that passed between Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have already been given in these pages. We are glad to know that these cablegrams were published by the great dailies of both nations and that Miss Willard's "Lines on the Mother Flag" (of England) appeared in the New Year's issue of the Chronicle, the leadof the World's W. C. T. U., and the leaders in America and England, was taken in their representative character and has back of it the solid ranks of a following of not fewer than million good women in the English speaking nations. What these tw placed on record on Christmas daythe world's great day of peace-represents what they will always hold to without one faltering tone or indecisive act, as those who know them and their constituencies perfectly understand. We learn that should the war cry break forth again, our leaders will issue a protest from English-speaking women, publishing the same in the press of America, England, and Canada, and seeking by signatures an delegations to bring to bear upon the men in power, the heart-throb of th The day has gone by for the awful issues of war or peace to be determined by men only, The women must be heard. "She who bears the soldier needs not to bear the sword" in order to make her voice the most potent of all when it carries to Christian citizens the plea of the home for protection and peace. God grant that no such plea or protest may be needed, but if it should be, the White-Ribboners, whose every emblem is like a flag of truce between the combatants, will be in the forefront of that blessed vanguard whose voice is now and evermore for international arbitration, as the Christian substitute for war.

Some people never think about religion until they come in sight of a

## Boys and Girls.

The Reason. When Minnie and Mamie are both at Everything runs in the smoothest way: Each dear little face is so sunny and watch them together is surely a

They never quarrel and disagree, Nor snatch the playthings, and come to With pitiful stories, as Jennie and Sue

When they play together are sure to do. wondered what the reason could be,

Since they all are sweet little girls, you so I called them up and the case made And asked if they could the reason ex-

And Minnie looked puzzled, and shook her head. But our wise little Mamie quickly said, With a wee, droll smile: "I think it must be 'Cause I let Minnie and Minnie lets

-The Outlook 11 11 11

An Adventure in the Dark. "A story? Yes, I'll tell you a true the group of young folks gathered around him. "Though it all happened around him that all happened around him that around him the past six months; and still stood in that strained, unnatural position, fearing to breathe lest I arouse the animal still staring steadily so many, many years ago, I can still at me. remember it vividly.

"Every vacation I used to go out to my grandmother's, way back in me even more discomfort than their the country, and spend several weeks, and what I am going to tell you oc-curred on the first night of my arrival there, in August, 187-.

'I reached there in the afternoon, but found only my grandmother at needed on the farm, and my cousin will away for a few days' visit to a them.

The house was situated in rather a wooded section of the country, and though this has little to do with my story, except to show that we were quite a distance in the 'backwoods,' as you city children would say.

"Grandfather was expected iometime between 9 and 10 o'clock, und as I was anxious to see him—to My throat seemed so dry, however, surprise him, in fact, for he did not that it seemed doubtful if I could utexpect me until a week later—I con-cluded to sit up even after my grand"But the minutes seemed to drag cluded to sit up even after my grand-

occurred to me that I would enjoy an noises could have done.

apple or two. It was a little early "All at once the cellar door opened." apple or two. It was a little early "All at once the cellar door opened, for apples, perhaps, still I thought letting in a stream of light which fell there must be some, for I could not on the stairs and even extended until remember a time when there were not it reached me. The light dazed as apples of some sort at my grand- well as surprised me, for I had heard mother's. So I decided to go down no noise of any sort to warn me of

possess a peculiar newness for which ally turn his attention to her, and half have parents. Parents consist of Pas I could hardly account at that time. dazed as I was, with my eyes still unand Mas. Pas talk a good deal about when now come to think that when accustomed to the light, I dashed for what they are going to do, but mostly the stairway, animal and all, shouthome among familiar scenes from ing, 'Go back, grandma! go back!' and which we have been absent for any reached the stairs after the retreating length of time, and we have to reaccustom ourselves to our surroundings almost as if we were in a new

"I lighted a candle and passed from the kitchen into the old-fashionhall, walked along for a few yards, until I reached the cellar door, which I opened. Here I hesitated for a moment, looking down into the still blackness into which I had not been had concluded I had gone to look for for so many months; but I did not some, and she had only come to the hesitate long; the desire for the ap- cellar stairs to confirm her supposiples was strong within me, as it is tion. It was easy enough to underthem in spite of the darkness and be- closed, where he sat waiting patiently sides, I had my candle. I left the door for me to come up again and open the wide open, and consequently had only door. gone down four or five steps when a gust of wind through the hall blew ashamed of, for the cat might easily the cellar door to with a bang, ex- have been some other animal of a tinguishing my light at the time, and leaving me in utter dark- near the house were not entirely

turned to do so, when I felt a wave mother not to mention the matter at of shame pass over me. culous, I said to myself, that a boy told it myself one day some weeks of my age should be afraid of the later, when I happened to feel in a dark, and of course the barrel of ap- particularly good mood. ples must be in the old place, only a there is of the story, which is only a few yards from the foot of the stairs, simple one after all, but it goes to

and in a straight direction, too.
"So, stopping only to deposit my
useless candle on the corner of the step on which I was standing, I went down the rest of the stairs, whistling softly to keep up my courage. I found barrel all right, and helped myself to about half a dozen apples, some of which I put into my pockets, and the rest I held in my hands. I then turned to leave the barrel.

'A sudden fright took possession of First I felt a rush of warm blood to my head, making me and dizzy, this being followed by chill, which left an icy perspiration all over me; and all these horrible sensations were caused by what? Simply two eyes, large and bright, which seemed to be staring fixedly me in the darkness from their high position, which I knew must be on the

second or third stair.
"What was I to do? Those eyes belonged to some kind of an animal, I knew; what kind I did not know; and my imagination immediately became very active.

first plan was to throw my apples at the beast, make a dash for the stairs, and so escape, shutting the door after me with the whatever-it-was on the downstairs side of it; but the baby, mother. We couldn't have there werte too many risks to this for how effective an apple would be against an animal, no matter what size, especially as the animal haste to be the first one out. The train all probability had the advantage of me and could make out the outlines of my figure, whereas I could only see the two gleaming, glaring eyes in the darkness before me. I had not even a jack-knife with me, which strange, too, as most boys carry one. is hardly necessary to mention the fact that ever since I had first caught sight of the eyes I had stood perfectly still, without moving a muscle, scarcely. I did not dare to move, and I do not think it sounds cowardly to say so, either. I in turn kept my eyes strictly on the eyes in front of me. having read that his fixed stare

"Why didn't I call for help? Well, it is true I did think of that, but there was only my grandmother in the house, and even if she could have rus. heard me, which was doubtful, as she was upstairs in her own room, I it. would hardly have been selfish enough her which she most certainly would have I ain't go done had she opened the door to find in at me.' ome wild animal before her, pro-ling that said animal should keep the time the family were arranged in respect fall much proper position, and Mother Bear said any other nation.

had a certain power over some ani-

heard. No, calling for help was quite

out of the question.
Unless one has been in some such position, one can hardly know how much thinking can be done in a few seconds of time. But to go back to

"I had nothing to do but to keep perfectly quiet as long as the beast did, or as long as the eyes kept in the same position; for I could not discern any form at all, and had not the faintest idea what sort of an animal was watching me so closely.
"My only hope lay in the fact that

I would hear my grandfather when he came in. None of the outside doors were locked, nor closed, I guess, for the locking up of the house was always left for my grandfather to do. He would go into the kitchen first, I knew, and I was quite sure I could almost hear his footsteps.

"I had no intention of calling to him, and I give myself that much credit in telling this story, for I had more desire to let him run any risk than I had for my grandmother

"How long I waited I do not exactly know, not more than ten or fifteen minutes at the most, and yet it seemed at least an hour. I think in my few moments of enforced quiet I remem-bered every mean act I had committed during the past six months; and still

"Once the eyes disappeared, which seemed like the going out of two lights, and yet the absence of the eyes caused presence, and my breath came in quick little gasps, as I waited for some sound that would indicate that the animal had moved toward me; but no said sound came, and soon the eyes gleamed forth again in about the same posihome, my grandfather and the hired tion as before, telling me that they man having gone off for certain things had only been closed during the few

"I wondered in a rather vague way what I would do when I did hear my grandfather's footsteps, but could only at least a mile from any other farm, think of one thing-to give one wild war whoop, as near like that of an Indian as possible, which I sincerely hoped would at least startle the beast, and dash at the same time upstairs past him, and trust to luck to get the door open in time to evade his clutches.

mother had retired, a little after 9.
"I sat there reading for a while very calmly and contentedly, when it ing me more than the most hideous themselves along, and the intense

the approach of anyone; but as I saw animal, just in time to see it, as it ran toward my grandmother-a great black cat, one which I now remembered well, but whose existence I had entirely forgotten.

"The rest of the story is soon told. of how my grandmother had come downstairs again, simply to tell me of to be in most boys of that age, stand how Tom, the cat, had slipped I concluded to go in search of onto the stairs just as the cellar door

"There was really nothing to same more vicious nature, for the woods yet from the wilder animals; "My first impulse was to rush up-confess I did feel a little 'queer' about stairs again pell mell, and I even half the affair, and persuaded my grand-It was ridi- all, which she never did, though show how apt we are to always conjecture the worst possible thing where there is any uncertainty, instead of trying to look for the brightest and hopeful side."-The

How Dixie Got In the Picture.

(By Florence Maude.) It was just at dinner-time. Five pairs of knives and forks belonging to five little Baers suspended operations. "Who is it?" they cried. The five

little Baers had good lungs, so the chorus was pretty loud. "It's a man with a camera. Wants to take a picture of the house.'

This announcement brought a chorus so strong that Father Baer could do nothing but stand and smile-not at all an unusual thing for him to do, for Father Baer was an easy, good-natured sort of man.

After a medley of "Do" "Let's!" from the little girls, and "Hi! going to have our picture took!' from the boys, the five scrambled from the taalmost before Father Baer had finished saying: "Come on, every one of you. Bring

the picture without the baby."
The family trooped out, the tumbling over one another in their veling photographer's wagon stood The man was getting his camera in position. He looked smiling, as if he thought the little brown house, nearly covered with vines, was a good subject. Perhaps it was the family.

All at once someone cried out, "Where's Dixle?" How could they have forgotten Dixie? The chorus took up the cry. Dixie was a little black girl, who was found by Mother Baer and was taken in the family that she might help with the dishes and assist in looking after the crying needs of the youngest Baers. The family picture would hardly be complete out Dixie's shining face in the background.

"I ain't goin' to be took!" shouted a voice near at hand.
"Oh, do," shouted the five in cho-

But no amount of coaxing would do it. "I ain't goin 'to be took," was her persistent answer. "I tell you I have wanted her to run any risk, ain't goin' to be. Yo' jus' go 'long. ich she most certainly would have I ain't goin' to have that thing p'int-

che thought they ought to look as natural as possible, after which Fritz insisted on perching himself on the fence, and Tom, the baby, set up a howl every time everybody else was ready—but, as I was saying, by the time the family were arranged, a little to the west of the house, so as to get the best view Dixie took it into her the best view, Dixie took it into her head to watch the proceedings from the side door.

Softly opening the door so as not to disturb the rigid posture of the family group, she cautiously poked her head out. Her thick lips were parted, and her big eyes wore a startled look and were opened to their fullest extent. She wanted to see what the "thing" did when it "went off." It was an exciting moment. The man had disappeared from view. Nothing could be seen but his legs. This added to the solemnity of the scene. The first or stood in fixed attitudes. man reappeared. a broad grin on his face. "Good!" he shouted, with a wave of his hand. "Don't move!" and he slightly, very slightly, shifted the camera. Then in a moment more it was done. Dixie's face fell. Was that all? children came scampering in. "Why didn't you come, Dixie?" they

shouted. "Didn't want ter." "Didn't you ever, Dixie?"

"We have, lots of times—that is, we all did once. It's fun."

Dixie shook her head, still unconvinced. There was something very mysterious about it all to Dixie; she ouldn't quite understand. Then came the waiting. That was

very hard. The man said he would send them by mail. As last they came. All gathered around Mother Baer in breathless silence while the package was opened. A shout came from Fritz. "Dixie got

in the picture!" The chorus took it up. Dixie appeared. "I didn't, nuther," she shouted vigorously. "But you are, you are!" shouted the

Baers, dancing wildly about, while Mother Baer laughed till the tears rolled down her cheeks.
Slowly Dixle drew near. With wideopen eyes she gazed upon the picture. There is was, the picture of her own very self, "the best of the lot," Fritz

"I jus' stuck my head through the doah to see how you was gittin' 'long." she said slowly. Then gradually astonishment changed to pleasure; broad grin crept over her black face. 'I reckon yo'll give me one, Mis' Baer,' she said. She was growing proud of the fact that she had been "took." It was worth talking of. She wanted to show

her friends. Mother Baer said, "Yes, Dixie shall have one." And she did.—The Out-

The Telephone in Fussia. The telephone, it is said, it not making much progress in Russia. An

exchange thinks it is no wonder, for it says: "Fancy a man going to the 'phone and shouting: "Halloa, is that you, Dvisastkiveasmartvolez-skie?" "No, it is Zollemschoyskaffir-Dvisastkivcasmartvoicznocknstiffsgrowoff. Who's speaking?" "Sezimochockfertrjuaksmzskischokemoff. I want to know if Xliferoman-skefflskillmajuwchzvastowsksweivierski is still stopping with Dvisostkivchsmortvoiszski.'

A Boy's Composition on Parents. "The place was still a little strange to me after a year's absence, and the once familiar objects all seemed to

it's Mas that make yo Somestimes it is different, though.
Once there was a boy came home from college on vacation. His parents lived on a farm. There was work to be done on the farm. Work on a farm always has to be done early in the morning. This boy didn't get up. His sister goes to the stairway and calls: "Willie, a beautiful morning. Rise and list to the lark." The boy didn't say any-thing. Then his Ma calls: "William, it is time to get up. Your break-fast is growing cold." The boy kept right on not saying anything. Then his Pa put his head in the stairway, and says he, "Bill!" "Coming, sir!" says

I know a boy that hasn't got any parents. He goes in swimming when-ever he pleases. But I am going to stick to my parents.

However, I don't tell them so, 'cause they might get it into their heads that I couldn't get along without them. Says this boy to me, "Parents are a nuisance; they aren't what they're cracked up to be." Says I to him, "Just the same, I find 'em handy to have. Parents have their failings, of course. like all of us, but on the whole I ap-

prove of 'em' Once a man says to me, "Bobby. do you love your parents?" "Well," says I, "I'm not a-quarreling with 'em." Once a boy at boarding school went to calling his pa the governor, and got his allowance cut down one-half. His pa said he ought to have waited

he was going to college. Much more might be written about parents, showing their habits and so forth, but I will leave the task to abler pens.

Newspapers in Japan.

Japanese newspapers are now, in essential respects, like those of Europe and Aferica. They have staffs of editors, reporters and correspondents, and are the organs of parties and interests. They publish illustrations, and pride themselves on promptness, enterprise and accuracy. They are, however, a new thing. The first Japanese newspaper was established 863, and for a long time t successors were small and primitive affairs. An account of their beginnings is given in an excellent monthly periodical in Japanese and English, Sun, of Tokyo. In those times the "morning papers" were printed about noon, and the carriers took all the afternoon to deliver them. "Then, too," says the Sun, "newspaper deliverers did not run off uncermoniously after throwing the paper in at the door, but often stepped round to the kitchen to leave the paper and take a cup of tea.'

In 1874 a certain newspaper met with some unexpected success that enough boys could not be found to deliver the greatly increased edition. To meet this emergency all the members of the staff were put on delivering. Con-spicuous among them was the treasurer, who turned out in full hakama and haori official custom with two swords and carrying 200 copies in his sleeves for delivery.

Advertisements were deemed rather a ruisance in those days, as interrupting the strict business of the paper. lishers declined to receive them unless they were handed in a week before-hand and paid for in advance. They have now recovered from their scruple

in this respect. The name of Japanese newspapers generally end in the word shimbun, which means news. The paper of the largest circulation, for instance, is the Nichi-Nichi-shimbun, which means Daily News, while the Bankokushim bun is the International News, and the Shimbunzasshi is the News Mis-

cellanies. The Japanese have already, it is said, become such general readers of newspapers that they do not in this respect fall much behind the people of

The Way and the Guide. The way I knew not Thou hast led,

It seemed a darksome way and hard And leading downward rather than Appeared the way by which the Fa-

But yet I followed, knowing not the way, Though still assured, because Guide I knew, And waiting till the radiance of the Should break, illumed with heaven-

And, lo! the glowing morn has burst at last. More brilliant e'en than hope could paint its life. That light is clearest which leaves darkness past,

painted hue.

That peace most peaceful which is born of strife. -Canada Presbyterian.

Selected From Rules and Lessons "When first thy Eies unveil, give thy To do the like; our Bodies but fore-

run The Spirit's duty. True hearts spread and heave Unto their God, as flow'rs do to the

Give Him thy first thoughts then; so shalt thou keep Him company all day, and in Him sleep.

Yet never sleeps the Sun up. Prayed should Dawn with the day. There are set, awful hours Twixt Heaven and us. The Manna was not good After Sun-rising; far-day sullies flow-

Rise to prevent the Sun; sleep doth And heaven's gate opens when this world's is shut.

the hush And whispers among them. There's not a Spring Or Leafe but hath his Morning-hymn. Each Bush And Oak doth know I AM. Canst

thou not sing?

O, leave thy cares, and follies! Go this ped mountains.

Different penns lew parts of the country from which you cannot see snow-capway; And thou art sure to prosper all the

Serve God before the world; let Him Until thou hast a blessing; then re-The whole unto Him; and remember who Prevailed by wrestling, ere the Sun Pour Oyle upon the Stones; weep for

thy sin; Then journey on, and have an eie to heav'n.' -Henry Vaughan (Seventeenth Cen-Gravedigger's Song. The crab, the bullace, and the sloe,

They burgeon in the Spring; And, when the west wind melts the snow. The redstarts build and sing. But Death's at work in rind and root And loves the green buds best; And when the pairing music's mute,

He spares the empty nest, Death! Death! Death is master of lord and clown. Close the coffin, and hammer it

When nuts are brown and seer without. And white and plump within, And juicy gourds are pass'd about, And trickle down the chin; When comes the reaper with his scythe.

down.

And reaps and nothing leaves, Oh, then it is that Death is blithe, And sups among the sheaves.

Death! Death! Lower the coffin and slip the cord, Death is master of clown and lord. When logs about the house are stack'd

And next year's hose is knit, And tales are told and jokes are crack'd. And faggots blaze and spit, Death sits down in the ingle-nook. Sits down and doth not speak; But he puts his arm round the maid

that's warm. And she tingles in the cheek Death! Death! Death is the master of lord and clown: Shovel the clay in, tread it down.

### Japan's Penalty for Greatness,

Up to the time of its emergence into the rank of a great power Japan got along with a comparatively modest annual budget. The amount was a growing one, but it did not advance by leaps and bounds, and up to last year never exceeded \$70,000,000. Now there are no hotels, he entrusts his it is proposed to spend on the army gold or his precious stones to and navy alone a sum equal to about \$60,000,000 a year. There is to be a rapid increase in the strength of sult by the generous and hospitable both, so that in ten years there may people. Compare this with the recent be available an effective army of 200,-000 men and a fleet which, instead of its present aggregate displacement of 70,000 tons, will have about three far better and happier than we.-The times that capacity. In other words, the peace establishment of the army is to be doubled and the strength of the fleet increased threefold. It is said that the latter force would be considerably superior in displacement to the combined squadrons of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and the United States now on the Pacific coast. As, in addition to the \$60,000,000 to be raised every year for warlike purposes, Japan has a civil expenditure of a similar amount, it will be perceived that the Mikado's empire is about to add the distinction of a fairly heavy rate of taxation to its other claims to rank with the most progressive of civilized powers. As to the capacity of the Japanese to bear taxation but little is known.

According to a recent article in the Japan Gazette, the population of Japan at the end of 1894 was not less than 42,000,000. Adding Formosa, acquired under the treaty of peace, with its population of 3,000,000, the present population of the country must exceed 45,000,000. Before the war the area of the country was 147,655 square miles; it is now in round fig-Great Britain and Ireland. Japan has 7,100,000 more inhabitants than the United Kingdom, 6,600,000 more than France, and only 4,416,000 less than Germany. In population, thereures 163,000 square miles, or 42,000

fore, she ranks as the fifth power of the world. But, in spite of her increase in area and population, Japan is still one of the poorest countries, her wealth and revenue being less than one-tenth of those of Great

To this latter is largely due her failure to exact the full advantages of her victory over China, and it remains to be seen whether her new career of military expansion will not be seriously hampered by it. The foreign commerce of Japan is a growing one, but the sum of exports and imports has not in any year exceeded \$140,000,000, reckoning the value of the a dog. "yen" in gold. The chief source of revenue in the past has been the land tax, which yields about half the annual income of the Government. The taxes on intoxicating and malt liquors come next in order, yielding about a fifth of the whole revenue. The customs duties yield less than \$4,000,000 a year. It seems evident, therefore, that, after making due allowance for the extra income due to the Chinese indemnity, Japan will have to find new sources of revenue to meet an annual expenditure of \$120,000,000. For a people to whom twenty cents a day represents a liberal rate of wages such "How old are you, little man?" asked a kindly-disposed old gentleman of a bright-looking urchin. "I ain't old at all," cried the child, a burden is anything but a light one. But greatness has its responsibilities, and Japan seems bound to shoulde them with the same resolution that in other phases of her progress has commanded the admiration of the world.-Boston Herald.

### As Regards Venezuela.

How many people are there in England who really know anything about the country which is causing the illfeeling between the United States and Great Britain? Yet Venezuela is a large and rich country, more than six times the size of Great Britain; it contains the basins and sources of 1,047 rivers, one of which, the Orinoco, is six times als long as the Thames, and having a basin as large as France and Germany put together. Venezuela has all manner of natural resources, besides its gold and other mines; its soil may be said to be divided into three great belts or zones, agricultural, pastoral, and forest, the latter produc-Walk with thy fellow-creatures; note ing the finest hard woods for furniture and decoration of any country in the world. Although in the torrid zone, the climate is fine and fairly equable. there being few parts of the country

al advantages of Venezuela that render it a country of interest. The people have proved themselves a progressive and enterprising race worthy of political freedom. Venezuela was the first of the Spanish American colonies to declare its independence, which it did in 1811, under the lead of Bolivar, who has been called the Washington of South America. It must be remembered, as explaining the present state of things, that Venezuela derived her political ideas and her constitution from the United States, that for upwards of seventy years she has been on the closest terms of friendship with the United States, and that a fine statue of Washington in her capital city, Caracas, attests her gratitude to and her admiration for the American Republic. The first expedition that was organized for the help of Venezuela was organized in the United States, although ezuela's struggles against Spain, Apart from its material condition,

the institutions and the intellectual facts of Venezuela proclaim it the most progressive country of South America, unless it be the Argentine. Its capital city, Caracas, is beautifully situated in sight of snow-clad mountains, it is described as being "traversed by our rivers, whose waters fertilize the soil and make easy the cultivation of flowers and plants in luxurious abundance, thus giving the city the appearance of a large inhabited garden, surrounded by mountains and hills that are always green." The city is adorned with magnificent boulevards, statues, fountains, gardens, and fine buildings, and its climate is lovely. Education in Venezuela is free and compulsory; there are plenty of good schools, coluniversities and professional leges, schools. The postal and telegraph services are well managed, and there are many more telephones in Caracas than in London. The people are remarkably sober, honest and industrious. In 1890 there were only 131 persons in various prisons. "A story is well told," writes the Venezuelan Minister in Washington, "as something laughable, of an Englishman, agent of a London firm, who, on his arrival at the port of La Guayra in charge of \$100,000 in specie, that he had brought to invest in the purchase of some cotton, asked the English consul to obtain for him from the military authorities an escort to take him to Caracas, and to guarantee his treasure against risks. The con-sul, who had long been a resident of the country, laughed in his countryman's face, and, calling upon the first parasols." truckman that passed, gave him the order to take the boxes of specie to Caracas, without taking any other precaution than obtaining the driver's name and the number of his wagon. next day the English agent ceived his boxes safe and sound, and exclaimed, 'Wonderful country! one travels in Venezuela with any valuables and goes to any region where sant for security, is entertained by the peasant for the night, and any attempt pay in return is regarded as an in silver robbery in the streets of London, and let us have a little less contemptuous treatment of a people who in some of the most vital relations of life New Age. Luck.

Hard luck is almost a synonym for laziness Good luck is the twin brother of hard work Luck walks while work rides in a carriage.

Luck pictures out a dollar, while work earns it. Luck dreams of a home, but work To trust to luck is like fishing with a hookleses line.

Luck is a disease for which hard work is the only remedy.

Luck longs for a dinner, while labor goes out and earns one. Luck goes barefooted, while work never lacks for a pair of shoes. Luck is a weather-vane with the distinguishing points broken off. The man who relies on hard luck is

lucky if he keeps out of the poor-Luck takes a nap while brains and hard work are winning the prizes.

#### Much Worse.

"You knew me by my back?" "Yes; I saw you through the hole in your coat."

"The blind man has lost his daugh-'Poor fellow! Now, he'll have to buy

"Oh, my scoundrelly creditors!" "How can you talk so disrespect-fully of people to when you owe everything?"

"May I inquire," asked the eagle, "why you are carrying that corkscrew "It hisn't a corkscrew," growled the British lion; "hit's me bloomin' tail."

indignantly. "Why, the "Why, this is only my

Small brother-Marie, does your admirer stutter?

Marie—No, of course not! What made you think of such a thing? Small brother—Then why does he write "My dear, dear Marie?"

Mrs. Parkwest-Did the fishman call today, Norah?

Norah Newcook-Yes'm. Mrs. Parkwest-Had he frogs' legs? Norah Newcook-Sure, how could Oi tell, m'm? He had on pants an' a long ulster.

Wife-You saw Mrs. Browner last evening? Husband-Yes, but not to speak to Wife-What a story! They tell me you were sitting with her for more

than two hours. Husband-True; but it was she whe did the talking. Artless Tommy.—Tommy—Say, Mr. Yabsley, sister Laura said at the table this morning that she thought you had

the prettiest mustache she ever saw. Yabsley—You oughtn't to tell things you hear at the table, Tommy.
Tommy—But she is going to give me a dime for telling you. Little Mary went to church, and

when her pastor called next day, wishing to be social she said to him, "I heard you speak your piece yes-terday." "Did you?" he said, surterday." "Did you?" he said, sur-prised and amused. "How did you like it?" "Oh," was the honest, unexpected reply, "it made me awful \*\*\*\* | | | | | | | | | | | | | sleepy.'

"Is God everywhere, mamma?" aske ed Jamie.
"Yes, dear. Why?"

"Then He is in my pottet?" "Why, yes, I suppose so, dear. He must be, you know, if he is every place in the world." "No He ain't, neither," said Jamie, triumphantly. "No he ain't, 'cause !

ain't got no pottet." \*\*\* A lady of great beauty and attractiveness who was a great admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying, "I think I

was meant for an Irishwoman."
"Madam," - rejoined a witty son of Erin who happened to be present, "thousands would back me in saying hat you were meant for an Irish. man."

"There's no telling about the climate," said the small boy, regretfully, "no telling a thing. Most winters it snows right up to Christmas; then you get a sled, and the next day it thaws" "That's so," replied his companion. "This winter it was differend. It kept thawing right up to Christmas. Then you didn't get any sied, and the next day it snowed."

The tramp had got into the kitchen where it was warm, and a bountiful repast of second-hand victuals was spread before him, the lady of the house standing by. "Is this all fer me?" he asked, looking over it greedily. "Every bit of it," replied the lady encouragingly. "Kin I eat it er take it away with me?" "It's yours to dispose of as you please." "Thank ye, mum," he said, rising and bowing. I'd like to sell it to you fer a quarter in

Archie was walking with his father, when he saw a cemetery for the first

cash.

"What is that park with the white stones, papa?" he asked.
"That is called a cemetery. It is where they put the dead, and the stones tell who is buried there." On Sunday they passed the place again. The day was fine, paths were thronged with strollers. "Oh, just look, papa!" cried the excited Archie. "All the dead people have got out of their graves, and are

#### walking around in the sun with their Kansas Repartee.

"Did you fall?" said a man, rushing to the rescue of a woman who slipped on the icy pavement this morning.

"Oh, no," she said; "I just sat down to see if I could find any four-leaf clovers.

### Learning to Cook.

"Edith," called out mamma from the sitting-room, "are you stirring the flour into that batter as I showed you how to do it?" "Yes, mamma," said the little girl, "but my arm is getting awfuly tired. Would it unmix if I stirred it the other way a little while?"

#### \_ father's Revenge. The clock in the church tower

struck the hour of 3. Three in the morning. A haggard and weary man softly laid a bundle of linen, surmounted with a small red face bearing traces of tears, within a cradle. An object on the mantel caught his

glaring eye. He picked it up and read the inscription. "To the quietest and best behaved baby. Shagwox's Baby Show, 1895." Laughing bitterly, he crushed the fragile silver mug with his slippered heel, kicked off the slippers wearily sank into bed.

### Too Late in the Day.

"Grandpa," said one of the young persons at the table, "you shouldn't eat you soup that way. Do you notice

how I do it?"
"My dear child," neplied the old gentleman, "I've been eating in this way, as nearly as I can remember, for 957 years, 11 months and 24 days, and I don't think I'll change my style now to please a great-great-gregreat-great-great-great - great-



Letter From a Former Resident of This City Now Resident in Cape Town-Novelties in That Far-Off City-Picturesque Scenes and Incidents-Cecil Rhodes Sized Up-Johannesburg Gold Craze-Thousands of Workers Flock In-Many Will Be Disappointed.

Town, South Africa, Dec. 25, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

I hope you will pardon me for trespassing on your space with an account of some of the principal features of this portion of what is commonly callas being of interest to some of your whom I have not the opportunity of corresponding individually.

I have now been a resident of Cape Town for eight months, during which Town for eight months, during which period the autumn, winter and to twenty feet in height, and when spring seasons have come and gone. I look upon them admiringly, I always The seasons come in reverse order here think of the small plants so many of us have tried to rear in pots in Canto those in Canada, consequently, while you may possibly be eating your New grown in Canada. I do not know of a single plant Year dinner with the mercury below pleasure at 80 degrees above, in the shade. The change from one season to another here is so gentle that it is hardly perceptible, so that no very great changes take place in the weather such as you experience in Canada, though warm and heavy underwear is worn during the eight months of the year just passed. The peculiarity of the winter season is that heavy rains fall on an average two days during each week, and snow was seen on the top on Table Mountain last July. It has never fallen in Cape Town that I

have heard of, and
FROST IS UNKNOWN HERE.
In short, the climate of Cape Colony is a warm and dry one, except between 5 p.m. and 10 a.m. in winter along the sea coast, when the clouds lower and mist falls; and the average number of rainy days in Cape Town in a year is about 86. South Africa during the balance of the year is a the full extent of his privilege, though heat is about 68 degrees, and in winter the mean temperature is 56 degrees. The difference between summer and winter temperature is necessarily much greater up country than down here on the coast. I have not yet ex-perienced the heat of a South African summer, but from what I have learned, I should say it is very similar to your own, but, of course, much dryer, the country being without rain frequently for more than two months

during that season.

I will not say much with reference to the trip from England to the Cape, which is a delightful one, with the exception of three or four days while at and near the equator, when the heat is very oppressive. The steamships of the round area of the steamships of the round area of the steamships of the round area of the round area. the royal mail lines, the Castle and Union, are equal to the best on the ines between New York and England, well appointed in every respect for their route, and the fare is first-class. A mail steamer of one of the above lines leaves London every Friday, calling at Madeira only, and reaching Cape Town in about seventeen days. An intermediate steamer of one of the above lines leaves London every Friday, calling at Las Palmas and St. Helena, and reaching Cape Town in about 22 days. There are also the steamers of the Clan Line, from Liverpool, and the British and Colonial Navigation Company, from every fortnight, the latter carrying the mails from England and

South Africa to Australia and India. Both passenger and freight rates from England are ENORMOUSLY HIGH.

Mountain, 4,000 feet in height, flanked on the left by Devil's Peak, 3,300 feet, of the civil service, an and on the right by Lion's Head, 2,100 careful preservation of those tradifeet, and Signal Hill, so called because from it the presence of steamers and to English society. We have a fine making for the bay, and which can sides smaller halls in Cape Town, and be seen twenty miles off, is notified to each suburb has its churches and the community below by means of the halls. The suburb I am in—Green international code of flags and a sema- Point-is only twenty minutes' walk phore. Little of the city can be seen from the deck of the incoming steamer pal hall of much finer appearance than pal hall of much finer appearance than phore. Little of the city can be seen from the deck of the incoming steamer beyond an indistinct collection of white the good old city hall at home. There buildings and the "tablecloth," that is peculiar feature for which all visitors look, and which comes on at uncertain intervals in the shape of a thin never idle, and anything and everyline of fleecy cloud just fringing the edge of the plateau of Table Mountain, increasing sometimes in volume until class) that I was ever in and half or the whole of the mountain is a week passes without bringing a obscured, while the sky around is blue and perfectly clear of clouds. The England. Fortescue and her company decks of this city, the Liverpool of are now at the Grand, and other noted South Africa, are well worth referring actors and actresses are constantly to. Up to a few years ago a million coming and going. On the other hand, expended on their construction. They are efficiently lighted by the Anglo- and the leading bodies have large tem. Much has been done by the municipality of Cape Town, through Engof footpaths, and the removal of the old Dutch stoeps, which project into now practically clear of obstruction, but on the other thoroughfares pedestrians have to resort to the middle of the road. The roads are not paved, of broken stones, well rolled in by an immense steam roller, which in dry wet season makes anything but an agreeable promenade for ladies with their white skirts. It was

DECIDEDLY AMUSING for me on my arrival here to find my-self compelled to resort to the middle produce and peddle it from house t of the road and spend my time watch- house. There are no politics in the that I was not run down by some he hundreds of reckless drivers of hansoms, four-wheelers and carts, which convey people to and from. Latterly the city magistrate has been Latterly the city magistrate has been imposing fines as high as £50 for reckless driving, with a salutary effect. streets of Cape Town are laid t right angles to each other, and are lighted by gas and electricity. The principal ones, Adderley and St. George's, look like the best modern American business streets, and are adorned with handsome buildings, such as the new postoffice (costing £180,000), the railway station, Standard Bank of South Africa, Heynes, Matthew & Co., the necessity for the existence of the

----Coleraine Lodge, Green Point, Cape ford & Co., and J. Garlick's mammoth drapery stores. St. George's (high church) Cathedral, with its magnificent organ, Bank of Africa, besides innumerable large wholesale and retail stores. At the top of Adderley street, and apparently just at the foot of Table Mountain, which seems to overhang them, making a beautiful picthis portion of what is commonly call-ed the "Dark Continent," such as can be touched upon in a short letter, and the Parliament buildings, erected, I think, about ten years ago, at a cost of a little more than £200,000; Government House, Government avenumerous readers, and especially to my friends in and around London, with my friends in and around London, with comprising fourteen acres of ground. This garden is beautifully kept and contains thousands of varieties of trees and plants, embracing

RARE PRODUCTIONS. grown in Canada that is not found Year dinner with the mercury below here growing in gardens the whole zero, I will be engaged in the same year round, and the herbarium in connection with the Botanical Gardens is connected by correspondence and ex-changes with the most important gar-dens in Europe, America and Australia. Trees are not found in such variety, the principal ones being the oak, fir and blue gum.

The population of Cape Town in 1891 was as follows: White, 25,393; Malay, 8,255; Hottentot, 311; Fingo, 69; Kaffir, 554; mixed, 16,669; total, 51,251. But, of course the whites have greatly increased since that census was taken. The Malay women (a very pretty peo-ple) are the most noticeable on the street, on account of the bright colors worn by them. They wear the wide skirt of about twenty years ago, and deck themselves out in the brightest colored silks and satins, wearing instead of a hat or bonnet a silk ker-chief over the head. It is lawful for

land of sunshine, fine, buoyant air, he is, as a rule, very lazy, and is kept blue skies and agreeable temperature. by his wives, so that the more he is by his wives, so that the more he is married the easier it is for those who support him. However that may be. the women do not kill themselves with work, either, for they all seem to be the happiest and most contented people on earth on the pay of two or three plenty of money at that, to celebrate weddings in silks and satins, driving about in elegant four-in-hand turn-outs. Some of them are well provided with this world's goods, but they all vie together, and those living from hand to mouth enjoy as good a life as the wealthy. I could write you a letter on the ways of these happy a very imperfect conductor of heat, without taking a morsel of food.

> Cape Town proper is merely a place of business and boarding houses, except in the vicinity of the Gardens, where there are many beautiful villa residences. Nearly all the retired and business people live in the many beau-tiful suburbs which surround us—Sen Point, Green Point, and from Woodstock to Simuns Town (the naval sta-tion), a distance of 30 miles, being a line of pretty spots to reside in. The near suburbs are connected with the city by a steam railway, as well as by horse cars, and the rails have nearly all been laid for the purpose of transforming the latter into an electric system. This is being dor BY AMERICAN CAPITAL,

which is found all over the world wherever there is a show of making a good thing out of it, as is the case in this instance. Social life in the suburbs is very enjoyable, and we en-A first class passage costing 40 guineas. When Table Bay is reached, Cape stated that the distinctions of caste exist to the same extent as in Ottawa, from it the presence of steamers and ships either passing for other lands or theater and very large music hall, be-

and comfortable churches to worship in. St. Andew's Presbyterian, of which years, to improve and beautify the It has a large and wealthy congreat a salary of £500 each. The church the road, impeding pedestrian traffic, have received special attention. The has a £700 pipe organ and is a very footpaths of the principal streets are MODE OF LIVING, it is much the same as exists in your

larger cities, but more expensive. Vegetables are purchased from cart but are covered with a thick coating drivers at the house at about the same price as you pay, with the exweather makes a fine road, but in the as expensive as your first strawberries. The beef and mutton is choice, but is slightly more expensive than but is slightly more expensive than in Canada. We have a good market in Cape Town, but it is principally Cape, though what has been called the South African Political Association has recently formed as a first step in that direction. The principal object of that association is to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Government as to get them to reduce the import duty on the necessaries of life and to impose an excise duty on spirits, as there is none at present, while there is an import duty of more than 200 per cent on coal oil, of which not one gallon is produced in South Africa. The import duty on all breadstuffs is proportionately high, but I only detail the oil case to show you new six-story drug establishment, the Dutch Reformed Church (which seats 4,000 people), Board of Executors' of-out" here, or "Government" and "Op-African Banking Corporation, position." At present it seems to be offices, Messrs. Thorne Sinta- with that great Bismarck (misno

A Londoner in Africa as leader of the Dutch of Africa, as leader of the World Handing to the lion standing over the latter, with a live of the North of the Iton of the It import duties on the necessaries of life and coal oil (which they dispense with by burning home-made candles) and breadstuffs, though they do not produce more than one-half the supoly which the colony demands, and they, holding the balance of power, get what they ask for. Mr. Rhodes is not looked upon here as a statesman. but more as a shrewd manipulator of men and an amalgamator of interests in his own interest. This accounts for his rapid accumulation of wealth, which is variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty million pounds sterling. Just a word as to the influx of people. It is estimated that Johannesburg, the Golden City of the Transvaal Republic, to the north of us, is growing in population at the rate of 5,000 per month. Six years ago it was tralia have been crowded ever since yours, etc.,

and not finding it. These fortune hunt-ers are arriving too fast for the re-quirements of the country, and I believe hundreds are penniless in the Republic and unable to find employment. Such being the case, it is a shame that they should be encouraged to come out to the gold fields. Shortly that Republic will be face to face with the question of a most deplorable state of the unemployed. I firmly believe, however, that this is a good country for the man of some means and business ability. His chances of making a big income on his capital are excellent. I like the country and its people, and have no hesitation in saying that in legitimate business money can be made faster here than in Canada. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in giving me so much space, and I will take this opnothing; today I believe it has a population of 136,000 souls. The steamers many friends in Western Ontario the from England and some from Australia of the season I am, the season. I am THOS. MOFFATT.

## Animal Curiosities.

**STORIES ABOUT** 

Bears and Their Snow Houses. Man Put to Flight by Crows. The Wonderful Bell Bird. A Parrot That Could Speak Fluently. Very Bold African Lions.

MAN AND BEAST. It was a cold winter's night, and the children sat around Uncle George's nees, near the blazing fireplace, listening to him read and relate stories. We are told by experienced travelers in northern climes, said Uncle George, that nobody need to be frozen to death in the snow. There is no need of a constitution specially organized or sedulously acclimatized to the snow; the benighted traveler who loses himself in the white expanse, with the heavy flakes falling thickly around him, need not possess the hard-lhood of a Highlander, who cares for no covering save his plaid, and looks upon a snow pillow as an effeminate uxury. He who finds himself in such a position, and knows how to avail himself of the means around him, will welcome every flake that falls, and instead of looking upon the snow as an enemy, whose white arms are ready to inclose him in a fatal embrace, he hails the soft masses as a means of affording him warmth and safety.

Choosing some spot where the snow lies deepest, such as the side of a bank or a tree or a large stone, he in which he can lie, and wherein he is sheltered from the freezing blasts himself in his garments, he burrows his way as deeply as he can, and then lies quietly, allowing the snow to fall upon him unheeded. The extemporized cell in which he reclines soon begins to show its virtues. The substance in which it is hollowed is longer swept off by the wind, but is conserved around him, and restores warmth and sensation to his limbs The hollow enlarges slightly as th body becomes warm, and allows its temporary inhabitant to sink deeper into the snow, while the fast-falling flakes rapidly cover him, and obliter-

There is no fear that he should be stifled for want of air, for the warmth of his breath always keeps a small passage open, and the snow, instead hole, round which is collected a mass of glittering hoar frost, caused by the congelation of our breath. There is fear now of perishing by frost, for the snow cell is rather too hot than too cold, and the traveler can sleep as warmly, if not as composedly, as in his bed at home.

ate the traces of his presence.

The use of snow as a warm mantle to protect the young crops from the frost is familiar to all. Some of us have seen, and we have nearly all read of, the wonderful scenes that take by the wayward tempest. After such storms as raise these strange mock-eries of rugged landscape, whole flocks of sheep are missing, and must be sought by the shepherd and his faithful dog.
As the two allies press onward in

their quest, they walk at random, for the snow masses have swept over hill and dale, have obliterated all the well-known landmarks, raised hills where hollows had been, and have changed the face of nature. Left to simself, the shepherd would scarcely very predicament from which he seeks to rescue his woolly charge. Were it not for the instincts of the quadruped many a flock would be lost, the dog sniffs and runs about, raises his nose in the air, as the well known odor salutes his nostrils, and finally dashes forward and comes to a finally dashes forward and comes to a standstill over a little hole in the snow. around which is gathered a slight incrustation of hoarfrost. This is a sure indication that the sheep are below, and still living, and then the shepherd breaks through the roof of the snow cell with his pole, and rescues the starving animals from their perilous

position.

The sheep which are thus pres from the effects of the cold do not voluntarily burrow into the snow, and their presence there is quite acci-dental. Striving to avoid the chilling blasts of the wind, they crowd toward any object that may shelter them from the cruel tempest, and while huddled together, the snow drifts are heaped around them and cover them effectualundiscovered for too long a period, after having nibbled all the wool from

But the white bear intentionally places herself in such a position, we G. Wood, and toward the month of December retreats to the side of a rock, where, by dint of scraping and allowing the snow to fall upon her, she forms a cell in which to reside. Within this strange nursery she produces her young, and remains with them beneath the snow until the end of March, when she emerges into the outer air, bringing with her the baby bears, who are then almost as large as ordinary rabbits. As the time passes on, the breath of the family, together with the warmth exhaled from their bodies, serves to enlarge the cell, so that in proportion with their increasing dimensions, the accommodation is in-creased to suit them. As is the case with the snow-covered sheep, the hidden bear may be discovered by means of the little hole which is made by the warm breath, and is rendered more distinguishable by the hoarfrost which

\*\*\*\*\*\* every polar bear. None of the males trouble themselves to spend so much time in a state of seclusion, and as the only use of the retreat is to shelter the young, the unmarried females roam freely about during the winter months. The habit of partial hibernation is common to most, if not to all true bears, and we find that the white bear of the polar regions, the brown bear of Euroue, and the black bear of Northern America agrees in this curious habit. Before retiring into winter quarters the bear eats enormously, and driven by an unfailing instinct, resorts to the most nutritious diet, so that it be-comes prodigiously fat. In this condition it is in the best state for killing, as the fur partakes of the general fullness of the body, and becomes thick and sleek, as is needful when we

consider the task which it has to perform.

During the three months of her seclusion the polar bear takes no food, but exists upon the store of fat which has been accumulated before retiring to her winter home. A singular phenomenon may be observed in many of the hi-bernating animals, but in the bear it is more remarkable from the fact that scoops out with his hands a hollow, she has not only to support her own existence, but to impart nourishment to her offspring. It is true that in orthat scud over the land. Wrapping der to enable them to find sufficient food, they are of wonderfully small dimensions when compared with the parent, but the fact remains that the animal is able to lay up within itself so large a store of nutriment that it can maintain its own life and suckle its young for a space of three months

VENEZUELA'S BELL BIRD. The present Venezuelan boundary dispute has been so widely discussed and written up that considerable attention 's being given by most of the civilized world to a country hitherto almost unnoticed. One happy result of the wrangle has been the knowledge of the bird, animal, fish and plant life in this little republic, which has thus become suddenly worthy of acquisition. The birds particularly are extremely beautiful in plumage, Many are singers of wonderful compass and possess notes as voluble and ver-varying as our own mockinghird.

One bird that is perhaps entitled to the place of the most striking vocal artist is the bellbird. Strange in other ways besides his voice, he is, too. His spotless white coat, his tall black horn or crest that rises just back of the bill, and his fond clinging to the ground except when frightened into flight, makes him distinguished, The horn is only erected when he is excited, or calling at twilight. Piercing and loud, but sweet and full

as the deep motes of a harp, his vib-rant calls ring out over the silent woods. Well may the astonished hunter look about him for signs of a clear-ing and a mission chapel. It is just at sunset that these campaneros (bellbirds) ring out their gentle tones. The different birds seem to possess voices of varying depth, and the distances. long and short, serve to modulate and harmonize them all. For three or four miles you can hear the faint, respondiscover a single sheep, and in all sive rings, like echoes of the louder probability would find himself in the ones hard by. The great moras and ceibas stretch heavenward, and meet-ing overhead form grand arches of green that roof in the moss-tufted aisles of nature's cathedral. The traveler notes these, instinctively doffing his cap as the choir of sweet-singing jupubas and grosbeaks and Spanish warblers break out into a vast, deep-swelling vesper hymn, and over and through it all, like the chimes of some olden monastery, fall the silver ding-dong! ding! ding-dong! of los campaneros.

A SMART PARROT.

There was an old factotum in our family who used to sew for us and who occasionally spent several weeks at a time at the house. She was somesecond dear departed, was in the habit of calling him "my middle husband." Old maids she naturally did not approve of, remarking that they the only things not prayed for in the litany. The old woman was very deaf and much shouting was needed to make her hear. One day many vain efforts were made to induce her to do a par-ticular piece of work in a particular way, but she could not or would not see what was wanted, and at last, in despair, the lady of the house rema ed to the nurse, "Oh, never when she's gone it must be altered.' remarked the parrot, in a loud, voice, "there's no fool like an old fool."

The parrot had on one morning been given a bath, or, in other words, the garden watering-can had been turned upon him, and he was placed in front of the fire to dry. There were two small kittens who also liked the warmth of the fire and who were sitting one on each side of the cage. The bird walked first to one side, and, looking down out of the corner of his eye, inquired, "Are you a good boy?"
Then he sidled across to the other
kitten "And are you a good boy?"

One day two children of our family visited the house, and when alone amused themselves by mischievously pulling up some tulips, which grew in wards carefully replacing them. A rising before dawn. Mr. Crockett is make legs to his pot, so that it might little later Polly's master, to whom out of bed and at his desk before 5

time elapsed before the owner of the tulips was made acquainted with all the particulars of what had happened.—Chambers' Journal.

BOLDNESS OF LIONS. South African lions are, beyond question, the boldest of all predatory animals, and those of Mashonaland are perhaps the boldest of all. During the night, their natural hunting-time, they attack draught animals or even men, within a few yards of the camp fires; and are a constant and serious danger to travelers in districts remote from the main track of traders. From the Zambesi, through Mashonaland, and north to the Limpopo, a chorus of complaints rises in the pages of recent travelers, whose cattle or followers have suffered from their attacks. Mr. Selous has recorded the pursuit of the post from Salisbury by a lion, and the loss of the mail bags, which the animal tore from the back of the pack horse. Mr. Millals, who crossed the Nuantsi River with a team of eight donkeys to draw his wagon, the oxen being left behind on account of the proximity of the "fly" country—lost three in one night by a lion attack carried out with the utmost contempt for human beings, whether white or black. He was awakened by the lion's roar, and almost immediately saw one of the tethered donkeys knocked over. It was not five yards from the fire, but in the darkness and dazzle of the fire he could not see the attacker. We knew instinctively that a lion had killed the donkey, and was standing over him not five yards from where we were, but it was hopeless to fire unless we saw something, or at least could make certain of his whereabouts.

This odd scene continued for some

ures, until a couple more donkeys broke loose. They rushed into a mealicated, and there the party heard the lion chasing first one donkey, and then the other, as excited and as little afraid as a dog chasing rabbits in a field of barley. "At every bound the lion emitted a subdued 'boo-uff' as his forelegs struck the ground, but the two did not go far. There was presently a loud souffle, a crack, and the sound of a heavy body falling; then all was still." The lion chased the third don-key round the camp, killed and ate it, and was next day shot by an ingenious trap, made by tying a rifle to posts and fastening a string to the trigger, when the lion struck when revisiting its "kill."

MAN PUT TO FLIGHT BY CROWS. An Ellenville, N. Y., dispatch says: Joseph Deyo, residing near Denning was attacked by an army of savage crows this morning and compelled to

run, after a severe fight with them. Deyo went to the woods at an early hour to do some chopping, and had scarcely begun work when he saw scores of the birds flying towards him. At first he paid little attention to them, but they continued to arrive in large numbers, and finally swooped down upon him, alighting upon his head and shoulders, and pecking him with their sharp beaks. The more Deyo fought and resisted the birds the more desperate and numerous they seemed to become, until an immense cloud over-shadowed him, and the sound of their cawing was deafening. At length, seeing that the birds were too numerous and active for him, Deyo dropped his axe and rushed, coatless and hatless, from the place, while blood issued from wounds the birds had made on his head and hands. He had to run some distance before he succeeded in freeing himself from his assailants en-

In company with a neighbor he returned to the spot and shot a nummoments, the actors being four or ber of the crows, frightening the rest five black men, two white men, a pony, seven live donkeys, and a dead one, became desperate through hunger.

## Missing Links

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers. 9888888

DIAMONDS have been discovered at in the morning, and by the time a man Nuilagine, in Northwest Australia.

ASIA is the most populous quarter of the globe; it is reckoned to contain

THIS year is the tercentenary of the birth of Descartes, the father of mod-ern metaphysical speculation.

THERE were two total eclipses of the sun in the year 1712 and two in 1889. This rare phenomenon, will not happen again until the year 2057.

BY MEANS of a recent invention the blind are enabled to write with facility, using the ordinary Roman alphabet. The invention is described as a hinged metal plate with square perforations arranged in parallel lines of which the stylus is moved in making the letters.

IT IS now said that the insignifitle during the recent war was partly due to their wearing a quantity of floss silk under their outer clothing as a protection against the cold. It is said to have acted in many cases as a bullet-proof shield.

ROGER BACON was the first to suggest the use of spectacles. When they came into use in Italy, about the year 1285, on the recommendation of Alescause it was thought such facial ornamentations would make them vain. REV. DR. MUNRO GIBSON, o

London, has accepted the nomination of the committee of the National Council or Free Churches of Great Britain for the presidency. In that capacity he will preside over the Free Church Congress, which meets at Nottingham next spring.

DURING a recent thunderstorm in Berlin an interesting effect on an electric train was noticed at night. All the electric lamps inside and outside time the lightning flashed, and the passengers remained a few minutes in complete darkness. Then the lamps

A FULL-BLOODED Sioux Indian girl, Miss Gertrude Simmons, of Deadwood, S. D., won the first prize in the freshman class oratorical contest at Earlham College, Richmond, Inc., a few days ago. She will represent the freshman class of the college in the State College contest to be held in Indianapolis shortly.

REV. DR. PATON has given £12,000 to the Presbyterian General Assembly of Australia, to be funded for the carrying on of missionary work in the New Hebrides, for many years the scene of his jabors as a Christian minister. While he lives, Dr. Paton will himself administer the fund, after his death the Assembly is to assume responsibility.

AMONG the ancients mourning was expressed by various signs—tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside ensigns of honor; thus Plutcity with Pompey, neither shaved his head, nor, as usual, wore the crown or garland. Among the Romans a year of mourning was ordained by law for women who had lost their hus-

DR. BEDDOE said that there was a distinct relation between man's pursuits and the color of man's hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horse-flesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde man, lineal descendant of the Vikings, still contrib-utes a large contingent to travelers and emigrants.

ACCORDING to recent statistical statements there are 3.064 languages spoken throughout the world-587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The library of the British museum is one of the most extensive in Europe, both in printed books, manuscripts and prints. Among the manuscripts is a copy of the Old and New Testaments, in four volumes, Theola, at Alexandria, in the fourth or fifth century.

WHEN S. R. Crockett, the novelist, was a student at Edinburgh University he lived on nine shillings a week, and lodged in the garret of an old an earthenware vessel. Just think, house. His life was vigorous, and there too, what an advance was made when a pot in the room, by the roots, after- is a trace of it still in his habit of man had inventive power sufficient to

his office he has done a day's work. Six hours' sleep is all he takes, and the long day from 10 in the morning to 11 at night is his own to do with as he pleases.

AMONG the presents sent by the Sultan to the Czar and Czaritsa was a piece of the Holy Cross, a relic belonging to the nation, which the Sultan had no right to give away. His other presents, a diamond-studded cigarette case for the Czar and a diamond necklace for the Czaritsa, seem rather worldly by its side.

CAPT. KIDD'S quadrant, or one of his quadrants, or at least an ancient quadrant bearing his name, is in the possession of a family at Rockland, Me. It is more than 200 years old and bears the name and address of the London maker. Pant of it of ivory, now dark brown with re. The name "Capt. Kidd" is engraved on the metal part of the in-

strument. . THE new Poet Laureate is a frequent visitor to Scotland, and is equally fond of the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands. He has been met with on more than one occasion on a Clyde steamer, traveling with a considerable quantity of lug-gage and as brown as a berry, betokening a long sojourn in the land of mountain and flood.

A CRIMINAL suit against the lay rector for neglecting to repair the chancel of the parish church, probably the first suit of the kind brought in the present century, was instituted recently by the church wardens of St. Peter's Church, Derby, in the Consistory Court, The gentleman, who draws the tithes and enjoys the revenues of the church, pleaded guilty and was condemned to make the

TWO young Abyssinian princes, who were being educated at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, recently left their school and went to Italy, It was believed at first that they had been abducted by the Italian Government, but medical certificates of both Swiss and Italian doctors have satisfied the Swiss au-The boys could not stand the winter climate and were ordered home, and obtained permission from Italy to go to Erythrea. They will be kept at Massowah as guests of the Government till the fighting is over.

THE Pharmaceutical Journal states that in England a patient, under medical advice, had for some time been taking tablets of salol, when intestinal obstruction was set up and an operation became necessary, "On opening the body the intestine was found pack-This was probably due to the pressure used in forming the tablets. The more finely comminuted and closely packed an insoluble or difficulty soluble remedy, the easier it is absorbed by the system, and consequently substances like salol should never be given in tablet form.'

M. FLAMMARION, in the course of experiments on the radiation of spectrum colors, has made some interesting observations on sensitive plants. Four plants sown the same day, and of the same size, were placed under glass, excluding respectively all but the red, green, and blue rays, the fourth plant being under ordinary white glass. At the end of six weeks the "red" plant was twice as high as any of the others, the "green" came next, then the "white," while the "blue" had not grown the fraction of a cen-timetre. The red plant was healthy, but abnormally nervous, curling up at a breath. The plant kept under white glass, exposed to the ordinary sun rays, though third in the order of growth, was vigorous and stout.

A POTSHERD! That is such worthless thing-that is to say, in a material sense-but to the archaeological student it may be full of meaning. As Mr. Mercer expresses it: "As clay pots are relatively abundant in the metalless age of stone, and as one pot makes many sherds, coarse or fine, large or small, plain or ornamented, fortunately bedded in the charcoal cash heaps of the prehistoric cook, they have an extreme value for the archaeologist." Absence of potsherds in former sites of man's habitation might, mer sites of man's habitation might, with other indications or the want of them, show when primitive man did not know even how to make or bake an earthenware vessel. Just think,