

Prince Henry's Funeral

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 Rejoice on the Isle of Wight—Lord Leighton's Probable Successor III—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 Blenheim, of fever contracted while serving in the Ashanti expedition, have been completed. The remains will be entombed in Westminster Abbey 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 Blenheim 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 Battenberg will be transferred to the royal yacht Albert, and will be taken across the Solent to the Isle of Wight. The casket will remain on board the Albert until Wednesday. On board ship the body rests on a bier, erected on the quarter-deck, draped with blue and white and with British white ensigns.

It is expected that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will be present at the disinterment of the remains, and that they will follow the casket, which will be carried by Scots Guardsmen, to Westminster Abbey, not 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 widowed Princess the use during the latter's lifetime of Osborne Cottage, near Osborne House, a pretty place, formerly 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 liked.

The February drawing-room has been abandoned, and her Majesty will start for the continent two weeks earlier than previously determined upon, starting for Cinzia 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 Taylorstown, Wales, when over 50 miners lost their lives, following close upon the news of the death of the Queen's esteemed son-in-law, husband of her favorite daughter, have not calculated in any way to dispel the atmosphere of depression hanging over these islands.

LORD LEIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday will be the scene of the funeral of Lord Leighton, and on Tuesday will receive the remains of Sir Joseph Barnby. The former will be the most imposing ceremony. The pall-bearers will be the leading representatives of art, science and literature, a representative of the Queen, and a couple of Cabinet Ministers. Sir John Millais, R.A., who is mentioned as the probable successor of Lord Leighton as president of the Royal Academy, will represent that institution. The health of Sir John Millais, who is about 55 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, including a large romantic canvas. Several unfinished works of the late Lord Leighton will be exhibited at the Academy.

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S RECALL.

A representative of the Associated Press questioned Bramwell Booth, son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, regarding 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 a rule in the army that after a certain period of labor 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 Ballington will be transferred. It depends upon the general, who returns from India in June."

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. In fact, the matter caused so much conflicting comment that at one time Sir Walter Besant, it was rumored, intended to withdraw from the society

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. The Chronicle 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 foreign 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 protection 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 defrayed out of the expected budget surplus.

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 Hamilton sent by her to Nelson, with an autograph of its capture by the French and their courteous forwarding thereof, written by Admiral Nelson, fetched 50 guineas. A table napkin which formerly belonged to the admiral was sold for 10s.

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 while mentioning 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 purveyor. The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, started yesterday on a visit to Lord Galloway, 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 Bimetallist League is pleased at the news that M. Bernaert, who was premier of Belgium during the monetary conference of 1892, and whose attitude was then marked by reserve, has joined the bimetalists.

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 believes 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 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 to live with him on any pretense, backed up by her friends. The grandfather of the young man is worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and this fact may have something to do with present and future developments.

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 little doubt but that such a community is 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
Island	New York	Bremen
Kaiser Wilhelm	Gibraltar	New York

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 inebriate—put alcohol into him. Many inherit peculiar constitutional conditions which render them easy victims to the influence 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, at

Kur-a-Kof, best cough-cure and lung remedy, Ed. A. & N.'s drug store.

Town and Country

News of the Day Gathered by Advertiser Correspondents.

The death occurred recently at Tacoma, 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. The toasts were ably responded to by M. O. E. Daulty, 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 Iderton. Mrs. Patrick Sullivan, of Biddulph, died at her home on Monday, at the age of 88. Her husband is 96 years old and in good health.

Richard Lee, one of the pioneers of West Missouri, died somewhat suddenly Friday afternoon at his residence, near Thorndale, having reached the age of 102 years. Mr. Lee was born in the county of Wood, Ireland, in 1814. He retained all his 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, N. 30.00, where he died, having resided there for nearly 50 years. He was a retiring disposition; never offered for any public position, but was universally esteemed and respected. He married in 1838, and survived his wife by fourteen years. His 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 Missouri, 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 returned from Calgary, N. W. T., is moving to Carleton.

On Tuesday evening four sleigh loads of young people from the village attended the social at Mr. Dale's home, McGillivray. A good programme was provided for the occasion consisting of singing, recitations and readings. Over 100 persons were present. Proceeds \$24.

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

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.

Rev. C. Barthrop, of Ailsa Craig, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's church, Nairn, on Sunday morning.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Jane Bell was waited on by a large number of friends and members of the Baptist church at her home, and presented with a handsome extension table, six cane-bottom chairs and a beautiful 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, arrived in M. 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, Mrs. 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 Canada. Dr. Calkin 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. Calkin's brother Willie, who has decided to cast in his lot with the Australians, while Dr. Gray and wife (Nellie) have returned to Rochester and duty. God-speed, and grant another reunion as felicitous.

BIRE.

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 far as Salmon's Corners.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, Jan. 31.—Mr. John Topin and family, 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 foot 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 adverse 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 business.

Rev. Mr. Quance has returned from Bridgen, 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 crowd, and a war of words occurred

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red between champions of the Masonic craft, Methodist and Presbyterians, as to which of the sects Adam belonged. It was proved conclusively that he was a Presbyterian. The Doctors Wood, of London, delighted the audience 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 shop.

DISSATISFIED FORESTERS.

Writes 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 certificate-holders of the Supreme Court of the I. O. F.

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 recover from the defendants other than the Supreme Court, and to have deposited again with the latter the \$100,000 entrusted by them to the Chancery Division of the English High Court of Justice, the \$50,000 deposited with the insurance department of the State of 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 Jessie Bayly should be declared the trustee for the Supreme Court of the land at the northwest corner of Bay and Richmond streets, purchased by the order; and that the Supreme Court should be enjoined from acquiring or holding, in any manner, lands of greater value than \$100,000. It is also 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 pioneer.

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; insurance, \$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 christening of the new warship Kentucky.

"77"

COLDS

Curious Sayings:

Trolley Pills, said a gentleman, calling for "77," because they knock out the Grip.

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; lose, 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 term for La Grippe. "77" dissipates the Fever and Cures the Grip.

Gripper, to seize, is the Russian idea of Grip. "77" cements 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.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Hemorrhoids; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CENTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS. Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK 10007



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J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

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Of Interest....

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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 sizes 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 warehouses before purchasing.

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FURNISHERS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE.

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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 thoughtful man.

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 little 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 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 were on the floor.

That is usually the way it happens. —Chicago Evening Post.

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I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Sydney, C. B.

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Yarmouth, C. B.

I was cured of Sciatic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Burn, Nfld.

LEWIS S. BUTLER.

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

Our Taxes.

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.

Sir Richard Cartwright on Future Prospects and How They Have Been Injured by Bad Government.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The interest in last night's proceedings in the House centered 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 1933-4, and the exports by \$3,356,146. The total decrease in the duty of excise amounts to \$4,497,618. Looking at the per capita consumption of liquors of the various kinds we have, Mr. Foster said, the low consumption of most of these articles per capita was reached, the consumption of spirits being 53 gallons per head; of beer, 3,471 gallons per head; of wine, a very slight increase in consumption, amounting to 49 per head, and of tobacco, a consumption of 2.14 pounds per head of the people. The money collected and spent by the Government last year, according to Mr. Foster, amounted to \$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 mention that the net debt of the Dominion increased during last year from \$246,182,029 to \$253,074,927. Since 1890, two years after Mr. Foster promised that the debt would be kept stationary, the debt has been increased by \$15,892,900. The interest rate has been low, and Mr. Foster reconciled himself to the expenditure by this explanation:

THIS YEAR'S EXPENDITURE. Mr. Foster believed 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 the surplus would be secured. But to effect this balance, Mr. Foster says he will add another \$2,000,000 to the very large debt already on the people. As to the expenditures, Mr. Foster promised that the eve of an election—that they would 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 \$30,000 on the Yukon Indians in the Northwest. Questioned by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Foster said there would be SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, but he declined to say how much money. The expenditure on customs will be increased by \$250,000, 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 before long.

Sir R. Cartwright—Before the budget 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.

Sir 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 all follow. It has been the habit ever since this was a Parliament to bring down supplementary estimates and supplies, and the same will take place this year.

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 heavily taxed, and that, because of the tariff articles have been placed on the free list, the farmers, workmen 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 concerned.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. In rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He was not disposed to criticize 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 many 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 seventeen 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 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 prebendating a small number of English manufacturers, stepped out ruthlessly and crushed every attempt which the people of Ireland made to raise themselves in the scale of nations and humankind, "protection."

was the curse of Ireland, as it is today 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 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 our people. Sir Richard next contended that Mr. Foster's list of "manufactures exported from Canada" last year, produced to show that high taxation had increased those industries, was

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 anybody say that the country with such facilities for producing wooden goods these exports were due to the N. P.? Then there is sole and upper leather, \$1,200,000. 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

WHISKY, valued at \$230,000, 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 whisky.

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 math is at fault, \$290,000 or \$300,000 or \$400,000 to make, and you put it down in your exports at a figure of \$230,000. 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 to—enable those people to obtain a cheaper agricultural implement than our farmers can, and thus more effectively to compete with us. The long and short of the matter is that if you strike out whisky and household effects, and the woodenware, 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 250 per head we have been charged \$200,000 or \$300,000 extra taxation. 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 beneficial, but the pampered exotics are too costly for the taxpayers. Our

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CLASSES

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The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.

London, Saturday, February 1.

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

At the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, a number of 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 Melghe, 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 is utterly discredited.

The Transvaal trouble may prove a not unmixed evil. The United States Government, 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 interest.

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 members take a shy at Ambassador Bayard.

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 mismanagement 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.

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

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.

The action of London cranks in decapitating flowers at the spot where Charles I. was executed two hundred years ago recalls the stock subject of rural 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.

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 every 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 believe that our money could be picked at will from gooseberry bushes.

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 doled for him with a very fine and a closed mouth.

Peace, Not War.

Plea for an International Court of Arbitration.

The Duty of Loyal Canadians to Avoid Jingolistic 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. I cannot, however, refrain from saying that the message of President Cleveland is an unfortunate document—unjust, 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 rust 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 been slaughtered in cases where it is difficult to comprehend the quarrel. Conquerors have 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 war 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 ascendant.

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 sadness.

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 own name!

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 aims. It would be a disgrace to humanity, not to speak of Christianity,

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 English-speaking 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 devoutly to be wished." Bell-ringing 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 disloyalty 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 jingolism. 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 mother-country 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 in the Western States speak to the existence of a widespread feeling of hostility to England, which is as strange as it is deplorable. The endorsement 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 by 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 which 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 had worn through the goods? Then, you'll appreciate the charming, pliable softness of one made of a double layer of heavy-weight Fibre Chambray. It yields to every curve of the neck, but will never crumple or wilt—neither will it, cuffs, or reverses, 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 contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they occur in 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 regulate the system, purify the blood, and 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, Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a dose, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine is the latest scientific discovery for coughs and colds. Largest bottle on the market, only 75¢.

Between Canada and England.

Closer Trade Relations Favored by the Local Board of Trade.

Interesting Statistics Furnished by President Bowman—The Local Fries Between Cleveland and Port Stanley—Deepening the Harbor.

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 Commerce, 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 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 sale. It is especially necessary that fresh 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 250,000,000 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 portland 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 188,000. Britain imported 7,000,000 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 \$117,500,000. It will be observed that the United States' exports to Great Britain are over twice as much as Canada's exports to all countries. Canada's exports to the United States are \$38,000,000, 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 a condition of soil and climate 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 illustrated by the 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 Government had the matter in hand. The Government was the proper authority to handle such questions. It was particularly responsible for the great increase 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 trade between Cleveland and Port Stanley. It is intended to make London the principal market in Canada for both hard and soft coal. One boat would carry soft coal from 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 coal market in the Dominion.

Mr. Bland considered the best thing for the board to do would be to have the Port Stanley harbor deepened.

Mr. Bowman understood that Mr. Walker had arranged with the Government for the carrying on of the 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 mail open until 4 o'clock.

Rigard's Liniment the best Hair Re-

SATURDAY

NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

VESTS—Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Ribbed Vests, worth 75c,	Tonight 52c	ULSTERS—Young Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6,	Tonight \$4 75
VESTS—Ladies' Fine All-Wool Scotch Ribbed Vests, worth 90c,	Tonight 62c	MELTON—5 pieces Melton, check, regular price 10c yard,	Tonight 5c
VESTS—Ladies' Fine German Merino Vests, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	PLAIDS—7 pieces 42-inch All-Wool Scotch Plaids, in dark colors, worth 50c,	Tonight 25c
SUITS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1,	Tonight 65c	TWEEDS—6 pieces Scotch Tweed Mixed Dress Goods, regular price 25c,	Tonight 15c
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Black Kid Gloves, worth 50c,	Tonight 25c	TWEEDS—7 pieces Cheviot Tweed Dress Goods, regular price 42c,	Tonight 25c
SHAWLS—Ladies' Fancy Wool Shawls, worth \$1 50,	Tonight 75c	DRESS GOODS—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 44c,	Tonight 20c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Linen Finished Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c,	Tonight 8 for 25c	SUITINGS—7 pieces Fancy Mixed Suitings, worth 50c,	Tonight 39c
RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 10c yard,	Tonight 5c	TWEEDS—7 pieces Scotch Tweeds, 46 inches wide, regular price 60c,	Tonight 39c
HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, apliced soles, heels and toes, worth 50c,	Tonight 36c	TWEEDS—5 pieces Boucle Tweeds, regular price 60c,	Tonight 39c
HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, large size, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c	CREPE DU CHENE—6 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, 27 inches wide, worth 75c,	Tonight 47c
HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 40c,	Tonight 29c	TOWELS—Large Size Bath Towels, worth 10c,	Tonight 8 1/2c
SHIRTS—Gents' Fine French Cambric Shirts, 2 collars and cuffs detached, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 75c	SPREADS—Colored Bed Spreads, large size, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 95c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine French Cambric Shirts, open front, regular price \$1 25,	Tonight 75c	BLANKETS—Very Large All Wool Blankets, worth \$4,	Tonight \$3 25
SHIRTS—Men's Heavy Cambric Shirts, fast colors, regular price 75c,	Tonight 50c	FLANNELLETTE—Cream Flannellette, worth 6c,	Tonight 5c
SUSPENDERS—Men's Heavy Elastic Suspenders, worth 20c,	Tonight 12 1/2c	FLANNELS—Scotch Plaid Flannels, all wool, worth 80c,	Tonight 25c
SHIRTS—Men's Navy Blue Twilled Flannel Shirts, worth 90c,	Tonight 50c	FRINGES—Cretone Fringes, plain and colors, worth 15c,	Tonight 5c
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c,	Tonight 45c	FLANNEL—All Wool Opera Flannels, pink and navy shades, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
SOCKS—Men's All-Wool Socks, ribbed tops, worth 18c,	Tonight 11c	COTTON—36 inch White Cotton, soft finish, worth 10c,	Tonight 8 1/2c
MITTS—Men's Kid Mitts, fleece lined, worth 75c,	Tonight 45c	TICKING—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c,	Tonight 18c
ULSTERS—Your choice of our Storm King Men's Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 and \$12,	Tonight \$7	SKIRTING—Moleton Skirting, fancy border, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
OVERCOATS—Men's D. B. Fine Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 50,	Tonight \$6	OVERCOATS—Boys' Odd Line Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4,	Tonight \$2
OVERCOATS—Men's Extra Fine Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12,	Tonight \$8 75	PEAJACKETS—Boys' Heavy Serge Peajackets, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 50
OVERCOATS—Odd lines Men's All-Wool Tweed Overcoats, worth \$8,	Tonight \$2 50	SUITS—Boys' Strong Tweed 2-piece Suits, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 85
PEAJACKETS—Men's Heavy Frieze Peajackets, worth \$5,	Tonight \$3 50	SUITS—Boys' Heavy Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 25
SUITS—Boys' Heavy Serge Suits, worth \$11,	Tonight \$8	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Heavy Flannellette Wrappers, Paisley patterns, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$2
PANTS—Men's Good Working Pants, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 95c	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Good to Wear Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75,	Tonight \$1 35
PANTS—Men's Hair Line Tweed Pants, worth \$1 75,	Tonight \$1 25	COATS—Great Bargains in Ladies' Coats; the original price lost track of altogether; see them	Tonight

TERMS CASH.

Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable 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 she 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 Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLTON, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

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

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. Pettigill, 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, Ellismere, b. g.; Maguire, ch. g.; Leornan, ch. g.; Swipes, ch. f.; Miss Celestina, ch. f.; Joseph E. Seagram, Golden Eagle, ch. c.; Musselman, ch. c.; Farthing, ch. c.; Eulador, br. c.; Wm. Hendrie, Lord Lovell, br. c.

THE DUNRAVEN REPORT.

New York, Feb. 1.—The committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate the charges made by the Earl of Dunraven in reference to the late American cup races, has made its report to 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 who has his best to do 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 a very serious accusation was brought by Lord Dunraven on the filmist possible evidence; secondly, the New York Yacht Club has given his Lordship a severe lesson in fairness and in good manners. "The St. James Gazette concludes: 'Lord Dunraven owes it to himself as a gentleman to apologize to those whom he accused without reason.'"

CURLING.

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 (Woodruff, 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 publisher to hear the words of praise both from the press and public, 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.

Small shipment of the imported singers and ten birds just received. Will be sold at actual cost if purchaser will feed them.

Cottam's Bird Seed.

WITH BIRD BREAD. (Patented 1891-1893). 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 Tailoring Business of Mr. Harry Jones, at 47 Richmond Street, opposite Free Press Office, and at which place Mr. Slater has been for many years. The stock is a very choice and select one, comprising the very best qualities of woolsens and fine cloths of the most approved patterns. Friends and customers will do well to call early and take advantage of the greatly reduced prices.

A. SLATER,

Merchant Tailor, Richmond St. 701

fly 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 forward, as it is certainly the only reliable authority on events which occur in the sporting and dramatic world.

SKATING.

Replying to Mr. Graves' challenge, Albert Waitz, the skater now exhibiting in this city, writes: "I will skate Mr. Graves or any man in Canada for fancy, trick, contortion, novelty skating; also acrobatic and crown burlesque, all combined, for \$500 or \$1,000 side contest to take place at Princess Rink."

Mrs. Rock's Death

In Pasadena, Cal.—It Was Very Unexpected.

Due to Heart Failure and Influenza—The Funeral This Afternoon—Mrs. Fairbanks Also Critically Ill.

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 of friends and relatives of the deceased. Rev. Robt. Johnston conducted the services. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Magee, Q.C., James H. Fraser, Talbot Macbeth, F. J. Hammond, Geo. H. Morris and Wilfred C. Schellenger.

Among those who attended the funeral 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 a 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 trolley cars were allowed. Strong opposition to the railway was expressed by some of the councillors. 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 end of the bridge. When the owner heard that there was a likelihood of the company building a structure and purchasing 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 twenty-foot road-way 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 councillors wanted a separate bridge, others wanted a new bridge with a 25-foot roadway, while others again showed an indifference to the matter.

The committee to wait on the railway representatives comprised: Messrs. James Gilmour, C. C. Hodgins, S. McLeod, R. Dreaney, McDougall, H. Hardy, Warden Corbett and Commissioner Talbot. The committee has power to make an agreement in keeping with the report of the special committee.

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 Salisbury, in his wildest after-dinner escapade, 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 is playing with fire again. He should have said either less or more. His confession of failure with regard to Armenia is a most ignominious admission."

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

Chest protectors, chamols 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 Cuba.

Advice From the Seat of War—The Crops Ruined—Business Almost Killed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Money, of Mississippi, the Senator-elect from that State, has received advice from Cuba which are of considerable interest. According to the statements of Mr. Money's informant, the devastation of that island has been carried to such an extent that poverty, famine and widespread suffering will surely ensue in the near future unless by some means the hostilities 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, cane turned up and business almost entirely killed for the time. In the Province of Santa Clara, where 225,000 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 it up.

The inevitable result of the continuance of the war, says the writer, will be famine throughout the farming districts of Cuba. The United States, being the nearest powerful neighbor of the island, and having always responded to calls from suffering countries, will naturally be looked to for relief. Mr. Money is a member of the House committee on foreign affairs, and has taken pains to secure the most reliable information from responsible parties in Cuba. The tenor of this correspondence 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 unable to die like sheep. The Spanish troops will be unable to pursue any military operations there, for there are few roads, and the forests and even the cane fields are impossible to people unused to the 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 are not in favor of absolute independence or annexation to the United States. Most of the holders of large properties are said to favor annexation, because they believe that great protection to property would be secured under the control of the United States than under a native republic.

The New Poet Laureate.

Henry Stoddard writes: That the appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as laureate would offend many if not most of his fellow-singers was to be expected when we remember the irritable nature of the poetic guild, particularly in connection with an appointment to which an annual salary 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 his independence. The poet laureate was pensioned through Lord Houghton, when that pretty, poetic peer was plain Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, as the reader of his numerous voluminous memoirs will 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 always in need of the current coin of the realm, his defective system of arithmetic beginning and ending with subtraction. He had lived long a fastidious man, 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, his admirer, called him, was to succeed Wordsworth, and when his 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 in which the man decked 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 see?
But Edwin, bland and Japanese, bard of the "Daily T."?
He might have been the one to see, brethren, lord of the Order is I.
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 weird and white, For the singer of "The Season" now had dimmed his Austin flight.
They say I'm a party pick, brethren, and I've crowned you with New Year's Day, brethren, lauded on New Year's Day.

They said that Himpid 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 our 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 lyricist of all the lot to his country and his Queen.
I've out-sounded Willy Watson in my Tory patriot way, So I've passed dear Will up the "Sacred Rill," all upon New Year's Day.

Yes, I am "Fortunatus," brethren, and "England's Darling" Ham, 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 Post Laureate, anyhow, all upon New Year's Day.

A Table-d'Hôte Dinner Will be served at the Hnb 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. Dine with us to-morrow. SZAVARS & NICHOLAS, proprietors.

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 feet without pain. What it has done once it will do again.

NEW LIGHT IN ABYSSINIA.

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

The popular notion that the Abyssinians, who are giving so much trouble just now to the Italians, are rude barbarians, is erroneous. According to the notes of a French traveler, extensively 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 little 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 agriculture, and pursue it with passion. Moreover, they are very industrious, brave and hospitable. They are fanatics and schismatics, they refuse to recognize the supremacy of the Pope, but, as they cherish their mothers with a love and respect, they carry the worship of the Virgin to the point of adoration.

"Among us," they say, "the mother is all-powerful. She commands. It is ways 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 to her whom they adore in the full sense of the term. When traveling through their country the best passport is a little cordoned ribbon worn conspicuously around the neck. It is a sort of scapular which marks you as a protégé 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 long, dark, wavy hair, and their eyes are large and full of expression; the nose is small and straight, and the figure slight, but is very fine and black as ebony.

As a matter of fact, in the country, with such strange usages and manners, the language of the eyes plays an important part. Very often challenges are expressed without pronounced words. In the midst of an assembly in which the ladies display the charms, a gallant remarks one of the beauties admiringly. He places the little finger of his left hand, which is ornamented by rings, in his left nostril, and looks inquiringly at the coquette. This means: "I place at my 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 absent, 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 cedar, with here a sword, and there a dagger. 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 hours afterwards war begins between the families, and fearful combats generally result between the adversaries and very often their friends as well.

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 long, and the nose is straight 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 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 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 being coming down, and often as not covering the eyes, and ears of the wearer, and adding not a little to his fantastic appearance. Over a 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 and shagreened, the favorite color, though cherry color, white satin were almost equally common; these coats are made collarless 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.

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. 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—"

"Do favor us. Give us just a trifle—do anything—one of your own compositions."

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 111 St. Dunas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soap cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest.

These can be procured from Catmores & Lawrence.

E. & J.

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

How They Go

Here we are again beginning another season. It's wonderful how they slip by. But we wouldn't impede their progress if we could, being optimistic enough to look for better things in the future. And we are getting them in now. Our European buyer is already forwarding shipments of bright, fashionable and handsome goods. In this way we are not only keeping up with the seasons but with the requirements of our host of customers. We know what they want and get it. They know what they want and where to get it, too—at the leading drygoods store of Western Ontario, S. & J's.

Wide Awake

Stock-taking being over we are preparing the different departments for a much larger business. We can do 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 of our success. And we mean to keep right at it along these lines, never deviating from straightforward principles, even if by so doing we might reap a temporary advantage. Your money back if you want it if goods are not as represented. We would not make this offer if we had the least suspicion that our goods were not genuine.

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 French artists. We give it away 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 College of Physicians in London," published certain Rules and Directions for the prevention of the spreading of that contagious and all-devouring Sickness. These he reprinted, "somewhat enlarged," in the next plague season of 1625 "to the view and use, and I hope good of my Citizens and Countrymen."

Among his rules are: "Concourse of people to Stage-plays, Wakes, or Feasts, and May-pole dauncings, are to be prohibited by publique Authority, whereby, as God is dishonoured, the bodies of men and women by surfeiting, drunkenness, and other riots and excesses—disposed to infection, and the contagion dangerously scattered both in Cities and Countre."

"Let not the carcases of dead dogs, cats, &c., lie rotting and poisoning the aire (as they have done) in More and Finsburie fields, and elsewhere round about the Citie."

The burying of infected bodies in Churches, Churchyards, and, namely, in Pauls Churchyard, where the chiefe Magistrates of the Citie and many other Citizens meete weekly to hear Sermons, must needs be not only inconvenient, but very dangerous for spreading the contagion, and poisoning the whole Citie."

Some folk ate breakfast then, others did not:

"Breakfast you may use a good draught of wormwood beer, with ale, and a few morsels of bread and butter, with the leaves of sage, or else a toste, with sweet salad oyle, two or three drops of rose vinegar, and a little vinegar. They that have cold stomacks may drinke a draught of wormwood-wine or malmsey, instead of ale or beere. But take heed (as you love your life) of extreme hot waters, as Aqua vitae, Ross solis, or other compound waters of like nature, which Empericks prepare and set out with valne and boasting words." * * * they were * * * devised to kill, not cure men."—Notes and Queries.

Some Literary Blunders.

Chaucer, in his "Court of Love," says the throats-cock sings so sweet a tune that Tubal himself, the first musician, could not equal it. Of course, he means Tubal Shakespear, in his "Henry IV.," makes the carrier complain that "the turkeys in his penter are quite starved" (i. "Henry IV.," act ii. 5); whereas turkeys went to Britain from America, and America was not even 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, swarming 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 "lightning 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 sunflower does not turn either to the rising or setting sun. It receives its name because it "turns" to the sun, but because it resembles a picture sun.

The Sting Within.

It is said there is a stinging 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 man is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a never failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove if afflicted with a corn. It is painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

Extraordinary Evidence—20,000 Partners 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)." Detective 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 entered the room. He had in his hand three pamphlets and blank forms of certificates. According to one of the pamphlets the subscription for membership of the institution amounted to "the almost nominal sum of 15s." while in the second pamphlet the subscription for the same purpose was announced to be "the almost nominal sum of 15s." Skates, one of the accused, had in his hands the 125 letters produced. He handed them to Maddows, another of the prisoners. He was told to put them on the table, and did so. With one or two exceptions the dates ranged from 1892 to the 10th of November. Among them were nineteen complaints. These were marked "care," "special," and "lure," "special," and "intro." John Charles Skates said that witness, "This is a monstrous thing. This is a monstrous thing."

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS.

We have thousands of ladies upon our books." He afterwards said, "I don't see how you can charge me. I have had nothing to do with the business for the last two or three years." He also referred to Warwick Pitcher, and other persons named in the warrant, and said: "We get a lot of these outsiders. You can find them a wife with a fortune." Among the papers witness found 230 letters, about 100 being unopened. The dates of the letters ranged from 1892 to 1895. They were addressed "Care of Editor." Some of the letters bearing different names were in the same handwriting. One was signed "H. C. Colby," and purported to be addressed to "Miss L. Burford, care of Newcastle." Witness produced a number of other letters which are alleged to be in the same handwriting, although different names were used. Witness had examined the register of the association. He found that although a Mr. Jorden, 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 the names of ladies from the routine department. He found 707 letters in all, 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 poor, and had to struggle with great expenses. The extract was verbally correct. By Mr. Calvert—Most of the 707 letters that witness had examined were evidently written in answer to letters from the association. With the exception of about 100 there were very fair testimonials. They showed 43 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 who had been married, 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 lumbermen 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 the affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickel'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 your class. I can hardly believe it possible."

"Why, father," 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.

ywt

GRAND OPERA

VENETIAN CIGAR

Here's Something Worth Reading.



A series of Amico's Famous Photos of the most noted places in the world, 40 subjects, sizes 12x12, price only 10c each. Come early and make your selection; you may never get such an offer again.

H. N. HUNT
190 Dundas Street, W.

The Leaf in the Storm.

The daybreak came, gray, cheerless, cold. A dense fog, white and raw, 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."

Reine Allix looked at him as she sat in the doorway of her house. "Thy hands are honest, thy heart pure, thy conscience clear. Be not afraid to die if need there be," she said to him.

He looked down and smiled on her. Margot came to him, a passion of weeping. He clasped her close and kissed her softly, but the woman who read his heart was the woman who held him at his birth.

By degrees the women sprang timidly back into the house, hiding their eyes so that they should not see that horrid light against the sky, whilst the starving children clung to their breasts or to their skirts, wailing aloud in terror. The few men there were left—for the most part of them very old or else mere striplings—gathered together in a hurried council. Old Mathurin, the miller, and the patriots of the wine shop were agreed that they could be no more resistant to what might befall them—that it would be best to hide such weapons as they had and any provisions that still remained to 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 and fire?"

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 foul shame; we were not worthy of the name of men. Let us prove to them that there are people in France who are not afraid to die. Let us hold our own so long as we can. Our muskets are good, our walls strong, our woods in this weather more than a wall; such in and swallow them if only have tact to drive them there. Let us do what we can. The camp of the franc-tireurs is but three leagues from us. They will be certain to come to our aid. At any rate, let us die bravely. We can do little—that may be. 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 will be the undoing of us all. Do you not know that one shot fired—nay, only flames—let us only take heed to the clear of the first—the last must 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 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 down 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 rage. But they were not persuaded. Their gold pieces hidden in the rafters, their few feeble sheep starving in the folds, their own miserable 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 muskets on him and demanded his money to bury it with the rest under the altar in the old chapel on the hill.

Bernadou's eyes flashed; his breast heaved; his nerves quivered; he shook them off and strode a step forward.

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

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

"My boy," she said, in his ear, "you are right and they are wrong. But 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 breast.

"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 tavern. "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 between the eyes.

"You did what you could, Bernadou," she said to him. "Let the rest come as it will."

Then she turned from him and flung her cloak over her head and sank down, weeping bitterly, for she had lived through 83 years only to see this agony at the last.

Bernadou, now that all means of defense were gone from him, and the only hope left to him to deal with his own life, had become quiet and silent, and without hope, 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 Reine Allix and his arm around his wife.

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

The day seemed very long in coming. The firing ceased for a while; then its roll commenced afresh and grew nearer the village. Then again all was still. At noon a shepherd staggered into the place, pale, bleeding, bruised, covered with mud, his eyes wild. He told them, he had forced his way to the trooper's saddle, and had dragged him with them until he was half dead with 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 house-top. 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 hands.

"If I resist you are all lost," he muttered. "And yet to yield like a cur!"

It was a piteous question, whether to fight the instinct in him and see his birthplace in flames and his family slaughtered for his sake, or to crush out the manhood in him and 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 clear as music: "Fret not thyself, my beloved. When the moment comes, then do as thine own heart and the whisper of God in it bid thee."

A great sob answered her: it was the first time since his earliest infancy that she had ever heard it from Bernadou.

It grew dark. The autumn day died. The sullen clouds dropped scattered rain. The red leaves were blown in millions by the wind. The little houses on either side the road were dark, for the dwellers in them dared not show any light that might be a star to allure to them the footsteps of their foes.

Bernadou sat up in his bed, 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 women, the flash of steel through the gloom.

Bernadou sprang to his feet, his face pale, his blue eyes dark as night.

"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 weapon.

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 the victor's tomb, but it came in the victory's way, and their mailed heels crushed it as they passed. They had heard that arms were hidden there, and franc-tireurs sheltered there, and they had swooped down on it and held it hard and fast. Some were told off to search the houses; some to ransack the dwellings; some to seize such food and clothing as they could find; some to leave the village and set out on their way to the front, and yet there still remained in the village the hundreds of armed men—force enough to save 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 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, by the principal cause of headache, Paracetamol's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, will fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes "Paracetamol'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 was an assault, whether the eyes of either of them are put out or not.

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, jewels, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

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Lady Trustees.

National Council of Women Want School Board Representation.

Interesting Little Debate at the Second Annual Meeting.

Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, on Manual 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 interesting point which developed in connection with the second annual meeting of the aforesaid society yesterday. It was in the evening, and despite the slippery pavements and an intermittent rain, the "Y" rooms were well filled. Mrs. Gahan had just been making some pertinent remarks relative to the meetings of the Teachers' Association.

This brought up the question of women trustees in the most natural possible manner. Mrs. Tilley, who moved the resolution, was just brimful of her subject. One of her most applauded sayings was:

"We have so many women in the shape of little girls in the schools that for their sake we ought to have women representation upon the school boards."

Mrs. Boomer seconded the resolution in her usually earnest manner. "Many things," said she, "which to a woman are of vital importance, men will entirely overlook. Many an unperceived evil, moral and physical, may perhaps be brought to light and find its remedy. And again, women will have more confidence in making complaints to women trustees than they will with men."

The 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 cannot 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 the qualifications necessary," said Mrs. Tilley, "and her voice dropped a little—'candidates must be (I am sorry to say) either spinners or widows. They must also own some property.'"

"Let us begin with spinners and widows, and go on from that," put in Mrs. Boomer, with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, suggested that the matter be made one for consideration of the National Council 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."

"Yes, there is no annoyance whatever," said Mrs. Tilley, "if I am a voter, and I can assure you of that."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Hoodless, "but Mrs. Tilley, there is always the annoyance of being defeated."

Even Mrs. Tilley joined in the laughter, and as it died away she remarked: "And then there is the annoyance of being talked about."

The resolution was carried unanimously by a vote 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 the bodies came next. All were hopeful in tone, and of an encouraging nature, and were well received. Miss Kirkpatrick presented that of the Y. W. C. T. U. Miss Carson 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 Home.

The London Council makes a specialty of the suppression of impure literature, and Mrs. Tilley's report of the pure literature committee aroused a great deal of discussion, in which Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Hoodless, Mrs. English, Mrs. Tilley, and Mrs. Kinross 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 favorably reviewed by leading critics.

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

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. English 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. 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 literature, and social reforms, etc. Then, again, they interested themselves in the suppression of the opium traffic, abolition of impure literature, and improvement of pauper children from 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 McKenna, 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 vice-president, Mrs. Shanley; third vice-president, Mrs. Gahan; recording secretary, Miss McDonald; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Moore; treasurer, Miss McKenna. All the officers were re-elected.

Mrs. Murphy followed with a very comprehensive report of work done at the Protestant Orphan's 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 rap rap for not attending the meetings of the association when invited.

Mr. Murphy, who represents the separate school, and Mrs. Gahan said that they 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 evening, on manual training for children in schools. She pointed out that manual training developed the mind and taught the child not only to observe, but to create. It was not simply the turning out of carpenters, shoemakers and artisans. Educators and philanthropists all over the world were 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 should be directed forward to a university education was an incomprehensible fact. Again, there was the moral point of view. Dunces invariably proved to be stupid. Hand studies were the best means of training the faculty of observation. What was wanted was an all-round education so that all pupils should find their true sphere. Disrespect was paid to manual training in school by the inculcation by teachers of wrongful ambition among children to be above ordinary work.

Hard, practical experiences with the manual training school, the Ontario resuscitated an enthusiasm, and made the speaker an enthusiast. Out of a class of 24 girls, not one could tell 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 nearly 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. Mrs. Hoodless finally became interested in the matter, and 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 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 full discussion and argument."

"My husband, by the way, is a Tory," added Mrs. Hoodless, and the ladies laughed, "so that this is an honest tribute to Mr. Ross." (Applause.)

A great session Mrs. Hoodless pointed out the three difficulties in the way of the adoption of manual training—expense, time and teachers, and gave her ideas as to how these could be overcome.

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 benefited me. I had faith in rheumatism cures advertised, but my wife and I got a bottle of South American Rheumatism Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours 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 remarked: "There's one satisfaction in this 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 bid."

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured some, and used 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 nearer than the old colored man's reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted that she was not a gutter, but a "missus," said he, "I've used to lifting barrels of sugar."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist 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. Pond Father—He gets it from me. Didn't I walk the gator with him for weeks when he was a baby?

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed, and become 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 Atlantic only 1-2c for May, although Atlantic exports are a little larger than a year ago, and for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,403,766 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 continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving invariably sure and immediate relief, 25 cents a box.

Football has been played in England for more than 600 years.

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 Dodd's Kidney Pills has been strictly guarded, and to prevent the criminal use of this name it has been lawfully registered.

The paltry sales effected by imitators and counterfeits are not our worry—it 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 have resolved, on the strength of the evidence furnished by us, to resort to legitimate kidney treatment, should never allow themselves to

accept any substitute or imitation of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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 fact that the substitute has the plea of being just as good, should arouse suspicion on the part of the buyer.

From the first line ever printed concerning Dodd's Kidney Pills we have voiced but a single claim—"for kidney diseases only."

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

Sold by all druggists and dealers, in boxes, at 50 cents each, where not obtainable, they will be sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address The Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Both in Canada and Across the Border.

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

Bradstreet's weekly review says: The commercial situation at the time of the Dominion of the Dominion of Canada shows no particular improvement. The movement from jobs at Toronto is only fair, and uncertainty is felt as to the prospects for payments next week. Business at Montreal is dull, and little improvement is anticipated in the near future.

At Quebec city shoe factories are running full time, but other lines are quiet. At Halifax business is dull. Heavy snows in Newfoundland have interfered with business, and destitution exists, owing to the failure of the frozen herring industry. Snows throughout New Brunswick have interfered with the lumber industry there. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$7,990,000 this week, against \$19,687,000 last week, \$18,013,000 in the week before last, and smaller totals in responding weeks in three preceding years.

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. Features of the week are continued retarded demand for merchandise and checked industrial operations. Least noteworthy 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 futures in the Pittsburgh and Shenando districts, fourteen are idle, and the position of woolen goods manufacturers is shown by the fact that foreign woolen goods are as contracted with the woolen goods as are the cotton goods. An indication of the continued 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—\$801,000—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 and flour include, 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 increase. Last week only 43 compared with last week, but as compared with the total for the fourth week in January, 1895, 1894 and 1893. The total is 33; last week it was 34; 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. The reports of dealers are deemed as surer of large trade coming whenever the uncertainty is over. The demand for boots and shoes does not enlarge, though prices still decline about 3 per cent for the week, and hides and leather are both lower. The cotton mills are discussing curtailment of productions, as goods continue weak, with an output largely exceeding demand. Woolens are practically unchanged. Sales of wool at the three chief markets—9,345,830 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 advanced only 1-2c for May, although Atlantic exports are a little larger than a year ago, and for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,403,766 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.

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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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IN POPULAR FAVOR

Sale Still Increasing.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

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

Coming

PROF. CHAMBERLAIN
Eye Specialist.
To Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store,
240 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Tuesday to Saturday, Feb. 4th to 8th,
inclusive.This Brand of Flour
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
607 York Street,
Telephone 118.R.K. Cowan
Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.Stark's Powders
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 eczema, forming a never-failing treatment for Eruptions, 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. No false old-fashioned slow-acting pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at once.
Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all Drug Stores, or at Country Stores at places where there are no Druggists.
Prepared by Dr. Stark, N.O.C., F.R.C.S.Electric Light Wiring,
Electric and Combination Fixtures,
Electric Bell WorkRogers Electric Co.
425 RICHMOND STREET.REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor,
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

PICTURE FRAMING

Now is the time to have it done.
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

NEW MOLDINGS.

R. LEWIS,
424 Richmond Street.

Frozen Water Pipes

Repaired at shortest notice at moderate
prices. Phone 1083.EGGETT & BICKLEY,
Plumbers - 274 Dundas Street, ywt

NEW YORK FANCY BRAND.

PRATT'S BURNING OIL
LIVE DEALERS
SELL IT.
NO SMOKE,
NO SMELL,
WHITE LIGHT.
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.
WHOLESALE.

In Life Insurance Secure

Something Definite

SEE THE NEW GUARANTEED INCOME
POLICY AS ISSUED BY THE

Confederation Life.

FRED H. HATH, General Agent.
Geo. Pritchard, Local Agent.

TO LET

Nos. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace, Talbot
Street, painted and papered through out;
all modern conveniences; new furnaces;
best residential situation for business
men in the city; possession at once.
No. 175 - Dundas Street: newly painted
and papered; good barn for five horses;
real low.\$100,000 equity. Don't pay big interest
to building and loan companies when you
can get monthly or straight loans from
us at such low rates.

Office - 437 Richmond Street (ground floor).

Apply to A. B. POWELL'S

Fire Insurance and Loan Agency

EMBROIDERIES

WE ARE SHOWING a large
range of new Embroideries in
the newest designs at 2½c 4c, 5c,
7½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c.

Valenciennes Laces.

Laces and Insertions to match. See
our east window.

PRIDDIS BROS.

TELEPHONE 324.

158 Dundas Street.

157 Carling Street.

Repairing Department.

GUN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors
sharpened, hollow ground and set, Scissors
Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Locks re-
paired by

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

UNSETTLED AND MILD - SLEET
OR RAIN.Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.-11 p.m.-Shal-
low depressions now exist over the Upper
Lake Region, the Lower Mississippi Valley
and in the far Northwest, and pressure is
highest in Eastern Canada. Snow 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; Winni-
peg, 12-18; Parry Sound, 4-22; Toronto,
24-28; Ottawa, 4 below-11; Montreal,
4-8; Quebec, 4 below-8; Halifax, 8-16.
PROBABILITIES.Toronto, Feb. 1.-1 a.m.-Georgian Bay
region-Unsettled and milder, with sleet or
rain.The meteorological service has made the
following changes in the probability dis-
tricts: 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
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 Val-
ley includes the counties of Carlton, Ren-
frew, Lanark Russell, Prescott, Ottawa and
Argenteuil. The Upper St. Lawrence Val-
ley 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
At
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.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

MEAL TIME HINTS.

Don't hurry.

Don't expect \$20 cookery on a \$17 al-
lowance.Don't indulge in family rows over the
coffee cups.Don't sandwich solids between glass-
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
example.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.Features are, with heroic minds, the
stepping-stones to success.

Mitar's Liniment cures La Grippe.

We Are Not
Giving.....

FURS

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

AT COST!

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.

MILNE, SPITTAL & CO.,

146 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:

107 Business Office

134 Editorial Rooms

175 Job Department

STREET-CAR-TICKETS

ARE ON SALE AT

T. R. PARKER'S,

C. P. R. Ticket Office

Southwest corner Dundas and
Richmond Streets.

London and Environs

-The Mission to Lepers will meet
on Monday afternoon at 4:30 in Som-
erset Hall.-The period in which all
churchmen are interested, falls some-
what early this year, as Ash Wednes-
day is on Feb. 17. This brings Easter
Sunday on April 5. The Queen's Birth-
day falls on Sunday, Dominion Day,
Wednesday, Sept. 1, on Monday,
Sept. 2, and Christmas on Friday.-The Social Five Club entertained
three bus loads of their friends to a
scalable on Thursday evening at the
ball room in connection with Barrell's
Hotel, at St. Johns, and it was well
before the happy couples returned to
the city, having thoroughly enjoyed
themselves to the uttermost.-The social and commendable in its his-
torical and geographical accuracy. The
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Only and Other Workers.

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 be present.

The Trades and Labor Council have made arrangements with a local theatrical company for a presentation of the "Daughter of the Regiment," on Monday, Feb. 24.

The meeting of coopers, boiler-makers and carriage and wagon workers will take place in Labor Hall on Monday, 17th inst., instead of the 16th, as previously announced.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 5, will not 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 to 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 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. Bavaria has 900 lead pencil workers. London's yarn trade employs 16,000. Germany makes most of our glass eyes.

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

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 cars.

Japan took six times as much raw American cotton in 1895 as in 1894, made the cloth and sold it in Eastern Asia.

About 4,000 window-glass workers have been thrown out by the shut-down at Elwood, Ind., and other points in the gas belt.

The flint glass works at Lapeer, Ind., closed last week on account of a strike, the employees refusing to submit to a 12 per cent reduction all round in wages.

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.

Springfield, O., carpenters have adopted a 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 for 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, is the recipient of his 50th birthday, is the recipient of many congratulations upon his still sturdy physique, which is that of a man in his prime.

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

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

A special train 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: A 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 clergymen were issued Friday by the International Association of Machinists. They were: No. 445, Gilean, N. Y.; Nicetown, Pa.; 447, Middleton, O.; 448, Beverly, Mass.

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

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 one.

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 includes 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 1,300 men. After considerable trouble the wages of 150 employees in the annealing and dusting departments have been reduced 10 to 20 cents a day. Each of the employees pay 50 cents a month into a fund which furnishes \$6 a week in case of sickness and pays the funeral expenses of those who die.

The St. Louis Journal says: "The Philadelphia street car lines have paid more than \$15,000,000 in dividends in the past ten years, on a capital but little over \$5,000,000. Their annual profit is 50 per cent of the money invested in them. Yet their owners, who live in luxury on these exorbitant usurious profits, are ignoring the motormen and conductors who want barely \$2 per day for their services."

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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 matter 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 would cease.

Mr. Galton declares that there are no less than 1 in 64,000,000,000. If the 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 person in the whole world.

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Finger Prints

Their Use on Checks Would Make Forgery Impossible—England May Adopt This System—State Documents Would Bear Finger Prints—They Never Change and Are Never Alike.

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Marriage Licenses.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 420 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S. William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTMAN, 30 Dundas street.

W. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 81 Stanley street. No bonds required.

Artists.

MISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188 Dundas street, receives pupils in all branches of art.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 244 Dundas street, upstairs.

Accountants.

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT—136 Elmwood avenue, South London. Telephone 1009.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT ASSIGNED, Insurance Agent—Representing Northern Assurance Company, Keynotes 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. 629 W. HAYES, 5 Masonic Temple Building. ywt

W. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT—113 Richmond street, or 680 Talbot street, London.

Musical Instruction.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST OF St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, instructs in piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE 994 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

Money to Loan.

WHY BANK YOUR MONEY AT 3 PER CENT when you can get 5 on best mortgages at G. W. FRANK'S loan office, 754 Dundas street? Notes cashed.

SOME ESTATE MONIES TO LOAN at low rates on mortgage on realty. WILLIAM ELLIS, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$30, \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$1,000 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. WILKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 38 Dundas street, London.

Architects.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—(formerly of C. C. Haight, New York), Carling Block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 313 Dundas street, Dundas Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS and civil engineers, Albion Buildings, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

Jewelers.

REM VAL-J. T. WESTLAND, JEWELER and engraver, removed to 340 Richmond street, next to Grigg House.

Hotel Cards.

"THE RICHMOND"—CORNER KING and Richmond streets. JAMES FAZLAH, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TUCUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or trunk rooms. Rates \$2 and \$3 per day. C. W. DAVIS, proprietor.

ONL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT and York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. W. M. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON, BEST 31 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. MCARTIN, proprietor.

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

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTEAL—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.

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

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Good House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, proprietor.

Medical Cards.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's avenue.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone 388.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 618 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

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The Scrap Bag

Dr. Graeme Hammond is one of New York's experts in nervous diseases. He made these suggestions to a *Woman's* 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 treatment.

"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 towel."

"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 unhealthy excitement and late hours. Eight hours' sleep at night is a necessity."

"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—Yes, my dear, but the store is always overcrowded, and we may have to wait. I know a little place around the corner where we can get served at once.

"How much did you have to pay for the candy you used to bring me, dear?"

"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 box, probably.

Effie—Jack, papa said we must not see each other any more.

Jack—Indeed! Shall I turn the gas out?

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 friends 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 faintly 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 Hominy, Browned Potatoes, Stewed Dried Peaches, Doughnuts, 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, Warm 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 tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, mix smooth; add one pint milk. Cook in this sauce slowly, three-quarters hour.

An artistic creation for a young matron of the blonde-cord type has a skirt of corn-cob satin brocade with the vine of purple blossoms, the bodice of corn-cob chiffon is low and drawn in graceful folds to a belt of satin. The color of the blossoms in the skirt and its only decoration are four narrow horizontal tucks that surround it a trifle above the bust line, through 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 bodice.

This same idea is carried out in a white tulle 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 nowadays, 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 enter a car, when you indulge in a "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 black gloves like those that invariably adorn the somewhat skinty arms of the costly Gullbert. 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 flat 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. Glass 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 cozy 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 tuck 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 susceptible to cold than his 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 quickly. 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 place.

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 use. 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.

TREE-CLIMBING RABBITS.

Parrots That Eat Sheep and Sheep That Thrive on Snails.

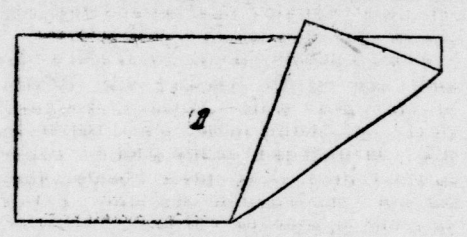
It seems almost a stretch of the imagination to think of rabbits climbing trees. Yet in Australia many rabbits have somehow acquired the tree-climbing habit, having been forced, on account of the persecutions of dogs and other animals, to drop burrowing and imitate squirrels. An Australian sent to England 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 Iceland 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. World.*

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 scissors. Under the personal direction of Washington and a committee from congress, then in session in Philadelphia, the first American flag was modeled in 1777. The committee visited a little upholstery shop kept by Mrs. Betsey 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



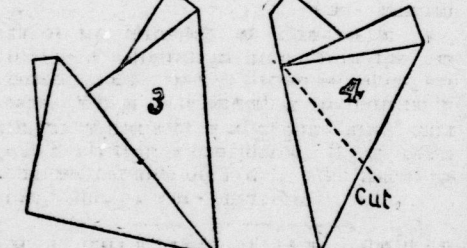
idea she took a piece of paper, three by two, and three-quarter inches square. She first folded it down the middle and turned one corner, as shown in figure 1. She then turned the other corner in a reverse direction as shown in figure 2. Then doubling the left-hand side even with the right fold, as in figure 3, and then holding as shown in figure 4, she gave one straight cut, which produced a symmetrical five-pointed 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 endeavor 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, anacost, potash or carthorse and try to reconstruct the letters into new words.

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, don't 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 fly.

"Where did you get him?"

"In the street out there. Got so cold he was trickered there."

"What will you do with him?"

"Get him good and warm and let him go. He is such a little feller, and so he ought to have a fair show."

"And he shall!" said I.

I added my efforts to Jack's, and after a 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 of 'h'ist and tote 'em 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, kind-hearted chaffin dove flew round the corner.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

Frederick the Great had large blue eyes, with the luster of solid steel. Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Freak Bicycles.

A Hoop-Like Affair Which Is a Novelty.

But Can Anybody Ride It?—The Bantamette 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 yet.

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 cycle 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 required 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 unmanliness. But to that small remaining class of women who still cling to the old fashioned skirts and who desire to arrange them on the saddle 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 once. 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 and rigidity.

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 rather with an open 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 saddle to give a

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 girls. It builds up wasted tissues, makes pure blood, and produces strong nerves, enabling girls to reach healthy years, and I feared she would never be strong.

"I was induced to have her try Paine's Celery Compound. She has used two bottles, and is now a different girl. She is not only able to wait on herself, but often does the whole of the housework, and promises to be as strong as a girl of her age should be."

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 absolutely 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 crank-shaft and a sprocket-wheel to rotate the rear wheel. The other track rail is engaged 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 in use.

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 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 you can get razors, skates, and all edge tools sharpened; keys fitted, gun and lock repaired; fine stencils and bag markers cut to order; general repairing. A call solicited.

W. J. MARSHALL, Phone 404. 397 Clarence St., Dufield Block.

SILVERWARE
OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION
'WILL IT WEAR?'
NEED NEVER BE ASKED
IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE
TRADE MARK
ROGERS BROS.
AS THIS IN ITSELF
GUARANTEES THE QUALITY.
BESURE THE PREFIX
1847.
IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
THESE GOODS HAVE
STOOD THE TEST
FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY.
SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS,
COLDS, CROUP, BRON-
CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.
Mas. JOSEPH NORWICK,
of 68 Sorensen Ave., Toronto, writes:
"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."
H. O. BARBOUR,
of Little Rock, N.B., writes:
"As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd.
Proprietors, MONTREAL

Parnell & Brighton's Bread
IS THE BEST!
Only 5c Per Loaf.
Delivered to any part of city.

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Opp. the V, is selling
FINE STOCK
PARK AVENUE
At 60c on the dollar.
Open evenings
7 to 9

KEEP AN EYE
On your eyes. If you have to strain them to read or are troubled with headaches, better have them tested. We'll do it free.
O. H. WARD,
Optician, 374 Richmond street.
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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.

Japan continues to be a country of special interest to us as many are interested in the progress of nations. The educational system is especially 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 Samurai it was considered infra dig. to understand the working of the abacus (soroban), or counting machine—a most simple yet excellent Babbage 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 no small skill, he appeared unable to grasp the simplest problem in addition and subtraction. And this at the age of twenty-three, with a blooming 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 contemptuous 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 simple 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, equitation, jujitsu, 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 than from what they are now. Sensei (literally "teacher") was a complimentary title 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 *iao sien-sheng* ("old teacher"). To the present day sensei 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 profound an effect on their pupils as the science they tried to instill 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 purposes of practical life, or may graduate as an agricultural expert, an engineer, a manufacturer, a scientist—in 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. Teiji Shintei, 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 years.
University—Course of four to five years.

It will thus be seen that, according to

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 fall 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 month (12½ cents to 75 cents gold). Most schools charge entrance fees, now termed *nyugaku-kin*, "entering school money," although under the old system this was known as the *sokeishu*, 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 spats for noiseless straw sandals, although many walk barefoot all day long. The desks and benches are even in high class private establishments, of a rough and coarse description. No attempt is made to keep the young backs straight or prevent the young shoulders from rounding.

In Government schools most students are required to wear a uniform, consisting of a foreign cut, with a forage cap, trousers in front of 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 cricket and football, the latter in particular, 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 practiced 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 9½ 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 gels, 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 spectator. The honors almost invariably fall to the law students.

The great objection to the system of education at present in vogue in Japan is that it requires far too much of the students. They are expected to acquire all the items andalogies 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 die 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 and 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, is weekly syncretized, not to speak of the

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENT.

favor shown to jujitsu, 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 Japanese, would be equivalent to injuring the very vitriol 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 Roman letters, and from what I everywhere hear, there is a little chance of this graphic system ever becoming adopted. On the other hand the partitions of the kana, or Japanese syllabic alphabet of forty-eight signs, are growing 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 more than primary grade was not obtainable 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 Sendai, the others being of comparatively small repute. This necessitates the leaving of their homes and the travelling to 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, maintain a business of their own, and are 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 feet 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, and he must make do with it, and 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 Malay peninsula, or *Polynuritis* endemia, according to Professor Dr. Baetz. The acute form of this endemic malady carries the sufferer off in less than twenty-four hours. It is a disease 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 even \$1 gold per month!

It very frequently occurs that the Japanese student's source of income falls before his studies are completed, either by lack of business at home, a bad harvest, 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 *junk* 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 braggadoes 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 Salouji, Minister of Education, has under consideration many valuable proposed reforms in the Japanese school system. While it is amazing and admirable in many respects, and of the highest character, all things considered, it is, nevertheless, capable of most intelligent reformation. I am convinced.

WHY 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 was 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 large oranges, which were brought round filled to the brim with the famous ale brewed in the college. These, we were told, were tumblers, and we were speedily shown how they came by their name—by 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 acting to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—tumbled along the floor, 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 the things of the East. 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.—Jewellers' 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 they not always do, 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 a box 12 by 18 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 of bottom, under front endable 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 candles 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 a 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 and Home.

Many of the evils that confront us as a country would soon be prostrate behind us were we to strike a few vigorous blows and walk on.

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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 Life of Its People.

The illustrious expedition of Dr. 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 English.

The ancestors of the Boers settled the Cape country in 1652 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 1820 to 1830 began to crowd them too much, when, as one man, they abandoned their homes,



A BOER HOME.

loaded 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 1855, and for a number of years they remained unmolested. Some difficulties arising between them and the English in regard to boundaries, 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 to encroach upon the territory of 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 moved across into the territory beyond.

They were not good colonizers in the sense 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 and their policy 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 a 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 acknowledged.

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 founded their State beyond the Vaal no body dreamed that the country was good for anything but agriculture and grazing, but the discovery of gold and diamond 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 short time, it was discovered that the Transvaal was as rich in gold as many other parts of South Africa, and twenty-one 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 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 fanned from Cape Town, the authorities there being anxious for the annexation of the Transvaal to the British dominions. The Jameson raid was eventually conceived at, if not planned, by the Cape authorities, and the result of that ill-timed movement is fresh in the memories of all.

The success of the Boers against Jameson was due to the same causes that brought them success in previous conflicts with the English. Every Boer is from his earliest years, a horseman and hunter. The rifle is an indispensable part of his equipment and he knows how to use it well. The game of the country is the warlike known to the hunter, and only first-class shots can bring 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 soft is not cultivated 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 little pretence of conforming to the usage of warfare as carried on by civil-

ized 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 Kabul." 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 eyewitness 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 Boer 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 in 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. The frontier 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 as 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 anxious to fight, so that the Boer question is not likely to be settled by the diplomats.

ANTARCTIC POSSIBILITIES.

Explorer Berghgrink Thinks There May be a Future for Commerce There.

The recent Antarctic expedition was a 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 bay 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 round to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them in the summer, and return north in the winter. It would seem incredible that the 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 numbers 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.

Further remarks 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 lurking on the coast.

On the coast of the continent, 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 ammonia.

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 R. Berghgrink, in the January Century.

She Did Have Her 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."

"Run, under 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 under your dress."

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, and 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? I 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 to the world, was the poor little lost mouse.

He Walked.

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, rolled off to the obsequies. That afternoon there was a football game somewhere in the suburbs, and the head of the house, who is an inveterate fond of the game, 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 bench, and—well, you know what you'd be likely to say yourself.—Washington Post.

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. Then, noticing the calf following its mother about the pasture, he added, "I 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, car or carriage, sir?"—Detroit Free Press.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in rheumatism unless the system is kept invigorated with Ross's Sarsaparilla.

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-trimmed 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 embellish 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 gown 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 bottom.

In selecting garnitures great discrimination is necessary in the use of spangles and sequins. 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 vulgar.

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.

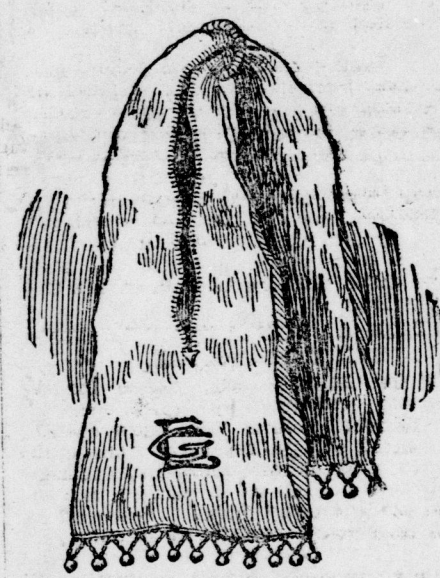
The general becomingness of the Marie Antoinette fichu has evolved the collar of the same name. It is formed of satin, either black or white edged, with a double ruffle of pleated chiffon. It is stiffly interlined and adds greatly to the long shoulder effect.

If you are gifted with ever so little genius and deft fingers you can invent and fashion any number of these collars and boas that lend to the corsage much of its picturesque quality.

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 woollen 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 the gift.

Wedding-Gown Book.

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 executor 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 testimony, so a foreign paper says, was obliged 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 caps 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 that, in fashions, all things come round to her who waits.

CARRIAGE DRESS.

Of Crepon in Yellow and Black.

A carriage toilette pictured is of crepon in yellow and black. Black velvet forms the bodice, which fastens diagonally, the square revers tabs of the round neck being yellow satin under black gaiters; baguettes cover the hips only, are attached to a separate belt. The bodice buttons over a satin and oblique vest, and the cuffs 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 one. 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 and sapphire. It was very beautiful, quite took one's breath away.

Grey broadcloth, 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 vicuña, the gown of broad cloth in the same shade and entirely without trimming. The color of stone-marten which is a rich glossy brown makes the fur most becoming and it is exceedingly effective with brown or green.

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 umbrellas 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. 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 novelty 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 of gold are very modest this season. The more ornate 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 repoussé 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 of silver. The tortoise shell used for handles of silver. The tortoise shell used for handles of silver. The tortoise shell used for handles of silver.

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 ones 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 barter. 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 this:

"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 handle 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 without.

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 of 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 then 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 1887 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 where

"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 sang.

"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 dying 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 sent for the Lord.

The following Wednesday, leaving his study for a moment, he went to the barn yard, 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; When ye are met 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 the 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."

Changed to:

"Put on the Gospel armor, 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 James, it being the favorite song of the Christian soldier in that Army.

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 easy chair with his feet resting on a foot-rest 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 little 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 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 were on the floor.

People Who Work

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 52.78, female 47.22. 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 comprise more than 1-2 per cent. In professional service, the number one-third of the whole. In domestic service they constitute 38.25 per cent. In trade and transportation they form 6.85 per cent, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries they comprise 12.46, more than one-fifth. Figures are, however, more descriptive than ratios. The number of women in agriculture, fisheries and mining is 679,590; in professional service, 311,682; in trade and transportation, 239,309; in manufacturing and mechanical industries the total reaches 1,027,525.

Women's progress is rendered more graphic when read comparatively backward. In 1870 there were no women architects; 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 123 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 had entered twenty years ago is still more remarkable. In 1870, 412 women were recorders, 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 numbered 13; in 1890 the total number under this head was 306. In 1870 the number of women 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 engaged in teaching was 84,000; in 1890 it had risen to 245,065, and the statistics furnished recently by the bureau of education show that the percentage of literacy in the United States has fallen proportionately as the proportion of women engaged in teaching has increased. In 1870, 527 women were licensed to practice medicine and surgery; in 1890, the number was 4,599, 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 no 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 by the law of nature and humanity. There are women locomotive engineers and firemen, women fishermen and oystermen, women quarrymen, women wood-choppers, stock raisers, herdsmen, fishermen, 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, carriage and wagon makers, clock and watch makers, tailors, dress makers, millers, distillers and rectifiers, door, sash and blind makers, engravers, glass workers, gold and silver smiths, gunsmiths, watchmakers, 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, saddlers, 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 of 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 should be indefinitely. The case of Mrs. Getz, who, left a widow, with herself and children to support, and who undertook her duty in the line of business her husband had followed, is a point. The underwriters of the town, with incredible stupidity and narrowness, endeavored to drive Mrs. Getz out of the field. A letter from Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer to Mrs. Getz's employers, F. D. Hirschberg & Brothers, materially helped to bring the opposition to reason 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 women are making the greatest impression in this enhanced professional and industrial field by individual ability, high personal character, and success, as they who say the least about what they are doing, and of whom little is heard owing to the general 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 cancelled her southern engagements at all, as it was reported she had been compelled by her physician to do. She says: "It was the northern engagements in the Virginia and the District of Columbia, which I have postponed until spring, owing to the physician's advice to us to go south and let the northern engagements lie over until warm weather. I am up and about, dictating all day to stenographers and holding my meetings for the

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. Margaret Melik Belgarian, recently delivered a lecture in London, 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 been in Bern, Zurich, and Salzburg, and made a short stay in Vienna, upon her return to her own country. Speaking of the condition of Armenian 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 by the men. To obtain silk, she must raise silkworms. The silkworms used in dyeing she prepares from plants in forest and field, and thus the brightly colored garments and the handsome fringes and hangings for which Armenia is noted are products of the women. 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 be trodden into full bloom without delicate care.' I asked very poor parents once if they would allow their daughters to go into service. 'No,' answered the mother, 'as long as I live she shall remain in my house. I would rather see her die than have her go to work. We can not know who 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 Armenian 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 bride 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 Anxious 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 suppression of the liquor habit than the most eloquent prohibition orator that ever drew a breath, says the New York World. This important discovery of the new application of photography came about as follows:

A woman, Mrs. Salendille, Pa., who had suffered great distress for years on account of her husband's convivial habits, determined at last that she 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 most men.

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. He was at first in need of explanation, for it explained itself. 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 honor to be a harem woman, assures me that its present inmates dress more or less in European fashion, but almost invariably in the costliest conceivable gown from Paris and Vienna. 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. Her husband, like our court ladies, have only a stated period of waiting in each year. But the majority of the married denizens of this world are, in a world, by their mistresses or maidens, 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 fezzie they can go out driving and paying visits whenever they choose, and they haunt the bazaars, the Grande Rue de Pera, and other public promenades. They have, moreover, many ideas and opinions of their own. There is a very pretty theater in the gardens of the palace, where operas and ballets are frequently given for their entertainment. In summer they swing 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 breakfasts. 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 infrequently 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 music, and his favorite score is that of "La Fille de Mme. Angot." 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 Sultan in his manner of receiving guests. He places his visitor beside him on the sofa, and himself lights the cigarette he offers him. As the Pashalik is supposed to speak in language but Turkish and Arabic, his Majesty, who is a perfect French scholar, carries on conversation through a dragoman. —Reichstadt Review.

Floral Mixes and Helps.

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 their choice 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 by a German botanist called Gessner. From there it came 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 by-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 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 burghmaster and her laundress, farmers and chimney sweeps. Estates, houses, jewels, 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 port of Haarlem, saw a Dutchman who was quite unconscious of his position, and he took the man into his hand, thinking it was a com-

mon onion. 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 have been offered a dinner party to the Prince of Orange and his court. Its name was Admiral van den Eyck, and is now entirely out of cultivation. Other similar stories are told. At last the Dutch mania for tulips came to an end. Tulips were entirely ruined, 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 of

PROPAGATING THE TULIP.

is most simple. Young bulbets 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 heavily loose between the roots. They 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 is 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, Flybloom and Blands, 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 architectural 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 delight. I write this there are several in bloom near my elbow, and they brighten up these dark days most wonderfully; for in or out doors they are one of my stand-bys.

NARCISUS.

Creed of the Christian.

(Canon Charles Gore, in the New Age.)

One of the most noteworthy events in the life of Westminster Abbey last year was the advent of Canon Charles Gore to its pulpit. For eight Sundays in succession the venerable building was crowded with a congregation eager to hear the young, pale-faced, ascetic, enthusiastic preacher, Canon Gore's name has been connected with several other interesting incidents in the last few months. He was a contributor to Lux Mundi; it was he who made the interesting statement as to the late Prof. Romanes' religious faith, and he has been one of the most zealous advocates of the Armenians.

The little volume which he has just published under the title "The Creed of the Christian" (Thos. Hibberd, 6d) will doubtless, therefore, attract a good deal of attention. We seem to catch echoes of some of the Abbey sermons in the book. It is a treatise on Christianity. "We need in Canon Gore," accepted religious truths to give power to our common life," and in this volume he discusses what he regards as the central truths of Christianity. He is not in the least dogmatic, and he pleads for the Socratic method in religious and other discussions, and for the most part he uses it in his interesting treatise.

WANTED—NINETEENTH CENTURY SOCRATES.

Here is Canon Gore's idea 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. Socrates was a man of great wisdom, and he taught his fellow-citizens by questioning them. He was a man of great wisdom, and he taught his fellow-citizens by questioning them. He was a man of great wisdom, and he taught his fellow-citizens by questioning them."

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THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

"The fact that the fatherhood of God often puzzles people is Canon Gore thinks, partly due to the misleading teachings of Calvin, partly to the unscriptural notions of the Latitudinarians, who would rob the doctrine of God's fatherhood of all its severity. This is how the writer reconciles the misery of the world with the love of 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 love. . . . Taking all the manifold inequality of the world as it stands, I ask, does it matter to us, as God's children, that we are not equal? God views each man and judges him in the light of all his advantages and disadvantages. He thinks of each man as a whole, and not as a part. 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 shiver at the bare idea of being drunk, but he highly esteems the temperance of one whose circumstances are full of temptation to drink. In a word, I forming his estimate of us, God never forgets what our nature and our temptations are, and he judges us accordingly to them."

HUXLEY AND THE TRINITY.

In the chapter on the Holy Trinity.

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House Nerves.

Why Stay Indoors So Much, Gentle Readers?

The Ailment That Comes From Lack of 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 discovery of the novel malady is due to a journal devoted to science, and it is a mark of unusual and undoubted, condensation that the name of the disease should be so simple and so easily understood. There was nothing as far as can be seen; to prevent the 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 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 broodings," much irritability, and a generally "morbid habit" of mind. "Women," we read, especially women who are delicate and afraid to 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."

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 or, at least, to be in the house each day; and all the mischief arises from her not being able to tear herself away from home ties and forget all about them in some form of outdoor 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—she is on a fair road to an asylum, if she but know it! Journals devoted to medical science often indulge in these pleasant little predictions; yet the reading public never accuses their editors of suffering from "house nerves." Putting aside the hint of the asylum, as both alarming and irrelevant, we have to admit that there is a great deal of truth in the idea that "all home and no space makes a woman's life a hell." Not only does it make her dull, but it often, in the long run, walks of life at any rate, gives rise to that "maggling," which drives husband to the public house or to deplorable personal violence. There may be many a "housewife" who, in the "ant-state" of Bulgaria—where nerves are unknown. Probably they affect the south of Europe less than the north, because there the climate always assists their nerves. In the open air, and sunshine and ozone are great nerve tonics. In Russia the consumption of tea and Tolstoi leads inevitably to neuritic catastrophe. Nor is Europe only a sufferer. In no 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 eating, an addiction to rapid transit, and business hours, hurry, are too powerful for any nerves not built of cast-iron to withstand; and thus it comes about that the typical American is a neuritic 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 agreeable one. There is 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 amusement. 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 they become. It is said to think that not only adults, but also "imaginary 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 "housewife" and other people. Of course, there is nothing strikingly novel about the advice to try out-of-door exercise for morbid mental conditions; but these "hints to those who go about in a daze" 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 nature that a disease and should be treated as such. Common-sense remedies, instead of useless reproaches.—Calcutta Medical Review.

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 United States are at present engaged in a disgraceful scramble for "jingo" 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 President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, who have induced Congress to interfere in 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 with some notable exceptions, allied with each other in arousing the war spirit latent in a peaceful, industrial community.

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, by proposing to borrow \$100,000,000 for war expenses in a single year—a far larger sum than the cost of any European 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 need of woman suffrage. It proves that a political society of men alone cannot be trusted to keep the peace.

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 mankind. 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 abnegations 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 leading Liberal paper of London. The action, on the part of the chief officers of 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 a million good women in the English-speaking nations. What these two placed on record on Christmas day—the world's greatest day of peace—represents what they will always hold without one faltering tone or indecisive act, as those who know them and their constituencies perfectly understand. We learn that should the war 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 asking by signatures and delegations to press to keep upon the home. 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 an ever-mighty force for international arbitration, as the Christian substitute for war.

Some people never think about religion until they come in sight of a graveyard.

—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 women exists in the Province of Smolensk, in Western Central Russia. It is about fifteen verst, 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 and the other great cities not far distant in search of employment for the summer season is the busiest one in these Russian towns. During the warm weather fairs are held and commerce is at its height. The men are therefore enabled to find work at such wages that they can return to their rural homes in the autumn with a greater store of rubles than they could have accumulated from tilling the soil.

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 husbandmen. Some dress in short skirts, but a few of them, to secure greater freedom of movement, put on male attire, and the casual traveler through the province is unable, seeing them at work in the fields, to distinguish their sex. In large towns the young girls attend to the ordinary feminine tasks of preparing meals, sewing, butter making and the like, but they are generally eager to begin the outdoor work of their older sisters as soon as they are able to do so.

The most remarkable feature of this "Women's Kingdom," however, is that the government of various villages is entirely in the hands of the sisters, wives and mothers of the absent men, and remains so, in many cases, even after the men have returned. Each town has its "lady mayors," who preside 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 lack of earnestness and bickering in the deliberations. The legislative body is composed of men. Perhaps 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 the ordinary considered a disgrace to indulge in tears or hysterics if anything goes amiss.

The political and financial condition of the "Women's Kingdom" is a condition of the "Women's Kingdom" 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 side when the legislative body is composed of men. Perhaps 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 the ordinary considered a disgrace to indulge in tears or hysterics if anything goes amiss.

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