

230 and 232 Dundas Street.

WHISKARD'S

TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

What People Don't Hear Nowadays

You can balance on the end of a cambric needle. They have heard of our **DRESS GOODS** in **SILKS, PLAIDS, ALL WOOL SERGES, AND ALL WOOL CASHMERE**, regular 50c goods, selling for 25c yard. They say they are the cheapest dress goods this city has seen for some time. Call and see them. No charge for looking. You are sure to buy.

Have you had a pair of our black Satene Corsets? Very fine goods. Only 50c pair. Our T. G. W. Corsets, in lawn, are a 75c corset—we are selling for 50c pair.

Lace Curtains. . .

It always gives us pleasure in **LACE CURTAIN SELLING** to give more and better for your money than your mind's eye has pictured. We give it now. New purchase of several hundred pairs.

A regular 40c Curtain, taped, for 25c pair.
Very wide, taped, heavy pattern, job, 45c.
New patterns, 3 yards taped, worth 75c, for 50c.
Extra good, new, taped all around, worth \$1.25, for 75c.
Very wide, 3 1/2 yards, taped, worth \$1, for 75c.
Very fine, extra value, taped, worth \$1.50, for \$1.
Chenille Curtains, dado top and bottom, worth \$2.50, for \$1.95 pair.

Chenille Table Covers, 45c, 85c and \$1 each.

There is an Awful Lot

of fault-finding over fake 50 cent Underwear that might be avoided if people bought the right goods at the right place. If all the men in this city were familiar with the Underwear that we are selling at 50 cents apiece this store couldn't hold the crowd.

We sell a Shirt and a pair of Drawers, the two for \$1.

The regular price is \$1.50. You just save 50 cents. Come and see the goods and you will buy them, and you won't bring them back either.

Buoyant Business.

Business Getting Better in the Canadian Dominion.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Six Months.

Special to The Advertiser.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The statement of revenues and expenditures appears in today's Official Gazette. The revenue for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1896, on consolidated fund, was \$17,452,000, compared with \$17,621,000 for the same period in 1895, or a decrease of \$169,000 for the present fiscal year. This decrease was in customs duties. The December returns, however, show that the customs receipts are again becoming buoyant, being as large as the previous December, and the aggregate revenue for the month is in excess of 1895 by \$60,000. The total expenditure is, for the six months, \$350,000 greater than last year, but omitting the special expenditure for the payment of militia arms, it is \$160,000 less. The capital expenditure is \$169,000 less than for the same period in the previous year.

The public debt was decreased by \$395,000.

FLORIDA STREAMS CLOGGED WITH HYACINTH.

Florida Times-Union.
Steamboat men are still complaining of the water hyacinths in the St. Johns River. They say that every steamboat entering the river is completely blocked by the plants, and it is impossible for small steamers to go up the streams after rafts of logs. In many localities logging camps have been abandoned, as the timber cannot be floated after it is cut.

"77" breaks up

COLDS

that hang on.

Every one has a kind word for "Seventy-seven," Dr. Humphreys' precious cure for Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat.

CLAPP BROS., druggists, Vicksburg, Miss., write for new supply of "77," and mention one case in which the whole family were cured of the Grippe with one vial.

Mrs. FREDERICKS, Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: "My husband has just had a very bad cold. I got 77 for him, and it cured him right away."

Geo. W. KIEHL, Mt. Winans, Md.: "Your 77" had great sales here last winter."

C. S. BASCOM, Southampton, N. Y.: "Your new Grippe medicine is a marvel. It has just carried us through severe colds, or, as most would say, the Grippe."

"77" Knocks Out the Grippe.

DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMOEPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES AT YOUR DRUGGIST'S OR MAILED FREE.
A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents, or five for \$1. Humphreys' Mfg. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Church of Laodicea stood." Continuing, the bishop spoke of the church that would follow were the church on fire with zeal. He said: "Prayer is offered that the Lord will heal the divisions of the church. The only way we can effect unity is by coming nearer to Christ. If we keep from that burning central energy we can never have unity." As other results of coming closer to Christ, he stated the work of missions would be enormously increased, and it would have the effect of hastening the second coming of Christ. The speaker paid a high compliment to the Scotch people as the best instructed people in the Bible in the world. If Canada was to be what she should, her people must be permeated with the truth as it is revealed in the Word of God.

AT ADELAIDE STREET.
The prayer service in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church was participated in by a large audience. Rev. G. F. Robinson was in the chair and Rev. A. G. Harris gave the address of the evening. Here the church was classified as to new districts, where settlers are coming—old settlements and large cities. In the first class, people are found all alert and it is easy to gain their confidence. In the second case, are those who are totally indifferent to all about them. They have lost interest in their temporal welfare as well as their spiritual good. The last class is the worst class of good and bad. Rev. Thos. Wilson led in prayer.

It is generally conceded that the recent week of prayer meetings have been more successful than any previously held.

LICENSE INSPECTORS.

Appointments for Western Cities and Counties for 1897.

The following gentlemen have been appointed license inspectors for 1897: North Oxford—Malcolm Douglas, Woodstock; Wm. Stuart, Hickson; J. Hall, Drumbo.

West Lambton—Archibald McLean, Sarnia; David Grover, Petrolia; Jas. E. Symington, Sarnia.

Center Bruce—John Humberstone, Euphrates; George C. Edmott, Chesley; Wm. C. Chevalier, Chesley.

North Bruce—Whitford Sanderson, Tara; John Ferson, Burgoyne; John Irwin, Watford.

East Kent—Thomas Henry Tape, Higgate; Archibald McDermid, Higgate; Absalom B. C. Shaw, Thamesville.

South Norfolk—Alexander McIntyre, Boston; Walter Turnbull, Delhi; Daniel Palmer, Sandwich.

London—Daniel Regan, C. H. Elliott and Robert Reid, Jun.

West Huron—Thomas Sloan, Goderich; James Stevens, Clinton; Hugh McQuarrie, Blyth.

North Middlesex—L. C. McIntyre, Parkhill; Alex. Smith, John Gavin, M.D., Alisa Craig.

East Huron—Thomas Gibson, Ford; Geo. Fortune, Wingham; Geo. Murdie, Seaford.

Haldimand—James Mitchell, Cayuga; Robert Buckley, Chesapeake; Andrew Williams, Cayuga.

Welland—Robert Cooper, Welland; John H. Smith, Port Colborne; Calvin D. Emmett, Port Colborne.

Monck—Charles Priestman, Marshville; Walter Melick, Canboro; Wm. Bullock, Dunnville.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. Application brings relief. For blind bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a winter without snow. It is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

Wheat will not grow in a country the mean temperature of which is below 5 degrees.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address: Alterheim Medical Dispensary, Dept. B, V. Box 773, Cincinnati, Ohio. ywt 2

Forgery.

A Great Sensation in London Township.

Serious Accusations Against Wm. Fraser, a Prominent Farmer.

Sold Notes to a London Man—The Signature Now Denied—Nearly \$2,000 Involved.

The people of London township are greatly interested in certain developments, which reflect on a hitherto popular and prominent young farmer, William Fraser, of con. 9, lot 20. Some time ago Fraser presented a large number of notes to Mr. A. E. Cooper, of this city, and asked that they be discounted. They bore the names of prominent London township farmers, from whom Fraser said he had been purchasing cattle. In amounts they ran all the way from \$30 to \$200.

Fraser's high testimonials, his excellent reputation, and the character of the men whose signatures the notes bore, left no suspicion in Mr. Cooper's mind, and he readily purchased the notes at the usual rate of discount, and paid Fraser the cash. The latter had represented that he was the owner of a 100-acre farm in London township, but it really belongs to his father.

Recently Mr. Cooper heard rumors which excited suspicion, and he resolved to investigate. Tuesday night he drove out to the township and called on several of the residents, whose signatures he had about him. He was astounded to find that every one of them denied all knowledge of the notes, and declared them to be clumsy forgeries.

Mr. Cooper took no legal action, but at once endeavored to effect a settlement. He then discovered that the farm belonged to the young man's father, Mr. Alexander Fraser, and that it was mortgaged for \$25,000. It is a 100-acre lot and might bring \$4,000 under the hammer. Other relatives, who are now in London, are professed to be the owner of a farm in London township, and his local credit was good. His life seemed to be exemplary.

The fact that he had been in London for a long time he taught a Bible class in the Presbyterian Church at Arva.

The notes, which are now claimed to be forgeries, would not mature until the latter part of 1897—some in August and some in September, October and November.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fraser, the parents, are a highly respected couple. Mr. Fraser has been in poor health for a long time, and Mrs. Fraser is prostrated with grief by her son's actions.

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Young Fraser also raised a loan of \$400 on his father's farm from Mr. D. H. Tennent, barrister. Mr. Tennent's security is probably safe.

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HAD A GOOD REPUTATION.
There were few more highly esteemed.

A Singular Document.

Fac-simile of Letter Sent Out From Toronto, on Jan. 2, to Protestant Clergymen and Leading Citizens Throughout Ontario.

The Advertiser has recently been in receipt of a number of circulars of extraordinary character. The document, it appears, has been widely circulated throughout the province, and a number of clergymen and other leading citizens of Canada, to whom a copy was addressed, sent the peculiar circular to us. It is apparently a crafty attempt to stir up strife throughout the country. The lying references to the Dominion Government shows that its circulation was further intended to injure the new administration in Ottawa. It is a contemptible letter, and its authors deserve the severest condemnation. But as usual they hide under the refuge of anonymity. In order that our readers who have not received a copy of this precious document may know what is going on, and the kind of espionage in which it is suggested by the plotters members of Conservative central associations should engage, The Advertiser gives below a fac-simile of the document:

Patriotic Vigilance Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23, 1896.
The gravity of the crisis brought upon the country by the result of the elections of June last, and the encouragement thereby given to the disloyal elements of our population, has originated the formation of a PATRIOTIC VIGILANCE COMMITTEE by a few citizens, determined to maintain by all means in their power the honor and integrity of the British flag and Dominion in Canada, our country.

Adopting in the dark, an insidious conspiracy has for several months been at work throughout the Dominion, to overthrow the authority of our gracious Sovereign, the Queen and Empress, and the annexation of our beloved country to the United States. Behind what is ostensibly a political movement, is planned the hand of the Roman Catholic Church, the ever-watchful enemy of Protestant liberty. The movement is most active among the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and secret agents have been discovered propagating their disloyal and treasonable doctrines among them.

Although there are several members of the present Government who are known to be thoroughly and sincerely loyal, and one of them who has given his entire approval to the issue of this circular, the fact that the Government of Mr. Laurier owes its majority to the disloyal element, does not hold out the hope that they can successfully cope with the crisis in which we are. We are therefore of the opinion that steps should be taken forthwith to organize in every electoral district a PATRIOTIC VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, to ascertain and record the views of all whom there is reasonable ground for suspecting of being in sympathy with the treasonable ideas that are already widespread, and to take such steps as may suggest themselves to check their further spread and manifestation. Also to inform the central Liberal-Conservative Associations and other loyal organizations of the country of the names and character of such persons.

Every loyal citizen is invited to use his influence in his circle and neighborhood to stamp out with vigor and determination, by every means in his power, all treason and disloyalty, by organizing or joining loyal associations, and to be prepared, if need be, to take up arms against the disloyal and all other conspirators against our Sovereign's authority, and so preserve the proud heritage bequeathed to us by our British forefathers.

PATRIOTIC VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

"God Save the Queen!"



Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Safe Cure
A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it . . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

ed young men in the county than Wm. Fraser. He was considered as a most promising youth, and had fine natural abilities. He had a taste for literature, and for a short time last summer worked in a local newspaper office as a reporter. He openly expressed his dislike for farm life, and was continually looking for a permanent situation in some commercial center.

He traveled a good deal, taking in Chicago, and other United States cities. He spent little time at home, and was nearly always in London. The fact that he dressed well and had so much leisure led people to believe that he was a man of means. He professed to be the owner of a farm in London township, and his local credit was good. His life seemed to be exemplary.

The fact that he had been in London for a long time he taught a Bible class in the Presbyterian Church at Arva.

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getting out square timber for the Liverpool market.

Mr. Wm. Tilden, sen., intends to make things a little lively around here this winter. He intends to erect a sawmill in his pine woods for the purpose of sawing lumber of all kinds.

A Sabbath school is to be started here Sunday in the afternoon in connection with the Methodist Church, and we wish it much success.

Mr. Wm. McNair, who arrived here from the Northwest some time ago, with his wife and family, will spend a few weeks visiting their relatives and friends in this place.

Miss B. Robinson returns home to-night from Hamilton, where she has been attending the marriage of her sister.

Some of our new councilmen who have just been elected and are new in the business, will shortly be initiated.

LAMBETH.
Much Sickness Prevalent—An Enjoyable "At Home"—Burial: Burch Congratulated.

Lambeth, Jan. 9.—There is a great deal of sickness in these parts, and it is said to be quite fashionable. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davey are laid up; Mrs. Richard Robinson is seriously ill; Mr. John Doyle and family are all down; Mrs. M. Thornicroft is also suffering from the grip.

Mrs. James Routledge has entirely recovered after a long illness. Mrs. James Garrick is slowly recovering. Miss Stella Mann, who has been indisposed for some time, is around again.

Mr. Lang, of Toronto, has rented the Calcutta property from Mr. Robinson, and will take immediate possession.

Master W. Thomas has returned home to the city after a visit to his uncle, L. M. Vandermade.

Miss Alice Gerrard has returned home from Niagara Falls.

Miss M. Gerrard is visiting friends in Delaware.

Mr. George Ferguson, superintendent of Trinity Church Sabbath school, has resigned his position.

Mr. J. King arrived home Saturday after a visit to his parents in Galt.

The Farmers' Institute held two sessions in Lambeth on Saturday, the 16th inst.

The Foresters will hold a grand concert Monday night, the 18th inst.

Mr. Burch's many friends in Lambeth are congratulating him on his election to the County Council. Mr. Burch will, no doubt, make an excellent representative.

GLEN OAK.
Mr. Thomas Pearce's Residence Destroyed by Fire—Visiting the Old Homestead.

Glen Oak, Jan. 8.—Thomas Pearce, a mile south of this place, had the misfortune of having his house burned down last night at 9 o'clock. It was a good, substantial frame building. Small insurance. The fire originated from the stovepipe. Part of the contents were saved.

Miss Annie R. McKenzie, from London, is visiting her parents at Glen Oak at present.

Miss Tena McKenzie, from Sarnia, is also here.

Sure to Win.
The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Mr. Hood's medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently, cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Mina's Liniment Cures Dandruff.
Ker-a-Kof, for Coughs and Colds, 25 cents, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

Eyes in rapid and constant motion between anxiety, fear or care. The King of Pills is BEECHAM'S.

If you wish to keep the yolk of eggs for a day or two cover them with cold water, and they will not dry up.

The Finance Group.
A letter received on Wednesday from Mr. Joseph Powell, the engineer at Rossland of the London Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited, says that the development work on this property is progressing most favorably. The quartz is becoming better and better mineralized as the shaft descends, and there is every prospect of a rich strike of pay ore in a few days. The London Gold Mining and Development Company holds a controlling interest in the Finance Company, and it is expected that the stock in the parent company, now offered at 25 cents, will be raised to 25 cents on Feb. 1, or sooner. The stock is in demand, and intending investors are recommended not to delay purchasing.

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd.
BRANCH OFFICE:
171 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
This branch will be continued, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Mr. Croden still remains with us, and our friends will be good enough to hand him their orders for Pipe Organs, Pianos or any of our manufactures.
The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Ltd.

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

The Daily Advertiser.
(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, 10 cents; per year (to 10 pages) \$4.00
Daily, by mail, for three months \$1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance

Western Advertiser.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
By mail, per annum \$9.75

Advertising Rates made known on application
at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

Even Utah produced \$32,358,500 worth of minerals last year. And Canada has mineral-yielding territory far greater in extent and in richness than Mormonland.

Roseland, at which a Londoner is now collector of customs, yielded a very substantial revenue to the Government last year. The customs receipts at that gold-mining port were \$2,929.20.

Among others who have declined knighthoods recently is Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales. In this matter there is no rule. The person to whom the distinction is preferred is the sole judge.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that natural gas is a mineral, and that it may be piped from Canada into Buffalo and Detroit without paying duty. If natural gas, why not coal oil?

The private estates of the Czar cover 1,000,000 square miles. Far too much for any one man to possess. How popular the Czar would be were he to divide up a few hundred thousand miles of this territory into farms for the deserving poor in his empire!

Oil is now being manufactured out of corn at Peoria, Ill. The consumption is 3,000 bushels a day. If the product pays, several plants will be similarly equipped. Our Western Ontario corn raisers should watch this experiment closely. There may be a new industry in it for them.

In how few instances, says Mr. J. R. Findlay, proprietor of the Edinburgh Scotsman, have newspaper men been accorded academic honors, though obscure schoolmasters, unreadable authors, and unconceivably dull divines are made LL.D.'s by the dozen. Mr. Findlay has recently been presented with the freedom of the Scottish capital. Perhaps he will regard his burghship as somewhat of a compensation.

It is learned that this month steps will be taken at the City of Mexico to connect the Mexican Southeastern Railway with Guatemala. When this work is done and the Mexican Southern is extended southward of Oaxaca, there will be a rail communication between this city and the territory of the Guatemalan railroad system. Soon we may be able to go from London to Patagonia, almost the entire length of the continent, in a Pullman carriage.

It is not too late to congratulate our former fellow-townman, Mr. Cameron Brown, on his selection as alderman for the city of Belleville. It was Mr. Brown's first essay in public life, and he was placed high up in the list of successful candidates. Ald. Brown, who was at one time a valued member of The Advertiser staff, has for some years been managing director of the Belleville Daily Sun, and he has made that journal a power in the Bay of Quinte district.

The New County Councils.

The county councils have been elected under the new system. The membership has been vastly decreased, that of Middlesex, for example, being only one-third of the size of the body which has hitherto controlled county interests. On the merits of the change there have been differences of opinion, and in some respects these have been accentuated by the first election experience of the measure. The reduction, however, was made at the earnest demand of those who are affected by it, and if amendments to the act are found in practice to be necessary, it will not be difficult to make them.

In Middlesex good men, experienced municipal managers, have been elected, and a number of good men nominated were rejected, because too many holding their views in a division, and the splitting of the vote brought defeat. Success cannot be achieved where there is division.

The next experience will be in the legislative and administrative work of the new councils. It will be watched carefully by the taxpayers as well as by members of the Legislature.

A point that has come up during the municipal campaign just ended was as to the utility of duplicating deputy reeves in the township councils now that individual township representation in the county council is abolished. A deputy reeve to take the place of the reeve in his absence may be necessary, but, second and third deputy reeves are certainly not required under the new system.

The World Improves.

Those who are inclined to neglect the opportunities of today, and to sigh for a return of "the good old times," should read the graphic pen-picture of the progress made in the world during the present century, printed in another column of today's Advertiser, under the heading, "A Century of Social Betterment."

"The world is getting better, and the people enjoy greater blessings today than at any previous period in modern history, anyway. But they are not contented. It may be said. That must be admitted. But discontent, individual or collective, in one form or another, has been the impelling force in every endeavor to improve the existing condition of affairs. The Watts, the Stephensons, the Edisons, the Bells, the Cobdens, the Shaftesburys, the John Brights, the Gladstones, are never contented, so long as there are apparent necessities unsupplied or evils to be remedied.

Japanese Competition.

Sometimes when we learn the progress that the Japanese are making in the development of manufacturing industries, we are inclined to think that these clever Easterners are bound to be fierce competitors with the Western nations. It has been argued that the Japs work for so little that their employers can cut right under British and American manufacturers. But experience has proved that the most poorly compensated labor is the dearest in the end. Edward Atkinson, the leading authority on industrial progress in the United States, says:

"When factories shall have been constructed in China, we may exchange our cotton fiber for their silk and ramie fibers, each being benefited. The earnings of our hands in the cotton fields are five to tenfold to those of the poor Chinaman or Japanese. We cannot afford to spend time on the arduous handiwork of preparing raw silk, or what is called 'ribbon ramie,' when we can have that arduous work done for us in exchange for our cotton by those who are sometimes called 'pauper laborers.' When for our high priced labor we may secure the product of five or ten or twenty so-called 'pauper laborers,' we are the more benefited, yet they share in the mutual advantage."

But from Japan comes the information that as civilization makes progress, wages are tending upward. It may confidently be predicted that as the Japanese learn to live more like the people of North America they will demand and receive higher wages. Bicycles and watches have been made in Japan, but the report is that no one here would care to buy them at any price. Japan is progressing, but it is not yet seriously competing with the Anglo-Saxon race, and may never be able to do so. Nevertheless, its advancement from an uncivilized, isolated, exclusive country in 1854 to its present position as a Power is one of the marvels of the century.

A Charter for 3,000,000.

Under the new law incorporating Greater New York, some 16 suburban cities and towns are joined in fortune for municipal purposes with the New York city which is on Manhattan Island, and a corporation containing 3,000,000 of souls is formed. This is a remarkable amalgamation, which, it is believed, will be fraught with much good for this great mass of people.

The mayor, under the new arrangement, is given almost kingly functions. He is in many respects an autocrat.

When the council passes an ordinance for the expenditure of money or the granting of franchises, it can only be accomplished by a three-fourths majority, and even then it may be vetoed by the mayor, whose rejection shall stand unless overruled by five-sixths of the council. Then during the mayor's two years' term nearly all executive responsibility centers in his hands. The head of the finance department is alone elected by the people, and is independent of the mayor. Every one of the heads of the other twelve departments are originally appointed by the mayor, and may be removed by him at his discretion during the first six months of his term.

One very important provision in the charter of this new city is worthy of imitation by other municipalities. The clause stipulates that hereafter no franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways or highways of the city shall be granted by the municipal assembly to any person or to a corporation for a longer period than 25 years. Upon the termination of the franchise or right granted by the municipal assembly, the plant or property of the grantee in the streets, avenues and public ways, with its appurtenances, will become the property of the city without further compensation to him, and the city will by ordinance provide for the operation of it by itself or by lessees.

Thus all public franchises will revert to the control of the public, who will be in a position to profit by the value which their increase in numbers and influence gives to franchises of this description.

It is safe to say that all progressive cities will in future, as opportunity offers, follow in the wake of Greater New York in this respect. Perpetual franchises will be out of the question.

GOOD ROADS LOGIC.

Canadian Wheelman.

The farmer who wants to buy a good farm and who is willing to pay a good price for it, also wants good roads leading to it.

Therefore,

The farmer who wants to sell a good farm and who wants to get a good price for it must see that the roads leading to it are good.

"Diamond Jubilee,"

The Name Approved by Royalty for the Queen's Long-Reign Celebration.

Czar and Kaiser to Meet Under Their Grandmother's Roof.

England's Grand Old Man Still a Potent Force in the Old World.

Special Cable Letter to The Advertiser.

London, Jan. 9.—It seems to be settled that the longest reign celebration will be known as "the Diamond Jubilee," for the Prince of Wales set the seal of royal approval upon it by the use of this description in a speech. The preparations will soon begin, as the celebration is rapidly assuming a magnitude unforeseen when it was first broached. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York will have to bear the brunt of the labor of entertaining in order to save the Queen as much fatigue as possible. It is reported that the representatives of her Majesty are negotiating to secure a large new hotel for the accommodation of the many members of royal families expected.

The Chronicle says that Emperor William attaches the greatest importance to his visit to England upon this occasion, and that he hopes to meet the Czar under his grandmother's roof, and the occasion to dispense understanding between Russia and Great Britain.

THE COURT FUNCTIONS.

The court functions of the approaching season include five drawing-rooms and five levees. The state apartments in St. James' Palace are being redecorated, and the Prince of Wales will hold two levees there prior to his departure for Cannes in the middle of February. The May drawing-room will be held by the Queen in person, and the rule limiting the presents to 200 will be strictly observed this year.

HOME PRODUCTS PREFERRED.

The Government has yielded to the agitation against foreign goods being used in the crown departments, and has issued a circular to the department chiefs to confine their contracts to English manufacturers, and, in order to prevent the possible padding off of foreign goods by middlemen, only manufacturers direct are to be dealt with.

KNIGHTS AND NOBLES.

There is considerable talk in the Canadian colony here regarding Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's New Year's honors, and the consensus of opinion is that knighthood was offered to the Canadian Premier, but it was thoughtfully declined. It is said that Mr. Laurier is virtually an untitled man, and Great Britain had better wait, and see what he will do. The general impression prevails that he will be sworn as a member of the Privy Council when he comes to England.

A great deal of amusement has been caused by a letter from the Hon. Harcourt E. Giffard, dated from the Junior Carlton Club, Giffard, who is a nephew of Lord Halsbury, the former Lord Chancellor of England, violently denounces the increasing trade in the use of arms, and wants to form an armorial club, where those of gentle birth may withdraw from the contact with the vulgar gentry. No one will be eligible unless certified by the Herald's College, so that, as Mr. Giffard remarks: "This is a safe way of ensuring that the aristocracy members may be safe from contact with spurious pretenders possessing only unauthorized heraldic honors, birds, and beasts." The Westminster Gazette suggests that the members should have coats of arms embroidered on the back of their coats, and that rings should be placed outside the club house, to which the noble members may attach their griffins, leopards and lions, rampant and couchant, when they go inside.

GLADSTONE'S POTENCY.

For a person "politically dead," Mr. Gladstone is still attracting the greatest attention in Europe. His Armenian memorial speech at Hawarden on Jan. 6, upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Gladstone, has been cabled verbatim to the Sultan by the Turkish ambassador. Upon that occasion Mr. Gladstone said, among other things: "While up to the present the career of the Sultan, who is the greatest assassin in the world, has been triumphantly marked by triumphs of wickedness and iniquity are doomed. I have a strong idea, however, that the iniquities have not yet reached their close. Nevertheless, a better day is in prospect for the Armenians, as the weight of disgrace now upon the shoulders of the six powers is so great as to force them to action."

On the other hand, remarkable evidence of Mr. Gladstone's mental activity is shown by Gen. Booth's account of the latter's recent interview with the veteran statesman. Booth's account fills columns of the newspapers, and gives a pleasant picture of the Grand Old Man's home, and pays a tribute to his extraordinary voracity for information on every subject. Mr. Gladstone was much interested in Gen. Booth's arrangements for his successor as head of the Salvation Army, who has been nominated by Booth in secret deeds in the hands of his solicitors, Mr. Gladstone declaring that it was necessary to go back to the sixteenth century in order to find an example of personal nomination of a successor by the existing head of a religious order. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone remarked that he thought people, instead of condemning righteousness in any form, should encourage its cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone leave Hawarden for Cannes next Wednesday, Jan. 13, where they will be the guests of Lord Rendel. They will remain but one night in London, either at the house of Herbert Gladstone, or at that of Lord Rendel. At the termination of their visit to Lord Rendel they will probably make a somewhat extended tour on the continent.

LEICESTER SQUARE.

There are many impending changes

Home Products to Have Preference for Government Use.

Gossip Regarding the Canadian Premier's New Year Honors.

of an important nature about the once aristocratic and now notorious Leicester Square. The site of many noble residences of a former day is now occupied by the Empire Music Hall, and on the west side by numerous restaurants and French hotels of unsavory reputation. One of these, the Hotel de l'Europe, and numerous adjoining houses, have been acquired by the company known as "Baker Bros.," and work upon the enormous hotel and cafe which they propose to build on the site will be commenced almost immediately. The large block at the opposite or east corner of Leicester Square, has also been bought by a capitalist, and another restaurant will be there erected. Another corner has also been sold for \$25,000. The house around the corner, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, will also be demolished.

The public park in the square was the gift to the people of Baron Grant, who thus sought to recompense them for their financial losses in the "Emma mine" swindle. Its chief ornamentation is a huge statue of Shakespeare, which is a duplicate of the one in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. Formerly the square was ornamented by a leader equestrian statue of George III. This fell into hideous disrepair, and was much mutilated. The dwellers about the square protested in vain for the removal of the unsightly object. Finally the figure, by preconcerted action, was covered with mud and adorned with a German pipe, a hoop skirt and a broom. This had the desired effect, and the council promptly ordered its removal.

CHEIRO'S LATEST MARVEL.

Cheiro, the palmist, who was in New York, Chicago and other American cities last winter, is about to make another trip to the United States, and says from here in about a fortnight's time. Six years ago Cheiro, whose name is Lewis Warner, was an employee of the Princess Theatre, where he was a sort of general utility man. It was his duty to see that posters were put up all right, and he also occasionally took minor parts in the various blood-curdling productions at that place of amusement. Since his return to London, Cheiro has been almost as great a success as he was in America. He has rooms in Bond Street, a private secretary, who is busy booking appointments, and in his waiting room some notable people are to be found. His fee is a guinea for each minute consultation. Cheiro's new attraction is an invention of the eminent French savant, M. E. Savoy d'Odiard, which for registering the force, who five years ago constructed a machine which could indicate ten degrees of the circle. This was too small a feat for Cheiro, and he has now constructed a machine which is capable of indicating the needle as much as 720 degrees. The machine is question is inclosed in glass, and is so small that it would easily fit into a pocket. Under the glass registers the smallest degree of emotion. The person being operated upon does not touch the machine at all, but stands a foot away from it and fixes his attention on the dial. Immediately by this is done, the indicator of wonderfully delicate workmanship, suspended by an invisible gold thread, becomes agitated, and finally proceeds to sway over the dial. Sometimes when a person is being examined the indicator will spin round at a tremendous rate, and each revolution number as 200; then it will suddenly return to 5 or 6. Each time the indicator moves, the person who is speaking the test, writes down the number indicated. It is the interpretation of these numbers that measures the mind and character of the person examined. When this is done Cheiro hands the client a character chart, and the explanation is told with surprising accuracy.

TESTED THE MENTOGRAPH.

Cheiro's list of London patrons includes many distinguished names. Among those who have tested the mentograph are: Prof. Max Muller, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir John Lubbock, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mrs. John Biddulph Martin (nee Victoria Woodhull), Lieut.-Col. Bensonby, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Henry Irving, Lady Henry Somerset.

Continued on page 2.

BOILED

SHIRTS

That
Sounds
Refreshing

But a well-dressed man requires a boiled shirt as much as a hungry man does a meal. We have a first-class stock of Dress Shirts, as well as the latest up-to-date Collars and Ties.

Special in White Shirts

When we say "special," that means extra good quality for extra low price. This line is our own special make—strong, clean cotton, linen fronts, equal to any shirt you ever handled at \$1.25. Our price is \$1. A big dollar's worth.

Gents' Underwear

—the nice, soft, warm kind that makes friends with you at once; fleece lined, nice and comfortable. You won't need to bless the Duke of Argyle while wearing them. Shirts and Drawers, 48c each.

Men's Fine All-wool Underwear, every number a gem, at 48c, 61c, 73c, 96c.

Special Attention

given to the selecting of our Neckwear. A full assortment of up-to-date ideas in Ties, Bows, Collars and Scarfs. We also keep one of the finest stocks of Gents' Hats and Caps. Take a look at our stock.

Gents' Umbrellas

Nobby handles, and the best quality that can be secured at the prices.

Ask to See

the Black Cashmere Half Hose that we are selling at 23c pair. They are extra value.

We Want You

to keep this store in your mind and when you are in need of anything in the Gents' Furnishing way come right here and you will see an assortment that will compare with any furnishing house in the city, and at low prices.

John H. Chapman & Co.,

126-128 Dundas Street.

DI CHASE'S
Syrup of
LINSEED
and
TURPENTINE
cures
All Throat and
Lung Troubles
Teaspoonful Doses
PRICE 25 CENTS

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

City and Other Workers.

Newly Elected Officers of the Trades and Labor Council.

A Series of Meetings of Wage-Earners to be Held—Labor Notes.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council this week was an enthusiastic one. The election of officers was the principal business. Mr. Frank Plant was unanimously re-elected as president; vice-president, Joseph Kelly; recording secretary, W. A. Hunter (re-elected); financial secretary, R. H. Hessel; treasurer, Wm. Bursleigh; corresponding secretary, Joseph Hawthorne; sergeant-at-arms, M. Ferguson; auditors, W. Graham, Joseph Hawthorne and M. Ferguson. The appointment of committees was held over until next meeting. Messrs. Wm. A. Hunter and F. Plant were elected as the representatives to the Western Fair Association.

It was reported that a number of laborers had been imported by the sewer contractor and several of the city men laid off. The corresponding secretary was instructed to write to the city engineer calling his attention to the matter, and a committee of five was appointed to wait on the City Council and ascertain if the local men who are capable of doing the work cannot be employed.

The council decided to push along the work of organization. A meeting of wage-earners will be held in Labor Hall a week from Wednesday (Jan. 20), at which addresses will be delivered on various subjects. Other meetings will be held from time to time, and matters of a local character will be taken up.

Mr. Jos. Halliday has deposited his Detroit card with the London Typo. Union.

The newly-elected officers of London Typographical Union were installed at the last regular meeting.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters are taking a vote on the advisability of refusing to allow contractors to be attached to local organizations. The plumbers of the city will organize a union as soon as the charter and supplies are received.

Appeals for aid have been received by the city unions from the Brewery Workers' National Union, of St. Louis, to assist them in their fight against the English beer syndicate, who some time ago locked out 400 union men.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Minneapolis now has a printing trades council.

Quartermen report an organization boom of large dimensions.

Toledo printers who patronize non-union laundries are fined \$1.

Labor unions send delegates to the Toledo Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore unionists demand that convicts be employed at road building.

Grand Rapids furniture workers' wages have been cut 10 to 20 per cent.

Kansas city council has ordered the eight-hour day to be introduced in city work.

Union bakers of Colorado refused to take bread for the militia stationed at Leadville.

The work of organization among the railway employes of Ireland is making rapid headway.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council does not want the Central Prison binder twine industry abandoned.

The National Union of Custom Tailors has adopted a button to be worn by members of that organization.

The Chicago Painters' District Council has endorsed the proposition to form a national building trades council.

Nashville Trades and Labor Council protests against the employment of Pinkertons at the Centennial next year.

Boot and shoe workers have taken a great organizing spirit in the last few months. It is stated that they now have 40,000 members.

Pittsburgh labor leaders are angry at the action of the Federation of Labor, which declared on a petition for an anarchist Berkman, who shot H. C. Frick.

The annual report of the Order of Railway Conductors shows that over 20 per cent of the death and disability claims paid were for accidents. Of the

\$2,500,000 paid by the order the past year, over \$1,000,000 was for accidental injuries.

The union labor people of Kansas City, Mo., have filed articles of incorporation, and will build a magnificent structure, to be known as the Labor Temple.

If the eight hours a day idea could be established, it would, says the Toledo Bee, probably help more to solve the labor problem than all the acts of legislation that can be enacted.

Organized labor is not only growing in numbers and strength, says the Utica Advocate, but also in conservative reason and sense. Once abused, misrepresented and vilified, it now demands the respect and regard of all who have acquainted themselves with its aims and purposes.

"Trades unionism," says the Minneapolis Times, "was never stronger in the States and nation than now, and that organized labor never was before so practical and business-like in its deliberations and demands. The work is every prospect that effective work will be done by organized labor in this State at the coming session of the Legislature."

Says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: "The many trades unions in this city find themselves stronger today than at any time during the past ten years. None of them is affiliated with any other labor body but the American Federation of Labor, and this fact alone is expected to result in great good to the various unions. Only a few years ago the Knights of Labor held full sway in this city. Its locals could be found in every trade represented here, and Cincinnati was then regarded as one of the best organized cities in the country. One by one, however, the unions became dissatisfied with the K. of L., and now there is but one left in the old order. As the power of the knights faded away, so that of the American Federation of Labor increased, and today it is the recognized head of organized labor in this country."

HEALTH'S PARADISE

Regained After Twenty Years' Torture From That Dread Disease, Catarrh—Hon. Geo. Taylor, Scranton, Pa., Tells the World What Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Done for Him.

I was a martyr to catarrh for 20 years—tried every known remedy, got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pains in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and today I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony.

GROWTH OF TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association in England it was stated by the secretary that 95 ministers entered the Congregational body that year, and that a letter had been sent by the association to each of them asking their views on the temperance question. Eighty-seven replied to the letter, of which number 56 were total abstainers. Of the 2,350 Congregational ministers in Great Britain, 50 per cent, or about 2,312 are abstainers. In Scotland 85 per cent are abstainers, and in Ireland every minister in the Congregational colleges in Wales and Scotland every student is a total abstainer. In England 94 per cent. These facts are important because it is quite generally believed in this country that the use of wine is common among Christian people in England. It is probably more common than in this country, but the growth of the temperance sentiment has been remarkable. It is no uncommon thing, when wine on the dinner-table is decried by the guests, to have the host reply, "We are abstainers ourselves, but do not wish to force our views upon those who visit us." Many churches use wine, unfettered by the majority of the most prominent ministers are hearty workers in the cause of temperance, and it is probable that more progress has been made there in this direction during the last few years than in this country. There is a small number of a gross advance, and the surest indication of its coming is found in the fact that the religious press is largely placing themselves on the side of temperance.

—The Outlook.

The First of these Monthly Competitions will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

\$1,625 IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR SUNLIGHT WRAPPERS

As Follows:

10 First Prizes, \$100 Stems' Bicycles, . . . \$ 1,000

25 Second " \$25 Gold Watch . . . 625

Bicycles and Watches given each month . . . 1,625

Total given during year 1897, \$19,500

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many "Sunlight" Soap wrappers as possible, and to send them to the top portion of each box, containing the heading "GIVE ME A BICYCLE OR WATCH FOR MY SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS." These wrappers, when sent in, will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100.

COMPETITION RULES.

1. Every month during 1897, in each of the following countries, a competition will be held for the award of a bicycle or watch to the holder of 100 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers.

2. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100.

3. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100.

4. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100.

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10. The coupons may be sent in at any time, and will be counted "coupons" and will entitle the holder to a bicycle or watch when the coupons amount to 100.

The South Pole.

Expedition to Explore the Antarctic Zone.

Seeking Secrets Behind Ice Walls.

Possible New Continent and Peoples, Fauna and Flora.

A New York correspondent says: At last an attempt is to be made to solve the mysteries that are ice-bound in the immense region lying within the Antarctic Circle. This expedition into the terra incognita surrounding the South Pole will start early in September, and will be headed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the well-known Arctic explorer and scientist. The party will probably be gone for at least two years, and they hope to accomplish for science at least a portion of what the scores of explorers of recent years have done in the frozen north.

Dr. Cook is a most interesting personality, and the ideal leader for such an expedition. He is a man of great scientific attainments, and has made Arctic exploration a study for years. He was the surgeon of the first Peary expedition, was with the successful Zila expedition that explored Northern Greenland, and headed the ill-fated Mirand expedition in 1894. In addition, when not engaged in Polar exploration, he has spent six summers in private exploration in the Arctic region.

PLANS LONG LAID.

In person Dr. Cook is about medium height, well built, with blonde hair and beard, and has an air of self-possession and determination. He has been planning and working for the proposed expedition for two years past, and is sanguine of its success. He is anxious to see the world the honor of disclosing the wonders of this great unknown region should fall to America, and is determined to at least have an American blaze the way for future explorers.

That he intended making the attempt this year, he has not yet known for the first time at the dinner of the Arctic Club on Saturday evening, and the project received the warm approval of the other explorers present. As Dr. Cook explained, there has never been a real modern scientific attempt to explore the Antarctic, and no attempt of any kind for over 50 years. The last was that of Sir John Ross in 1839 to 1843 and the one before that was the American expedition under Wilkes, in 1838. Since then, while many expeditions have gone north, and the only knowledge gained of it has been the more or less reliable reports brought back by daring whalers and sealers.

Scientists now admit that in many ways a scientific knowledge of the Antarctic zone is more important than that of the north. It is conceded that most of the great devastating epidemics of the globe have their origin there, and that anything approaching a precise weather forecast cannot be made until more is known of the conditions that prevail there. When seen at his home at No. 687 Broadway, New York, last evening, Dr. Cook talked freely to a reporter concerning his proposed expedition.

"I intend to make the attempt," he said, "and I feel confident of success. The plan has the approval of the most scientific circles, and they have promised aid. While I have got together much of the necessary equipment, I still need money, but I am confident of getting it before the time to start."

TOTAL COST ONLY \$50,000.

"The whole thing will cost only \$50,000. I do not intend to take a large number of people along, as I think that is in many respects harmful. I would like to start with two vessels—a small steam ship and a whaler, and a sailing whaler. If necessary, however, I shall go with one vessel alone. In that case we would number only twelve or fifteen men, most of whom would be scientific observers."

"My object is not to reach the South Pole, but to explore the Antarctic zone. I have no special interest in polar chasers. What we want to do is to obtain definite scientific knowledge of the Antarctic zone. There is a region there of 8,000,000 square miles, of which absolutely nothing is known, and yet a knowledge of it may prove of vast importance. The geology, air, and ocean currents there have still to be made known, and I intend to try and do it. I have not particular objective points in mind. I want to go as far south as possible before winter comes on, land safely and take observations. For this purpose we will start from this port in September, and, after stopping at a few South American ports, sail directly south from Cape Horn. I hope to spend at least a winter and one summer in that unknown region, and in that time we should learn much that will prove valuable to mankind."

"To me it seems as though an investigation of the great Antarctic region will also prove much more interesting than one to the North. Within its bounds I would not be surprised to find a new continent as large as that of all Europe, perhaps larger, and I am certain there is one at least there. The conditions which prevail there, if there is animal life, is most different to meet these conditions."

MAY FIND NEW PEOPLES.

"One of the most interesting possibilities of this expedition are that we may discover new tribes—an entirely new people. There is no reason why there should not be human beings living there, and from early years rumors that there were have been circulated, and romantic stories told of them. Of course, I do not believe these wild tales, but still they are interesting, and add a spice of romance to our expedition. On the land he was forced to visit he found petrified trees and other flora. He also found pillars made of a kind of

cement, with balls of some material placed on the top of them. These, he believes, were made by man, and if they were, we may either discover a living Antarctic people there, or, at least, the remains of one that has become extinct through the changes wrought by the countless ages that have passed. In the same way we may find the remains of extinct animals that we cannot even guess at now.

"Aside from these considerations, we know that in the Antarctic zone there are the grandest glacial formations in the world, and these alone are worth studying. Once let us reach land, and I am confident we will return with information which will be of great scientific value. I do not anticipate any trouble with the climate. I expect that the average temperature will be a trifle higher than in the far north, but that of the summer very much lower. This will not, however, hinder our work. The rigors of the climate have no terrors for those who desire to explore ice regions. Since it has been rumored that I was going on an Antarctic expedition I have received close to 1,000 applications from those anxious to go. There will be at least two or three material to select from, and we will probably have only experienced men with us."

"The only trouble with us now is, as I have said, that we are still short of funds. That we will get what we want I do not doubt. From a commercial point of view, this expedition will be a paying one. The fur seals of commerce have reappeared in large numbers in the southern seas, and there are large deposits of guano to be discovered. This was exemplified in 1894, when a sealer discovered a big deposit on an island lying south of Australia, and a corporation, with \$50,000 capital, was organized to work it. However, I hope we will not have to resort to the commercial expedient, as I want this expedition to be purely scientific."

A Laugh--A Smile.

She—Don't you think I have a pretty mouth?

He (absent minded)—Yes, darling; it's simply immense.

Mr. Commonstock—But is the count gifted with common sense?

Daughter (indignantly)—I should hope not, papa. He is a nobleman.

Jones—My dear fellow, it's always better to begin at the bottom of the ladder.

Brown—Nonsense! How about when you are escaping from a fire?

"Biggars is generous, whatever his faults may be. He is green."

"Generous? Oh, yes. He'd give away the best and only friend he had."

Some children who had lived all their lives in New York, once said, when taken to a plantation on Long Island, when they saw a porch for the first time: "Oh, let's go out and play on the fire escape!"

Farmer (on entering store)—Show me a plum-colored suit.

Isaac—How will this suit?

Farmer—Why this is green.

Isaac—Ah, yes! mine friend; but this plum is not ripe yet.

Mrs. Younghub—Oh, Ferd! I have such a surprise for you!

Younghub—Yes, dear. See this—

Mrs. Younghub—You bought for us only twenty dollars, and the dog-seller warranted him to be a pure mongrel!

The Usual Monkeying.—Bessie—How was it you refused Charlie when you love him so?

Fennie—Because, after proposing once, he changed the subject, and never referred to it again. I intended to accept him the third time he asked.

Smith—What did you think of the little poem, "Come Back, Springtime," that appeared in the Argus this morning?

Jones—It seemed to me the worst stuff I ever read. I wonder what confounded idiot wrote it? Do you know?

Smith—Yes; my wife.

At a Paris Hotel.—French Dame (in Paris)—Out, out, dat Eliffel Tower is cause of thunder storm, it ees so high.

He had many of zem lately! Hear! Dore is a nozzler. Hear zee terrific noise.

Friend (distressing)—A meestatke. Zat is zee American in zee next room looking over hees board bill.

A lawyer residing in the north of England, and noted for his laconic style of expression, sent the following terse and witty note to a refractory client, who would not succumb to his reiterated demands for the payment of his bill: "Sir, if you pay me the invoice, you will oblige me. If you do not, I shall oblige you."

A clergyman tells an amusing story of a worthy vicar in a rural parish who had waxed eloquent in the interest of foreign missions one Sunday, and was surprised on entering the village shop during the week to be greeted with marked coldness by the old dame who kept it. On a third day, the old woman produced a half-crown from a drawer, and throwing it down before him said: "I marked that coin and put it in the plate last Sunday, and her it is back again in my shop. I knowed well them heathen never got the money!"

GO BACK

to the United States after your vacation, taking with you that which makes life worth living and fits you for the duties of business and home life—it is found in K. D. C.—The Little Doctor—which comes in every form of medication.

K. D. C. is recommended by the prominent men and women.

K. D. C. Pills are splendid for the liver and bowels.

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Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. or 9 to 11 p.m., \$3. Freehand modeling, drawing in clay, oil and watercolor painting. Afternoon classes, Monday, Friday and Sunday, from 2 to 4 p.m. Oil and watercolor and china painting. Drawing and sculpture. For circulars apply to JOHN E. GIBBS, Principal.



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Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers or 5 cents in stamps, with coupon, and we will mail you a popular novel. A coupon in every bar of Eclipse.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, - - TORONTO.

The Tariff Commission

have made up their minds

to one thing, and that is that whatever changes may be made in the tariff no change will be made in the Militia order which says that all Infantry Overcoats worn by the Volunteers shall be Rigby-Proofed in future, thus

The Government has declared

in favor of Protection...

for our volunteers against Rain, Sleet and Inclement weather.

The Rigby Process can be applied to any cloth, making it waterproof and still allowing it to remain porous. It will keep out the wet, but admits the air and cannot be told by its appearance from unproofed goods.

NEW ARRIVALS

CUTLERY—Pens, Pockets, Tables and Covers from Joseph Rodgers & Sons, John Askharn & Son, Geo. Butler & Co., H. Baker, etc.

RAZORS—Leading German and English makes.

SKATES—Several thousand pairs just opened out. Write for our special catalogue on Silverware. Beautiful novelties. Special value.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO. Wholesale Hardware Merchants London, Ont.

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A Century of Social Betterment.

Phenomenal Improvements in the Condition of the Common People — A Retrospect of the Past 100 Years—How Machinery Has Aided in the Improvement of the Masses—Wonderful Changes That Have Taken Place.

From Atlantic Monthly.

A citizen of the United States who wore a badge of mourning in memory of Washington, and took part in the contested presidential election of 1800, lived at a time when our country nowhere touched the Gulf of Mexico and nowhere crossed the Mississippi River at a time when there were but fifteen States in the Union, and when no one of them had a population of a million souls or could boast of a city of 15,000 inhabitants.

The twenty years which had elapsed since Cornwallis laid down his arms at Yorktown, and especially the ten years which followed the day when the States came under the New Roof and made the Constitution the supreme law of the land, were periods of such amazing progress that the people of the United States in 1800, compared with what they were in 1780, were a new nation. Yet as we of today look back to them, they are not a thousand years, and that there are numbers of men still with us who saw the light while Jefferson was serving his first term as President. It is hard to realize that the great-grandfathers of many of us were men who never in the whole course of their lives struck a match, or used a postage stamp, or heard a steam whistle, or saw a pane of glass six feet square on a building ten stories high. What passed for thriving cities at the opening of the present century were collections of a few thousand houses without any pretensions to architectural beauty, ranged along narrow streets, none of which were paved and few of which were lighted. The government was of the simplest kind. The watchman with his rattle and lantern, still went his rounds at night. The citizen was still required to serve on the watch, and to keep in his house, hard by the front door, a number of leather buckets, with which, at the clanging of the court house, or the market bell, he must hurry to some burning building. Water for putting out fires, indeed, was used for use, was drawn from private wells, or supplied by the town pumps, for there were but two cities in the Union blessed with waterworks. It was still an offense to smoke on the street, or to carry live coals from a neighbor's house (a common practice in the days when matches were not), or to be out after ten at night.

Lack of good and abundant water, lack of proper drainage, and ignorance of the simplest principles of sanitation spread disease.

THE MOST DREADFUL SORT.

Smallpox was common among the poor. Year after year New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore were visited by yellow fever, which sometimes raged with the violence of a plague. Few of the appliances which promote health, which increase comfort, which save time and labor, were in use, not even in the houses of the rich. There were a furnace, or an open grate for burning coal, or a bathroom, or a gas jet. The warming pane the foot-stove, and the huge four-post bedstead with its curtains to be drawn when the night was cold were still necessities. That boy was fortunate who did not have to break the ice in his water pail morning after morning in winter. No city had reached such dimensions as to make a horse-car or an omnibus necessary. Time was of little value, and no pains were taken to save it in the household or in the affairs of the business world. That magnificent display of inventive genius which is the admiration of the world had scarcely begun.

Few of the modern methods of extending business by seeking customers, of making the public aware of what a merchant had for sale, existed even in a rude state. There were no commercial travelers, no means of widespread advertising. When the century opened there were 200 newspapers in the United States, but only seventeen were dailies. No great weeklies, no magazines with a circulation covering the whole country, had then been dreamed of. But it mattered little for the field a merchant could cover in the business world, limited by the immense cost of transportation. As late as 1810 to move freight from New York to Lewiston on the Niagara River, almost entirely by a water route, cost \$40 a ton, with tolls extra. To haul a ton of goods from Philadelphia to New York cost \$25. To carry a bushel of salt 200 miles by land cost \$2.50. The charge for transporting a barrel of flour 350 miles was \$5. The same charge was made on 100 pounds of sugar carted 300 miles.

Not only was the field of business enterprise thus restricted, but the transaction of business within that field was slow and difficult. The merchant kept his own books—or, as he would have said, his own accounts—wrote all his letters with a quill, and when they were written, let the ink dry or sprinkled it with sand. There were then no envelopes, no postage-

stamps, no letter-boxes in the streets, no hourly collection of the mail. The letter written, the paper was carefully folded, sealed with wax or a wafer, addressed, and carried to the post office, where postage was prepaid at rates which would now seem extortionate. To send a letter which was a single sheet of paper, large or small, from Boston to New York or Philadelphia, cost 18 1/2 cents, and to Washington 25 cents. To carry a letter from Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, to Boston, and bring back an answer by return mail, would have consumed from twelve to eighteen days, according to the season of the year and the weather.

What was true of the merchant was true of men in every walk of life. Their opportunities were few; their labor was ill paid; their comforts were far inferior to what is now within the reach of the poorest. In the Sunday issues of the great metropolitan journals—a Sunday issue was a thing unheard of 90 years ago—are thousands of advertisements of employers seeking help. Many of the advertisers are conducting trades, professions, occupations, absolutely unknown in 1800, and to these must easily be added many more. The great corporations, the mills and factories, the railroads, the steamboat, express, and telegraph companies, that give employment to millions of human beings, are the creations of our day. A specialist of any sort—patent lawyer, a corporation lawyer, an oculist, a physician devoting himself to the cure of diseases of children, a nurse to tend the sick—was unheard of. Very little preparation was needed for any profession. The knowledge gained in the course of a few months passed in the office of a judge or a physician was sufficient to entitle any man to practice law or medicine. Many sects required no preparation whatever for the ministry, and the ministry, medicine and law were the only recognized professions.

SLAVERY THEN.

What we call the "workingman," the "mechanic," had no existence as a class. Labor was performed in the South almost exclusively by slaves, and in the North very largely by men and women who for the time being were no better than slaves. Throughout the free States were thousands of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen and Germans, who, in return for transportation from the old world to the new, had bound themselves by indenture to serve the captain of the ship that brought them over. The time was three, five, even seven years, and the conditions were such that the servant should have meat, drink, apparel, washing, lodging, and sometimes a few weeks' schooling every year, and at the end of the term of service two complete suits of clothes. In every case one of these "freedom suits" was new.

The moment a cargo of such "indentured servants," "redemptioners," "bond-servants," reached port, the public would be informed by a notice in the newspaper, and whoever wanted men or women for any sort of labor, skilled or unskilled, would hasten to the ship and buy them from the captain. When the redemptioner had served his time, and began as a freeman to work for hire, the wages paid him were such as would have thought shamefully low. Soldiers in the army received \$3 a month. Farm hands in New England were given \$4 a month and found their own clothes. Unskilled laborers toiled twelve hours per day for 50 cents. Workmen on the turnpikes then branching out in every direction were housed in rude sheds, fed coarse food, and given \$4 per month from November to May, and \$6 from May to November. When the road from the Genesee River to Buffalo was under construction, in 1812, though the region through which it went was the frontier, men were hired in plenty for \$12 per month in cash, and their board, lodging and daily allowance of whiskey.

HARD TIMES FOR THE POOR.

Out of wages so scanty the most thrifty could save nothing. But woe betide him if work was slack, or he fell sick and ran in debt. Then he became no better than a criminal, and if the creditor wished, could be made to share a verminous dungeon and filthy prison. In nothing is the contrast between those days and ours more striking than in the absence of a broad humanitarian spirit, generous sympathy for the unfortunate and hard-pressed. In all our land there was not a reformatory, nor an asylum for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, or for lunatics.

Yet it would be a great mistake to suppose that the men of 1800 had made no advance. The barbarous criminal codes of their fathers had been generally civilized. The gallows, the stocks, the branding-iron, and the shears were fast falling into disuse. The death penalty was much restricted. Nevertheless the state of the almshouses and the prisons was a disgrace to the humanity of our ancestors. So late as 1804 we find the paupers in the Baltimore almshouse appealing to the public for rags with which to dress their sores. So late as 1800 the Humane Society of New York drew a picture of the condition of the Bridewell which almost surpasses belief, but, unappreciated, the condition there was no anomaly, and reports of a dozen jails in as many states show it to have been the common lot of all.

The questions which most concern us, in the study of any people at any time, are not only, What were they? but, What were they doing? How were their faces set? Were they looking backward with tender regret to the past? Were they looking forward with resolute hopes to the future? Were they standing still? Were they merely marking time, or were they

REALLY ON THE MARCH?

On the march our ancestors most certainly were. The pace was slow, but as time passed it quickened, and when the middle of the century was reached the rate of advance was portentously rapid.

The long embargo and the war for commercial independence ended our industrial subjection to Great Britain. Manufactures, rude and primitive, it is true, sprang into existence, and a hundred new fields of industry were opened to our citizens. Tens of thousands of men held on the seaboard for twenty years by the extraordinary development given to neutral trade and commerce by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, were deprived of a livelihood, were turned adrift in the valley of the Mississippi. Up the Mohawk and along the great northern lakes, across Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio, through the mountain passes of southwestern Vir-

ginia and around the mountains into the cotton lands of Alabama and Mississippi, poured an army of pioneers, clearing their lands, marking out the streets of future cities, and building up new commonwealths. In the short space of five years, five new states, all beyond the Alleghenies, came into the Union.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

And what was the social condition of the great mass of men in the West? Their homes were log-cabins, with puccoon floors, with windows in which greased paper was more often seen than glass, with furniture made by the occupant, with doors that swung on leather hinges, and had a latch-string instead of a knob. The household utensils were of the simplest kind. Brooms and brushes were made of corn-husks. Corn was shelled by rubbing the ears up and down against of old tin punched full of holes; it was carried on horseback to the mill, or pounded in a wooden mortar, or ground in a hand-mill. Cooking stoves were unknown. Chickens to be roasted were hung by leather strings before the open fire, and bread was baked in a Dutch oven on the hearth, or in an "out oven" out of doors.

In the East, meantime, new forces had come into play. The steamboat was on lake and river. The canal had joined the waters of a net-work of turnpikes and passable roads covered the country. These civilized had so abridged distance that in 1825 the frontier and the seaboard were almost touched. Boston was but two days from New York. New York but fifteen from Philadelphia. But fifteen from Baltimore.

Freight could then be moved from New York to Pittsburgh by the Erie Canal for \$5 a hundred pounds, and from New York to Detroit for \$4 50 a ton.

REVOLUTIONIZED BUSINESS.

The field a merchant or manufacturer could cover by his enterprise seemed boundless. The whole West, as well as the East, became his market, and transportation companies for the handling of freight began to make their appearance, in order to enable him to reach that market.

Simple as these things appear, they changed the whole course of life. New industries, new trades, new occupations, sprang up on every hand. Time became a commodity, and the demand for time-saving and labor-saving machinery and devices gave the first impetus to that inventive genius which has done so much for the betterment not only of our own people, but of the world. Not a year went by but some great discovery, some great invention, some great improvement gave way to a rude form of match. In 1826 axes and edged tools of the first manufacture in the United States. The first lithograph was made in 1827. The wooden plowing machine, the manufacture of paper from straw, and the introduction of the locomotive date from 1828. The arts were enriched by the discovery of the power of galvanizing iron, and the invention of the brick-making machine in 1829. The first omnibus in our country was used in New York city in 1829. Dr. Guthrie gave chloroform to medicine in 1831. Street railways were introduced in 1832, and the first public trial of a reaping machine was made in 1832.

But the list is too long to be called over. Seven years more, and Colt had invented his revolver, a line of steamships were crossing the Atlantic in 15 days. Ericsson had tested and applied his screw propeller, and Commodore Perry found out how to turn India rubber from a soft and sticky gum to an article of countless applications in the arts, the sciences and the affairs of daily life. The railroad was fast spreading its iron track over the country, and the beginning of the express company of our time was made by Haden and Adams. When the middle of the century was reached, the world was planting his grain with a drill and cutting it with the horse-reaper, the sewing machine was finding its way into every household, telegraph wires were rising on all the important high ways, daguerotypes were coming into fashion, and pain had been conquered by the discovery of anaesthetics.

REMARKABLE MOVEMENTS.

The second quarter of the century was remarkable for the earnest efforts made by men and associations of men to better the condition of their fellows. Robert Owen preaching communism, and founding his communities in the Western States in the twenties; Brisbane, the disciple of Fourier, dotting the free States with his phalanxes in the early forties; the American Bible Society sending the word of God into a million homes; the great temperance crusade rescuing 600,000 drunkards, and leading the way to prohibition, to high license, to local option; the outbreak of humanitarianism which reformed the penal codes, which abolished imprisonment for debt, which turned the jails from courts and seminaries of crime to reformatories and covered the land with homes, asylums, lodgings, houses of correction, penitentiaries and houses of refuge; the reform of juvenile delinquents; the abolition societies battling nobly in the cause of the slave; Sylvester Graham advocating his reformed diet of bread and water; Mrs. Bloomer struggling for dress reform; and illustrating it with the sarong that still bears her name—these are but a few of the innumerable manifestations of the efforts for social betterment.

Many of these attempts were visionary and futile; but the gain to mankind from such efforts was enormous. Life was less brutal and more humane. Every labor-saving device that did by machinery what had before been done by hand raised some portion of the great mass of toilers, and made each of them less of the brute and more of the man. The laboring man was especially benefited, though his wages had increased but little, they were more easily earned, and

BROUGHT RICHER RETURNS. He no longer toiled from sunrise to sunset, but counted ten hours a work—(Continued on page 12.)

Scott's Emulsion makes the blood richer and improves the circulation. It increases the digestion and nourishes the body. It corrects diseased action and strengthens the nervous system. In a word, it places the body in the best possible condition for preventing the germs of Consumption from beginning or continuing their work. In that one sentence is the whole secret. Book covering the subject very thoroughly sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore, Md.

Legitimate Mining vs. Speculative Mining.

To Mining Investors:

We invite your careful consideration for the prospectus of the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company and its auxiliary, the Kootenay Exploration Company, Limited.

As you will notice by the plan presented, our proposition is purely a business one, we confining our attention to working only such properties as have been sufficiently developed to show a profit over our original investment, and as we work collectively an unlimited number of these claims, it gives us an opportunity of presenting an investment of unquestioned superiority.

The groups of properties now under control of these companies are the most important yet offered in the Dominion under one management.

There are many mining companies that have valuable properties, but have not the means to develop them, and it is this class only that we take up and work for the profit in sight. If there is more beyond, we are so much better off but we do not hazard our original investment, therefore, the element of loss, so prominent in the average mining venture, is practically done away with.

Another favorable feature is that every shareholder participates in the profits in direct proportion to the amount invested, no stock being set aside for an officer or director, except as it is subscribed and paid for the same as by every other shareholder, and all are equal partners as their interests may appear.

This is worthy of the favorable consideration of the small investor, for until the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company was brought out never before did the small shareholder have an equal chance with the promoters of the Company.

The magnificent success achieved by the parent company during the past nine months is sufficient indication of what can be done on these lines under competent management.

We anticipate equally gratifying results for the Kootenay Exploration Company, Limited, and will be pleased to have you join us and receive your subscription for the number of shares desired.

Subscription books are now open at the office of LOWNS-BROUGH & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 22 King street east, Toronto, Ont., where J. GRANT LYMAN, Managing Director, will be pleased to receive your subscription. Price 10 cents per share, par value \$1, full paid and non-assessable, being subject to no further call.

The price of these shares will be advanced to 15 cents on January 11th, and a further advance to 20 cents will be made January 31st. All applications must show a post mark not later than January 10, 1897.

N.B.—The price of the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company's shares will be advanced to 50 cents on January 12.

Correspondence invited.

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Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Creams

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DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Help when all else fails, no glasses required. Refrain from Dr. Paré's Whispers heard and spoken. P. M. Box 506 N. W. Ave. for Book and Proof FREE.

A COMBINATION OF RARE, SEARCHING AND POTENT ESSENTIAL DISTILLATIONS FOR INFLAMMATION

EXTERNALLY For all Pains, Aches, Sore Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Edings, Bites and Chillsains.

INTERNALLY For Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, Cough, Diarrhoea, Pleurisy, etc.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS PRICE 25c. and 50c. PER BOTTLE

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT.

A Century of Social Betterment For Boys and Girls

Continued from page 11.

ing day. He was no longer subject to imprisonment for a paltry debt. His wages were paid, not once a month, but once a week. Better means of transportation, cheaper methods of manufacture, enabled him to eat better food, and wear better clothes than ever before. New industries, new trades, new occupations, new needs in the business world, afforded to his son and his daughter a hundred opportunities for a livelihood that were unknown in his youth, while the free school system enabled them to fit themselves to use such opportunities without cost to him. It was then, and is still, the common belief that every piece of machinery with which one man can do the work of six men makes the lot of the workman so much the harder. Happily, this is far from being the case.

MACHINERY LABOR'S FRIEND.

It is machinery which has led to the expansion of labor. The railroad, the sewing machine and the telegraph were very primitive affairs in 1850, yet they were violently and bitterly opposed. From the day wherein it became apparent that the locomotive could climb a hill and go safely round a curve, and that a new means of rapid locomotion had really been introduced, the most dismal pictures were drawn of its effect on certain branches of industry. The breeders of horses, the drivers of stage coaches, the keepers of wayside inns and taverns, the proprietors of stage companies, the owners of stock of the turnpike companies, were all to be ruined! To the amazement of the croakers, none of their predictions came true. Stage drivers became conductors or ticket agents. The transportation companies for the movement of freight became the great leaders of the railroads, and thronged the turnpikes more congested than ever with farmers carrying grain, lumber and produce to the nearest station. The demand for track-layers, for engineers, for firemen, for civil engineers, for mechanics, opened new fields of labor to thousands of men who must otherwise have crowded the ranks of older industries. The manufacture of rails, of cars, of locomotives, laid the foundation of branches and labor hitherto unknown, and expanded others already in existence. Wire-makers, glass-makers, and manufacturers of chemicals very quickly felt the benefit of the introduction of the telegraph, while a great army of men found steady employment in new occupations as operators and messengers.

When Howe was striving to introduce the sewing machine, the prediction was made that the day of the sewing girl was over. In truth, her day was just dawning. But it is needless to cite instances. What was the lot of the humblest laborer was the lot of all. The condition of every man was bettered. With the growth of cities had come

UNTOLD CONCOMITS AND CONVENIENCES.

The dark and unpaved street, the town pump, the gas-train, the coming things of the past, gas and plumbing were in general use. Wayfarers were no longer huddled together at the hotels and inns, and forced to sleep six in a room and two in a bed. The home of the average man was better furnished and more comfortable than his grandfather could not have had at any price. He was a better educated, broader minded, more generally informed man than his father had been. If he were a lawyer, the vast mass of legal knowledge necessary for the expansion of commercial enterprise, the rise of banks and corporations, the appearance of the railroad, the telegraph, the press company, and the protection of the interests involved, not only brought to him more business and more money, but exacted from him an amount of study and intelligence not required from the lawyer of 1850.

The latter half of the century, and more particularly the last century, has been pre-eminently a period remarkable for the advancement of science and the application of the principles of science to the betterment of mankind. Were we to take out of our life today all the mechanical devices that were not known in 1850, the whole social fabric

WOULD FALL TO PIECES.

We were to strip ourselves of the thousand conveniences of daily life introduced in half a century, we should be utterly at a loss how to supply our wants, how to transact the most common affairs. Were we to take from the industrial world every means of livelihood that has sprung up since 1850, millions of men and women would be driven to starvation. The telephone, the telegraph, the typewriter, the sewing-machine, the department stores in the cities, have revolutionized the condition of woman. Thirty years ago the business world was closed to her; she could be teacher or a seamstress, or a mill-hand, or go out to service; she could not be a clerk or a secretary. Today she is everywhere at the bar, at the sick-bed as physician and nurse, in ten thousand offices and behind ten thousand counters. Schools have been established for her special benefit, colleges

leges are open to her, and in three States she has been made the political equal of her brother, has received the right to vote for candidates for any office, and to hold any office under the State.

The manual training school and the technical school have destroyed the old apprenticeship system. The boy who spent seven years of his life acquiring an imperfect knowledge of the merely mechanical part of a trade, giving his labor in return for bad instruction, food, and cast-off clothing, exists only in history. In the manual training school he is now freely taught not only the very best way to use his tools, but the reason why a particular way is the best, and at the end of two years he is a far better equipped and more intelligent mechanic than the old apprentice at the end of seven.

Cheap transportation, cold storage, and the immense development of the canning industry have placed on the table of every man an endless variety of food without regard to the season of the year. The salmon of Oregon, the fruits of California and Florida, the vegetables of the West, are today within the reach of the poorest laborer. The machinery for plowing, planting, reaping, harvesting, has made possible the enormous grainfields of the West, and these, added by the railroad and the flour-mills, of the Northwest, provide the bread which fifty years ago could not have been had by anybody. The machine-made shoe, the machine-made undergarment, ready-made clothing with a dis and sewed on a machine, the application of the marvelous invention of Goodrich to wearing apparel, have rendered it possible for men and women of all sorts to be cleaner, healthier, more neatly dressed, and better protected against the weather than were their grandfathers.

Could some well-to-do tradesman of 1850 come back to the great city where, when it was a little town, he kept a shop, over which he lived and in the rear of which he very possibly made the chairs, the shoes, the harness, the copper kettles, he offered for sale—could such a man come back and enter the homes of some of his descendants, he would see little with which he was familiar. He would find them, in all probability, living in a style

SURPASSING IN MAGNIFICENCE that of the royal governor or the merchant prince at whose approach he had, as a boy, seen his father obsequiously stand before the great man went by. He would see about him on every hand comforts and luxuries which he would not have dreamed of. The furnace that warmed the house, the gas that lighted it, the electric bell that summoned the servants, the bath-room with its hot and cold water, would astonish him. In the library he would probably see more books than in 1850 were in a public library in the land. On the library table, with steel pens, rubber bands, the blotter, and a host of articles we could name, would lie the morning newspaper not six hours old, containing news not twelve hours old, from every part of Europe, and with it a book which he would find that there are in New York city more daily morning and evening newspapers than there were daily papers in the whole United States in 1850, and that each one of these provides its readers with an allowance of information regarding affairs all over the face of the world more full and exact than in his day was to be had regarding his own town.

Without the content of the illustrated magazines, the literary magazines, the periodicals secular and religious; the postage-stamps on the letters, the photographs about the room, the telephone in the corner, the messenger call, would reveal to him a social condition which we neither appreciate nor fully understand.

But it is not only in material comfort that the condition of man has been bettered. Diseases, the scourge and terror of the world, have been well-nigh extirpated. A pock-marked face is now as rare as a unicorn. It was common. We no longer stand in dread of annual visitations of yellow fever. We have learned how to control cholera.

We have abolished slavery, we have beaten down polygamy in Utah, we have driven the prize-fighters from Territories and the lottery even from Louisiana. In a spirit of broad humanity, we have extended protection to helpless children, and to dumb brutes. Never was the hand of fellowship so cordially extended to the fallen, never was such generous effort made to bring back the wayward and to turn the erring from the wrong path to the right. We have added to the glory of God by conceding to his creatures the right to worship him in such a manner as they please.—John Ruskin McMaster.

Card Conventions

A girl's name should be on her mother's card during her first season; afterwards she should have a card of her own.

Folding cards in corners or in half, to signify different things, is out of vogue; the poor taste of leaving a crumpled card did not survive.

One card is considered sufficient to leave for the whole household, and is politely accepted as including every member of the family that is entitled to a visit. When there are guests, however, cards are left for them individually.

Invitations for almost every form of entertainment, and the acceptance and regret—except for a dinner or luncheon—can be conveyed by this little medium—the visiting card. The formal reception, as well as the simple weekly at home, is invariably announced in this way, though in the latter instance merely the day is engraved in the lower left-hand corner, while for a more ceremonious event the hour is mentioned, as "4 till 7."

The cards are much gentler than women's because no announcements are likely to be written upon them—nothing more than the house or the club address.

I CAN'T SLEEP
Is the Daily Mail of Thousands of Humanity Will Have Suffered from Proudfoot, of Huntville, Has—Read What the Great South American Nervine Did For Him.

I was greatly troubled with general nervous debility, indigestion and sleeplessness. I tried a number of cures and consulted best physicians without any benefit. I was finally induced to give South American Nervine a trial. I had heard of some great cures by it. I took it, got relief from my sufferings, and after using one bottle sweet sleep came to me. I slept like a child. Six bottles have completely cured me.

Minard's Liniment for sale (verywhere)

A Fairy's Monday.

By Elizabeth S. Hickok.

A fairy washerwoman, down in a dell, set her apron-cup under a drooping hawthorn.

She washed her clothes—queer little duds—with the greatest of care in sea-foam for euds.

To make them look as good as new, she rinsed them well in the fresh morning dew.

And for indigo used a bit of blue sky; then, on a wash-day, in the wash-line, they were hung up to dry.

Mollie's Pet Pig.
By R. E. Merryman.

Mollie was a dear little girl with blue eyes and rosy cheeks. She lived on a farm, and dearly loved all the animals, from the big farm horses to the tiny dog who kept the chickens away from the back porch.

But she loved the cute little pigs best of all, so her papa gave her one of them for her "very own," and she named it "Billy."

Billy was a very clean little white pig with a pink nose. Every week Mollie put him in a wash-tub, with water and soap, and gave him a good scrubbing, and then she rubbed him, and told Mollie so in his grumpy way of talking.

He had a little pen in the back yard, and a box to sleep in.

He soon learned to follow Mollie about the yard, and was very happy; but sometimes when he could not see her, he would squeal as hard as he could until she came out of the house again.

When Billy grew so big that Mollie could not lift him into the tub, she taught him to climb in for his scrubbing. After a while school began, and Billy was very lonely while Mollie was at school.

One morning he found a small hole in the fence, so he rooted and poked until he made it big enough to crawl through, then away he scampered to the school house. The door was closed, so he pushed at it with his nose and squealed so hard that it made the scholars laugh. After a while he lay down by the step and went asleep.

Then a little girl came out to get a drink at the spring, and left the door open. Billy opened his eyes and saw the teacher standing up and down and climbed up the steps again. He stood in the door and looked around until he saw Mollie, then he gave a little squeal and ran toward her as fast as he could.

He poked her arm with his pink nose, which was all dirty from rooting under the fence, and grunted, as much as to say, "I've come; aren't you glad to see me?" But Mollie said she was not, and that he had not been in school, so she just hid her face on her other arm, and felt very much ashamed of Billy.

The teacher said to Mollie to take Billy home, and after that Billy was shut in his pen every morning when Mollie started for school.—The Outlook.

What the Sunflowers Found to Do

By Alice Jean Patterson.

The sunflowers were in trouble. Mr. Blue Jay happened along one morning just in time to hear all about it.

"It's very hard to bear," one large sunflower was saying. "Here we stand, the tallest flowers in the whole garden. No one can help seeing us, and yet we do not receive the slightest attention from anyone. All the other flowers are admired and praised for their beauty or their fragrance. The little girls talk about the pansies with their pretty little faces, the lovely verbenas and sweet peas, the bright gladioli, the daisies, the geraniums, and the beautiful morning glories. I've waited and listened, and longed to hear one cheery word about us; but it has never come."

"I've waited and listened, and longed to hear one cheery word about us; but it has never come."

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When I was Well. While I was Sick. And Now I am Well Again.



MR. MAXWELL JOHNSTON

One of the Best Known Printers in Canada.

Tells the story of his terrible sufferings, and gives an account of his rescue from the Jaws of Death.

Probably no one is better known to the printing trade of Canada than Maxwell Johnston, of Maxwell Johnston & Co., 72 Bay Street, Toronto. His many years of experience have acquainted him with almost every person in the entire trade. To many of his friends it has been known that he has suffered during very severe illness the past year, and in regard to the same Mr. Johnston writes the following letter:—

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1896.

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & CO.:
DEAR SIRS,—For over ten months I suffered from dropsy, caused by kidney trouble which followed an attack of grippe. The symptoms rapidly became serious and medical aid was called in. Among others who were consulted were Dr. Wallace, Dr. Norman Allen, Dr. Weir and Dr. Glass, all of this city, and I was treated by each of them, but without effect. Their efforts made every effort that medical skill could provide. Seven operations were performed within six months, during which time I visited at different periods for the purpose of these operations the following hospitals, viz: The Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital and Grace Hospital. Although all that could be done for me was faithfully and skillfully performed, I received only temporary relief, the operations only serving to remove the enormous quantities of water which constantly accumulated. As a matter of fact, 17 gallons of water were removed during the last two operations. After the last operation I was given up to die and was given only six to twelve days to live.

In addition to the best medical skill which money could procure, I used all kinds of patent medicines which promised relief, but without effect. All the family remedies suggested, such as Miller's Tea, Pumpkin Seed Tea, Mullen's Leaf Tea, Spanish Onion Tea, Sweet Nitro and Buchu, etc., were faithfully tried but gave not the slightest relief, so that I had lost all hope, when I was persuaded to try Doan's Kidney Pills, together with Laxa Liver Pills. To my surprise I received almost immediate relief. At this time I was unable to lie down and for three and a half months previously was forced to sleep in a chair. My waist measure was then 49 inches; it is now 33 inches, and I feel the wonderful cure made by these pills.

I consider myself perfectly cured and feel strong and well. My weight when I was attacked was 193 pounds. After the operations I was reduced to 130. I weigh now 160. By carefully watching the action of Doan's Pills and Laxa Liver Pills I am positive that to them alone is due the wonderful cure which has taken place in my case.

I am a printer by trade and have held positions in the offices of *The Globe*, *Mail*, *Methodist Book Room*, etc., as well as in Ohio and Detroit, Mich., and have been an employing printer since 1877.

Although it may seem incredible, every word I have stated is the truth, and I am prepared to back it by the evidence of hundreds of citizens and friends who knew me before I was sick and afterwards, while I was near death's door, and who now, to their surprise, see me restored to complete health by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, assisted by Laxa Liver Pills. I shall be glad to answer inquiries from sufferers from kidney or liver troubles at any time, and refer to the following gentlemen who have knowledge of the facts, and can verify every word I say. Many of these gentlemen knew me before my sickness, during my terrible sufferings, and since I was restored to health. My testimony is given voluntarily and without any consideration of any kind, either directly or indirectly. I give it solely for the benefit of my fellow beings who may be afflicted with Dropsy or Kidney troubles of any kind, viz:—

R. J. Fleming, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.
E. F. Clarke, Esq., M.P., ex-Mayor.
Rev. H. C. Dixon, of Gillespie, Anley & Dixon.
J. W. St. John, Esq., M.P.P.
Patrick Boyle, Esq., of the Catholic Register.
Dr. Phillips.
J. B. Cook, Esq., photographer.
J. G. Murdock, Esq., barrister.
T. C. Robinson, Esq., barrister.
John McGregor, Esq., barrister.
Chas. McDonald, Esq., barrister.
M. J. Quinn, Esq., barrister, etc.
John Kent, Esq., of Gowan, Kent & Company.
Geo. Gwatkin, Esq., of Gwatkin & Son.
J. Gordon Mowat, Esq.
J. J. McCaffrey, Esq.
R. G. McLean, Esq.
Chas. B. Doherty, Esq.
Wm. Verner, Esq.

Dozens of sparrows chattered "Thank you, thank you," all at the same time. "We shall come again, dear sunflowers!" shouted the jays. So they did. The feast lasted many days. The first streak of the dawn brought the merry throng of birds to breakfast in the garden.

The crowing happiness was yet to come. One morning Grandma Stone rushed out of the house crying: "Those naughty birds are eating up all my sunflower seeds! I must get rid of them at once, for I should not know how to get on without my row of sunflowers. Their cheery faces smiling at me every morning help more than anything else to make this seem like the old home."

The sunflowers bowed in grateful humility, while they whispered: "It was a long time to wait, but at last we know that it paid to live, to grow, and to blossom only as lovely sunflowers."—The Outlook.

The sunflowers no longer envied the other flowers. They hoped, while they kept their eyes fixed on the sun, that the weeks sped rapidly away, while the sunflowers grew taller and coarser. Once or twice they heard a distant "spee," and thought that the jay was returning, but their time of waiting and hoping was not yet ended.

So the sunflowers no longer envied the other flowers. They hoped, while they kept their eyes fixed on the sun, that the weeks sped rapidly away, while the sunflowers grew taller and coarser. Once or twice they heard a distant "spee," and thought that the jay was returning, but their time of waiting and hoping was not yet ended.

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John Stormont, Esq.
J. G. Ramsey, Esq.
Geo. Verral, Esq.
Ex-Ald. W. T. Stewart.
G. T. Penderith, Esq.
John Inmie, Esq., of Inmie & Graham.
Wm. Hovenden, Esq.
Wm. Threlkeld, Esq.
W. S. Johnston, Esq.
J. J. Ryan, Esq.
Jas. E. Henderson, Esq., of Stockwell & Henderson.
Frederick Dyer, Esq., Central Press Agency, Toronto.
Harry Brown, Esq., of Brown Bros. & Co., Toronto.
Nicholas Murphy, Esq., Q.C.
Thos. Parkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Powell & Parkinson.
John Brown, Esq., corner Simcoe and Adelaide streets.
S. T. Britten, Esq., of Britten & Bradshaw.
Chas. Field, Esq., Queen street east.
Wm. Hirst, Esq., corner Church and Shuter streets.
And hundreds of others.

Yours truly,
MAXWELL JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston appeared before Mr. C. Henderson, Commissioner in the High Court of Justice, and gave the following declaration as regards the absolute truth of the statements made in his letter:—

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

To Wit:—In the matter of a letter to Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., dated 3rd December, 1896, I, Maxwell Johnston, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare that the statements contained in the above letter are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893, declared before me as a Justice of the Peace for the County of York, this 3rd day of December, 1896, by Chas. Henderson, a Commissioner in H. C. J. Courts.

(Signed),
MAXWELL JOHNSTON,
of Maxwell Johnston & Co.,
72 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION
elicits some strange and curious facts, but none more true than the good words spoken here both by two and four and used for MINARD'S LINIMENT. They are our BEST ADVERTISEMENT, and we esteem them of more value than all the fences and barns in the country covered with posters.

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY
London, Canada.
Ask for our Paint and Varnish Brushes, which are fitted with Jenkins' Patent Bridle Catch.

Thos. Bryan
Send for Illustrated Price List

FOR SALE AT G. PARISH'S
Cooking Stoves, Ranges and Wood Stoves, 3-Door and all kinds of Furniture; also one Organ, one Letter Press, and a lot of cushions, suitable for churches or schools; and second-hand stoves.

857 Talbot Street, South of King

SILVERWARE
OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION
WILL IT WEAR?
NEED NEVER BE ASKED
IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE
TRADE MARK
BAT 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 A HALF A CENTURY.
SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

To aid digestion and lay up a store of health, use
Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.
See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each 5c package. Save coupons for books and music.
103

SHELL OYSTERS
NEW YORK BLUE POINTS.
29 cents per dozen at counter; 30 cents served in dining-room.
Hub Restaurant.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

Commercial.

Wheat in Chicago Still on the Down Grade.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

Wheat, white, per bu.	132 to 136
Wheat, red, per bu.	126 to 130
Oats, per bu.	115 to 120
Peas, per bu.	35 to 40
Corn, per bu.	25 to 30
Buckwheat, per bu.	24 to 28
Rye, per bu.	22 to 26
Barley, per bu.	20 to 24
Beans, per bu.	25 to 30

The principal grain deliveries today were oats and wheat. The latter sold at the same price as on Thursday. Oats declined about 30¢ per 100 lbs all around. Corn, beans and buckwheat were the only other kinds of grain offered. Poultry, butter and eggs were active, and sold at about the same prices. Dressed hogs showed a decline of 50¢ per 100 lbs all around. Hides, skins and tallow were active and in good demand at prices given. Vegetables steady. A better demand for potatoes existed, and sales were easier made at 30¢ to 40¢ per bag. Hay sold slowly at \$7 to \$8; demand dull. The following list gives the average price paid for the leading lines:

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	132 to 136
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	126 to 130
Oats, per 100 lbs.	115 to 120
Peas, per 100 lbs.	35 to 40
Corn, per 100 lbs.	25 to 30
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	24 to 28
Rye, per 100 lbs.	22 to 26
Barley, per 100 lbs.	20 to 24
Beans, per 100 lbs.	25 to 30
Provisions:	
Ham, per lb.	12 to 14
Butter, per lb.	10 to 12
Eggs, single dozen.	20 to 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	18 to 20
Butter, fresh, store, per doz.	14 to 16
Butter, single rolls, per lb.	12 to 14
Butter, per lb. large rolls or crocks.	11 to 13
Butter, per lb. tins or tins.	9 to 12
Lard, per lb.	7 to 9
Meat, ribs, per lb.	8 to 10
Beef, quarters, per lb.	10 to 12
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	8 to 10
Veal, quarters, per lb.	10 to 12
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	10 to 12
Dressed, 100 lbs.	40 to 50
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	30 to 35
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	25 to 30
Calveskins, each.	40 to 50
Sheepskins, each.	60 to 70
Wool, per lb.	18 to 20
Tallow, rendered, per lb.	10 to 12
Tallow, rough, per lb.	10 to 12
Hay, per ton.	700 to 800
Straw, per ton.	200 to 300

SHELLED RICE POPCORN

(GILLESPIE'S GROWN)

POPS Larger, Whiter, Lighter, Sweeter and Surer than any other corn grown.

70 pounds, 4 pounds for 25c.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

333 Talbot Street, Opposite Market.

Phone 627.

The Oil Market.

PETROLEUM.

Petrols, Jan. 9—Oil opened and closed at \$1.22.

OIL AT MONTREAL.

The petroleum market for this period of the year is fairly active. Prices remain firm all around, and we quote:

Crude, \$1.50; Canadian refined, in bulk, 10¢; car lots, 12¢ to 14¢; Petrols, car lots at 14¢; Montreal, 15¢; single, 16¢ to 18¢; Canadian benzine in bulk, 10¢ at sheds in Montreal; 14¢ at sheds in Montreal; American oil, P. W., 18¢ for car lots at sheds in Montreal; W. W., 20¢, and Astral, 21¢ to 22¢; W. W., 20¢ to 22¢, and Astral, 21¢ to 22¢.

English Markets.

(Beckwith's Report by Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—1:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6 1/2d; No. 1, 7s 2 1/2d; futures closed firm, with near and distant positions 4d higher; business about equally distributed; Jan. 9, 6 1/2d; Feb. 6 1/2d; March, 6 1/2d; 6 1/2d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new.

Bird's Influence—Many a sudden disposition brightened, many a happy one made happier, by the song of a bird. Many a heart is quickened, many a sick one restored by COUGH SYRUP.

NOTICE: "BIRD COUGH SYRUP," London, on label. Contents sold separately for 25¢ (Bird Brand, 10¢; Parrot Brand, 10¢; Seal Brand, 10¢) With a set of four you get only 10¢ for 25¢ worth. Manufactured under six patents. Sold everywhere. Read Cough Syrup's label. Bird Brand 50 pages—containing 25¢.

Cheap Clothes...

mean poor clothes. They never fit and wear miserably. Our clothing is the best and most economical you can wear. Costs a little more—but not a cent too much. You can count on a perfect fit—the latest style—the finest materials. The best dressed men in London wear our clothes.

A. SLATER,

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Wheat continued on the down grade today, the lowest prices of the week being seen. There was a complete lack of confidence and generalization of the extreme sort was noted in the bull market. Liverpool opening cables were steady, but being sufficient motive for selling, inasmuch as we advanced to yesterday. Eight of the fact that the Chicago market had been advanced by success, and are predicting even lower prices than yet established. Reported sales for export here and at the seaboard stood at the check and caused a moderate recovery late in the session. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 80¢ to 81¢; July, 81¢ to 82¢.

Corn—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 25¢ to 26¢; July, 26¢ to 27¢.

Oats—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 14¢ to 15¢; July, 15¢ to 16¢.

Barley—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 37¢ to 38¢; July, 38¢ to 39¢.

Beans—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Peas—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Butter—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Eggs—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Lard—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Tallow—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Hops—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Flour—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Wheat—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 80¢ to 81¢; July, 81¢ to 82¢.

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Peas—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Butter—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Eggs—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Lard—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Tallow—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Hops—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Flour—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 34¢ to 35¢; July, 35¢ to 36¢.

Wheat—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 80¢ to 81¢; July, 81¢ to 82¢.

Corn—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 25¢ to 26¢; July, 26¢ to 27¢.

Oats—No. 2, Jan. 9, 1907; May, 14¢ to 15¢; July, 15¢ to 16¢.

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Wrestling With Teachers.

No. 1 Committee Discusses the Situation.

Principal Baker's Request—Mr. Greenless on Wire Pulling—The Business Cleared Up.

No. 1 committee of the Board of Education held a meeting last night to clean the slate for the new members. There were present Chairman Griffin, Trustees Greenless, Wilson, Campbell, Stephenson, Logan and Teasdale, Inspector Carson and Principal Merchant. All the other business was cleared up, but no meeting will be called to accept the resignations of members.

Applications were received for appointments on the substitute staff of teachers as follows: Catherine Foy, Fanny E. Stea, Sadie Gray, Wm. Hallam, John H. Armstrong, Margaret Nichol, A. E. B. Stroyman, F. J. Fitzgerald and Louise Gahan for appointment to Miss Baker's room in the Culberson street school, who has been granted two months' leave of absence.

Trustee Logan moved that Miss Jessie McDonald be appointed to Miss Bradburn's room, but Trustee Greenless, although he had no objection to the appointment, thought that the rule of the board was being violated nearly every time a teacher was appointed. He believed in the principle of "first come first served." There seemed to be, he said, altogether too much wire-pulling. He cited the case of Miss Gahan, who had been on the substitute list for years, and was not permanently employed yet.

Dr. Campbell said he was of the same opinion, and Dr. Wilson thought that the teachers chosen should be the best available.

Mr. Stephenson said the board should adopt a resolution by which only first-class teachers would be placed on the substitute list.

Dr. Campbell said this was done better results would be obtained from the teachers, while the danger of placing them in the wrong grade would be overcome.

Principal Baker was before the committee complaining of the character of the work done in one of the grades in St. George's school.

Mr. Greenless said that Mr. Baker was just as likely to be mistaken as any other man. Moreover, Mr. Baker had made a grievous mistake when he had found fault with Miss Anderson, who proved to be one of the best teachers they had. It was against Mr. Greenless' wishes that Miss Anderson had been taken from St. George's school, and as the matter now stood the teacher complained of had done good work in another grade, and if the grade to which she was assigned to display their talents in St. George's school there were others that would.

Dr. Campbell said the board would be doing the teacher an injustice to dismiss her.

Mr. Greenless said he never was more disgusted in his life than when he read the report of the last meeting of the board in The Advertiser. The trustees seemed to say everything that should be left unsaid, and seemed to be unable to say much good about anybody.

The trustees left until the first meeting of the new board.

The two rooms at Waterloo south school were on motion of Dr. Campbell ordered to be continued until midsummer.

James Henley applied for permission to send his children to St. George's school on payment of 50 cents per month. Granted.

The school boundary objection again cropped up, but it was decided to allow all scholars to remain where they are until after midsummer.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

Names of the Successful Candidates From London.

The Advertiser Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs as follows: The following candidates from the city of London have passed the qualifying examination for the civil service: H. W. Burton, Chas. W. Christie, George Collingwood, James S. Cooper, Geo. D. Durand, A. T. Essery, Chas. D. Ferguson, John H. Ferguson, J. H. Fitzgerald, Patrick Flannery, Michael Gallagher, Rayside A. Gennill, Henry McL. Grange, Patrick W. Harey, Adam J. Henderson, Michael Hogan, H. T. Johnson, Richard Johnston, J. A. Johnston, John S. Keown, Malcolm Long, Alice A. Lawless, Chas. A. MacRae, William McIntyre Robert S. McPherson, John A. McKee, John Moran, Claude M. Pierson, Isabella Robertson, William R. Robertson, Alexander Ross, Jas. E. Ray, Arthur Smith, John Talbot, A. B. Teffer, Robert Walsh. In optional subjects C. D. Ferguson, A. B. Teffer, J. B. Ferguson and J. S. Keown passed for book-keeping, and Lizzie A. Lawless for stenography.

THE MONEY QUESTION



Recounts us all. Maybe you are for gold, maybe for silver. We want both, and we are therefore anxious to exchange our Wall Street, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Artists' Materials, etc., for your gold and silver, and will guarantee to give you the best of the bargain. Every cash customer buying one dollar's worth or more of goods presented with a picture.

E. N. HUNT,
120 Dundas Street, W.

A Lover's Triumph.

The young man did not reply for a moment.

He seemed to be considering whether it would be best to conceal or proclaim what he had discovered, and denounce the man, whom he had so long hated, as the illegitimate son of his father.

Suddenly he threw back his head in a reckless way, an evil light in his eyes, a curl of scorn on his lips.

"Yes," he said, "I do know the story from beginning to end. I know that a girl named Annie Dale disappeared very mysteriously from Richmond more than twenty years ago; that she fled to her lover, who met her at Kansas City, and then took her to that mining village among the mountains of New Mexico, where she lived with him as his mistress, though nominally as his wife, until she died."

"That man was William Mapleson, your father," said Geoffrey, in a tone that was terrible from its calmness. "That man was William Mapleson, my father," repeated Everett, defiantly, though the blood mounted hotly to his brow as he said it, showing that he was not yet quite hardened enough not to feel something of shame over the confession.

"Did he give you the history of that exceedingly honorable portion of his life?" Geoffrey asked, with cunning lips.

"No; I found it out for myself. I have never felt at ease with your resemblance to me; it has haunted me day and night. I have realized, in the slightest circumstance occurred to arouse my suspicions that there might be some natural cause for it. I began to trace the mystery, and followed it up until I learned the truth—that you were Annie Dale's child, and she was what I have already told you."

"I suppose, in point of fact, that we are in a certain way, related to each other," he went on, with a disagreeable shrug, "if, under the circumstances, you can derive any comfort from it, much good may it do you."

Geoffrey grew crimson, and, for a moment, his eyes blazed wrathfully at this taunt.

"Was Mr. William Mapleson at Saratoga during any portion of last summer?" he asked, struggling for self-control.

"I believe he ran up there for a few days when he came north to join my mother at Newport," Everett returned, wondering what the question could have to do with the point under discussion.

Geoffrey glanced significantly at Mr. Huntress.

"What was his object in registering there as William Dale?" he asked.

Everett looked up, astonished.

"He did not," he said, skeptically. "He did. I met him one morning in Congress Park. He accosted me by your name, believing me to be your self, and then became greatly agitated upon being informed of his mistake, and told me I was. My suspicions were aroused, for I have always been on the alert to discover my parentage, and I begged an interview with him. He appointed me for 5 o'clock at his room, No. 45, at the United States Hotel. I was punctual, but when I inquired for the gentleman who occupied room 45, I found that he had left at noon. I examined the register, and found his name entered as 'William Dale, from Santa Fe, New Mexico.'"

"Then it must have been someone else," Everett affirmed, perplexed over the affair, and yet instinctively feeling that his father must have been concerned in it, though just how he was at a loss to imagine.

"That was the thread by which I traced him to Santa Fe, and from there to that mine where he believed I learned the story of my birth and my mother's death; and this story will have to be sifted to the bottom."

Geoffrey noticed that the young man's face was pale, and that his hands were trembling.

"Really, I do not see what use there will be in raising a row over the affair," retorted Everett, with a superior gleam at the young man.

"There are hundreds of men who have been rather raw and wild in their youth, and if there have been some in the world who were foolish enough to resent their fathers, it is nobody's business but their own, and when they are old enough to make it over, William Mapleson is a man who occupies an honorable position and bears a proud name. He is a high-tempered

gentleman, too, and I warn you, will brook no nonsense from anyone."

Dr. Hoyt, who had been an interested listener thus far during the interview, turned abruptly on his heel, with an expression of supreme contempt at this speech.

"Honorable position—proud name, forsooth! Possessing more temper than morality, I should judge; if his son is a specimen of the race," he muttered, and then passed upstairs to ascertain if all was going well with his patient.

The haughty heir of the house of Mapleson, who was visibly beneath these scolding words.

"Nevertheless," said Geoffrey, with deliberate emphasis, in reply to what he had said, "Col. William Mapleson will have to answer to me, personally, for the wrong—if wrong there was—that he did my mother. Now, sir, we have had enough of this for tonight, and you can go! Shall I call a carriage for you, or do you prefer to walk?"

Everett burned to defy him in this, but he knew it would be useless to resist the stern purpose which he read in every line of his resolute face; so, after a moment's hesitation, he said he would walk, and, with a sullen scowl on his face, and with flaming eyes, he left the house, and bent his steps toward the nearest hotel.

Neither Geoffrey nor Mr. Huntress thought of retiring that night, though the physician soon after went away, saying Gladys would do well enough for several hours, and he would come around in the morning; while Mrs. Huntress caught a little sleep upon the lounge in her daughter's room. They sat together until morning, viewing Geoffrey's life and laying plans for future action.

When morning dawned, it broke upon a saddened yet withal, upon a thankful household. Saddened because of the terrible ending of all the bright hopes which they had cherished only a few hours previous, but thankful because Gladys awoke once more herself, and that no harm had befallen Geoff, as they feared, during his long absence from home.

But Gladys was very sad, and could not refer to the events of the night before without becoming greatly agitated; but her long rest had given her strength and more of self-control, while she had been greatly comforted upon being told that she need never look upon Everett Mapleson's face again unless she chose, and that an appeal to the law would soon free her from the hateful tie that bound her to him.

She nearly broke down again, however, when Geoffrey went to her, late in the day, and clung to him almost hysterically; but he spoke cheerfully, and tried to comfort her with brighter hopes for the future, although his own heart was terribly burdened by the great sorrow that had fallen so like a thunderbolt upon them both.

"Oh! Geoff," Gladys burst forth one time during the interview, "must all Brooklyn and New York ring with this dreadful story?"

"No, my darling, Uncle August and I have been considering that matter, and we think that no one, save those of us who already know the truth, need learn anything of it. I am surprised that your father and mother were enabled to act so discreetly during all the confusion last night—not even a servant suspects anything wrong as yet," Geoffrey said, reassuringly.

"But will he keep still about it?" Gladys asked, with a shiver of aversion, as her mind reverted to Everett Mapleson.

"I think he will be very glad to, dear—at least, for the present," Geoffrey said, confidently, "until he finds out just what steps we are to take. It would be very mortifying to him to have his villainy discovered, and he has begun an account against him for forcible detention."

On Tuesday morning Mr. S. Sparling, St. Marys, was moved into town, and most of that time he had followed the business of a cattle dealer. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Balkwill, of Exeter, two sons—Charles, in Toronto, and Frank, in town, and three daughters, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Adam, of St. Marys, and Miss Flo, at home.

The funeral of Samuel G. son of Mr. Robert Frank, of line 2, Reel 1, took place Thursday. His death, which occurred at Chicago, was due to apoplexy, and occurred during his sleep. Deceased was a member of the Masonic lodge, and Bros. H. G. Lind, R. J. Avery, W. A. Armstrong and R. F. Richardson acted as pallbearers. Deceased was in his 35th year.

The home of Mr. Richard Irwin, the well known grain dealer, of Clinton, was the scene of a pretty wedding, being the marriage of the eldest daughter, Annie Rippey Irwin, to Frank Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers Bros., drygoods merchants, of Clinton. The bride was Miss M. Irwin, sister of the bride, the maid of honor was Miss Alice Williams of Alton.

The first Chinese funeral in Stratford was held last night. The man was Lee Yung, a Chinese laundryman. He was stricken with apoplexy, and Thursday he died. He was 52 years of age, and had visited nearly all the gold fields of the world, had been deported from the United States and returned to Victoria, where he made his way to Stratford. When he died his Chinese friends prepared his body for shipment by putting 40 cents in his mouth and a dollar in his hand, and lead pencil and a piece of paper in his clothes. There were no ceremonies over his grave. A nephew who was called there by the death says he will have the body removed to China in a couple of years.

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Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Western Ontario.

B. N. Foster, confessor, Brantford, has assigned.

John J. Thompson, men's furnisher, Sarnia, has assigned.

The Windsor fire brigade has elected Henry Mason secretary and Wm. A. Millard, treasurer.

A meeting of South Perth Farmers' Institute will be held at St. Marys on Jan. 18 and 19.

The young bachelors of Stratford held a highly successful assembly in the city hall Thursday evening.

Miss Fuller, of Leamington, and Miss E. Sutton, of London, are the guests of Miss Cascarden, Dutton.

Patrick Maher, a farm laborer in Rochester township, was struck by a tree he was felling and his leg was badly shattered.

On Wednesday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Louisa Jameson was united in marriage to Mr. John Belfry, foreman of the C. P. R., in St. Thomas.

All the Windsor parties interested in the Curry case have gone to Toronto for a decision on disputed accounts amounting to \$20,000.

The West Lambton Farmers' Institute will hold meetings in the town hall, Petrolia, on Monday, Jan. 11, and Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. A. C. Wood and Jas. Fisher, formerly of the Stratford Beacon staff, have purchased the Gas City News of Leamington. They will run the paper on straight Liberal principles.

Horace Walsh, accused of assault upon Lily Linton, a girl of 14, at Stoney Point, with intent to commit an indictable offense, elected a summary trial, and was remanded until Thursday.

Mrs. Blount, wife of Rev. J. R. Blount, the colored pastor of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, died Thursday night at her residence, 82 McDougall street, Windsor, at the age of 57. She leaves no family.

The marriage took place Thursday of Miss Clara Edith Hyde, daughter of the late Dr. Hyde, of Stratford, to Mr. J. Culmer Hurst, of Glenhurst, Washington. Mr. Hurst was formerly in the drygoods business in Stratford.

Rev. Dr. Caven, principal of Knox College, Toronto, spent New Year's with his mother, Mrs. Caven, at Mather's, at this respected lady is in her 94th year, enjoys very good health, and is able to go about her home.

The officers of Windsor branch, C. M. A., who were elected last Tuesday night by Joseph De Gurse and John Mooney. There was a banquet afterwards, and the Knights of St. John and Catholic Order of Foresters were present.

The other day Mr. J. C. Whitney, of the Palace shoe store, Petrolia, managed to shoot a real catamount while hunting in the woods near Edy's Mills. The cat measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, and it is Mr. Whitney's intention to have the animal stuffed.

The morning sessions of the second day of the Windsor fair, Tuesday, men's meeting at Brantford will be devoted exclusively to addresses and discussions on social and domestic reform, in which cheese and butter makers will take part. Every maker in Western Ontario should be on hand at these sessions to take part in the discussion.

John Mathers, hotelkeeper, Ruscom, took sick recently, and was taken to the hospital in Windsor, leaving his hotel in charge of his hired man, LaFontaine. He gave his brother, H. P. Mathers, power of attorney to manage his business during his illness, but LaFontaine refused to recognize it, and, to secure possession, the brother has begun an account against him for forcible detention.

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MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON.

Charming Soubrette Who Attracts Large Audiences.

She Tells Something of the Hard Work Necessary to Make a Successful Artist. Many Break Down Under the Strain. An Interesting Chat With a Telegraph Reporter.

From the Quebec Telegraph.

Those who have attended the performances at the Academy of Music this week, will readily concede that Miss Zelma Rawlston is one of the brightest soubrettes on the stage. She is a clever musician and a charming singer, and as an impersonator shows talent considerably above the average. She has winning ways, a mischievous twinkle in her eye, and a captivating manner. Her magnetism for drawing large audiences is not alone confined to the stage, as she is possessed of a character which is pleasing to come in contact with. It is full of good nature, amiable qualities and a charm that endears her to all those who have become so fortunate as to have made her acquaintance. A Telegraph representative had the pleasure of interviewing with Miss Rawlston which resulted in a biographical sketch of her life being published in these columns on Saturday.

During the course of the interview, Miss Rawlston let out a secret, which she consented to allow the Telegraph to publish. For many years she has devoted the best part of her time to study, sometimes practicing at the piano alone for ten hours a day. It is no thorough, astonishing, that under a strain of this kind she began to feel the effects upon her nervous constitution. She is of a robust build, and apparently strong physique, and stood the strain without interrupting her long hours devoted to her art, but which she desired to accomplish. Like many other artists who have gone before, she completed her work, graduated with the highest honors, and prepared to enter upon her stage career. The reaction of over-study, however, was not long in making its appearance, and although it did not interfere with her climbing the ladder of fame as an actress, she very soon became cognizant of the fact that she was suffering from a strain on the nerves which threatened sooner or later to react seriously to her health. Her sufferings did not interfere with her engagements, but prevented her from participating in pleasure of any kind. The nervousness increased to such an extent that she became a victim of insomnia, and slowly her digestive powers gave out, and she was fast becoming a chronic sufferer from nervous debility. After trying many remedies and prescriptions, she one day read an advertisement in one of the daily papers referring to the complete recovery in a similar case as his own, of a man named Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had tried so many patent remedies that she almost despaired of trying any more. Something seemed to influence her to test this preparation, and she ventured to purchase one box of the pills. Before she had taken half of them she began to feel an immediate improvement in her condition, and by the time she had used two or three boxes she was a different woman entirely, and today there are few actresses who display a better example of perfect health than our representative found Miss Rawlston when he called upon her last week. The subject was suggested by our reporter, giving a box of the Pink Pills in Miss Rawlston's possession. "I always carry them with me," she said, "and would not let a day without them; although I do not take them regularly, I find them a very beneficial stimulant for me in my profession. If the assertion of the benefit which these pills have worked upon me will do the public any good, I am perfectly willing that my name should be mentioned, and that the facts should be given to the public."

Miss Rawlston's permanent address is in care of her manager, Mr. Tom McGuire, Room 5, Standard Theater Building, New York city.

Married Men

Do not live longer than single men — it only seems longer. Cheap matches are not cheaper than

Eddy's Matches

They only seem cheaper. Count them — Eddy's have more. Use them Eddy's are the best.

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You will find this a most satisfactory way of settling the problem, "Can I afford to get married?" We say yes.

CALL AND SEE THE GOODS AND BE HAPPY

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To Investors

As the properties of the Colorado Gold Mining & Developing Company show constant and steady improvement, and as the present rate of dividends warrants an advance in the price of the shares, without regard for further improvement, the same will be made on the 12th of January, 1897, and on and after that date no shares will be sold at less than fifty cents per share.

All orders at the present price must show a postmark not later than the 11th instant.

At the price now quoted, with the present rate of dividend, the shares net the investor **fifteen per cent. per annum**, and as the Company's profits warrant an increase in the dividends, it is expected that the February dividend will be double the present amount, and we are warranted in saying that the shares of the Colorado Gold Mining & Developing Company are the best investment in the Dominion to-day, and we confidently recommend them to you as such.

Full information regarding the Company's properties and prospects may be had upon application.

Subscription books are now open at the office of Lowndsbrough & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 22 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, where J. Grant Lyman, managing director, will be pleased to receive your subscription for the number of shares desired. Price 40 cents per share, par value \$1.00, full paid and non-assessable, being subject to no further call.

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INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS MAY, IF DESIRED, APPLY FOR SHARES THROUGH MESSRS. FLOOD & LINDSAY, 410 RICHMOND STREET, OR JAMES MILNE, 88 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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There are about 50,000 Germans in Australia, widely scattered as farmers. But in 1894 only 225 and in 1895 only 211 immigrants were added to the number.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

After eating onions, dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in boiling water and drink it. This will prevent any swelling of the throat.

Window plants should be turned every morning, else they will grow one side.

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Window plants should be turned every morning, else they will grow one side.

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