

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 111.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9818

MR. MEREDITH, CITY SOLICITOR OF TORONTO, NOMINATED AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR LONDON.

The secret gathering held under the auspices of the Conservative managers in this city was, in some respects, a remarkable one. No general notification of the meeting was sent out to the rank and file. The notices were delivered by the hand of the assessor-organizer for the party, and only by the announcement in the ADVERTISER that the favored ones would assemble on Friday evening was it possible for the average citizen of Conservative proclivities to know anything about what was in the wind. The conclave, in fact, was as secret as a P. A. lodge, which it very soon resembled in other respects.

The bosses met some time ago and decided that Mr. W. R. Meredith, city solicitor of Toronto, was the only available candidate for them at this time. The view has been frequently expressed, in London as well as in Toronto, that as Mr. Meredith has for years been a resident in Toronto, where he has erected a handsome home for himself and has bound up all his interests in that place, he would seek a seat in one of the comparatively safe divisions at the disposal of his party in that city. However, he has been tendered the Conservative nomination here, on the well understood assumption that, no matter what are the prospects for his success in Toronto, no other member of his party had even a fighting chance against the friends of the veteran Ontario Premier in this city. Another explanation of the decision to have a Toronto lawyer brought here as a Conservative candidate, contrary to a rule laid down with great emphasis by the Free Press the other day, is freely made by citizens who have hitherto supported the Conservative party. It was the strong fear entertained by the leaders of the party that in the event of Mr. Meredith not accepting the candidature Mayor Essery would force his claims to the nomination.

At Friday night's secret gathering, we learn from a friendly source, various speakers eulogized the candidate, one-third of those booming him being members of his own family. Mr. Richard Davy, Q. C., was, of course, to the fore; so was Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, and City Solicitor T. G. Meredith talked a great deal also. Mayor Essery and Ald. Coe represented the P. P. A. organization, and spoke, but School Trustees McRobert, though high up in the councils of the body, kept in the background. The Free Press tells us that Mayor Essery "cordially thanked the Young Conservatives for standing by him in his election campaign and felt in honor bound to assist them in every way possible"—a statement of fact which, though conflicting with certain avowed non-partisan tactics pursued in recent mayoralty contests, more strongly represents the truth of the manner in which the electors have been misled than has yet been made public. The city Liberals will doubtless make a note of this confession.

Ald. Coe was also brought to the front in what is described by the Conservative organ as "an exceedingly funny allusion to the absurdity of the monstrosity dubbed The Hyman Fleet," but perhaps the most unexpected speech, in view of circumstances well known, was that of Mr. Edmund Meredith, who joined in the anti-Catholic cry. There are many reasons why this indecency would have come better from some other source. But the tone of the whole meeting was directed in the same channel, and there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. Meredith once again poses to run his campaign on the lines d down for him by Messrs. Essery, Coe, and Charles Taylor.

Mr. Meredith was not present. He has never thought it necessary in all these years to follow out the British system of returning to give an account of his stewardship. The one binding link between him and London, in fact, has been a golden one; the substantial income he has received from the city as solicitor. Perhaps he has friends that misrepresent to him the feeling of the majority of the people of London. But we must mistake the signs of the times if they do not, when the time arrives, endorse the policy of Ontario's Grand Old Man and declare in favor of London being represented by a man whose interests are the interests of the Forest City, and are not bound up with those of a rival city.

The speakers at Friday night's meeting professed to be absolutely certain that Mr. Meredith's "long delayed Premiership of Ontario" was near at hand. As to that, one of the funniest scenes that was ever presented in the city of London was that witnessed, not very many years ago, in front of Mr. Carling's Albion block on Richmond street. It was the night of the Ontario general elections. The first few returns received seemed to be returning Mr. Meredith to power for certain. Mr. Bay and other war horses immediately began to deliver some of the most glowing congratulatory speeches that have ever been heard in London. The enthusiasm expanded. Mr. Meredith was delighted. He was moved to think over the members of his Cabinet-to-be. The various snorters round about him began to select their offices, and for a half hour or so everything was singularly lovely. By-and-by, there was a damper to the hilarity. Later returns upset the early calculations. It was seen that the champion of Ontario's rights was again the voice of the people, the crowd in front of the Albion block rapidly melted away to the rejoicing mass in front of the Conservative bulletins, and what was once a scene of rejoicing at Mr. Meredith's

supposed victory was turned into an ovation to the veteran Premier of Ontario, Oliver Mowat.

Mr. Meredith's friends have always indulged in pre-election braggadocio as to what he was going to do with Mowat next time he met him in the lane. One is reminded of the two dogs called Brag and Holdfast. Meredith is the former, Mowat the latter. "Brag is a good dog," says the proverb, "but Holdfast is a better."

Late Canadian News.

Fatal Result of a Shooting Accident Near Lakelet.

Death of a Well-Known Niagara Falls Grower.

The Fraser River at Westminster, B. C., is to be bridged with a steel structure costing \$500,000.

Rev. Mr. Abraham, of Burlington, has received a call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Brantford.

The will of the late Sheriff McKellar, of Hamilton, has been probated at \$6,144 21. All goes to the widow.

The C. P. R. is to erect a one-story freight shed and office on the Esplanade, just west of Simcoe street, Toronto. The building will cost \$20,000.

Robert Dulmage, the young man who accidentally shot himself while hunting near Lakelet on Wednesday last, died on Friday from his injuries.

Jas. Osmond, Niagara township, died on Friday from pneumonia. The deceased was known far and wide as one of the most successful and largest fruit growers in Canada.

There is likely to be vigorous kicking about the increase of Hamilton's tax rate from 19 to 20 mills, and the finance committee will meet again to see if any pruning can be done.

G. F. Boatwick, manufacturers' agent at 24 Front street east, Toronto, has made an offer to compromise with his creditors at 55 cents on the dollar. The liabilities will, it is said, reach \$25,000.

The Toronto Aqueduct Company has secured a franchise from the board of works, subject to the approval of the city council. The agreement provides that the company shall construct a day canal from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay.

Canada's trade and navigation returns show that the exports in 1893 were valued at \$118,619,750, as compared with \$113,963,375 in 1892, an increase of \$4,656,375. The total imports were \$129,074,268, as compared with \$127,406,068 in 1892.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., to the Toronto police authorities announces the arrest in that city of Michael J. Teedy, the grand trunk railway company's defaulting clerk, who along with John G. Fraser absconded with \$14,500 of the company's money last Dominion Day. Fraser was arrested at St. Louis, Mo., Thursday night.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

A Convention at Thamesville of the Kent and Essex Association.

CHATHAM, March 2.—The convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of Kent and Essex, the union of which counties was effected two years ago, met here yesterday. The attendance was very large.

Encouraging reports from the various branch societies showed a total membership, active and associate of some 600. Only a few branches reported money raised, the aggregate being nearly \$100. The utmost enthusiasm and devoted spiritual zeal pervaded the gathering from opening to close.

The officers elected were: President, Rev. A. Murphy, Chatham; first vice-president, Rev. J. Beckett, Thamesville; second vice-president, Mr. John Burgess, Burgessville; secretary, J. C. Fletcher, Fletcher; treasurer, Miss M. Samson, Blenheim; editor of the Herald, Miss Abram, Chatham.

Tilbury Center was decided on as the next place of meeting.

THE FIRE RECORD.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—Fire at Brandon in the Syndicate Block, in the portion owned and occupied by Wilson & Rankin, did damage to the extent of \$25,000. Three firemen were injured, one of whom, Thomas Hudson, was seriously hurt.

Death of an Ex-Confederate General. LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died to-night at 10.30. Died of Hiccups.

NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—John Garberry died yesterday afternoon of hiccups, after thirteen weeks of suffering. Garberry was 82 years of age.

President of Uruguay. BUENOS AYRES, March 2.—A dispatch from Montevideo states that M. Ellauri was today elected President of Uruguay. He was President twenty years ago.

Yellow Fever's Dreadful Work. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 2.—The deaths from yellow fever average 111 daily. The health of those on board the American vessels is perfect.

Breakers Ahead. OTTAWA, March 2.—Lancelotti, M. P., arrived here this afternoon. He says that the general opinion in Quebec among the supporters of the Government is that if the Northwest school ordinance is not changed by Premier Haultain then there will be trouble in the Cabinet.

Burial of the Late Rev. W. J. Maxwell.

SARNIA, March 2.—The remains of the late Rev. W. J. Maxwell, of Toronto, arrived here to-day at 2.30 p.m. at the tunnel depot, whence the funeral took place. A large number of citizens attended as well as a number from Toronto. The services were conducted by the Rev. John Leroy, of the Central Methodist Church.

Doubtless Dead. ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 2.—The rescuing party at the Williams slate quarry at Allentown, where the fatal cave-in occurred yesterday, are blasting through solid rock, beyond which are the four unfortunate men, Pritchard, Della, Balke and Nickolson. They are no doubt dead. Reamley, who was released after four hours' imprisonment in the tunnel, died at St. Luke's Hospital.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

Mr. Gladstone

Has an Audience With the Queen at Windsor,

And is Said to Have Announced His Intention to Resign.

The G. O. M. Everywhere Greeted With Enthusiasm.

His Retirement and His Probable Successor the All-Absorbing Topics of Discussion.

Mr. Gladstone's Visit to the Queen.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, left Haddington station this afternoon for Windsor. It is assumed that during his stay he will tender his resignation to the Queen.

A news agency with some pretensions to reliability sent out yesterday a report that Mr. Gladstone's secretary had personally informed its representative that the resignation of the Premier could no longer be delayed and that its presentation to the Queen was merely a matter of hours. The report further said that at his audience with the Queen on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone had told her Majesty that his failing eyesight, together with other infirmities of old age made it imperative that he should lay down the cares of office, etc. All this is untrue. Nothing of the kind occurred in either instances.

Mr. George H. Murray, who with Mr. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton acts in capacity of private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, has been asked to make his resignation to have come from him or his associate, and to emphasize his disclaimer, wrote the following:

"No such statements were made by any of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries yesterday. Mr. Gladstone has not yet tendered his resignation to the Queen."

(Signed) G. H. MURRAY.

That Mr. Gladstone will resign very shortly is without doubt true, but his resignation has not yet been announced. Delay in making such announcement is a matter of etiquette. No Minister (and no one is better acquainted with the written and unwritten laws of propriety in such matters than Mr. Gladstone himself), can properly announce his resignation until he has made his resignation an accomplished fact by tendering it to the Queen. Upon formal receipt of Mr. Gladstone's resignation it will become the duty of the Queen to immediately summon to her presence other statesmen with a view of selecting his successor. Dissolution of Parliament will not necessarily follow this evening and sleep at Windsor to-night. On this occasion he will possibly tender his resignation and discuss the matter of appointing his successor, but he has done neither as yet.

Before leaving Downing street Mr. Gladstone received Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, John Morley, Secretary for Ireland, and a few other intimate friends. The crowd which gathered at the station showed the deepest respect for the old man. Hardly a word was uttered until the train began to move. Then everybody on the platform cheered and waved his hat. Mr. Gladstone started from his corner and bowed and smiled from the windows as the train drew away. The 2,000 or more people who had assembled at the Windsor station were repeatedly when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone alighted. Mr. Gladstone smiled and bowed, then entered the royal carriage with his wife and proceeded to the castle. The streets through which the carriage passed were filled with men and women who greeted the Premier with cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Mr. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen before dinner and told her of his intention to retire from office. The formal act of resignation, however, may be delayed until after the meeting of the council, which the Queen will hold to-morrow. All the Ministers will attend this session at which the formal prorogation of Parliament is to be enacted.

There are but two topics in the political clubs and journalistic resorts this evening. They are the retirement of the Premier and the choice of his successor. Rumors and surmises of all sorts are repeated from mouth to mouth, but news with any noteworthy foundation in fact is very scarce. The newspapers are printing columns of varied speculation, but most of this matter is the result of palpable guess work and throws no light on the Cabinet situation.

What Radicals Are Saying.

LONDON, March 2.—The Radical agitation over the selection of Lord Rosebery as the successor of Mr. Gladstone continues unabated. A majority of Radical leaders, while preferring a commoner, are disposed to acquiesce in the leadership of Lord Rosebery, but the extremists vehemently oppose his appointment, declaring that if Lord Rosebery is made Premier the existence of the new Ministry will not be prolonged beyond a week. Even some of the more moderate Radicals express fear that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal means the breaking up of the party which his personal influence has held together.

In a letter to the Liberal whip Mr. Labouchere says: During the Tory Administration the fact that the Premier was in the House of Lords was a stock complaint of the Radicals in and out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's Minister, scoring even old age, while holding the Premiership. Without his being in the House of Commons we also complained the party could not consult in regard to its future leader and we cannot admit for a moment that either Queen or Cabinet can select our leaders in secret conclave. It is obvious that the Queen will select the man most grateful to the court instead of to the people. The secretary maintained in regard to Mr. Gladstone, the semi-official denials up to the last moment, the manner in which his successor was sprung upon us and the House not sitting, have an ugly aspect and smack of cabal of intrigue. That the Queen has a right to select the Premier is more true in theory than in fact, and it is probable that within the next few years, if we remain united, we shall sweep away the hereditary chamber. When we welcome them in the House of

Commons as elected members they will have the same claim as others to lead us. Until then it would be more patriotic if a Liberal peer, chosen by the Queen, should decline to serve."

Mr. Labouchere said further, he regarded the unity of the party as paramount to the leadership. Personally, he believed the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the Premiership were paramount to those of any other.

THE CANADIAN DERBY.

Entries for the Queen's Plate to be Run On May 22 at Toronto.

THE TURF.

TORONTO, March 2.—The entries for the Queen's Plate, to be run May 22, closed March 1. They were given out to-day and are as follows:

A. R. Allen's b. h. Ben Hur.
A. G. Alexander's br. c. Decet.
Miss Irene Jones' br. m. Misfortune.
John Pritts' b. m. Moonstone.
Owen's br. g. Mediator.
John Pascoe's b. g. Lou Daly.
T. D. Hodgins' ch. f. Francis C.
The Queen's br. f. Queen Bee.
Robert Davies' b. f. Vicar of Wakefield.
J. E. Segram's b. c. Don M.
It happens br. g. Thoroughbred.
R. Davies' b. c. Prince of Wales.
E. Burgess' b. c. Dictator.
J. Lang's ch. g. Joe Miller.
J. E. Segram's br. g. Lochinvar.
Wm. Hendrie's br. g. Brother Bob.
Ymments' b. g. May Blossom.
John Dymott's br. f. Rose Tree.
T. D. Hodgins' blk. f. Franklin.
Wm. Hendrie's blk. f. Regina.
Brookdale Stables' b. f. Lore Doona.
Lang's ch. f. Merrithought.
Joe Dunsen's ch. f. Merrithought.

The breeders' stakes for 3-year-olds, to be run in 1895, closed with sixteen entries, and the Maple Leaf stakes for 3-year-old fillies, also to be run in 1895, closed with thirteen entries.

ATHLETICS.

END OF THE LEGAL FARCE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—The Attorney General this morning nolle prossed the case against Charles Mitchell, and also the cases against the Duval Club members and others for aiding and abetting a fight.

TWO WIVES CLAIM HIM.

A Lambton Man Arrested for Bigamy—He Was an Evangelist.

ARKONA, March 3.—About ten years ago Frank Woodhull, of Arkona, professed conversion and went off with Rev. Mr. Savage's Hallelujah Band as a revivalist. He left his wife, who was a Miss Riggs, in Arkona. Nothing was heard from him afterward, and he failed to contribute in any way towards her support. Recently Mrs. Woodhull got word that her husband was in Wallaceburg. She went there and found him conducting revival services in the Baptist Church. He amused himself in the daytime with hunting. Woodhull denied that he was the missing man, but Mrs. W. had him arrested for bigamy, as he was living with another woman who claims to be his wife, and says her maiden name was Josie Woodhull, of West Lorne. At Wallaceburg before the magistrate, evidence was given by his Arkona wife to show that she and the prisoner were legally married at Port Huron, also that she was a British subject so far as she knew. His West Lorne wife, or No. 2, swore that she was married to the prisoner five years ago in Detroit. The case was adjourned till Monday night.

THE PATRONS.

Results of the Election for Officers of the Grand Lodge.

TORONTO, March 2.—The Patrons of Industry to-night elected grand officers as follows:

C. A. Mallory, Warkworth, grand president.
T. O. Currie, Strathroy, grand vice-president.
L. A. Welch, Strathroy, grand secretary.
A. Gifford (Meaford), J. L. Wilson, Alexander F. Kennedy (Cambridge), grand trustees.
D. Wyer, Hambro, grand sentinel.
W. Valens (Lucknow), James Moodie, (Cloverhill) grand auditors.

POLITICAL POINTS.

No Patron Candidate to be Nominated in South Huron.

Mr. S. Sanders having declined the South Huron Patron nomination, the convention which met in Hensall on Thursday decided not to bring out a candidate but to leave the field to Mr. M. Y. McLean and Mr. D. Weismiller, the Liberal and Conservative candidates already selected. Ridgeway Plaindealer: We understand that Mr. James Leslie, who was nominated for the Local Legislature as Patron candidate, has declined the honor. Under these circumstances a Conservative convention for East Kent is to be immediately called to nominate a Conservative candidate.

Liabilities \$444,900.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—The private banking firm of Green, Voorck & Co. suspended to-day. Liabilities, \$444,900; nominal assets, \$610,010.

Steamship Arrivals.

March 3. At From
Westernland.....London.....New York
Edinburgh.....Quebec.....New York
Saskatchewan.....New York.....Bremen
Becker.....New York.....Naples

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dizziness, loss of energy, pain in the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, disordered digestion, loss of appetite, loss of the senses, eyes, and elsewhere, loss of the muscles, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, swollen eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases resulting from man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

Refused a Peerage

Gladstone Declines the Queen's Offer of a "Lordship."

Tory Newspapers Speak Kind Words of the Grand Old Man.

A Great and Interesting Figure Vanishing—Labouchere Scored—Rosebery's Name Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily News says editorially this morning: "We most deeply and earnestly deplore that Mr. Gladstone should have it incumbent upon him to resign. No Liberal desired it, and nobody could see any necessity for it. The whole party would have preferred retaining him upon whatever terms he might have suggested to substitute any other man, however able and eminent."

The News discusses piecemeal Mr. Labouchere's letter to Mr. Majoribanks, and refutes every objection of the Radical leader to the choice of a Premier from the House of Lords. "The bulk of the Radicals are too sensible," says the News, "to reject a good Premier because he happens to be an earl." The News says it has information that there is no reason why Mr. Gladstone should not recover his eyesight entirely in a few months. "Advanced age," it adds, "is no hindrance to the cure of such a complaint as this."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Gladstone formally resigned last evening. The formal procedure will follow immediately. The Queen offered him a peerage, which he declined. Lord Rosebery has received a formal summons to Windsor. He will have the loyal and enthusiastic support of the overwhelming majority of the Liberal party. The attitude of the Irish leaders has been strictly proper and circumspect. They declined the urgent requests of the promoters of an abortive scheme, but at the same time they have given everybody to understand that their support would depend on the attitude of the new leader whoever he may be. As regards the successor to Mr. Morley, who it is generally believed will vacate the chief secretaryship, they have very strong views. Their first choice will fall upon Herbert Gladstone, their second upon Mr. Acland."

The Chronicle says of Mr. Labouchere: "He has alienated the confidence of every man who has a steady conception of Liberalism. He is doing his party an eminent disservice." The Standard (Tory) says: "Such a farewell as Mr. Gladstone is bidding to-day appeals with singular force to general sympathy. One of the greatest and most interesting figures of the century is passing away from public life. His opponents with unfeigned cordiality wish him the peaceful enjoyment of honorable repose."

The Times (Tory) says: "Mr. Gladstone's disappearance from political life is in some sense a turning point in the history of the United Kingdom. The Commons will be profoundly changed by the withdrawal of his leadership. The House will sadly miss his restraining influence, which is more than ever required when manners are degenerating and respect for authority is regarded by many as a mark of weakness."

IN THREE ACTS.

The Regular Morning Comedy-Tragedy-Drama at the Carling Street Theatre.

Scene: Police Court. Time: 10.30 a.m., March 3. Dramatic persons: The magistrate, chief of police, court officials, three prisoners and the "mob" in the background.

FIRST ACT.

The Magistrate—John Smith!

John Smith, gray-haired and feeble, stands up.

"Where do you come from?"

"Sandwich."

"Were you drunk?"

"Yes."

"What did you get drunk for?"

"Don't know."

"Got a family?"

"No."

"Two dollars! You were here the night before. Let you go one time; can't do it again."

"Let me go this morning?"

"I will not."

Smith sits down. Joseph Sullivan rises.

SECOND ACT.

The Chief—Sullivan was here yesterday, and was fined \$2 or five days.

Policeman, sworn—Prisoner was standing on the corner of Elizabeth and Dundas streets at 6 o'clock last night. He was swearing frightfully. Ladies had to take the road to pass him. They complained to me and I arrested him. He threatened to kick all creation.

The Magistrate, to Sullivan—What do you say to that?

"I was drunk."

"Ever thrash anyone?"

"No, sir."

"It was the women you wanted to fight, eh? Five dollars or twenty days! Next!"

THIRD ACT.

Adin Fallows rises and leans on the bars. He is evidently used to leaning on bars—hotel bars. His wife had complained that he was drunk, had raised a disturbance at home, had threatened to mutilate her, and had worked three days since Christmas.

The Magistrate—Drunk?

Fallows (vehemently)—No! I was in my own house. I was in bed. I had had my teeth pulled and wasn't abusing anybody. My wife gets my money every Saturday night.

"Your wife is too sick to appear against you. I must remand you."

Prisoner—I can give bail.

"All right; you may be released if you can."

The curtain rolls down and the mob disperses.

—Mr. C. C. Hodgins, of Biddulph, chairman of the school committee in the Middlesex County Council, has been in the city for a few days. Mr. Hodgins has been engaged in matters pertaining to the grant to the Parkhill high school.

A number of London hockeyites went to Stratford on Thursday evening to witness the match between Queen's (Kingston) and Stratford. They were greatly pleased with the playing of the Queen's team and would like to secure a game with them in this city.

Witch-Hazel

.....AND.....

Almond Cream.

A RELIABLE AND EXQUISITE TOILET LOTION For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips or any Irritation of the Skin. Sunburn, Wounds, Chafing, etc.; prevents tendency to wrinkles, keeps the face smooth and preserves the complexion. Gentlemen after shaving will find it a superior lotion to allay irritation and soreness.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

PREPARED BY

Cairncross & Lawrence,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

216 Dundas St., Corner Park Ave.

Branch—Corner Richmond and Piccadilly streets, London, Ont. J.W.T.

LONDON WEST SCHOOL BOARD.

A Complaint About Punishment—The Head Master's Report.

The following members attended last evening's school board meeting in London West: Messrs. Houghton, Ludwig, Pudney, Jones and Dell, and Mr. Liddicott, head master. Mr. Pudney occupied the chair. A number of accounts were passed.

On report of the management committee, the board adjourned to inspect the school outhouses, and the janitor was requested to see that they were kept in better condition.

Mr. Jarvis entered a complaint against the manner in which his daughter had been treated. He said she had been whipped with a strap that had been cut into strips, and had run away during the punishment. The teacher had told her when she returned the next day that she could not come back till she had apologized to her (the teacher) before the class. The matter was settled by Mr. Jarvis agreeing to see that the necessary apology was made. This discussion led to a motion that six regulation straps be purchased for the school and all other instruments of torture be done away with.

It was moved that Richard Payne be billed with seven months' dues.

Mr. Liddicott read the report of the school for February, which was as follows: Scholars on roll, 356; daily average, 296.

W. R. Meredith Nominated.

A convention of city Conservatives was held in the Masonic Temple last night to nominate a candidate for the coming Provincial elections. The meeting was attended by about 200 members of the party, including Mayor Essery, Ald. Coe, James Crawford, E. J. McRobert (provincial treasurer of the P. P. A.), and others of that order. On motion of Mr. Andrew McCormick, seconded by R. Bayly, it was decided unanimously to renominate Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., city solicitor of Toronto. The latter was not present, but wired acceptance. Among the speakers were Messrs. T. W. Seandrett (president of the Young Conservatives), Ed. Meredith, I. F. Hellmuth, T. G. Meredith, Dr. Roome, T. D. Hodgins, Mayor Essery and Ald. Coe.

Grossmith Returning.

Londoners will hear with pleasure that Mr. George Grossmith is to appear at the Grand Opera House here on Monday, March 19, in one of his famous musical entertainments. Since his last trip to America he has produced a remarkably amusing sketch in which America and Americans figure prominently. Those who heard Mr. Grossmith last year will doubtless hear him again, and those who have not yet heard him should not miss the present opportunity. Owing to great demands upon his time he will only give one performance in London, and not too much to say that a crowded house will greet him here on March 19. A subscribers' list will open on Wednesday, March 7, at Nordheimer's music store, Dundas street, at 10 a.m. All subscribers will have the privilege of reserving their seats one day in advance of the general public.

V. L. M. C.

The Young Ladies' Mission Circle of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church held a most successful social, Thursday evening, at the residence of Mr. R. J. C. Dawson, Talbot street. There was a very large attendance, and all were extended a hearty welcome by the hospitable host and hostess, who had thrown open their house to the disposal of the young people. Mr. A. Seaton, acting as chairman, introduced the following program: instrumental duet, Messrs. Dawson and Silk; vocal

Sanguine of Success

Initial Mass Meeting of the L. and W. O. Prohibition Convention.

Stirring Speeches from Leading Spirits in the Movement.

Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, and Mrs. May Thornley Address the Gathering.

The first grand rally under the auspices of the London and Western Ontario Prohibition Union was held in Somerset Hall last night. The large rooms of the W. C. T. U. were comfortably filled, and great enthusiasm was shown by the audience. It was 8:15 when Dr. Arnett, accompanied by Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, Rev. Joseph Philip, and Rev. Robert Aylward, arrived, and when they entered the room they were tendered a cordial reception. The gentlemen mentioned, together with Mr. Bowman, occupied seats on the platform. The addresses by Senator Vidal, Rev. Dr. Mackay, Mrs. Thornley and Dr. Arnett were full of encouragement to the temperance workers. Miss Gilmore, of St. Andrew's choir and Mr. Soper sang two solos very acceptably.

DR. ARNETT.

The chairman for the evening was one with whom all local temperance workers are well acquainted, and one who is admired for the boldness with which he stands up for the cause he advocates—Dr. Arnett. After the meeting had been opened Dr. Arnett delivered a very brief address, in which he said that notwithstanding the recent encouraging vote on the question of prohibition there was yet a great part of the battle to be fought in order to gain the desired end. For this purpose the various temperance organizations had banded together to do all in their power to help the work through the medium of scattering literature throughout the district. Dr. Arnett, in the course of his remarks, said it was a contemptible thing for a man to make his living through the degradation of the youth of this fair Province.

SENATOR VIDAL.

When the chairman announced that Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, was next to address the meeting there stepped forth in response a man with silver hair, short in stature, and having on his face a pleasing smile. It was the Senator himself, and he was given a cordial reception. Senator Vidal has a clear voice, and he handles the subject of prohibition in a masterly manner. After a brief introductory the Senator said he had been on the temperance platform for the past 54 years. At first the work was not so heartily undertaken, but he as had gone along and heard the different arguments for and against prohibition it became more firmly impressed upon his mind that it was for good. Arguments had been heard in favor of the liquor people, and it had been claimed that prohibition was an encroachment upon the liberties of the people; but in the view of the speaker it was just the opposite. Workers should remember that without the aid of a higher power the aim of the people could not be secured. It was the cause of God and must and will prevail, and the advances which have been recently made justified the workers in feeling encouraged. These advances, said the speaker, were made mainly by the dissemination among the public of temperance literature, and it was his conviction that we were indebted for the large prohibition vote to the reading matter which was spread far and wide throughout the Province.

Senator Vidal then took up the question of granting the power to prohibit. He said that he was generally supposed to belong to the party which opposes Sir Oliver Mowat, but he placed the strongest reliance in the statements which were made by Sir Oliver in regard to the temperance question. It had been said that the matter was brought up just to get rid of the Marter Bill, but any statement like that only showed the ignorance of those who so spoke. When the result of the vote on prohibition in Manitoba had been made known, it led the temperance people of Ontario to consider whether it would not be well to have something similar done in the Province of Ontario. In the same year the Dominion Alliance (of which the Senator is president) decided that it would be well to have a vote of that kind taken. Petitions from all quarters, numbering several thousand, were accordingly sent in to the House of Assembly in Toronto, and were laid before the House long before Mr. Marter's bill was ever thought of. And what was Mr. Marter's bill? It was a bill simply asking that no license be issued in the Province. It was thought even by those who advocated this bill that under it a great deal of trouble would arise and it would have to be taken to the courts to decide its validity.

In the Dominion Parliament, said Senator Vidal, the advocates of temperance had been told that they were a pretty enthusiastic lot of people, but the country was not with them. (Laughter.) That was not the case. From one end of the country to the other it was easily seen that the people are bound to have prohibition, and consequently the taking of the vote was a natural thing, and he doubted very much if any but prejudiced persons could say that the educative influence of that vote was not enormous.

That the will of the people will be carried into effect and that very soon Mr. Vidal was sanguine, and though 74 years had passed over his head he fully expected to see the law passed. He instanced the cases of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, and the large majorities given for prohibition in those provinces, while it was certain that in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a still greater majority would be given. The speaker then dwelt on the question of revenue. He said that the opposition to temperance had laid stress on that topic. Of course the change would create a little difficulty but it would soon be over. As to the revenue from the traffic, Mr. Vidal said that for every \$1,000 paid out for the liquor traffic only about \$200 went into the revenue. Then look at the results of the traffic? Look at the loss of labor it caused, the misery created and the crime resulting from the sale of drink. The jails to a great extent have to be kept up at a heavy expense to the country, and a large percentage of the crime was committed solely through the drink traffic.

In conclusion Mr. Vidal said that if the good work of the W. C. T. U. was followed up and increased, and all possible was done to spread temperance literature, very soon the educative influences would tell on the electorate to such an extent that the question would be asked of every candidate for parliamentary honors whether or not he

was in favor of prohibition. If he was not he would remain at home. (Applause.)

MRS. THORNLEY.

Mrs. May R. Thornley, the president of the London W. C. T. U., was given a hearty welcome as she rose to speak. She said the present standing of the temperance cause had only been reached through the efforts of the forefathers of the present generation. They had often wondered whether or not the country would ever secure prohibition. It had nearly been secured. It was shown that the people wanted it, although it would yet take a great amount of work to have it enforced. In the early days the seeds of temperance had been sown—in many places on rocks—but it had been replanted, and now it could be seen growing in every direction. Therefore from the present appearance of the situation it would only be through the greatest treachery on the part of the temperance people that their aims could be defeated.

REV. DR. MACKAY.

The last speaker of the evening was Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock. Dr. Mackay is both earnest and eloquent, and is one of the most able preachers in the Presbyterian Church to-day. During his address he kept his listeners in a very humorous mood. In his introductory remarks Dr. Mackay told a little incident that had happened in Glasgow of a woman who had picked up some broken glass from the streets for fear it would hurt her "bairns' feet. It was, he said, a fitting illustration of the words of the Savior when he said "Take the stumbling-block out of the way of my people," and so it was that those present had been working to take the stumbling-block which had proven very great in destructive power from the way of the people of the Province. It was the traffic in liquor, the curse which to a great extent kept the asylums, hospitals and jails open; it was the traffic which takes from this Dominion of ours 5,000 drunkards every year to a drunkard's eternity. Yet in spite of these facts many would not believe that it was a great stumbling block. It was especially so in the way of the boys. In Kingston of the men confined in the penitentiary 75 per cent. were there through drink, and in Toronto what a state of affairs existed! During the last year there were over 1,500 young men before the police court on charges connected with drinking—or 600 of whom were under 15 years of age! These were boys whose parents were drunkards, and who had been turned into the street to get educated in the night school of theft.

Dr. Mackay then dwelt at some length on the question of temperance in the churches and the share of the work which should be done by the members. He said that in times past the churches had been too inactive in the cause. In the Presbyterian Church, however—and the Presbyterians were pretty well represented on the platform—the temperance question would be brought up at the coming meetings of the different unions. Should a church member who tipped be allowed to sit beside his temperate brother? No, he should not, as he would merely be a stumbling block in the way of others. The church must take a stand in the matter, and when anything is brought up before Parliament should hold out the banner for moral reform.

Dr. Mackay said the present was a time for great thanksgiving by the workers. The battle had been hard fought, and the result was now plainly visible. They had been told that the country was not yet ready for prohibition, but the petitions were pointed to prove that it was, and on that bright New Year's day in 1893 the people of Ontario had shown that they wanted the traffic banished, and the report had spread and was heard from one end of the earth to the other.

In speaking of the recent convention held in Toronto, Dr. Mackay paid tribute to two Londoners. From the 3,000 delegates three were chosen to go before the Government. They were Mr. John Cameron and Mrs. Thornley, of London, and the prince of Canadian preachers, Dr. Potts, of Toronto. This delegation, backed by others, had gone before Sir Oliver Mowat and the Cabinet and had made a great impression upon them. And then Mrs. Thornley had addressed the Government, and in an earnest manner laid down the claims of the temperance party, completely passing the other speakers as regards influence. What did the Government say? They said they would do all they could to comply with the requests presented—and then turned around and wanted to know whether there was anything else they could do. (Laughter.) Dr. Mackay said that though he was not a Grit he would be in duty bound to support Sir Oliver Mowat at the next elections. For the last three years or so there was no person who more than himself had overhauled the Government, but on account of their attitude on the temperance question he would have to support them.

In reference to the educational portion of the work the people of Ontario have to be especially thankful to the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, for putting that most useful handbook, "Scientific Temperance," in the public schools, and not only putting it in the schools, but making its study among the pupils compulsory, greatly tending to educate the young to be temperate in all things, and emphasizing the evils of drink. (Applause.)

THANKS.

On the occasion of Dr. Mackay's address, Mr. John Cameron moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the speakers who had come from a distance to make the meeting such a success. It was seconded by Rev. Jos. Philip, and unanimously carried, after which the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the doxology.

Boiled Peas Excellent.

An ancient story tells of two unfortunate men who were condemned to make a long pilgrimage with peas in their shoes. The feet of one of them, at the end of the journey were terribly sore and swollen. His companion's were not hurt in the least. Being asked the reason he replied: "I boiled my peas." Wise men. Why should men and women and children make the pilgrimage of life with pain and aches troubling them, not only in their feet, but all over, when a simple remedy will effect a cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is potent to cure dyspepsia, "liver complaint," skin disease and kindred troubles arising from the same source.

California and Mexico.

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

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

Fine photographs of all descriptions are Mackle's specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets, ywt

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, Midwinter Dullness

Does not prevail here. Stock taking over, we have commenced the clearing up and re-arrangement of every department, and the store is already putting on its

Spring Dress.

Everything points to an early spring, and the orders placed by us during the winter months are being forwarded in consequence, all of which is further evidence that

WE STILL LEAD!

The balance of winter goods are being cleared at unheard of prices. No matter which department you may visit, some very startling bargains may be had.

An Established Rule

here is never to carry over goods from one season to another that can in any way be disposed of. Although it necessitates the sacrificing of goods at the end of the season, we find it more profitable than keeping them on the shelves.

Not Half

ever gets into the papers, and it is only by visiting the store that you can prove what money-savers we are to you.

We Show To-day

in our large east window a number of dress patterns at \$3. The former prices of these goods ranged from \$4 to \$6 50, and they embrace some of our finest materials. The best always go first. Hence the advantage of

An Early Visit

Most interesting is our Silk Department at this season of the year. We are pre-eminently the Leading House for Silks, Largest Stocks and Lowest Prices. The prices are lower than ever, as will be seen from the new goods we are now showing. All the leading shades are constantly kept in stock here, and we cheerfully mail samples to out of town customers.

Our Mantle Sale

on the second floor is being continued, not one to be carried over. The styles are all this season's, and not a cent over cost is being asked for one of them. Our Dress and Mantle Makers are the best in the city.

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, 176 & 178 Dundas Street

A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.

Milk Granules

—WITH—

Cereals.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley, which has been subjected to a treatment by which it is made readily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by the Johnson Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Family and other groups are Westlake's specialties. See them. Studio, 201 Dundas street. Phone 571. ywt

THE ART

OF THE

FUTURE

WILL OWE MORE THAN CAN BE TOLD TO

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Superb Architecture

The Artistic Designs

The reproduction of the ancient and the grand combinations of the ancient and modern style of building will constitute lessons for the artists and the architects of the present day, which will be simply invaluable in the years to come. It is nothing less than the highest gratification to us that our present enterprise, our

Portfolio of Photographs

—OF THE—

WORLD'S FAIR

Will perpetuate these lessons. The views we are now offering show the magnificent structures of the fair to the best possible advantage. We were well aware that people would want souvenirs, and we knew that nothing could be more acceptable than good

REPRODUCTIONS

OF THE

Buildings and Scenes of the Great White City

In this line the best possible views have been obtained.

EVERY PHOTOGRAPH IN THE COLLECTION

Is a triumph of art and mechanical skill and cannot afford anything but pleasure to the most critical inspectors.

This magnificent collection is contained in portfolios 11x13 inches in size with sixteen photographs in each.

Every picture in the portfolio is worth at least a dollar, but from us they can be obtained for the merest trifle.

This SUPERB WORK WILL NOT BE COMPLETE until sixteen parts have been issued.

You should not fail to get the first numbers, in order that you may have a complete set. You cannot afford to miss any of them. The full sixteen parts, nicely bound, will make the handsomest collection of photographs of noted and interesting scenes and places ever produced.

16-GET EVERY ONE-16

HOW YOU CAN GET THEM.

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Send or bring THREE of the COUPONS, which are printed on Page 8 of the DAILY ADVERTISER, and TEN CENTS, and you will receive Cabinet No. 6, containing sixteen photographic reproductions.

COUPON FOR PORTFOLIO NO. 7 WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, MARCH 5.

ADDRESS—

Art Portfolio Department,

Advertiser Printing Company, London, Ont.

WHENEVER I see
Hood's Sarsaparilla
now I want to bow
and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with
Eczema and Scrofula
and, covering almost
the whole of one side of
my face, nearly to the
top of my head. Running sores discharged
from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the
tears so sore it was painful opening or
closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf.
Sent to the hospital and had an operation
performed for the removal of a cataract from
one eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel bet-
ter and stronger, and slowly the sores on my
eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear
and see as well as ever. Mrs. AMANDA PAIS-
LEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice,
tick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—
NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—

London Life Insurance Co.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the
shareholders and policy-holders of the Lon-
don Life Insurance Company was held at
the company's office, London, Ont., on
Friday, the 1st day of March, 1894.

There were present: The vice-president,
John McClary, in the chair; William Bow-
man, Judge Bell, W. E. Bullen, Geo. C.
Emery, A. S. Emery, T. H. Smallman, A.
Jeffery, G. M. Harrison, John Mills, J.
Jeffery, J. G. Richter, Geo. McBroom,
E. Allen, H. Tatham and others.

After reading the notice calling the meet-
ing the minutes of the last meeting were
read and confirmed, and the directors' re-
port submitted as follows:

Nineteenth Annual Report.

The directors have pleasure in submit-
ting their annual report and the duly
audited financial statement for the year
ending Dec. 31, 1893.

During the year 9,142 applications for
new insurance, amounting to \$1,059,429
were received, of which 9,106 applications,
or \$1,038,734, were approved of and
policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest income for
the year was respectively \$118,852.21 and
\$18,391.06, making together \$137,243.27,
an increase over the total income of the
previous year of \$15,731.07.

The sum of \$24,383.08 was paid for death
claims, and \$6,881.76 additional for
surrendered endowments, surrendered policies
and cash profits to policy-holders, making
total of \$31,264.84 paid policy-holders or
their heirs during the year.

The insurance in force on the company's
books at the close of the year, after de-
ducting reinsurance, amounted to \$3,117,
473.58, under 1,582 "general" and 18,271
"industrial" policies. These have all been
carefully valued and the requisite addition
to the reserve fund fully provided for.

The assets of the company, exclusive of
called but subscribed capital, now
amount to \$402,662.85, an increase of
\$1,004.58 for the year. The interest and
other payments falling due during the
year have been satisfactorily met. No
claim on investments have been incurred
and the company has no real estate or
other securities on its hands.

The directors feel confident that the
substantial all-round increase in premium
and interest receipts, in invested assets, in
insurance in force, and in surplus over all
liabilities for the year, will prove satis-
factory to both stockholders and policy-
holders.

JOSEPH JEFFERY,
President.

**Annual Statement for the Year End-
ing 31st December, 1893.**

Net invested assets, 31st December,
1892.....\$323,453.29

RECEIPTS.....79,419.59

General premiums, less re-insurance.....39,432.62

Net on investments.....38,391.06

DISBURSEMENTS.....\$460,096.66

Matured endowments.....\$ 500.00

Cash profits to policy-hold-
ers.....2,441.31

for surrendered
policies.....3,940.45

and claims paid.....10,038.67

and claims paid.....13,755.01

to shareholders.....\$31,264.84

General.....5,455.17

Commissions-general.....2,564.02

Commissions-industrial.....9,022.19

Commissions-industrial.....19,236.36

Law expenses, \$5; advertising,
\$150.00; Government fees and
taxes, \$303.81; commission on in-
vestments, \$336.86; postage and ex-
pense, \$362.81; office furniture,
\$61; printing and stationery,
\$115.11; directors' fees, \$903; medi-
cal fees, \$1,035; traveling expenses,
\$1,332.90; expense account, \$2,
178.92.....7,988.88

Net invested assets Dec. 31, 1893.....\$323,453.29

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:
Cash in office and banks.....\$ 3,513.24

Loans on stocks.....18,897.23

Loans on policies.....21,981.50

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

CIGAR.

Manufactured by H. McKenna & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

TOP AND LOOK

Great Bargains

—IN—

Harry Lenox's Window.

50, \$8 and \$9 Pants for

\$5 50 Cash.

Bonds and debentures	60,000.00
Loan company stocks	87,195.00
Mortgages on real estate	192,048.18
	\$382,743.18
Additional assets:	
Premiums in course of col- lection, net	909.00
Premium notes, net	1,269.60
Deferred premiums, net	7,616.36
Interest due and accrued	10,125.30
	19,920.70
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1893	\$402,662.85
To cover liabilities, as follows:	
Total reserve on policies in force	\$338,824.34
Less reinsurance re- serve	1,272.30
	\$337,552.04
Shareholders' special account	16,792.39
Claims accrued	5,164.16
Contingent fund account	2,500.00
Accumulating profits	2,180.07
Advance premiums	161.83
	\$358,330.40
Surplus security to policy-holders	\$44,312.45
Capital paid up	33,750.00
Divisible surplus	10,562.45

To the shareholders of the London Life In-
surance Company:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have
made a careful audit of the books and ac-
counts of the London Life Insurance Com-
pany for the year ending Dec. 31, 1893,
and find the same correct and agreeing
with the above statement—the reserve
fund and all other liabilities being amply
provided for. The securities are in order
and the books of the company are neatly
and correctly kept.

Geo. F. Jewell, F.C.A., Auditor.
London, Ont., Feb. 16, 1894.

The vice-president, Mr. John McClary,
in rising to move the adoption of the re-
port, said:

"Gentlemen,—In the unavoidable absence
on account of illness of our esteemed presi-
dent, who so ably presided at former meet-
ings of the company during the past
eighteen years, the duty of moving the
adoption of the report under consideration
devolves upon me on this occasion. I
regret very much indeed not only Mr.
Jeffery's absence to-day, but especially so
the reason therefor, and I am sure you
will all join with me in the hope that he may
soon be in the enjoyment of his usual good
health again and that we will long continue
to have the benefit of his varied experience
and uniform good judgment in the direc-
tion of the company's affairs.

"The directors' report and accompanying
financial statement before me bear unmis-
takable evidence that during the past year
the company has made substantial pro-
gress along the line, and with your per-
mission I will review briefly the more
salient features in connection therewith.

"The net premium and interest income
of the year is about 13 per cent. greater
than for 1892, over 132 per cent. greater
than the income of five years ago, and over
425 per cent. greater than the income of
ten years ago, at which time the first with-
profit policies were issued by the company.

I am sure you will all agree with me that
taking into consideration the keen competi-
tion for business during this period, the
progress made in this connection has been
all that could reasonably be expected.

"In the matter of disbursements the item
"cash profits to policy-holders" shows an in-
crease of over 28 per cent. over the amount
so paid in 1892, and an increase of about
75 per cent. as compared with five years
ago. The cash payments to policy-
holders aggregated somewhat less, and the
total outgo under all sources was also
somewhat less than for the previous year.

The ratio of expenses to income shows a
slight reduction as compared with 1892,
notwithstanding that all expenses incurred
in fitting up the more commodious offices
moved into since last meeting, and for addi-
tional office furniture were paid for within
the year.

"The assets of the company are first-
class in every particular. The loans on
stocks have a margin of not less than 25
per cent. in any case between the market
value of such stocks and the amount
loaned thereon. The loans on policies do
not in any case exceed the cash surrender
value of such policies. The bonds and de-
bentures owned are deposited with the Gov-
ernment, and must not be accepted for
deposit purposes. The market value of
the loan company's stocks owned by the
company exceeds in every instance the
amount they are entered at in the com-
pany's ledger, and the amount loaned on
real estate is secure by current mortgages,
and in each case an ample margin of
security to cover possible shrinkage in
values in the future.

"While the assets of a life insurance
company should be of the highest order,
the liabilities, present and prospective,
must also be fully recognized. A life in-
surance policy is, in the generality of
cases, a contract which, in consideration
of the payment of a specified premium
that cannot be increased, but may be de-
creased by profits, promises to pay upon
the happening of a certain event,
ordinarily on the death of the insured or
the maturity of the policy, an amount not
less than a specified sum, which sum may,
however, be increased by bonus additions
out of profits, if profits are applied in this
manner, instead of being used in reduction
of the premiums payable. Each year
elapsing after the issue of the policy lessens
not only the number of premiums to be
paid in the future, but also brings just so
much nearer at hand the happening of the
event calling for the payment of the sum
insured.

"Recognizing these fundamental truths,
every regular life insurance company takes
into account annually the contingent
liabilities accruing under existing policies,
and sets aside an adequate reserve fund,
or adds to this fund previously so set aside
an amount equal to the increase of such
liabilities from year to year. That such a
recognition of a company's outstanding
obligations is absolutely essential to safety
cannot be gainsaid, that the non-recog-
nition of such obligations is unsafe and
must eventually end in disaster is equally
undeniable, and herein lies the chief
difference between the regular life
insurance companies and the so-called
life insurance companies or associa-
tions transacting business upon the as-
sessment plan, which do not take a proper
account of their maturing obligations, and
as a consequence become more and more in-
volved from year to year and finally col-
lapse. I have before me a list of more than
1,300 of such organizations which have
failed in the United States and Canada
millions of certificate-holders to mourn the
loss of the money so foolishly invested, and
their families without the protection to
which they were entitled, all because of the
insufficient recognition of those funda-
mental principles to which I have just re-
ferred.

"That the London Life is not making
such a mistake as this you may feel assured
from the fact that no less a sum than \$50,-
474.60 or over 42 per cent. of the total
premium receipts of the year was last year
added to the reserve fund, bringing that
fund up to \$337,552.04 or about \$105 for
every \$1,000 of outstanding insurance in
force on the company's books at the close
of the year. The other outstanding li-
abilities of the company have also been fully
recognized and amply provided for, and a
divisible surplus of \$10,562.45 is left over
and above all liabilities and capital. When
we take into consideration that up to this

D. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY — Fine and
decidedly warmer.

QUESTIONS

AND ANSWERS.

What do women think of
daily? Many things. Correct.

But to be more definite. Do
they not think of Dresses and

Dress Goods? To be sure.

What kind? Well, there's the
rub.

Some of Black.
Some of Colors.
Some of Silks.
Some of Tweeds.

Just as fancy suggests or cir-
cumstances dictate. But the
kind makes no difference. We
have them all, Dress Goods
and our store are synonymous
terms with women, and when
we invite the inspection of Dress
Goods critics, we do so, know-
ing that to satisfy one critic is to
satisfy a goodly number of ordi-
nary persons. Our goods will
stand the test of both wear and
criticism. We can please any-
one; the satisfaction comes after.
The following details are full of
interest:

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Wool Henriettas from 37c to 95c.
Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta from \$1
to \$1.75.

Priestley's Wool Tamesse Cloth at 85c.
Priestley's Silk Warp Tamesse at \$1.25.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Barathea at 75c.
Figured Barathea, a great variety, from
50c to \$1.25.

Crepon at 50c.
Hopsacking from 60c to 95c.
Diagonals in great variety.
Crape Cloth, 75c.
Summer Serges, 50c up.

SILKS.

China Silks at 37c.
Fongee at 45c.
Surah at 60c.

Pearl de Soie, 85c to \$1.50.
Duchesse Satins, \$1 to \$1.50.
Serge silk at \$1.50.

Royal Armine, \$1.50.
Bengaline, \$1.50.
Gros Grain, 75c to \$1.00.
Brocades, \$1 to \$2.

We are making alterations
prior to entering our new addi-
tion. It stands to reason that
our prices are as reasonable as
possible, as we are desirous of
reducing the stock. We desire
to avoid bluster and fabulous
statements.

SMALLMAN
& INGRAM,
147 & 149 Dundas St.

time the surplus has been distributed an-
nually instead of being accumulated for
five, ten or twenty years as is the case in
companies issuing largely deferred dividend
policies, this must be admitted to be a
very good showing for the year. If we
were specially aiming to show a large
surplus as possible, as is not infrequently
done in these days of keen competition for
business, we could, by taking in our as-
sets at market instead of ledger values,
and by valuing the outstanding policies
on a 4 1/2 per cent. interest basis, which is
the standard of the Insurance Department,
instead of the greater part being valued on a
4 per cent. basis, show a divisible surplus
of over \$30,000 instead of the amount
shown in the statement. As such a course
would, however, only result in the future
surplus earnings being diminished for a
temporary advantage and no real benefit
would accrue to anyone, the motto, "The
staunchest in reality" rather than "The
biggest on paper" is unquestionably the
safest one to follow.

"With these remarks I beg to move the
adoption of the report."

The adoption of the report was seconded
by Judge Bell, who expressed himself as
fully in accord with the remarks of the
vice-president. The company was unques-
tionably making steady and solid progress
from year to year, and its position finan-
cially was all that could be desired. As a
policy-holders' director he had much
pleasure in seconding the adoption of the
report.

Mr. Geo. F. Jewell, F. C. A., auditor,
said: "I think that if any word of mine
can add to the confidence enjoyed by this
company it should not be withheld, as from
the position which I occupy I have the
opportunity of knowing how the affairs of
the company are conducted, and that they
are carried on upon a fair and equitable
basis, and that things are as they are rep-
resented to be, so that, with a good board,
good manager and staff and a good
band of agents such as the company
already has, there should be no question of
its continued and increasing success. The
company does not offer any unreasonable
favorable plans of insurance, does not pro-
pose to give something for nothing, but it
is at all times ready with the most ap-
proved forms of legitimate insurance to
suit the various requirements, as one man's
needs differ from those of another. As a
matter of fact all the various phases of
insurance propositions if fairly pre-
sented are but modifications of the results
obtained from the mortality and interest
tables to accommodate the needs of people
in varying circumstances; and what a man
wants is not a pretty picture to look at, or
a weak and visionary possibility, but that
which shall be an indubitable safeguard to
his family, based upon correct principles
faithfully carried into effect."

The report was unanimously adopted by
the meeting.

Mr. A. O. Jeffery moved, seconded by
Mr. A. S. Emery: That the thanks of
this meeting be hereby tendered to the
manager, office staff, agents and other em-
ployees of the company for the satisfactory
manner in which they have discharged
their several duties during the past year.

The mover said: "I take great pleasure
as a director, as well as a policy-holder and
shareholder of the company, in making this
motion."

"It is needless for me to make any allusion

to the efficiency and ability of our manager
and his unwearied efforts on behalf of the
company and its policy-holders, for every
person having anything to do with the
company soon becomes fully aware of this.
The diligence, efficiency and promptness
of the office staff is also fully recognized.

"My special object is to acknowledge the
large part taken by our agents in the ac-
complishment of the highly satisfactory re-
sults just mentioned by the vice-president.
The directors and manager have always en-
deavored to select men of high character as
well as ability, men trustworthy and reli-
able in all respects, and we feel certain that
our whole staff is up to this standard, and
that no company has a more reliable and
efficient staff of agents. In view of the
great care exercised in the selection
of agents it is especially gratifying
to find their efforts crowned
with such a full measure of success
as our progress exhibits. It speaks
volumes as to the tact, perseverance and
diligence of the staff, who, while they work
with zeal for the interests of the company,
are careful to make no misrepresentations.
The avoidance of unfounded statements is
the only true plan to secure permanent re-
sults, and true loyalty to the company is
shown by strict adherence to facts. Any
other course results in injury both to the
agent and the company. It is on our agents
we must rely largely for our progress, and
I feel confident that the good work of the
past year will be fully equaled during the
present year and that at the next annual
meeting still greater progress in all
branches will be shown."

The vote of thanks to the agents, etc.,
was heartily adopted and suitably acknowl-
edged by Mr. Herbert Tatham on behalf of
the industrial agents, and by Mr. George
McBroom on behalf of the general agents.

The balloting for directors for the ensu-
ing year was proceeded with, resulting in
the unanimous re-election of Joseph Jef-
fery, John McClary, William Bowman,
Geo. C. Gibbons, W. E. Bullen, A. S.
Emery, A. O. Jeffery, Judge Bell, T. H.
Smallman and G. M. Harrison.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors
Joseph Jeffery was re-elected president and
John McClary vice-president.

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

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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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

Westlake's views of London are fine. See
them at studio, 201 Dundas street.
Phone 571.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler
watchmaker and engraver, general repair
ing. A civil solicited. 402 Talbot street
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MY OWN PETARD.

So August drew to an end and neither of us had won the prize; but I had determined to put an end to a state of things which was becoming absolutely intolerable, and had fixed on Mrs. Mostyn's picnic in the last days of the month as likely to give me a chance of doing so. Picnics often provide one with opportunities of the kind I required, and if—"much virtue in an if"—I could only manage to baffle Dereham's vigilance for five minutes, I had quite decided to blurt out my proposal in the fewest possible words, and learn the best, or worst, at once.

Mrs. Mostyn's picnic was quite an annual institution, and the spot chosen on this occasion was Fordy Abbey—the show place of the district.

The abbey appears to have been a place of some importance in its day, and its buildings must have covered a large area, but the Reformers did their work thoroughly, and as, in addition, the ruins were long used as a quarry by the neighboring villagers, who repaired their old cottages or built new ones with the fine stone which could be had for the trouble of carting, but little of the old place now remains. The ruins, in fact, only consist of a few shattered pillars, several heaps of moss-grown stones, many green banks, two fragments of wall and a transept window, and about half of a tower—about 40 feet of it—covered with ivy and carefully propped up by huge stakes, like an ancient crumple upon crutches.

This tower has a flight of steps leading to the top, where a small grassy nook, the comfortable enough seat, and a tree, which has taken up its quarters there, adds a pleasant shade, but within the last few years the tower has been shut out from the tower up, partly because it is not altogether safe and partly, no doubt, from a natural desire to prevent the tourists from carrying it away piecemeal in "relics." For Fordy Abbey is much frequented by tourists and picnickers.

On the occasion of our visit, however, we had the ruins to ourselves, and as the weather was perfect, everything augured well for the success of our picnic. There is a public house near the abbey, of course, or the place would not be so popular with the excursionists as it is; in fact, there is quite a large-sized inn with plenty of good stabling accommodation, where we could put up our horses. But we taxed its resources to the utmost, for we were a large party.

Every kind of conveyance seemed to be represented from the dog cart to the coach, and as two o'clock—the hour appointed for lunch—drew near, the scene in that local antiquary's domain, with some show of reason, used to be the cloisters was a very lively one. Laura Ferrers was there, of course, and looking her best; but I contented myself with glancing at her from a distance. After lunch, when the party broke up in twos and threes—that was my time for approaching her. If only Dereham could be dodged successfully or kept out of the way for half an hour, I should have been able to rid myself of the load of unspoken love which was really becoming too much for me. But Dereham was the stumbling block, and his absence could not safely be reckoned on for more than half a minute. Already he was hovering about and peering her with his attentions. Really this persecution was becoming unbearable. I was getting desperate.

I do not intend to give details of the lunch. I am better at eating a meal than describing one, and, besides, this particular affair presented no features of unusual interest. Mrs. Mostyn was an old hand at such matters, and everything was just as it ought to have been. Nothing had been forgotten, the salt and sugar kept as strictly apart as two respectable Britons who have not been introduced, no one's dress spoiled, the salad was a success—in a word, there was about nothing to grumble at. And as a picnic, like a nation, is happiest when it has no history, ours was unanimously voted a triumph in its line. Still, it was a trifle dull, and certain of the old members of the company protracted the meal to such a length that I almost fretted myself into a fever.

It was impossible to sit there quietly and watch old Mr. Gorman Dyer, a grumpy, chumpy, chumpy fellow, with the thought of the coming important interview ever on my mind. Now that I had braced myself for the plunge, I wanted to set it over at once, and it was not to be. I was about to stand shivering on the bank, so to speak, while Mr. Dyer and his kind set their way steadily through the bill of fare. There was something so provoking in their self-satisfied appearance and their occasional small jokes between bites that in a few minutes more I should certainly have got up to throw something at them had not my mother suddenly remembered some order she wished to give her woman and sent me back to the hotel to deliver it.

I set off with alacrity, for anything was better than sitting where I was, watching the animals feed. I calculated that Gorman Dyer & Co. were good for another quarter of an hour at least, so that I would be able to return in excellent time to maneuver for an opening with Laura. But I was delayed longer than I had anticipated, and when I got back I found all the birds had flown. A few geese and geese were packing things into baskets in a corner, but save for them the ground was deserted, though in the distance I could see one or two groups just vanishing into the woods. Evidently the party had only recently broken up; but where was I to search for the only member of it I cared about? Was that eternal Dereham with her? Had she gone to the wishing well, or the Abbots' Seat, or the woods?

I determined to beat the woods first, and set out with hasty strides, walking with my head bent and looking neither to right nor left, till—bang! I ran up against some one just beneath the ivy-covered tower.

"Hullo, where are you off to, Pongo? Why can't you keep your eyes open?"

"It was Dereham! Then he was not with Miss Ferris after all! The relief was so great that I welcomed him with positive effusion."

"But where are you going?" I asked, after a few minutes' talk. "I am going after the rest of the party, but you seem to be coming away from them."

"Yes," he admitted after a moment's hesitation. "I want a quiet smoke that's all, and I'm going up there to get it," and he pointed to the tower, the door of which was open.

"Why, that's unusual," I cried. "I've never seen that door open before in all my many visits. I wonder what the reason is?"

"I'm sure I don't know; but as it is an opportunity that may not occur again I intend to take advantage of it."

"But it's very unsuitable conduct, you know," I went on, still in high good humor. "Why withdraw yourself from the festive scene you are so well fitted to adorn? Why waste on the desert air the sweetness of your prime cigars?"

"Thank you, Pongo," he interrupted

hastily, pointing with his stick through the tower door, "I'm going to smoke a cigar up at the top, and you won't mind my saying that I infinitely prefer a quiet smoke to all your—er—vaporing."

"Bah! go if you will," I murmured, as his figure disappeared. I will not throw my pearls before swine. And now for Laura Ferrers. At all events, it's a comfort to know that Dereham's out of the way for the time being. On, if I could only keep him where he is for an hour or so! On, for the days of magicians and slaves of the ring! If I could transport him a few thousand miles by merely saying a word, or had some spell for turning him into stone, or sending him off to sleep for a few hundred years, I might be happy yet."

With a sigh I turned to go, when I found myself face to face with a little, elderly, withered-up man, who had just laid down a wheelbarrow full of tools. I recognized him at once as Mr. Tarlish, the custodian of the ruins and gardener of the grounds lying about them—a cross old Scotchman, whom long experience of the British beanfeaster had made something of a cynic.

"Are any of your pair up yonder?" he asked, brushing past me to throw the tools into a receptacle prepared for them beneath the dilapidated steps.

"Why do you ask?" I retorted, in the Scotch style.

"Why do I ask? Well, because I'm going to lock the door. That's why I ask."

Lock the door! And Dereham was at the top, probably half asleep already. The old man would lock the door and wander away with the key, and I would have secured the time I so much desired. It was a great temptation, and yet I hesitated.

"I thought it was to be left open," I said. "Left open! What for, was he to do?"

"I can assure you your tools are safe so far as we are concerned," I said, laughing. "But I forgive your somewhat uncomplimentary remark. You don't know us."

"Deed, I'm thinkin' it's because I know you a' too well. I've not been here fifteen year for nothing!"

Somehow I had failed to impress him. I decided to throw a slight tinge of hauteur into my tone of condescending familiarity; but he was the first to speak, while I was looking round for a retort.

"Noo then, sir," he said, as he threw in the last tool; "are any of your pair-ty up there?"

"It was 'now or never'; I had to make up my mind at once, 'Yes' or 'No.'"

"No," I replied boldly, and the next minute the sturdy oak door was shut and locked and the old man was stumping off with the key. Dereham was locked in!

I stood by the door and listened intently for some minutes for a shout or cry, but as was still. George had evidently not heard the closing of the door, and might be considered as safely out of my way for the next hour, at least. Full of hope I hurried after the little Scotchman down the tower. I had a question or two to ask him before my mind would be at ease.

(To be Continued.)

Economy and Strength.
Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. This Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "One Dose One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

Marriage offers in newspapers are forbidden in Russia.

Captain Sweney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the only medicine I have ever found that has done me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Dr. Johnson's remark that he increased his wealth by abridging his desires has its limitations. It would be a sad mistake to cut off one's feet to save the expense of shoes.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.
Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver, Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Dust on a Christian's Bible is a top dressing that the devil can always use to make a crop.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as **Pickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup**. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain of soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The tattoo artist has designs on his customers.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its extraordinary promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

Yeast—You have a girl to do the heavy work in your house, I suppose? Crismon-bask—No; my wife makes all her own bread.

Rest and Health to Mother and Child.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SUFFERING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for ALL INFANTS. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mr. Gummy (reading).—The only surviving son of Brigham Young is a monomaniac. Mrs. Gummy (with virtuous indignation).—Well, I hope they will punish him as he deserves!

THE "TREE OF LIFE" OF INDIA
Furnishes a vitalizing elixir (new to this country) which rapidly and permanently cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, EXHAUSTION and Loss of Nerve Force.

Sufferers from trouble of the generative organs can get full particulars from the roots and bark of a powerful vitalizing plant found only in the hills of British India and known to the natives as the "Tree of Life." This elixir, which is entirely new to this country, has been used and used by Mrs. Besant in India for years all the functions of a new life is begun. It has also a powerful influence in chronic constipation, indigestion, Liver Complaints and Female Troubles. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address, Mrs. MATHIEA BESANT, Toronto, Canada. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Ezra Kendall on Monday, Barlow Bros. Tuesday, Harry Lindley the Balance of the Week.

BARLOW BROS.' MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.
Barlow Bros.' Mammoth Minstrels will appear at the Grand on Tuesday. The company in its entirety numbers over 30 people. Among the principal members may be mentioned Billy Barlow, James Barlow, Fox Samuel, William Gorman, Mark Milne and Percy Williams Howard Powers, Arthur Le Roy, William Gist, "Scotfield," the Brothers Kennard, whose sensational acrobatic feats are said to be more than marvelous, and "Scott," from the Folies Bergeres, Paris. The sale of seats is now in progress. Seats may be reserved in advance without extra charge.

EZRA KENDALL.
The production of Ezra Kendall's new play "The Substitute" at the Grand Monday promises to be an interesting event. This comedian has long enjoyed high reputation as a fun maker in his familiar play, "A Pair of Kids." Little Arthur Dunn and Miss Jennie Dunn are again reunited in "The Substitute," and may be depended upon in their special lines to contribute their full share to the success of the engagement. Big and jolly John Hart, late of the "Two Johns," Chas. Eldridge, Henry Jardine, Mildred Stevens, Miss Nellie A. Queen, and other well-known favorites are in the cast. The new play rests for plot upon one of the prominent incidents of the civil war—the drafting of a young husband and father, and the prompt and happy solution of the difficulty by his friend and neighbor becoming his substitute. The amusement is continuous, the old countryman character of Mr. Kendall being the central figure.

HARRY LINDLEY'S COMPANY NEXT WEEK.
The manager of Harry Lindley has made arrangements for the production of Belasco & De Mille's society success, "The Charity Ball," in Canada, on Friday evening it will be the bill at the Grand. The play is a refined society comedy, and has had 400 nights' run in New York city. The costumes worn by the Lindley company in this piece are very elaborate. The Hamilton papers praise the performance of the Lindley company. Large audiences will greet them in London. The prices are reduced to 10, 20 and 30 cents.

A MIRACLE IN OREGON.

A Former Brockville Man Suddenly Stricken With Paralysis—Doctors Pronounced His Case Hopeless—Help Comes from His Old Home—He is Again Enjoying Good Health.

Mr. W. H. Henderson, now living in Holly, Oregon, was until a few years ago, a life long resident of Brockville, Ont. Mr. Henderson graphically describes a terrible experience, through which he has passed. He says: "In the summer of 1893 I felt from within, my knees, elbows and shoulders ached badly. One day, after reaching home, I felt my knees getting weak. I went into the house and fell on the floor. That night I had another stroke of paralysis. The torture that I went through is too horrible to describe. I was unable to sit up, and had to be carried to my bed, and down my right leg, and on the bottom of my feet. I was soon covered with sores from head to foot. I had to be lifted up in bed and it took two or three men to do it. My wife had to move my legs when they were moved. Weeks and months went by, and I lay in bed helpless. When my bed was changed another bed had to be brought along and I slid across on to it. They used a galvanic battery, but it gave me no relief. In reading my Brockville paper I saw the miracles that a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was performing, but that itself would not have induced me to try them, had I not seen the name of Mr. T. R. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., connected with them. That gave me hope. I had heard money from a little boy, and I knew that money from a little boy, and I decided to send me some Pink Pills, and before I had used the first lot I noticed an improvement. I sent for more, and in a little time I was on my crutches and walking around the house. I sent for another lot and they did the business. The pains left my head, and I was as new as clear as a bell. The sores healed up. I can go around now without any assistance, and am heavier than I ever was in my life. There are hundreds of people about here who will testify to my cure."

Mr. Henderson's case is certainly a remarkable one, but not more so than hundreds of other cases that have been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, many of the sufferers being restored to health and strength after medical specialists had said there was no hope. Pink Pills rank among the most remarkable discoveries in the annals of medicine, and there is no disease resulting from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered state of the nerves, which these pills will not cure. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent postpaid by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations.

As a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction,
Are those powders every body
is using now for sick headache, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. They are called Star headache and liver powders. Write the name in your hat or on your cuff so that you will know what to ask for when you have need for them. If you have 25 cents in your pocket or good credit with your druggist, you can always get a box.

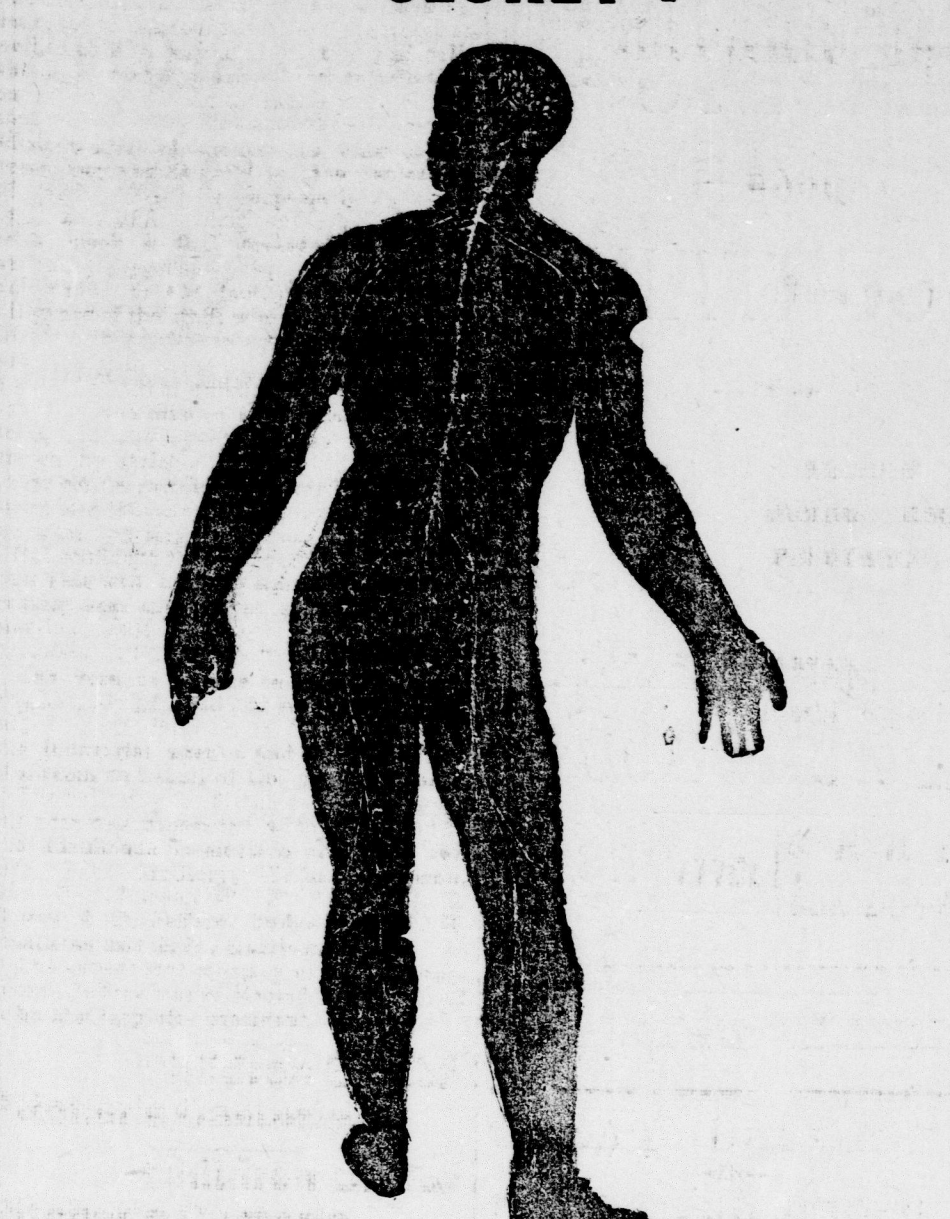
Visitor.—My son writes well, but wants a large field. What would you recommend? Editor.—Mule and ten acres.

A Wonderful Cure.—Mr. David Smith, Coe Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a violent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, so I got a bottle and when I had evinced signs of healing. By the time the bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using three bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue to use it some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know of."

About the first thing a wild young lawyer proceeds to do is to dissolve the injunctions of his father.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general correctives, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, carache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

NATURE YIELDS ANOTHER SECRET!



It has often been contended by physiologists and men of science generally, that nervous energy or nervous impulses which pass along the nerve fibres, were only other names for electricity. This seemingly plausible statement was accepted for a time, but has been completely abandoned since it has been proved that the nerves are not good conductors of electricity, and that the velocity of a nervous impulse is but 100 feet per second—which is very much slower than that of electricity. It is now generally agreed that nervous energy, or what we are pleased to call nerve fluid, is a wondrous, a mysterious force, in which dwells life itself.

A very eminent specialist, who has studied profoundly the workings of the nervous system for the last twenty-five years, has lately demonstrated that two-thirds of all our ailments and chronic diseases are due to deranged nerve centres within or at the base of the brain.

All know that an injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis to the body below the injured point. The reason for this is, that the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion.

Again, when food is taken into the

JOHN FERGUSON AND SONS

RE SELLING VERY CLOSE

OAK ROCKERS MAHOGANY ROCKERS CHERRY ROCKERS MAPLE ROCKERS 1778 ROCKERS RATTAN ROCKERS LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES.

RECEPTION CHAIRS CORNER CHAIRS ORIENTAL CHAIRS SHELL B. CHAIRS TAPERETTE CABINETS

174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.

Needham & Leigh, PLUMBERS.

Have opened an establishment at 397 Clarence street, Phone 1018.

And any orders given in will be promptly attended to. We do Plumbing and Gas Fitting Steam and Hot Water Heating. Also put in and repair Electric Bells. Jobbing a specialty.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Johnston Bros.' Bread 4c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818 ywt

JAS. PERKIN BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED

Going Rapidly!

The White City Art Portfolios are having an immense run. Everybody is pleased. Save your coupons and procure Portfolio No. 6 this week.

JOHN MILLS, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 404 Richmond Street, first door south of Dundas Street. ywt

LEADING HOTELS.

GRIGG HOUSE

The Commercial Hotel of London

Remodeled and refurbished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.00 and \$2.00. E. HORMAN, proprietor.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.



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See your nearest Agent and get a copy of

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

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With colonist sleeper attached,

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And the Canadian Northwest,

Leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. every Tuesday during March and April.

Apply to G. T. R. agents, City Offices—'Clock' corner Richmond and Dundas streets and G. T. R. depot.

L. J. SEARGEANT, general manager

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

GERMANIC.....Feb. 28

TEUTONIC.....March 7

GERMANIC.....March 14

MAJESTIC.....March 21

GERMANIC.....March 28

*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$60 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$35 and \$40; round trip, \$70 and \$75, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$50 and up. Steerage, \$25. Company's office, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE,

SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

'Clock' corner Richmond and Dundas sts.

CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE"

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express. Mail Service.

AURANIA.....Saturday, March 3, 2 p.m.

LUCANIA.....Saturday, March 10, 7:30 a.m.

CAMBRIA.....Saturday, March 17, 2 p.m.

CAMBRIA.....Saturday, March 24, 2 p.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, April 1, noon

SYRRIA.....Saturday, April 8, 1 p.m.

LUCANIA.....Saturday, April 15, 6:30 a.m.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, April 22, 9 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35 and upwards, according to season and location of berth. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets issued from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lower rates. Through bills of lading given for Belgium, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., agents, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

E. DE LA HOOKE,

'Clock' corner Richmond and Dundas Sts.

A. G. SMYTHE

443 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

CLOCK

Corner of Richmond and Dundas Streets,

Open from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

for the sale of all classes of railway and steamship

Tickets.

E. De la Hooke, agent

MARCH

22nd, 23rd and 24th,

Easter Excursions

—VIA THE—

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Students' and Teachers' Special Fares March 16 to 22.

Particulars at the

City Office, 395 Richmond Street, or

M. C. R. Depot.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAYTON.

Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Pass. Agent

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

From Portland. From Halifax.

Numidian.....Mar. 1

Mongolian.....Mar. 15

Laurentian.....Mar. 29

Parisian.....Apr. 12

Numidian.....Apr. 26

Cabin rates of passage—

Daily Advertiser COUPON.

World's Fair PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portfolio No. 6.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 6 of the World's Fair Photographs.

Orders must in every instance be accompanied by the coupons corresponding with the number of Portfolio desired. To avoid errors give number of Portfolio in your letter also.

BACK NUMBERS, without coupons 15 Cents.

Mail orders will be filled in about one week after receipt.

If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend.

Coupon for Portfolio No. 7 will commence Monday, March 5.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON, 140 Queen St. E. No bond required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S, 630 Dundas St. E. (near St. Catharines), Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAM. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 133 Dundas street, and 139 Princess avenue.

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN.

DIBBS—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1894, the wife of Edward DIBBS, brickman G. T. St. 244 Horton street, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

PATRICK-ADAMS—On Wednesday evening Feb. 22, at the family residence, 795 Richmond street, by the Rev. William J. Arncliffe, rector of St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, and Rural Dean of Lincoln and Welland, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Orme, Dr. A. H. Patrick, of Ada, Ohio, to Frances Lulu, eldest daughter of J. H. Adams. 18u

DIED.

HUNT—On Friday, March 2, in Detroit, James F. Hunt, beloved son of James J. and Elizabeth Hunt, aged 27 years and 9 months. Funeral on Monday, at 2 p.m., from the family residence, No. 421 Queen's avenue. Services at 1:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Please omit flowers.

REID—March 3, 1894, at the family residence 66 Bathurst street, E. M. Reid, infant daughter of Wm. A. and Mary Reid, aged 14 months, 19 days. Funeral private, Monday, 5th, 3 p.m.

GRIFFITH—At the family residence, Egerton street, London East, Henry Griffith, in his 108th year.

Funeral on Tuesday, to Woodland, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Funn, Grimsby street, London East, at 3 o'clock. Service 1:30. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

Accurate Dispensing

of physicians' prescriptions by skilled chemists is a specialty at Shuff's Drug Store, 630 Dundas St. East End.

TRUMPA
Always makes the BEST BREAD OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
417 York Street.
TELEPHONE 1112.

A sample cup of Hot Beef Tea made from prize Extract of Beef served free all this week. Call for one.

BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,
652 Dundas Street.

Order Your
Wedding Cakes, Ice Creams,
Water Ices, Jellies, Russes,
Creams, for all kinds of
entertainments, at
BOOMER'S Confectionery,
181 DUNDAS STREET.
Telephone 473. eod

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
1st Dundas Street. Telephone 187 yw

R.K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR.
Has Removed to Edge Block (up stairs)

New Goods!

CARPETS

—AND—

CURTAINS

—AT—

Priddis Bros.

153 Dundas Street.

Southcott's FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

Triumph Bicycles!

High Grade and Light Weight
for 1894.

Wm. Gurd & Co

185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

N.B.—Bicycle Repairing a Specialty.

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Fire Insurance Association.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street
TELEPHONE 343.

FINE AND DECIDEDLY MILD.

TORONTO, March 2-11 p.m.—The pressure has increased considerably over the lake district and in Alberta; elsewhere it is still low. It is showery in the Maritime Provinces. West of this the weather is fine as far as Alberta; there light snow is falling.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Edmonton, 20°-40°; Calgary, 8°-10°; Battleford, 16°-20°; Qu'Appelle, 28°-40°; Winnipeg, 20°-40°; Port Arthur, 24°-36°; Toronto, 32°-44°; Kingston, 32°-38°; Montreal, 36°-40°; Quebec, 30°-44°; Halifax, 24°-44°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, March 3-1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Southeast to southwest winds; fine and decidedly mild.

You Want a Hat

BELTZ'S SPRING HATS

Just Come In.

NEW,
NEAT,
NOBBY
ENGLISH & AMERICAN

TRY US.

Smith Bros.

—ARE THE—

Leading Plumbers in London.

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

376 RICHMOND ST.,
Opposite Masonic Temple.
Phone 533. ywt

See our fine stock for neat, stylish, well made suits.

W. SLATER
Stammering successfully cured by Prof. Clark, of Scotland, at Grigg House. 5cf

IT CURES

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
SORE THROATS, Etc.

KUR-A-KOF

SOLD BY

Anderson & Nelles,
DRUGGISTS,
240 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON LIFE PROGRESS.

Few western institutions to-day stand in higher favor with the public than the London Life Insurance Company, the report of the annual meeting of the shareholders of which appears in our news columns. For nineteen years this company has been doing business, and the longer it has been in existence the greater has been the competition which it has met. Despite this fact, its progress has been steady and marked. As Mr. John McClary, the presiding officer, pointed out, the audited statement of affairs laid before the meeting shows that the net premium and interest income is 13 per cent. more than in 1892, over 132 per cent. greater than the income of five years ago, and over 425 per cent. greater than the income ten years ago. The cash profits to policy-holders have also shown a decided increase. Being managed by shrewd business directors and a careful and experienced staff of officers, the London Life gives absolute guarantee of its stability through possession of first-class assets, which, during the year were increased by \$62,004 58. In these days of keen competition this could only be accomplished by most careful selection of lives to insure and by prudent investment of surplus revenues, and the London Life has an established reputation in both regards.

The only regrettable feature of this annual gathering was the absence of the esteemed president, Mr. Joseph Jeffrey through illness.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

A meeting of the Loper Mission will be held in Somerset Hall Monday at 4:30 p.m. Mr. J. Pigot, of Pigot & Bryan, leaves to-day for England and the continent on a purchasing tour.

The Jesuit Fathers, Dorothy and O'Brien, are meeting with much success in their mission in St. Peter's Cathedral this week. Large crowds attend each service.

Forest City Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be visited on Monday night next by the grand sire, Dr. C. T. Campbell, J. M. Symonds, D.D.G.M., and the district committee.

Mr. Joseph Gibson, ex-mayor of Ingersoll, who gives an address in the Y. M. C. A. hall to-morrow afternoon, will also preach in the Centennial Methodist Church at night.

Rev. Thos. S. Johnson, of Brantford, during whose pastorate the Adelaide Street Baptist Church edifice was built and opened, will preach anniversary sermons in that church to-morrow.

The revival services in the Colborne Street Church are growing in interest. They will be continued all next week. The pastor says he has had valuable helpers in Revs. Messrs. Crews, Swan and Henders.

Evangelistic services in Wellington Street Methodist Church are proving very successful and will be continued during next week. Mr. and Mrs. Parke will assist the pastor during next week.

The Jews of the city are reminded that Mr. Wm. Siomans will address them next Sunday in the parlors of Victoria Hall at 2:30 p.m. on the following subject, "Israel's Promised Messiah and Future Restoration."

A new court of the A. O. F. will be formed in this city early in April, to be known as Court Mayflower. It will probably begin with a membership of about 100, and those in charge of the organization are some of the best local workers in the order.

Mr. Robert Spittal, of Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, arrived home yesterday from his semi-annual purchasing trip to the European markets. He was one of the passengers of the steamer City of Paris, which lost its radiator when 1,000 miles out from Queenstown.

The groceries and general stock of John Murphy, of Wallaceburg, was sold yesterday afternoon at J. W. Jones' auction rooms. The stock, valued at \$2,463 81, was bought by J. S. Gilligan, of Lucan, at 65 cents on the dollar. A stock of liquors belonging to the same estate, amounting to \$550, was bought by Mrs. Catharine Murphy, of Wallaceburg, for 65 cents on the dollar.

The names on the honor roll at St. Peter's school for the month of March are: Boys, senior fourth—Fred Miller, Ed Hinchy, Louis Paris. Junior fourth—Frank Vining, Charles Hanavan, Thomas Power. Girls—Nellie Bricklin, Adelbert Aust, Eva Dunahy, Mary Boyle, Blanche Hobbins, Queenie Roddy, Lottie Kenny, Lena McLeod.

The liquor dealers and brewers of the city met in the Albion block yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Carling, Labatt and all the retail men were present and formed a local union of the Publicans' Protective Association. Ways and means of fighting prohibition and defending the interests of the liquor trade were discussed and delegates to the coming convention appointed. A good word was spoken for Mr. Kribb's new paper.

The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday, the honorary president in the chair. Miss Lawrence was appointed critic of the meeting. The programme consisted of a debate—"Resolved that the Pen is Mightier Than the Sword." The affirmative was supported by N. Wright and Miss Grey and the negative by J. Furze and Miss Gahan. The arbitration committee decided in favor of the negative. On account of the amount of business the remainder of the programme was postponed till Monday, March 5.

It is not often that Londoners have a better opportunity of gaining knowledge in such a pleasant fashion as that to be

afforded by Dr. James Johnston's lectures next Monday and Tuesday evenings in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Johnston's work in Jamaica has earned him well-deserved fame, but his expedition in South Central Africa stamps him as a remarkable man. The reviews of his book and lectures by newspapers in large cities in the United States and Scotland, as well as Toronto, give some indication of the treat in store for the citizens of London. The photos taken by Dr. Johnston en route, displayed on a large sheet by electric light, and the curios exhibited, add interest to the lectures given. On the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, the admission fee has been made only 25 cents, or 50 cents for the two evenings, and the wise will take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

Mr. John L. Fortner, who is well and favorably known in the city, has opened a barber shop at 219 Dundas street. ywt

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia instantly. Sold at all drug stores.

China Puzzle—What is the difference between A. Ives and the male portion of the population of China? For answer apply to A. Ives, china and glass riveter and general repairer, 308 Dundas street. ywt

Another consignment of \$1 oak finished rockers just arrived, also great bargains in sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 864.

We are clearing out balance of fancy rockers regardless of cost, and are giving a life-size India ink portrait free to all cash purchasers of \$10. Come and get one at "Kane Bros." 127 King street, opposite Market House.

WOODS' FAIR

SAP PAILS, SAP PAILS.

We are prepared to furnish best quality Sap Pails this season to our customers at extremely low prices. Eight-quart patent Sap Pails 6c; 10-quart flaring Sap Pail 8c; 12-quart patent Sap Pail 9c; also 12-quart patent Sap Pails, covered, 12c. Sap Spiles at popular prices.

Our prices on soaps are extremely low. Heliotrope and Baby's Own 8c per cake; Pears' Unscented Soap 10c; Glycerine Toilet Soap 2c per cake or 3 cakes for 5c; large cake Old Brown Windsor 2c, or 3 for 5c; Variegated Castile Soap 3c per cake; 1/2-lb bar White Castile or Oatmeal Soap 5c; large bar good Laundry Soap 9c, or 3 bars for 25c; Sapolio and Brooks' Crystal Soap 10c per cake.

Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil 10c per Imperial gallon.

Wax Tapers for lighting gas jets 14c per box.

Silk Garter Elastic all colors 10c per yard.

Ansonia Alarm Clock, best Alarm Clock made, \$1.

Now is your chance to secure a Clothes Wringer, the very best in the market, only \$3.

In Carpet Sweepers we have the Grand Rapids and other leading makes at popular prices. Two-Hoop Wooden Pails 15c each.

Bird Cages, an immense stock from 39c up.

If you want a trunk or a valise we can save you money if you buy of us.

Just Right Corset, best fitting and most popular \$1 corset in the American market, our special price 59c.

Woods' Fair,

200 Dundas street, also 123 Dundas street and Market Square. bw 16u tw

NEGLECTED

Colds & Deep Seated Coughs

SAFELY AND SURELY CURED BY

Allen's Lung Balsam.

A Rex Brand Ham

THAT'S THE IDEA!

USE THE BEST

REX BRAND

Delicious Hams & Bacon

For sale by first-class grocers and the packers.

MOORE & COMPANY
MARKET HOUSE,
LONDON, . . . ONTARIO

Remember how Roxie Morden saved John Weir's life, when he was dying from after-effects of la grippe, by simply telling him of the virtues contained in Williams' Royal Crown Remedy.

ARTISTIC WOOD MANTELS.

Gas and Coal Grates and Tiles.
R. R. BLAND,
Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street W.

YOU HAVE A COLD.

WE HAVE A CURE.

DR. SLOCUM'S
Oxygenized Emulsion.

—OF—
Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Easy to take and a great Flesh Producer.

Ask your Druggist for it and take no other.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.
TORONTO. 15k xt

FANCY GOODS.

We are selling all our large stock of Fancy Goods at 20 per cent. discount.

Comprising Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early for best selection.

R. LEWIS.
182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

New Goods. Spring Styles

Having now received my Complete Stock of Spring Goods I am prepared to make special offers for early orders, which will be made and trimmed to your satisfaction.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
Merchant Tailor,
262 1/2 Dundas Street.

Call Up

'Phone No. 786, when you are in need of any Lumber, Shingles or House Trim, and listen for LOW FIGURES.

W. D. WILLIS & CO.
Cor. York & Adelaide Sts. yf

BUY YOUR

Pianos and Organs,

Musical

Instruments

OF ALL KINDS,

Strings & Fittings,

Sheet Music

—AND—

Music Books,

AND SAVE AT LEAST

20 PER CENT.

—FROM—

R. S. Williams & Son,

171 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

NEW SUITINGS!

NEW TROUSERINGS!

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

We Have Some Exceptionally Fine Goods for This Season's Trade.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SLATER BROS.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

399 Richmond Street. Phone 844.

MARA'S

Building Sale.

One year ago this Store advertised a Gigantic Dress Goods Sale. The People of London All remember Our terrific Sacrifice, when We sold Dress Goods worth all The way From 45c to \$1 25 At 25c a yard. We have again Captured the Plum. Where Money is wanted Mara is there. 400 pieces New Goods to select From, embracing Shot Effect Hopsacking, Evening shades in Henriettas, Royal Serges (all colors) Scotch Tartan Plaids, Cheviot Serges in Navy and Black, Black Cashmeres, Cream Henriettas, Black Amure, Fancy Spot Shot Effects, etc. We Will put these On our counters On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when Dress Goods will Be made the Chief feature In our Establishment, All at the one Small price,

25c.

A YARD.

Come early. Doors Open at 9 o'clock In the morning.

Mara's Alteration Sale.

Best Electric Soap, Ten bars for 25c. Brown Windsor Soap One cent a cake, Best Black and White Soaps One cent each.

THE T. E. Mara Co

LIMITED.

155 Dundas Street and Market Square.

LONDON.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894.

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editors, Mr. T. W. Casey, Mrs. John Cameron. Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

Some workers are now using a few copies of this paper from week to week to hand out instead of temperance tracts or pamphlets. To all such parcels will be sent for 1 cent a copy. Get ten or a dozen a week for a short time at least, and sow the seed. The paper will be read where tracts would not. Every number contains valuable temperance facts and arguments and much other interesting reading.

There is as much difference between a mere total abstinence and a temperance worker as there is between the man who merely abstains from profanity and a Christian worker. Lady Henry Somerset has well said: "Men and women are not temperance reformers simply because they cease to drink intoxicating liquors, but because they have gauged the evil, have seen the misery, and have heard the cry of captive millions, and have determined to see enacted laws that shall put rich and poor upon one level, and shall consider the welfare of the people before the pocket of the publican."

The elections for the next Provincial Legislature will in all probability take place between now and July 1 next. The sessions of both the Ontario Legislature and the Dominion Parliament will also be held in the meantime. A very great deal will occur of great interest to temperance workers. We have resolved to offer the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD from now to July 1 for only 25 cents. Can not our friends place it in the hands of the largest possible number of electors during that time? It will have its effect on many voters. Could not sympathizers expend a few dollars to good advantage in ordering copies sent to numbers who should read it? Send in at once.

One of the best known of our Ontario prohibition workers said not long since in a public speech that while it is the duty of temperance electors to oppose the election of anti-prohibitionists, it is equally their duty to support those who favor it. Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Harrison, has just been reported to have said that the action of the recent Toronto convention seems absurd to him. If the deputation who waited on the Premier had received a flat refusal of their request the Convention would have, no doubt, adopted strong resolutions of condemnation and all that. A straightforward favorable answer was received, however, and no resolution was adopted at all. Some leading members keep harping away about supporting "independent candidates" just as lustily as before!

The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette, writing of the recent plebiscite success in Ontario, says: "Prohibition prevailed in the Province of Ontario mainly through the influence of an energetic prohibition press. The country was flooded for months before the plebiscite with prohibition literature of all kinds, while newspapers advocating that cause were set afloat and liberally circulated in every nook and corner of the Province." No doubt temperance workers have learned the wisdom of using the press freely, and much of their good success is attributable to that fact. Neal Dow has over and over again said, for the guidance of others, that before prohibition was carried in Maine they sowed the country "knee deep with temperance literature." The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD will cheerfully do its share in future work if the friends will help extend its circulation.

Prohibition matters have got bewildering to the anti-thesis days. The Advocate (liquor) of last week informs its readers that "In Ontario a large majority of a small vote polled declared in favor of prohibition as an experiment. In Iowa 40,000 majority of one of the largest votes ever polled in the State have declared for the repeal of prohibition after ten years trial of the experiment." And yet our new anti-contemporary gives its readers to understand, in other parts of the same journal, that in Iowa the Legislature is now afraid to repeal the act, while in Ontario the Government readily agrees to enact the law, as soon as it is made

clear that they have the constitutional power to do so. Strange, isn't it? The temperance fellows get there all the same. It seems to turn out, "Heads you lose; tails I win" to the liquor interests in both countries. The fact is that the Ontario verdict is safely taken to represent the voice of the country, while the Iowa vote referred to was not a direct vote on prohibition at all, but the result of a political election in which a lot of other matters and side issues had their due influence.

Mr. Meredith's Position.

The Advocate, the new liquor organ printed at Toronto, informs the liquor dealers that while it clearly understands Sir Oliver's position to be straight and square for prohibition, if the opportunity falls in his way, it is as much bewildered as other people are in trying to locate Mr. Meredith on this great question. Writing last week of Mr. Meredith's recent speech in the Legislature, it said: "Upon every other question that he touched he was clear and explicit; there can be no mistake for instance upon his position as to the timber question or the mining question, or bi-ennial sessions; as to prohibition, if anyone can tell from his speech where he stands they are entitled to a year's subscription free. He accused the Government of hypocrisy, but he was studiously careful not to commit himself. Why should not Mr. Meredith be equally open upon all phases of his policy? Does he adhere to his declaration in favor of prohibition made last session—that is what the public want to know."

The fact is Mr. Meredith did not declare in favor of prohibition last year in his speech and vote for the Marter Bill. His position was somewhat ambiguous, and a number of prohibitionists at the time were thinking they had got him, but the gentleman made it clear enough in his own speech that he did not consider the Marter Bill a prohibition measure at all, but merely an amendment to the License Act. So far as Mr. Meredith's previous record in the Legislature is concerned, it committed him to the handing of the issuing of licenses and the enforcement of the license laws back again to the municipal councils—just where it was twenty years ago—and to the refusal of retail licenses to tavern and shopkeepers. We are not aware that he has ever yet defined his position in favor of prohibition. That question he appears to have scrupulously avoided.

License Law Amendments.

A deputation was sent last week from the Grand Council of Royal Templars to ask the Ontario Government to make further amendments to the existing license laws, pending the decision of the courts on the question of jurisdiction regarding the enactment of prohibition. The amendments asked for were further restrictions as to the number of licenses issued, the requiring of every applicant for license, old or young, to present a petition of the electors in its favor, and prohibiting the sale and consumption of liquors by the glass in licensed houses.

The amendments are all in the right direction, and under ordinary circumstances, probably, the temperance people would be almost unanimous in asking for them. As the case now stands, however, with the full expectations of more important prohibition legislation within a session or two, opinion of even the oldest and most intelligent workers is divided as to whether they will not "water" the strength of their present position in demanding more tinkering with the license laws.

Sir Oliver incidentally referred to the fact that a deputation from the United Convention of the temperance bodies had been before him a few days before, and he supposed they then asked all that would be asked for this year. It is hardly probable, in our opinion, that had these proposed amendments been submitted at the convention they would have been adopted. They are not so sweeping as the Marter Bill, and that did not meet with favor at the convention.

We do not pretend to know just what the decision of the Government will be in this case, but will not be surprised if action is deferred until another year, at any rate. There has been already a good deal of grumbling in the Legislature about too often "tinkering" with the license laws. Hardly ever a session passes but some one proposes amendments, and for the last ten or twelve years the law has been more frequently amended than any other on the Ontario Statute book, unless it may be the Municipal Act.

It seems to us it would have been more feasible if the deputation, in its wisdom, had asked the Government for some really effective amendments in regard to the administration of the law as it now stands—such as instructing the various local boards not to issue any new licenses, and to refuse licenses

to men who have already been over and over again convicted of law violations, and of not granting licenses except where there is an actual and legitimate business for a house of public accommodation, and of also shortening the hours of sale in licensed houses, and of carrying out the spirit of the law in regard to the separation of licensed shops from groceries. In all these respects there is certainly room for improvement in certain localities, though in many others the boards have been more careful in the discharge of their duties.

The Premier has assured the country of his intention of giving efficient prohibitory legislation to the extent of his power with the least possible delay, as soon as the constitutional limits of that power have been clearly defined. If he carries out that assurance in good faith, as we have good reason to suppose he will, the temperance people of Ontario will pretty readily overlook the fact that there has been no tinkering with the license law during the intervening session.

A man never quite loses his dignity until he loses his hat.

Prohibition and Political Success.

The Canada Presbyterian of last week has a very sensible editorial article in regard to the effect that Sir Oliver's recent declaration in favor of prohibition may have on his chance of success in the coming elections. It says: "A few years ago a government pledged as the Mowat Government now is would likely have gone under at the polls. But times are changed and good men are changing with them. Temperance sentiment is strengthening and party ties are weakening."

It well remarks that "if Sir Oliver

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.

—Mr. Robert Thompson, of Grantham, who has been nominated by both the Patrons of Industry and the Liberals for the next Legislature, is a well-known temperance man.

—It is announced that a Provincial convention of the Ontario retail liquor dealers will be held in Toronto on Wednesday, March 14, to take steps to oppose prohibition at the coming Provincial elections.

—Rev. J. W. Harrison, of Winnipeg, was elected grand councilor Royal Templars of Manitoba, and F. J. Allan, Winnipeg, grand secretary, at the late annual meeting of the Grand Council of that Province.

—Both Mr. N. Sprague, M.P.P., and Jas. Gibson, the Liberal and Conservative candidates in Prince Edward county for the next Provincial election, promise support to prohibition legislation, in case of election.

—Four organizers are now at work, it is said, getting all of the Ontario licensed liquor dealers into line to oppose the election of prohibitionists to the next Provincial Legislature. These dealers claim to be 4,500 strong in the Province now.

—The annual session of the Dominion Council Royal Templars will be held in Hamilton, commencing on Tuesday, 13th inst. This body is composed of representatives of the various grand councils of all the provinces of the Dominion.

—Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, in a recent public address, said: "The temperance sentiment is growing strong and rapidly in the country. The tide is everywhere running in the direction of total prohibition. The recent plebiscite showed what the true sentiment of

that they were not compelled to pay excise duty on the increased bulk which the revenue officers charged. The Exchequer Court decided for the company. The sum involved was over \$30,000.

—The Supreme Court has fixed the first day of its sitting in May for hearing the argument in the constitutional case of the power of Provincial Legislatures to enact prohibition laws. All the Provinces have been notified and invited to appear in the case, if desired.

—A convention was held last week in Montreal of delegates of the English and French Licensed Victuallers Association of that city, and a joint committee was formed "to work in harmony for the general advancement of the trade." The principal object aimed at is to secure the separation of the liquor business from groceries and to shut up all sublicensed shebeens. A benefit fund was instituted for the help of deceased members' families.

—A serious panic occurred on the railway train near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the 21st ult. Three passengers who became intoxicated on liquor, got on at Yarmouth, and "took charge" of one of the first-class cars, in which were a number of ladies. The passengers were panic-stricken. The conductor and brakeman had to be called in, and the three fellows were knocked down and overpowered and taken into a baggage car, where they were kept until let off at the end of their journey.

—The New Brunswick Provincial Legislature, during its session last April, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Legislative power in respect of the enactment of such laws rests in the Parliament of Canada; therefore

"Resolved, That this assembly hereby expresses its desire that the Parliament of Canada shall, with all convenient speed, enact a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, into or in the Dominion of Canada."

—Rev. Geo. Fisher, of Tryon, Prince Edward Island, writing to the Scottish Reformer in regard to the recent prohibition plebiscite in that Province, says: "The vote here was taken in connection with the general election, and the Opposition maintained that the plebiscite was a party dodge to gain an election; whether this were so or not, not only was the question of prohibition carried, but the Government (Liberal) which went to the country, with this question as a part of its platform, was also returned by a much larger majority."

—The executive committee of the Waterloo County Association met at Galt on the 26th ult., when the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that in view of the pronounced acceptable attitude of the Provincial Government of Ontario on the prohibition question, they having granted every concession that the advanced prohibitionists have asked for, we, irrespective of political bias, hereby declare that in our judgment we are in honor bound to support said Government at the coming election; and we hereby declare our purpose to do so by all honorable means, provided the candidate commends himself personally."

—A meeting of the executive committee of the late Provincial Prohibition Convention was held in Toronto on the 22nd ult. It was arranged to send a deputation to the Dominion Government at Ottawa early in the coming session to press for some measure of prohibition and to ask that the French treaty be not ratified. It was also arranged that a deputation be sent to the Ontario Government to lay before it the resolution adopted at the convention in favor of woman suffrage. A circular was agreed to be sent out to the workers ever the Province, embodying the conclusions of the convention and in regard to the Dominion convention to be held in Montreal on the 4th and 5th of July.

—The annual session of the Grand Council, R. T. of T., for the Northwest, was held at Qu'Appelle on the 14th ult. Among other resolutions adopted was one asking the various councils to assist in establishing a fund for the administration of the Keeley cure for inebriates. The officers elect are: G. C., Rev. F. B. Stacey, Moose Jaw; P. G. C., W. D. Cowan, Regina; G. V. C., Mrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, Qu'Appelle; G. C., Rev. A. Campbell, Wolesley; G. S., F. J. Reynolds, Medicine Hat; G. T., R. A. Magee, Wolesley; G. A., John Dobbin, Regina; G. H., W. J. Kernaghan, Prince Albert; G. D. H., Miss C. Powell, Kenlis; G. C., W. McF. Evans, Medicine Hat; G. S., W. J. Brotherton, Regina; G. T., J. Nelson, Moose Jaw; Supt. Cadets, Mrs. Reynolds, Medicine Hat.

—The Gooderham & Worts Distilling Company, of Toronto, have just got an important decision in its favor in an action against the Inland Revenue Department. It seems that by the use of refrigerators in redistillation of spirits the bulk is increased considerably. The company claimed

one engaged in the business is allowed to join.

—At Des Moines, Iowa, J. H. Hopewell, a restaurant keeper and hard drinker, committed suicide on the 21st ult. He first took morphine, but that drug did not have its effect and he shot himself through the brain.

—Lillie Deischmidt, an attractive girl of 15 years, the daughter of a New York saloon keeper, appealed to Justice Welde one day last week to be committed to the care of the Gerry Society. Her father required her to attend bar and serve out liquors and she refused. She was placed in the society's care, pending an investigation.

—The Century Magazine, now one of the greatest of the American magazines, is undertaking an investigation of facts, figures and the like, regarding the workings of the liquor traffic in the United States, such as temperance people have been urging on Congress to undertake. A series of articles of that class in its pages will prove of great interest and value.

—Jacob Kapar, of Cincinnati, a widower, 55 years of age, was killed on the 21st ult. by Frank Geiser, a boy of 16. They were working in a carriage factory. Kapar got drunk and began attacking and abusing the boy, when the latter picked up a pair of long sheers, running them in his breast, killing him. Kapar died at once, with an oath on his lips.

—Rev. Thomas Dixon thus writes from personal knowledge: "I know the city of Portland, Me., from personal observation. I have investigated its darkest corners personally, and I testify solemnly before God and man that if the best district of New York City were as clean from drunkenness as the meanest districts in Portland, we would be near the millennium of temperance."

—The Constitution of New York declares, on good statistical authority, that there are now five times the number of criminals in the States, in proportion to population, than there were in 1850. The vastly increased consumption of liquors—of beer especially—is the principal cause. There are now about 35,000,000 barrels of beer consumed in the country each year, and the tide of crime and drinking continues to rise.

—The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C., has resolved to abate the smoking nuisance in his department, by prohibiting all smoking by the official force during office hours. When it is considered how often that thirst created by the pipe has to be quenched at the liquor bar, the prohibition will commend itself. The prohibition should be extended to all State departments, without exception, on both sides of the Atlantic ferry.

—The San Francisco Gazette reports a gloomy outlook for the liquor interests of California. It says: "The temperance extremists have during the past year made great inroads on the commercial privileges of the country dealers. In several counties absolute prohibition has been ordained, and in other districts the imposition of Sunday law, screen ordinances and other onerous restrictions have been placed on the privileges of the business. In those counties where entire suppression cannot be accomplished by immediate legislation, the insidious approaches to it are cunningly directed through the means of high license and other oppressive measures in order to weaken the forces and influences of liquor dealers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The feeling in England is becoming very strong against grocers being licensed to sell liquors. Recently the Bishop of Liverpool denounced them as placing great temptations in the way of women, among whom intemperate habits are increasing.

—The Edinburgh University Total Abstinence Society have adopted a silver badge, which is intended to be worn at the watch chain as a mark of membership. This new departure is expected to bring the subject of total abstinence more prominently before the students.

Sons of Temperance.

—Nelson Division, No. 274, held a very successful concert on the evening of Feb. 28.

—Mill Creek Division, No. 195, gave an excellent entertainment on the evening of Feb. 23.

—W. H. Bewell, G.S., paid an official visit to Galt Division on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, and was accorded a hearty reception.

—We will be glad to receive post-card items of news from any divisions in the order, either in regard to its own or general temperance work.

—G. W. P., Mr. J. B. Brooks, began on the 27th ult. a two weeks' organizing campaign in the counties of Renfrew and Lanark. He is being assisted by committees of the district divisions. Look out soon for some good reports of successful work done.

Motto for the Week:

I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country, in every respect, whether as regards religion, political importance, literary and moral cultivation, than this great question of temperance.—[The late Earl Russell.]

Forward Movement.

goes down holding the prohibition banner, and because he holds it, no other premier will be in a hurry to take it up." That is, no doubt, very correct, and the important fact should not be lost sight of. That Sir Oliver will lose the support of a good many former friends because of his prohibition position is very evident. If he fails to gain friends for the same reason it may be safe to assume that politicians will be sure to make note of the fact. Sir Oliver has been the first prominent Canadian party leader to come out fairly and squarely for prohibition. Party opponents may affect to believe that he is quibbling, but the liquor interests do not believe so.

As matters now stand it looks as though Sir Oliver's success at the coming election will largely depend on the support of the friends of prohibition irrespective of party, and that the success of prohibition in the coming Ontario Legislature will largely depend upon Sir Oliver's success at the polls.

Lord Clarendon once well said: "Cannot he that wisely declines walking upon the ice for fear of falling, though possibly it might carry him sooner to his journey's end, as wisely forbear drinking wine, for fear of being drunk and the ill consequences thereof?"

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

The call has now been officially and definitely made for a general convention of the liquor dealers of Ontario, to be held in Toronto on Wednesday, March 14. The Advocate, the new organ of the anti-prohibitionists, makes the call the subject of its leading editorial last week. It goes on to say:

"Every liquor dealer in Ontario is requested to attend the convention. No other invitation is necessary. It is on March 14. Its purpose is to draw up the trade in line, a solid front to the prohibitionists."

It then goes on to thus state how the craft is now in danger of total shipwreck: "In the present condition of affairs, the very existence of the trade in Ontario is threatened. Combined action is necessary to prevent general ruin. Let all attend. Make your arrangements now."

Regularly employed organizers are now at work and every effort is being made "to get the trade in line" before the Provincial elections.

the people was, because no one thought of party or politics in voting."

—There are some important bills before the Manitoba Legislature to amend the License Act of that Province. One of them is to incorporate a similar provision to our Ontario law, to impose a fine on persons found in a bar-room during prohibited hours of \$10 or ten days' imprisonment. Another is to abolish fees to informers.

The Royal Prohibition Commission is holding its last sitting to hear evidence at Ottawa this week. It is said that a report will be prepared at once for Parliament, but it will not probably be ready in time for the session, unless at a late stage. The commission does not appear to have been doing anything for several weeks.

—A prohibition convention for Prince Edward county, Ont., was held in Picton on the 23rd ult., Mayor Laird, an old temperance worker, presiding. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the proposed treaty with France securing the introduction of wines at a cheap rate into Canada, and in favor of the woman's franchise movement.

—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held in Toronto last week, the Provincial grand master, Peter Hepinstall, of Fordwich, in his annual address, said that it was pleasant to note that the plebiscite vote was especially strong among the farmers. The initiative, referendum, cumulative voting and single tax were also referred to as among the important questions of reform soon to be dealt with.

—The only shop liquor license in East Toronto has been declared void. After it was granted last May the temperance people made a legal protest, as the application for it was not signed by a majority of the qualified electors. Judge McDougall declared it void, and Hunter, the holder of it, appealed from his decision. The Chancery Divisional Court has decided that Judge McDougall was correct, and the shop must, therefore, close.

—The Gooderham & Worts Distilling Company, of Toronto, have just got an important decision in its favor in an action against the Inland Revenue Department. It seems that by the use of refrigerators in redistillation of spirits the bulk is increased considerably. The company claimed

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.
TREASURER—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

W. C. T. U. Secretary's Work

The Duties, Opportunities and Responsibilities of That Officer.

The following valuable and practical paper, prepared by Ella S. Cosford, of London, recording secretary of the Provincial W. C. T. U., has been read at several conventions and is now published by special request in the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD. Every union will find in it some valuable practical hints:

From out the ashes of what seemed a dying or dead temperance pentecost—when ten years ago the women of the West, fired with holy zeal, made their loyal crusade against the saloons—arose the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The burning enthusiasm which characterized that God-honored work could not forever be sustained, and it gave place to the more dispassionate, but none the less earnest work of the "White Ribboners," who, to-day, the world over, have become such a mighty power for good.

By no means the least prominent among the watchwords, which have been the keystones of their protracted success, is that of "method." They have always aimed at the very best way of doing the work intrusted to them, each department striving to make its own special work perfect in every detail, counting time and labor thus expended as naught, "For they had respect unto the recompense of their reward," which will come sooner or later in "total abstinence for the individual and entire prohibition for the country."

This brings us to the subject under discussion: "How can a W. C. T. U. recording secretary render the most efficient aid to the cause; or in other words, what comprise the duties of a recording secretary?"

One could scarcely make out a complete set of rules for a secretary to be guided by, for much of her duty is unforeseen, but, by being on the alert, her office opens to her a door whereby she may accomplish much.

She should be one whose heart is consecrated to God, and impressed with the importance of the work she has undertaken; one who is willing to do the little things as well as the greater things pertaining to her office.

She should be regular and punctual in her attendance at all meetings that require her presence.

She should attend to all arrangements for meetings, such as seeing that tables, books, etc., are in place, or notifying the janitor of any requisite preparations.

The secretary should always sit at the president's table, equipped with note book and pencil, in order that she may keep a strict account of every item of business transacted.

She should endeavor to have her minutes as fresh and interesting as possible, advertising through them coming lectures, and the different movements of the union, so that members not present at last meeting may be kept informed and interested.

She should also include an abbreviated report of those given by the corresponding secretary and treasurer.

It is well to state the number of members present; that is always an interesting item, and also a very necessary one to have, in order to give the average attendance in her annual report.

Another item we would suggest to be inserted, namely—The number of fees received at last meeting from old members as well as new. This is particularly useful as it keeps the subject to the fore, and is a gentle reminder to those who are dilatory in paying their fees. At the close of the meeting the secretary should write a brief newsy report of proceedings, for the local papers, getting it out as quickly as possible, before stale.

In this, again, she has an opportunity of mentioning coming events, lectures, etc., and thereby keeping our work before the public. No matter what public project is undertaken, usually before it becomes popular, it must be greatly talked about, and much stir made before the people become impressed with its importance and take it seriously into consideration.

So it is with W. C. T. U. work, we must constantly keep it in print, talk about it and show the public that we are always on the move. Saloon keepers have said that the letters W. C. T. U. stand for "Women Constantly Troubling Us." Let it be so, and let us show them that we mean earnest work. Then there are a few other items we would mention—In case any superintendent or officer is elected or appointed, it is the duty of the secretary to notify that person of her appointment.

If a committee is appointed, the convener appointed being absent, the secretary should notify the convener,

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg-

sten, Colborne street.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Richmond street; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.

MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

and send her a list of the committee. Or, if the convener be present, a list of her committee should be written out and handed to her.

All items of business arising out of the minutes of last meeting should be written out and sent, or handed, to the president soon after the meeting, as this will greatly assist her in making out her programme for the next meeting.

The secretary should always advertise the next meeting in pulpit or press, unless the president undertakes the latter. As superintendents of departments are expected to report once a quarter, it is wise that the secretary should send each one a card during the week previous to the meeting, just to remind them that the time for such report is approaching.

We would suggest that each secretary should provide herself with a blank book, into which she may enter any items of interest that she will require for her annual report.

This is a time, labor, and patience saving suggestion. It will not then be necessary for her to wade through all that has been done during the year in order to procure the needed items for her annual report.

In this annual report, prepared with the aid of the corresponding secretary, are supposed to be only such items of interest or work as are not included in department reports. It deals with such matters as the number of active and honorary members, average attendance, number of regular meetings and their character, number of public meetings and names of those in charge, and all the general work accomplished or attempted during the year. For instance, there may have been an effort made for a reduction of licenses, early closing of saloons, or the election of a temperance mayor and councilors.

In brief the recording secretary should keep a record of all the general business of the union and should never fail at the end of the year to forward an abbreviated account of the same to the county corresponding secretary through the local corresponding secretary.

Let not anyone think the duties of a secretary are onerous, or shrink from the office because you think your talents do not lie in this direction.

In that day when we shall see face to face, and shall know even as we are known, perhaps one of the greatest surprises will be the amount of undeveloped talent disclosed in ourselves and others, talents that have corroded and almost gone into decay for want of use.

How can we have any adequate idea of our capacities till they are tested. Then, too, the very process of exerting our powers is invigorating—and it is not said, "If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

Items for the Workers.

(By Mrs. May R. Thornley.)

These are days fraught with consequences for the temperance reform greater than we who live in them can possibly realize. Our children will look back with clearer vision and will rejoice or sorrow over the activity or apathy of the workers of to-day. What are you doing, my white ribbon sister?

How many members have you taken into your union since the January vote? The society that has not enlarged its borders during this prohibition struggle must indeed be in bad shape. Have you had a crusade week? You surely do not expect busy women to come and beg for admittance. There are thousands—yes thousands of our sisters all over this Province who would willingly join the W. C. T. U. if they were only asked.

During the late campaign they were aroused to see the deadly peril of their loved ones, and the deep iniquity of this legally protected traffic in souls.

It would take little pressure to induce them to come out, clear cut, and enlist with us for life. But if you, my W. C. T. U. sister, fail to do your duty and extend the invitation, backed up if need be by earnest appeal, those who to-day are prepared to respond favorably will shortly lose interest or become absorbed in other lines of activity.

I feel it tremendously. Oh! how I wish I could make each one of you feel it too! Will you not begin to ask our Heavenly Father to direct your mind toward the woman, or women, whom you can influence?

Then we have a host of gentlemen friends, who have said many kind things of us, and to us of late. Are there not hundreds of these who would be willing to become honorary members, and so enrich your treasury by their yearly fee? Remember, the

honorary members' fee goes entirely into the local work.

Our crusade week in the London union resulted in the handing in of 68 new names; and we are not through yet. Many other unions have doubtless done equally as well in proportion to their size. How about yours? If you know that this phase of the work has been neglected, begin at once to agitate for a "membership crusade."

Essex County W. C. T. U. was formally organized at Windsor on Friday, the 16th of this month. The unions were well represented by delegates and visitors, and we had a most interesting session. Mrs. Maxwell, of Amherstburg, the capable county president, is evidently just suited to her position, and gives promise of great usefulness in our work. Her point in reference to the question box struck me as exceedingly wise. New organizations seldom make use of this as they ought. Not because they do not want to know, but because they do not know what they need to know. It was, therefore, a pleasant surprise when the basket of slips was handed me to find it brim full of pertinent and pointed inquiries. Mrs. Maxwell's success in securing these grew out of the following plan. Over a week before the convention every union was written to and asked to put their difficulties or doubts on paper and bring them along. Mrs. Naylor, of Essex Center, was elected county corresponding secretary.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20, Bruce county W. C. T. U. held its first regular School of Methods, at Teeswater, and a most successful one it proved.

I have not visited a county school in this Province that was better planned or conducted. The attendance at all the meetings was large. The papers were well written, and were nearly all exceedingly practical. The discussions were lively, and were participated in by many; and both the morning and afternoon question box was well patronized. The proper custodian, or custodians, of the family purse was a subject that twice put in an appearance as an inquiry. The subjection of woman is rapidly disappearing, and will not much longer be possible. The husband that endows his wife with everything he owns when he marries her, and then doles out the money to her as if she were a mendicant, is already a "back number," and is doomed to become a relic of antiquity—the sooner the better. In replying to these questions I intimated that very often the blame lay with the woman.

When first married the husband offered to share control of the family income with his better half; but she, from some foolish sentiment or false modesty, refused, or neglected, to avail herself of that which was her simple right as a partner in the newly-established home. Soon the conceded privilege was withdrawn and in the years that followed she had time to regret her foolishness.

On my way home a lady illustrated this point by telling me her experience. She said: "I saw the evils of the old system in my own home. My father was a liberal man, but he kept the purse in his own hands. Mother, who worked so hard, had to ask for every cent she received and give her reasons for needing it. So I said to myself, I will begin my married life as I want it to continue."

She laughed and added: "I never had a mite of trouble. The purse is the family purse."

The Walkerton union reported that they had just about completed the raising of sufficient funds to send one of their citizens to a gold cure.

Bruce county purposes devoting two days to their annual convention in the fall.

Mission to Lumbermen.

Interesting Report of Work by the W. C. T. U. Missionary.

We have been supplied for publication the account of the work done during January by Mr. John Hardy, who has been engaged by the Provincial W. C. T. U. to visit different lumber camps along the Upper Ottawa, so far from ordinary settlement and so widely scattered that a majority of these men never see a minister from the time of their home-leaving in the fall until their return the following spring.

Mrs. Agnes Hunter, of Pembroke, is the efficient superintendent of this department. The missionary is supplied with the "comfort bags," containing many useful and necessary articles for the men, with the interesting scrap books, prepared in many quiet homes throughout the country and sent in for that purpose, and other articles such as add to the men's comfort and pleasure during their long isolation in the great forests of our lumber regions.

We have not space for the full report, but will give a few extracts, such as will give an idea of the work thus being accomplished.

The following is a summary of the mission work done during January by Mr. Hardy:

Miles traveled by horse.....367
Men reached and spoken to.....519
Meetings held.....38
Camps visited.....28
Comfort bags distributed.....53
Scrap books given out.....8

Literature was also distributed at every point visited.

Here are the extracts of a few of the days' visits, as samples of many more:

Jan. 13—Drove 55 miles to Klocks,

but did not get there in time to have meeting; 14th, held two meetings at Klocks on Sunday, speaking to about 25 men. Left three comfort bags, scrap book and literature.

Jan. 16—Drove 12 miles; gave two comfort bags, scrap book and literature. Spoke to 24 men. Here is a programme of the service: The meeting opened by singing two hymns; then prayer was offered, when all knelt with me. This was most inspiring and prepared the way for the Bible lesson which followed. One man, though an unbeliever, seemed particularly interested and asked a number of questions, at first apparently in a doubting spirit; but we trust that the seed sown may yet bear good fruit. I was treated with great kindness by the foreman.

Jan. 17—Drove 4 miles; spoke to 18 men, 3 women and 9 children, gave a comfort bag and some literature. In the morning the foreman, after thanking me very much, said he had some money for me, which the men had given him. I did not want to take it, but he insisted so strongly I told him he could if he wished, send it to Mrs. Hunter, the superintendent, at Pembroke, which was done.

Jan. 21, Sabbath—At 10 o'clock had a service, where I remained over night. Walked three miles and had two meetings in another shanty, in the forenoon and evening. The foreman wanted to take a collection, but I told him the W. C. T. U. sent me free, because they wanted to do the men good and not to take money from them. There were 73 men here.

Jan. 24—Left literature and promised comfort bags. Had a meeting at noon, where I stayed all night. Drove 7 miles, spoke to 24 men. Left literature and promised comfort bags.

The Woman's Temperance Vote.

To the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD:

So much has been said upon the woman's plebiscite vote that more upon the subject may seem only a repetition, but when we consider the comments that have been made by our opponents upon what they choose to consider woman's failure, or lack of desire to take advantage of the privilege granted her, too much cannot be said, and every truly independent woman should wield both tongue and pen in defense.

It may appear, upon first view, a little inconsistent that women who have been the chief promoters of the temperance cause, should not make a better showing at the polls. The failure was not caused by any indifference upon the part of those noble women who have long been veterans in the field, and who did not relax their efforts when the time for action arrived, but more likely by the non-appearance at the polls of those women who have no settled opinion upon the temperance question.

To deal with this matter we must first consider that class of women—the wives—who are most affected by the liquor traffic, but in consequence of having annexed themselves to husbands are allowed no interest in the ballot box. For this reason the vote could not be considered an expression from the women of Canada. The widows and spinsters forming a comparatively small portion of that class have been declared to possess the right to vote, the former, many of whom are past the prime of life, have naturally lost interest, if they ever had any, in public matters. Many of them shun a departure from the old system of allowing only husbands and sons to vote, and in that way appear to be represented. The spinsters, as a class, are not greatly affected by the liquor traffic, and prefer the seclusion of home and evince more interest in passing amusements.

Again, some are imbued with ideas from the old schools that it is "not womanly" to take part in political contests. To do away with this feeling, like all other good objects we have in view, requires time and education. I feel certain that should our legislators give to woman that which natural justice entitles her to, the ballot, she would ere long feel it a pleasure as well as a privilege and duty to use it.

There is yet another class of women whom I have not mentioned, and who doubtless drew very largely from the women's temperance vote; those women who are either friends or relatives of the liquor dealers, and for that reason would favor the traffic. Then in conclusion, I must mention those women who are not themselves temperate. Had it not been for all these forces combined, with others previously discussed, the woman's vote would have been far greater. I am not one of those women who think that all evil will be suppressed and good only prevail, when all women receive the ballot. Far from it. And it is not alone upon this basis that we urge our claim to it, but as land owners and taxpayers we should be qualified voters in parliamentary and municipal elections.

ALICE A. SCHOFF.

Toronto, February, 1894.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

—In California the W. C. T. U. have added 250 to their membership in the last three months.

—The W. C. T. U., of Providence, R. I., has opened a reading room every evening for boys who are not welcome at the public library or the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. There is not an American among the boys attending.

—Frances Willard has just been well saying "It is a noble thing to be an architect and build grand cathedrals;

but grander far to teach some body who had not found it out, that the body and soul were made on purpose to be the temple of the Holy Ghost, in which shall dwell nothing that is not pure and white and clean."

—Mrs. Archibald, of Cow Bay, Cape Breton, a vice-president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., and president of the Maritime Union, visited Halifax on the 20th ult. and had a formal reception at the W. C. T. U. headquarters. She gave an address which was highly spoken of by the Halifax dailies. She also took an active part in the Provincial Prohibition Convention next day.

—The British Women's Temperance Association has created a new department, that of an Industrial Home for Inebriate Women. Dr. Sarah Anderson Brown is the superintendent, and has outlined a large number of proposed employments, 26 in all, under the three heads of the home, garden and manufactures. The funds for this enterprise are to be raised through drawing-room meetings of the local branches, each local branch selecting its own special day. It is believed that arrangements can be made by which local magistrates will have authority to send women to such a home, rather than to jail, consigning them for sentences sufficiently long to give reasonable expectation of their reformation.

Woman's Symposium.

The Equal Franchise Question Discussed by Representative Canadian Women.

The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD presents to-day another budget of answers from well-known Canadian women to its questions regarding franchise reform. More will be published in future numbers. Be sure and read them.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED: 1. Are you in favor of, or opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal, or school?

2. What are your reasons for thinking as you do?

A HALIGONIAN'S POSITION.

Mrs. Crofton Dickey, Halifax, a prominent W. C. T. U. and Good Templar worker in Nova Scotia, says: "I am in favor of extending the franchise to women, married and single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school."

2. My reasons for thinking so are: Because we find in Genesis I, 28, that God gave his permission to govern to Eve as well as Adam. And also because woman has shown herself to be equal to man in her superior in her government of schools and the home. She is as intelligent and patriotic and I think more conscientious than man. Then why not give her equal privileges?

AN ANTI.

Mrs. A. R. Carman, Montreal, press superintendent of the Dominion W. C. T. U., says:

1. I am opposed to woman suffrage in all its forms.

2. The demand for woman suffrage is but an attempt to apply a more or less doubtful and wholly superficial remedy to one of the symptoms of a deeply rooted social disease. The true course is to cure the disease at the root by so distributing the abundant wealth of the world as to empower every father or widow to preserve a comfortable home for every girl in the world.

DECIDEDLY THE OTHER WAY.

Mrs. M. E. Major, Sarnia, a well-known W. C. T. U. worker, says:

I am most decidedly in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, married and single, equally with men for elections, parliamentary, municipal, and school, because it is right, and in accordance with the teachings of the Bible. The golden rule should be observed in legislation as well as elsewhere. God made woman to be a helpmeet for man, and has so constituted their minds that they must stand on equal footing, associate, consult, and counsel with each other in all the walks of life, in order that the highest standard of good may be reached.

ESPECIALLY TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

Mrs. H. Cave, Newmarket, Ont., a W. C. T. U. worker, says:

Am in favor of franchise to women, especially those having property to represent. Because women being man's helpmeet should be treated as his equal in order to become such in the truest sense of the term.

HOME AND SCHOOL INTERESTS DEMAND IT.

Miss Jessie B. Cameron, Tiverton, Ont., W. C. T. U., says:

1. Yes.

2. Because, as a rule, women will always vote on the right side in matters relating to the home and the school, and in all questions of social reform. Her refined sympathetic nature may partly account for her taking this stand.

NEEDS A HELPMET.

Mrs. Harriet T. Todd, St. Stephen, N. B., vice-president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., says:

Ever since the Creator said, "It is not good for man to be alone," it has proved true that where men are without the restraining influence of women they fail of their best. The experience

of those communities where men and women alike have the ballot has proved to me that the influence of women in politics has been a purifying one and that by it juster laws have been made to guard the home. So I am thoroughly and utterly in favor of full franchise for every woman.

FAVORS AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

Emma A. Wheeler, Paris W. C. T. U., says:

1. I am in favor of the extension of the franchise to all women for all elections on equal terms with men. I would favor an educational rather than a property qualification for both men and women.

2. Because, I believe women are equally interested with men in all legislation, whether it relates to the school, the municipality or the country at large, and I believe that women, as a class, would use the ballot as intelligently as do men.

GIVE TO ALL EQUALLY.

Mrs. M. A. Williams, Walkerton, W. C. T. U., says:

Yes. I am in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, married or single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school. I believe the moral tone of society, both Church and State, would be benefited.

ARE EQUALLY WELL QUALIFIED.

Sarah A. Merriam, president, and L. M. Wright, corresponding secretary, of Oakville W. C. T. U., on behalf of their union, report:

1. Yes.

2.—We think women are equally qualified as men to use the franchise, also they are as much interested in all Governmental affairs, and wish to advance all good works.

NOW A POSITIVE NECESSITY.

Julietta B. Huff, St. Catharines, W. C. T. U., says:

Regarding full franchise to women equally with men on all questions, I consider the same positively necessary if we would have a pure government. If woman bears her share of the burden of taxation she has an equal right to say how it shall be expended, and who shall handle purely and justly her means and interests which she has at stake in her family and its protection. She who is qualified by intimate acquaintance with childhood should have a voice in the management of the school. The income qualifications should be reduced to admit the level-headed woman, the teacher.

WOULD PURIFY AND ENNOBLE.

Mrs. Helena McClory, Petrolia, president of the W. C. T. U., says:

I am decidedly in favor of it and one of my reasons is this: As the influence of women in the home, the church and society at large is purifying and ennobling, so I believe that politics would be purified, we would have better laws and have them better enforced if women had equal privileges with men at the polls.

The man who does not look up will look down; and the spirit that does not dare to soar is destined perhaps to grovel.

—LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The Late Plebiscite Verdict.

The following letter appeared in a late issue of the Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Daily Leader, edited by Mr. W. K. Atkinson, formerly of the staff of the London ADVERTISER, and well-known to many readers of this paper:

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 19.—Editor Daily Leader, Eau Claire, Wis. Dear Sir,—I saw an allusion in your paper recently to the recent prohibition plebiscite, and as I have taken some interest in the subject, I send you a few words. The total majority in this Province of Ontario is nearly 82,000, a magnificent result which has given great satisfaction to all friends of temperance. The census shows Ontario to contain about 5-6 of a Protestant population, and about 1-6 Roman Catholic, but I am happy to say that both Protestants and Roman Catholics fought shoulder to shoulder with the utmost harmony in behalf of the great prohibition movement.

The Province of Quebec is about as preponderantly Roman Catholic as Ontario is Protestant, and it is proposed to have a plebiscite in the Province of Quebec as soon as consent can be obtained therefor.

There are those who believe that prohibition could not be carried in the Province of Quebec, the population of which is mainly of French extraction, but my own belief is, that though the majority might not be so great as in Ontario, that a sufficient majority would be found in the Province of Quebec, as well as in the Province of Ontario.

No one who knows the circumstances can doubt that the cause of prohibition has received an immense impetus in the Dominion of Canada, and I venture to predict that such a law will be in force throughout the Dominion before the lapse of five years from this date; and that as this country has led in such great movements as the union of all the Methodist bodies, and the union of all the Presbyterian bodies, so will it be found to lead the world in the efficient prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

With best wishes to yourself as an old member of the London ADVERTISER staff, I am, very truly yours, JOHN CAMERON.

AGRICULTURAL

The 19th Report of the Ontario Agricultural College.

MEATY MATTER FOR FARMERS.

A Year in Which All the Rooms of the College Were Occupied—The Students, Their Numbers and Various Classification Thereof—The Experimental Work Done in 1893—The Dairy Work—Plans for the Future.

Full of information of especial value to farmers, the 19th annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, laid before the House on Feb. 27, is particularly interesting at this time when public attention is more than ever before directed to the profession of agriculture, as Lord Aberdeen styles it. This is not an unreasonable attitude of the people when it is remembered that farming—the pursuit of agriculture in all its branches—is the main industry in Ontario; and that whatever improves the condition of farmers, and makes them more successful workers, benefits all classes. These are facts which no one will question. This nineteenth milestone on the road of agricultural education, as it is known in Ontario, is remarkable as indicating the most successful year in point of attendance at the college and progress in the development of the academic ideas, as applied to such a practical calling, of any in its history. President Mills puts first the points of progress as follows:—The completion of our greenhouses, the construction of a large farm piggery, the erection of a dairy building and two dairy cottages, the appointment of a lecturer on horticulture, the organization of a summer school for teachers, and the commencement of a home dairy course for farmers' sons and daughters.

Next he tells of the satisfactory attendance: "We began the year," he says, "with all rooms occupied; and in October last we had applicants for every vacancy. The total number on the roll in 1893 was as follows:—Regular students, 156; dairy students, 60; total, 246. To these may be added an attendance of 34 at our summer school in July last, making a grand total of 280.

Since 1890 the attendance from Ontario has increased from 107 that year to 207 in '93. Students from outside the province during that period, while the Hon. John Dryden has been the Minister of Agriculture, have ranged from 9 to 16 in number from the other provinces; 13 to 18 from the British Isles, only one each year from the United States, and from 3 to 5 from other places.

The students in the general course are classified as third year, 23; second year, 53; first year, 110; dairy students, 60; Total, 246.

Each county in the Province is allowed to send one student free of tuition. The



MR. JAMES MILLS, M.A., LL.D.

nomination is made by the County Council. Of those on the roll in 1893, fifty were so nominated, and as a consequence, were exempted from the payment of tuition fees. The counties represented were the following:

Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Dundas, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Grey, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Parry Sound, Peel, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont, Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth, York.

Ontario students not nominated by county councils pay a tuition fee of \$30 a year, and non-residents (from other Provinces, Great Britain, and elsewhere) pay a fee of \$100 the first year and \$50 the second year. If a non-resident student has had a year's experience in practical work on a farm, his tuition fee for the first year is \$50.

The religious denominations of the students are: Methodists, 57; Presbyterians, 74; Episcopalians, 50; Baptists, 18; Congregationalists, 7; Roman Catholics, 7; Friends, 2; Evangelical Reform, 1. Total, 246.

The average of students' ages is 21 years. Several changes in the staff have occurred. H. B. Sherman, B.S.A., assistant chemist, resigned his position on the 1st of August, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Robert Harcourt, B.S.A., on the 1st of September. On the 1st of October John McCrene, our assistant resident master, returned to the University to complete his course, and J. B. Reynolds, B.A., was chosen as his successor. Prof. Shaw left for Minnesota at the same time; and his place was filled by making C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., head of the experimental department, appointing G. E. Day, B.S.A., lecturer on agriculture, live stock, etc., and placing Wm. Rennie, of Swatara, in charge of the farm. As farm superintendent, Mr. Rennie devotes his whole time to the management of the farm and live stock, and the control and oversight of men and students at work. By this arrangement the office of farm foreman has been dispensed with, and the services of J. E. Story, who has held the position since July, 1887, are no longer required.

Speaking of the actual farming operations, Mr. Mills says: "About 330 acres of our college land is managed as an ordinary farm. Work in this department has gone on as usual throughout the year. Our cattle have done fairly well. Our sheep also are in good health, and look much better than usual. We have a flock of very nice young rams and ewes, of different breeds, which we hope to sell by auction in September or October, 1894. Our pigs have paid much better than anything else this year. As yet we have only three breeds—Berkshire, Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire—in the large piggery re-

cently built, we have room for two or three other breeds, and we may possibly try the Chester Whites and Poland Chinas this year.

Experimental work has been carried on with vigor throughout the year, especially in testing varieties of grain, dates of seeding, and methods of cultivation.

On the plots at the College, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, tested 70 varieties of winter wheat, 73 of spring wheat, 73 of barley, 139 of oats, 81 of peas, 3 of buckwheat, 137 of potatoes, 54 of Swede turnips, 37 of fall turnips, 49 of mangels, 10 of sugar beets, 33 of carrots, 93 of fodder corn, 10 of millet, 2 of sunflower, 13 of rape, 18 of clover, and 40 of grasses. He also tried different dates of seeding on 16 plots, mixtures of grain on 107 plots, application of different fertilizers on 30 plots, different methods of cultivating fodder corn, potatoes, and roots on 150 plots, methods of preparing potatoes for planting on 20 plots, and miscellaneous experiments on 161 plots.

To this may be added some live stock experiments, conducted under the supervision



HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

of Mr. Zavitz, as follows: With steers, 2 experiments, 6 animals; with cows, 1 experiment, 4 animals; with lambs, 3 experiments, 160 animals.

One of the most strikingly significant statements made in the report is that regarding the rapid increase of interest taken by farmers throughout Ontario in the experimental work of the college. This is co-operative, conducted by ex-students of the college and other interested farmers, under the control and supervision of a committee appointed annually by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. So splendid a success has been achieved along these lines that in the four classes of experiments into which this very valuable work is divided, that pertaining to fertilizers, fodder, and grain crops, the number of plots used for these tests by farmers all over Ontario has risen from 3,643 in 1891 to 5,683 in 1892, while in 1893 7,181 plots were used by 1,204 experimenters.

The Dairy Department has kept pace with the rapid growth of interest and enterprise in dairy matters throughout the Province, especially in the matter of dairy instruction—in the Dairy School at the College, and by means of the Traveling Dairies throughout the Province.

President Mills says: "Our dairy school last winter was in every sense a marked success, and the applications for admission being so many more than we could accept, we decided that we should make an effort to increase our accommodation. The Minister of Agriculture, promptly taking in the situation, authorized the necessary expenditure, and we went to work—completed our dairy stables, enlarged our cheese-curing room, put in a new engine, built a dairy wagon shed and two dairy cottages, and let the contract for a large dairy building for milk-testing and butter-making on the factory plan. The result is that we now possess one of the most complete dairy establishments to be found anywhere on this continent. We have commodious dairy stables, with a circular silo attached and a wagon shed close by, an annex containing a cream separator run by tread power, a dairy piggery, and dairy cottages for our head dairymen and dairy cattle; also apartments for a home dairy course, and a cheese-room, butter-making, separator room, and laboratory for work on the factory plan; likewise a large lecture-room, a live stock class-room, and a general business office, with cloak, sitting and bath-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen—all heated by steam and well ventilated.

"For those who do not want, or cannot take, the factory course, we have provided a short Home Dairy Course. This is intended especially for farmers and their sons and daughters who may wish to learn something about the latest methods and appliances used in private dairies; the best methods of setting milk and handling cream; the important points in churning; the salting, working, printing, packing, and marketing of butter; the use of the Babcock milk-tester, and the running of cream separators by hand, tread power, and steam.

"No entrance examination is required for the dairy school. Tuition is free to residents of the Province of Ontario; to others \$5 for the course.

"Ladies are invited to take this course—the full course, a portion of it, or the Home Dairy Course. The latter is especially intended for them. Five ladies took the course last year, three of whom passed all the prescribed examinations and received certificates. Two of them came out near the head of the list.

"The traveling dairies continued their work during the year. They started out on the 1st of May and returned on the 28th of November. One of them was in charge of W. V. Carlyle, B.S.A., with John McTavish as his butter-maker; the other was represented by G. E. Day, B.S.A., till the early part of September, after which date the work was done by H. L. Beckett, B.S.A., with Jas. Hume as his butter-maker.

"The counties and territories in which the dairies worked during the season are the following: Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Ontario, Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma. A considerable amount of time was spent in the northern territories, including Manitoulin and St. Joseph Islands.

"The whole of Ontario has now been covered, excepting Halton, and parts of Peel and York. These counties are, of course, entitled to the same consideration as the portions of the Province, and some districts are asking for a second visit. Hence I would recommend that one of these dairies be kept at work for another year, at least."

Writing of the short summer course in agriculture for public school teachers he says: "The great majority of the people of this Province are dependent on our public schools for the whole of their secular education. The primary aim of public school teachers should undoubtedly be to teach well the elements of a general English education, but at the same time, we maintain that in this Province at least, there is also another duty, which, though secondary, is by no means unimportant, viz., to consider the occupation which

most of the children will follow on leaving school, and, as far as possible, give them instruction, not only in the elements of a general education, but also in some of the principles that underlie successful practice in the industry by means of which they will have to earn a livelihood for themselves and those depending upon them. Some of our best educators and wisest statesmen are of opinion that the teachers in the public schools of this Province should, incidentally or otherwise, give some instruction in agriculture and one or two of the sciences related thereto; should impart as much reliable information as possible about agricultural pursuits; and do all in their power to inspire their pupils with a love for the simplicity, independence, and healthfulness of farm life. Realizing the importance of this work and believing that valuable instruction in agriculture may be given by simple lectures to children—conversations on soils, plants and animals—so simple that even the lower classes in the public school may understand, so attractive as to interest the youngest scholars, and of such a character as to benefit all kinds of pupils, whatever their occupation in after life—the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, with the hearty co-operation of the Minister of Education, instructed our staff at the Ontario Agricultural College to offer, to the teachers of Ontario, a short summer course of instruction in agriculture and the sciences most closely related thereto.

In response to circulars, setting forth these views, sent to the public school teachers of Ontario fifty applications were received, and 34 came of whom 17 were ladies. No tuition fee was charged. Rooms and board for the four weeks during July of the course was provided in the college for \$12. The teachers were very much pleased with the course. They found the professors courteous and attentive, their surroundings at the college pleasant, and the lectures eminently practical and suggestive. No examination was required, and as a consequence the work was entered into as a kind of recreation.

The work of the Farmers' Institutes has greatly increased within the last few years. The first regular institute meetings in Ontario were held in the winter of 1885. In January of that year, we (the professors of the college) assisted in holding twenty-six meetings. From that time to the present there has been a gradual development in the work and usefulness of these important organizations.

Last year, the members of the staff, with the help of a few of our leading farmers, fruit-growers, dairymen, and apiarists, assisted at 119 meetings in the first three weeks of the month of January. In the early part of February, an extra department, consisting of John Hannah, Searsville; Z. Gibson, B.S.A., of Haldimand County; and Samuel Howard, of Gorrie, held a number of meetings throughout Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma.

On the 6th January, the late Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, was with us; and on the 8th April (a very stormy day) the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. John A. Macdonald, was a visit. About 12,000 farmers were here in the month of June, and a large number of foreign visitors during the summer and autumn—farmers' delegates from Great Britain, and prominent men from Denmark, Smyrna, Antioch, Beyrout, Bombay, and other places throughout Europe and Asia.

The financial statement is one evidencing economy and shows expenditures for college maintenance of:

Salaries, wages, &c.	\$15,328 38
Summer course for teachers	500 00
Food	8,154 63
Household and repairs	2,278 73
Advertising, printing, postage and stationery	1,186 94
Miscellaneous and repairs	1,867 07
Maintenance and repairs of buildings	7,256 39
ings	\$30,505 61

The revenue account amounts to \$7,269-11, the two principal items being tuition fees, \$1,949, and board, \$5,141.66, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,393.50 from the appropriation of \$81,632 by the Legislature.

The total expenditures for the maintenance in all departments in 1893 are:

College	\$20,238 50
Farm proper	5,918 91
Experiments	5,330 17
Experimental and traveling dairies and dairy school	9,903 89
Garden, lawn, etc.	3,931 62
Mechanical department	1,773 99
	\$55,574 28

Total of unexpended balances on the year's operations in all departments, \$8,418.

The amount paid by the college to students for labor in the outside departments was \$3,788.80. This was done by crediting on board bills the sums allowed to students from week to week by the foreman under whom they worked.

The farm furnished feed and bedding for the college horses, put in ice for college and dairy, supplied the college with milk, potatoes, turnips, etc., and provided the hay, straw, pasture, and ensilage used by the dairy department.

In conclusion President Mills says, "That never before were we so well equipped for work in the different departments of the institution as at the present time. We have nearly all the buildings we require, and our class room and laboratory appliances are sufficient for the number of students now in attendance. It may, before long, be necessary for us to increase our dormitory accommodation; and we shall have to provide a new building for the experimental department."

The report is an indexed volume of 303 pages containing in addition to the president's report from which this notice is prepared, reports of the different professors in the college and of the farm superintendent and experimentalist besides seven appendices bristling with bright matter, extremely useful to practical farmers. Handsome photographs of the college buildings and views of the farm and of the beautiful college trophy at the World's Fair in Chicago embellish this notable blue book. Every agriculturist in Ontario ought to get a copy.

Fussy—I say, do you know any way of getting rid of a disagreeable acquaintance gracefully? Grump—Yes; lend him some money—just once.

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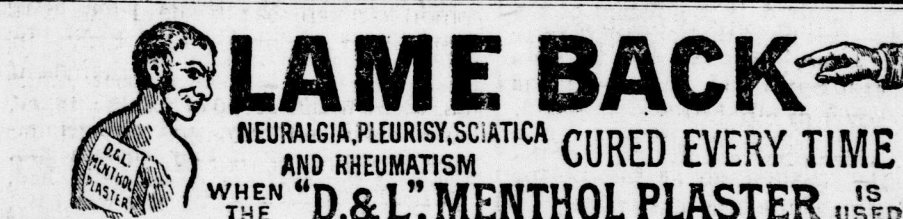
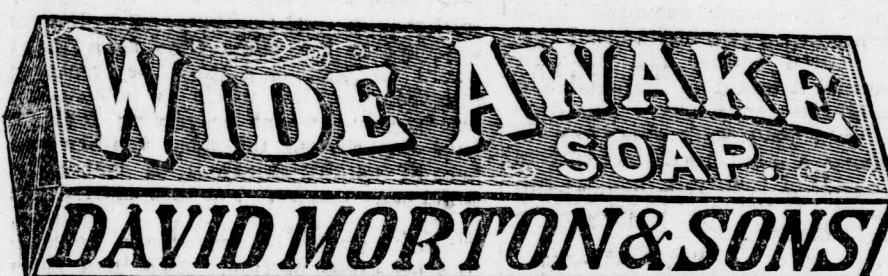
Mr. Smye is a man of such character, honesty and reputation, that one of Ontario's most estimable druggists, R. Terrah, of Galt, says: "I certify that I am acquainted with Mr. George J. Smye, and know his statement to be true."

Mr. Smye's story of his terrible sufferings, his crowning success with Paine's Celery Compound, and his delivery from the torments of disease, is forcibly and briefly told in the following letter which he has given for publication for the benefit of others:

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I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results, I am a farmer and am now working every day. Anyone may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

Are any of our readers suffering as Mr. Smye once suffered? Is life trying, weary and miserable to them owing to dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, nervousness and sleeplessness? If any suffer, the path of wisdom has been clearly defined. In addition to Mr. Smye's unassailable testimony, thousands of others have testified to the truth that Paine's Celery Compound is the true path to health, the all in all to the diseased and suffering.



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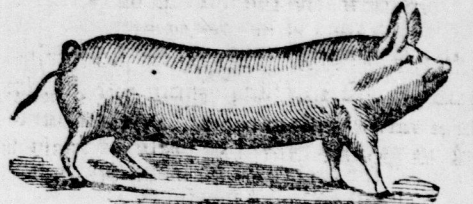
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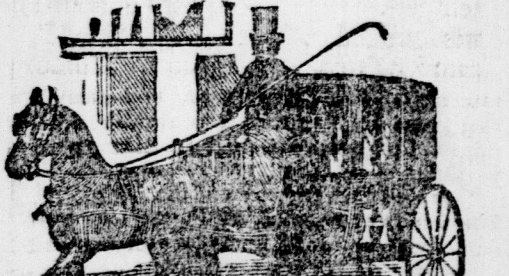


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AGRICULTURAL.

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Full of information of especial value to farmers, the 19th annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph, laid before the House on Feb. 27, is particularly interesting at this time when public attention is more than ever before directed to the profession of agriculture, as Lord Aberdeen styles it. This is not an unreasonable attitude of the people when it is remembered that farming—the pursuit of agriculture in all its branches—is the main industry in Ontario; and that whatever improves the condition of farmers, and makes them more successful workers, benefits all classes. These are facts which no one will question. This nineteenth milestone on the road of agricultural education, as it is known in Ontario, is remarkable as indicating the most successful year in point of attendance at the college and progress in the development of the academic idea, as applied to such a practical calling, of any in its history. President Mills puts first the points of progress as follows:—The completion of our greenhouses, the construction of a large farm piggery, the erection of a dairy building and two dairy cottages, the appointment of a lecturer on horticulture, the organization of a summer school for teachers, and the commencement of a home dairy course for farmers' sons and daughters.

Next he tells of the satisfactory attendance: "We began the year," he says, "with all rooms occupied; and in October last we had applicants for every vacancy. The total number on the roll in 1893 was as follows:—Regular students, 186; dairy students, 69; total, 255. To these may be added an attendance of 34 at our summer school in July last, making a grand total of 290.

Since 1890 the attendance from Ontario has increased from 107 that year to 207 in '93. Students from outside the province during that period, while the Hon. John Dryden has been the Minister of Agriculture, have ranged from 9 to 16 in number from the other provinces; 13 to 18 from the British Isles, only one each year from the United States, and from 3 to 5 from other places.

The students in the general course are classified as third year, 23; second year, 53; first year, 110; dairy students, 60; total, 246.

Each county in the Province is allowed to send one student free of tuition. The



MR. JAMES MILLS, M.A., L.D.

nomination is made by the County Council. Of those on the roll in 1893, fifty were so nominated, and as a consequence, were exempted from the payment of tuition fees. The counties represented were the following:

Brant, Brno, Carleton, Dundas, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Grey, Halton, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Parry Sound, Peel, Perth, Peterboro', Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont, Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth, York.

Ontario students not nominated by county councils pay a tuition fee of \$30 a year, and non-residents (from other Provinces, Great Britain, and elsewhere) pay a fee of \$100 the first year and \$50 the second year. If a non-resident student has had a year's experience in practical work on a farm, his tuition fee for the first year is \$50.

The religious denominations of the students are: Methodists, 87; Presbyterians, 74; Episcopalians, 50; Baptists, 18; Congregationalists, 7; Roman Catholics, 7; Friends, 2; Evangelical Reform, 1. Total, 246.

The average of students' ages is 21 years. Several changes in the staff have occurred. H. R. Sharman, B.S.A., assistant chemist, resigned his position on the 1st of August, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Robert Harcourt, B.S.A., on the 1st of December. On the 1st of October John McCune, our assistant resident master, returned to the University to complete his course, and J. B. Reynolds, B.A., was chosen as his successor. Prof. Shaw left for Minnesota at the same time; and his place was filled by making C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., head of the experimental department, appointing G. E. Day, B.S.A., lecturer on agriculture, live stock, and placing Wm. Rennie, of Swanton, in charge of the farm. As farm superintendent, Mr. Rennie devotes his whole time to the management of the farm and live stock, and the control and oversight of men and students at work. By this arrangement the office of farm foreman has been dispensed with, and the services of J. E. Story, who has held the position since July, 1887, are no longer required.

Speaking of the actual farming operations, Mr. Mills says: "About 330 acres of our college land is managed as an ordinary farm. Work in this department has gone on as usual throughout the year. Our cattle have done fairly well. Our sheep also are in good health, and look much better than usual. We have a flock of very nice young rams and ewes, of different breeds, which we hope to sell by auction in September or October, 1894. Our pigs have paid much better than anything else this year. As yet we have only three breeds—Berkshire, Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire—but in the large piggery re-

cently built, we have room for two or three other breeds, and we may possibly try the Chester Whites and Poland Chinas this year.

Experimental work has been carried on with vigor throughout the year, especially in testing varieties of grain, dates of seeding, and methods of cultivation.

On the plots at the College, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, tested 70 varieties of winter wheat, 73 of spring wheat, 73 of barley, 133 of oats, 81 of peas, 3 of buckwheat, 137 of potatoes, 54 of Swede turnips, 37 of fall turnips, 49 of mangels, 10 of sugar beets, 33 of carrots, 93 of fodder corn, 10 of millet, 2 of sunflower, 13 of rape, 18 of clover, and 40 of grasses. He also tried different dates of seeding on 16 plots, mixtures of grain on 30 plots, application of different fertilizers on 30 plots, different methods of cultivating fodder corn, potatoes, and roots on 150 plots, methods of preparing potatoes for planting on 20 plots, and miscellaneous experiments on 161 plots.

To this may be added some live stock experiments, conducted under the supervision



HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

of Mr. Zavitz, as follows: With steers, 2 experiments, 6 animals; with cows, 1 experiment, 4 animals; with lambs, 3 experiments, 100 animals.

One of the most strikingly significant statements made in the report is that regarding the rapid increase of interest taken by farmers throughout Ontario in the experimental work of the college. This is co-operation, conducted by ex-students of the college and other interested farmers, under the control and supervision of the college experimentalist, appointed annually by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. So splendid a success has been achieved along these lines that in the four classes of experiments into which this very valuable work is divided, that pertaining to fertilizers, fodder, root and grain crops, the number of plots used for these tests by farmers all over Ontario has risen from 3,643 in 1891 to 5,688 in 1892, while in 1893, 7,181 plots were used by 1,204 experimenters.

The Dairy Department has kept pace with the rapid growth of interest and enterprise in dairy matters throughout the Province, especially in the matter of dairy instruction—in the Dairy School at the College, and by means of the Traveling Dairy Course.

President Mills says: "Our dairy school last winter was in every sense a marked success, and the applications for admission being so many more than we could accept, we decided that we should make an effort to increase our accommodation. The Minister of Agriculture, promptly taking in the situation, authorized the necessary expenditure, and we went to work—completed our dairy stables, enlarged our cheese-curing room, put in a new engine, built a dairy wagon shed and two dairy cottages, and let the contract for a large dairy building for milk-testing and butter-making on the factory plan. The result is that we now possess one of the most complete dairy establishments to be found anywhere on this continent. We have commodious dairy stables, with a circular silo attached and a wagon shed close by, an annex containing a cream separator run by tread power, a dairy piggery, and dairy cottages for our head dairymen and dairy cattle; also apartments for a home dairy course, and a cheese-room, butter-room, separator room, and laboratory for work on the factory plan; likewise a large Yeoman's room, a live stock class-room, and a general business office, with cloak, sitting and bath-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen—all heated by steam and well ventilated.

"For those who do not want, or cannot take, the factory course, we have provided a short Home Dairy Course. This is intended especially for farmers and their sons and daughters who may wish to learn something about the latest utensils and appliances used in private dairies; the best methods of setting milk in churning cream; the important points in churning; the salting, working, printing, packing, and marketing of butter; the use of the Babcock milk-tester, and the running of cream separators by hand, tread power, and steam.

"No entrance examination is required for the dairy school. Tuition is free to residents of the Province of Ontario; to others \$5 for the course.

"Ladies are invited to take this course—the full course, a portion of it, or the Home Dairy Course. The latter is especially intended for them. Five ladies took the course last year, three of whom passed all the prescribed examinations and received certificates. Two of them came out near the head of the list.

"The traveling dairies continued their work during the year. They started out on the 1st of May and returned on the 28th of November. One of them was in charge of W. L. Carlyle, B.S.A., with John McTavish as his butter-maker; the other was represented by G. E. Day, B.S.A., till the early part of September, after which date the work was done by H. L. Beckett, B.S.A., with Jas. Hume as his butter-maker.

"The counties and territories in which the dairies worked during the season are the following: Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Ontario, Durham, Peterborough, Victoria, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma. A considerable amount of time was spent in the northern territories, including Manitoulin and St. Joseph Islands.

"The whole of Ontario has now been covered, excepting Halton, and parts of Peel and York. These counties are, of course, entitled to the same consideration as other portions of the Province, and some districts are asking for a second visit. Hence I would recommend that one of these dairies be kept at work for another year, at least."

Writing of the short summer course in agriculture for public school teachers he says: "The great majority of the people of this Province are dependent on our public schools for the whole of their secular education. The primary aim of public school teachers should undoubtedly be to teach well the elements of general English education, but at the same time, there is also another duty, which, though secondary, is by no means unimportant, viz., to consider the occupation which

most of the children will follow on leaving school, and, as far as possible, give them instruction, not only in the elements of a general education, but also in some of the principles that underlie successful practice in the industry by means of which they will have to earn a livelihood for themselves and those depending upon them. Some of our best educators and wisest statesmen are of opinion that the teachers in the public schools of this Province should, incidentally or otherwise, give some instruction in agriculture and one or two of the sciences related thereto; should impart as much reliable information as possible about agricultural pursuits; and do all in their power to inspire their pupils with a love for the simplicity, independence, and healthfulness of farm life. Realizing the importance of this work and believing that valuable instruction in agriculture may be given by simple lectures to children—conversations on soils, plants and animals—so simple that even the lower classes in the public school may understand, so attractive as to interest the youngest scholars, and of such a character as to benefit all kinds of pupils, whatever their occupation in after life—the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, with the hearty co-operation of the Minister of Education, instructed our staff at the Ontario Agricultural College to offer, to the teachers of Ontario, a short summer course of instruction in agriculture and the sciences most closely related thereto."

In response to circulars, setting forth these views, sent to the public school teachers of Ontario fifty applications were received, and 34 came of whom 17 were ladies. No tuition fee was charged. Rooms and board for the four weeks during July of the course was provided in the college for \$12. The teachers were very much pleased with the course. They found the professors courteous and attentive, their surroundings at the college pleasant, and the lectures eminently practical and suggestive. No examination was required, and as a consequence the work was entered into as a kind of recreation.

The work of the Farmers' Institutes has greatly increased within the last few years. The first regular institute meetings in Ontario were held in the winter of 1885. In January of that year, we (the professors of the college) assisted in holding twenty-six meetings. From that time to the present there has been a gradual development in the work and usefulness of these important organizations.

Last year, the members of the staff, with the help of a few of our leading farmers, fruit-growers, dairymen, and apiarists, assisted at 119 meetings in the first three weeks of the month of January. In the early part of February, an extra-deputation, consisting of John Haman, Seaforth; D. Z. Gibson, B.S.A., of Haldimand County; and Samuel Howard, of Gorrrie, held a number of meetings throughout Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma.

On the 6th January, the late Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, was with us; and on the 8th April (a very stormy day) the Ontario Legislature paid us a visit. About 12,000 farmers were here in the month of June, and a large number of foreign visitors during the summer and autumn—farmers' delegates from Great Britain, and prominent men from Denmark, Smyrna, Antioch, Beyrout, Bombay, and other places throughout Europe and Asia.

The financial statement is one evidencing economy and shows expenditures for college maintenance of:

Salaries, wages, &c.	\$15,582 38
Summer course	8,549 09
Food	8,154 08
Household expenses	2,278 75
Advertising, printing, and	
stationery	1,166 94
Miscellaneous	1,567 07
Maintenance and repairs	7,256 39
ings	\$36,595 61

The revenue account amounts to \$27,269-11, the two principal items being tuition fees, \$1,949, and board, \$5,141-66, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,393-50 from the appropriation of \$31,632 by the Legislature.

The total expenditures for the maintenance in all departments in 1893 are:

College	\$29,236 50
Farm property	5,918 09
Experiments	5,530 17
Experimental and traveling dairies	9,263 89
and dairy school	3,391 62
Garden, lawn, etc.	1,373 99
Mechanical department	1,373 99
	\$55,374 24

Total of unexpended balances on the year's operations in all departments, \$8,322.

The amount paid by the college to students for labor in the outside departments was \$3,758-80. This was done by crediting on board bills the sums allowed to students from week to week by the foreman under whom they worked.

The farm furnished feed and bedding for the college horses, put in ice for college and dairy supply, the college with milk, potatoes, turnips, etc., and provided the hay, straw, pasture, and ensilage used by the dairy department.

In conclusion President Mills says, "That never before were we so well equipped for work in the different departments of the institution as at the present time. We have nearly all the buildings we require, and our class-room and laboratory appliances are sufficient for the number of students now in attendance. It may, before long, be necessary for us to increase our dormitory accommodation; and we shall have to provide a new building for the experimental department."

The report is an indexed volume of 303 pages containing, in addition to the president's report, when this notice is prepared, reports of the different professors in the college and of the farm superintendent and experimentalist besides seven appendices bristling with bright matter extremely useful to practical farmers. Handsome photographs of the college buildings and views of the farm and of the beautiful college trophy at the World's Fair in Chicago embellish this notable blue book. Every agriculturist in Ontario ought to get a copy.

Funny—I say, do you know any way of getting rid of a disagreeable acquaintance gracefully? Grump—Yes; lend him some money—just once.

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GEORGE J. SMYE.

Mr. George J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., says: "I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

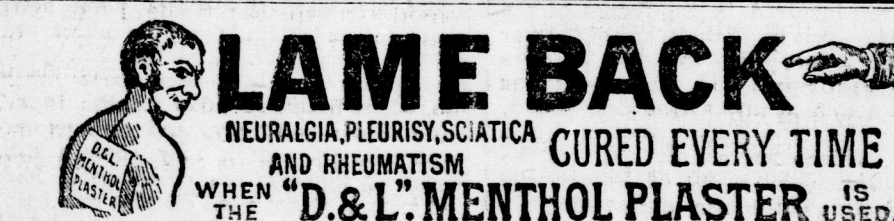
Mr. Smye is a man of such character, honesty and reputation, that one of Ontario's most estimable druggists, R. Ferrah, of Galt, says: "I certify that I am acquainted with Mr. George J. Smye, and know his statement to be true."

Mr. Smye's story of his terrible sufferings, his crowning success with Paine's Celery Compound, and his delivery from the torments of disease, is forcibly and briefly told in the following letter which he has given for publication for the benefit of others:

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I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results, I am a farmer and am now working every day. Anyone may refer to me in regard to these statements, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

Are any of our readers suffering as Mr. Smye once suffered? Is life trying, weary and miserable to them owing to dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, nervousness and sleeplessness? If any suffer, the path of wisdom has been clearly defined. In addition to Mr. Smye's unassailable testimony, thousands of others have testified to the truth that Paine's Celery Compound is the true path to health, the all in all to the diseased and suffering.



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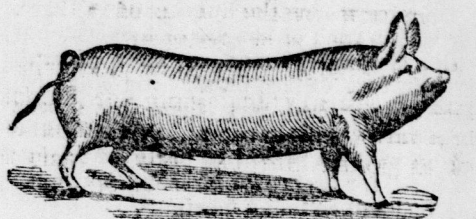
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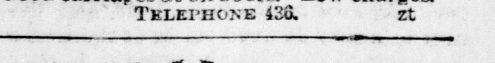
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HERE'S A NOVEL SCHEME

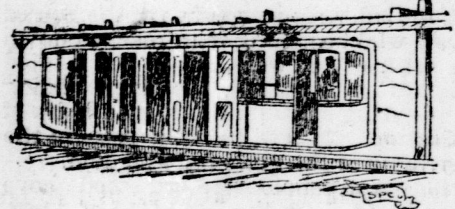
BICYCLE TRAINS SOON MAY RUN IN THE DOMINION.

Here is a Column About a Proposed New System Which May Revolutionize Railways the World Over—Where the Bicycle Railway is Being Tried.

A new railroad has been built on Long Island. It is a queer affair, for it has only one rail, and it is a prophetic affair, for it is operated by electricity. If it proves a success Canada will have one like it, for a company has been organized to build a bicycle railway from Winnipeg to Louisville, N.S. The gentlemen interested say they have the money and the desire to embark in their novel undertaking. It is a new application of an old steam system exhibited at Coney Island some years ago. With the steam motor the inventor succeeded in safely attaining a speed of 70 miles an hour, and with electricity he claims 120 miles an hour, and recently, when a public trial was given, actually reached a speed of 90 miles on a track only a mile and a half long. It is notable that the car was running at its highest speed when it rounded an eight degree curve—a test of great severity.

The road consists of a single rail laid upon a wooden beam, about twelve inches square. Exactly above this rail and supported by arms extending from upright pillars, is an over-head guide beam. On the bottom of this is another small rail, which acts as the conductor of the electric current and upon which runs the trolley wheel. It serves also as a guide to keep the bicycle car in an upright position. Motor and passenger accommodations are included in a single car fifty feet long and pointed, projectile like, at each end. At the front and rear are the two huge driving wheels which make the car a bicycle. It has no other wheels, except the small ones which run above to keep the car in position. On both sides of each of the large wheels is the motor, narrow and exceptionally large, and at the very front end in the peak is the controller.

The remainder of the car is given up to seating apartments, two seats, for two each,

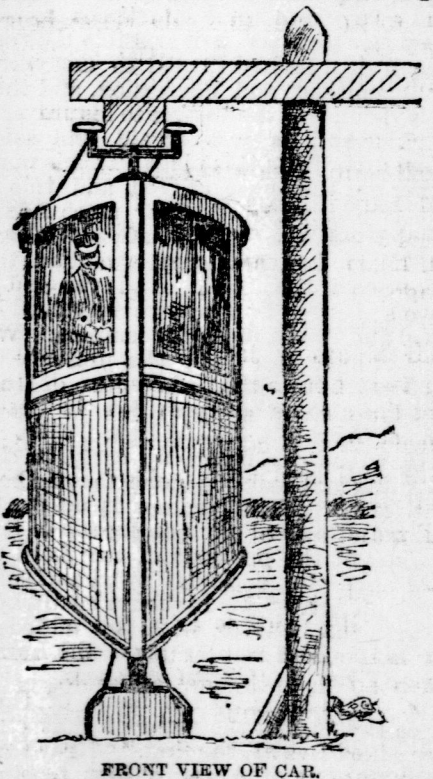


VIEW OF TRAIN.

In each apartment. The doors, of which each apartment has one, are sliding, and are all operated simultaneously by the conductor from the end of the car by a lever. The car rests within a few inches of the rail, and the big wheels, protected by an iron box for the few inches that protrude below the car, are not visible. The eight small wheels above seem to be more an ornament than a utility, as they rarely touch the beam, and thus move only occasionally. There is no smoke, no dust, no noise.

The car is four feet wide, fourteen feet high and forty-two feet long, shaped like a plank turned edgewise and pointed. As the train is grooved between an upper support and lower rail derailment is impossible. The car is only one-sixth the weight of ordinary cars and the seating capacity is double. The car is constructed of wood veneer, held in place by steel bands and rods, and the corners protected by steel. One hundred pounds is made to do the work which requires 1,000 pounds in the other cars. On account of the narrowness of the cars and the fact that only one rail is required upon which to run them, by the adoption of this system every two tracked road would become a four track and every single track doubled.

The inventor says: "Five cars, seating 540 persons, would not be so long as the present train and engine, and would weigh



FRONT VIEW OF CAR.

less than one-fifth as much as a train that now carries 240 persons, seated. Surely electricity could be used to drive so light a train more economically. With this enlarged capacity, and using each separate rail for a train, there would be abundant opportunity for a company to give separate cars, with single tickets for a compartment in red ticket cars to be sold for twenty-five cents each section. Thus, the exclusive and the smokers could have separate compartments in their own red ticket cars. The adding of the light four inch steel guides overhead, conveying electric power, would be no obstruction to light or air, and all the cost of the changes quadrupling the capacity of the roads, immediately doubling and probably trebling their net income, would not require an expenditure exceeding 15 per cent of the capitalization of any company."

A Novel Barometer. An ingeniously contrived barometer, common in Germany, is often used as a subject for illustration in comic journals. To the huge cork of a large glass jar kept half filled with water is attached a little slanting glass plate with rings about an inch apart, resting on the bottom of the jar. The jar is inhabited by a tree toad, almost white, mottled with purple gray. In clear, dry weather the toad remains in the water with his nose and eyes just visible above the surface. When he leaves the water and sits on the first step, look out for cloudy weather. If he hops to the second step, look out for rain or snow, and should he ever climb to the step just under the cork, prepare for a blizzard. From long observation and experience many Germans have acquired great faith in this primitive weather bureau.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WIMAN.

Portrait of the Son Erasmus Wiman Loved So Well.

William Dwight Wiman, who lies ill with pneumonia, is the eldest son of Erasmus Wiman, whose recent troubles have created such wide-spread interest. Mr.



WILLIAM DWIGHT WIMAN.

Wiman has not been in good health for a month, but his condition was not sufficiently serious to keep him from his business as manager of the Staten Island Electric Power Company. He was taken down with pneumonia. Dr. Jefferson Seales, who is one of young Mr. Wiman's warmest friends, has been in constant attendance.

Young Mr. Wiman was born in Montreal thirty-three years ago. He was graduated from Lehigh University and has nearly always been connected with his father's business. Three years ago he married Miss Anna Dear, of Moline, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wiman have a two-year-old boy. Mr. and Mrs. Dear came on when notified of their son-in-law's illness, and are now at the Wiman home. His father also secured \$25,000 bail and was released to attend at his bedside.

The Drug Store.

It is interesting to note the evolutions of the drug business. In the ancient days, before Galen had established what might be called a system of medicine, the treatment of patients was akin to magic. The practitioners were considered magicians, witches and sorcerers. They roamed the fields at dead of night for certain herbs, roots, etc., which were gathered with incantations and prepared with charms.

"Galen's system separated, in a measure, the mysterious features from the preparation of drugs, and his teachings held sway for 1,200 years. It was then that the administration and preparation of medicines were put upon a scientific basis. The period, in which the chemical compounds were introduced, was the beginning of the drug store. At first the doctors gathered their own herbs and roots and made the preparations. When the chemical preparations came in, the doctors found they could not give the extra time required for them, so the labor fell to the lot of the young student.

This work developed rapidly until it became a distinct branch and the pharmacy was established. The pharmacist, instead of the physician, now gathered all the herbs and roots required in the compounding of medicine. As the pharmacist's work developed he found that he would have to give up the gathering of the medicinal plants in order to find time to carry on the work of preparing them satisfactorily, so there was established another separate branch, that of herb-gathering.

Then began a division of the labor of the preparation which has scarcely left the apothecary a clear title to the name of apothecary. Manufacturing chemists sprang up who produced chemicals in great quantities, reducing prices to such an extent that it became less profitable for the pharmacist to manufacture medicinal drugs. Then the pharmaceutical manufacturer put fluid and solid extracts upon the market, thus placing the pharmacist of the drug store in the shadow.

On account of the great number of prepared and combined drugs being manufactured, physicians now rarely prescribe a mixture of crude drugs, as was formerly the case. The coming in of triturates, those compressed tablets, has had a decided effect upon the drug business. It is a question whether this latest development in the preparation of drugs has come to stay. If it has it will practically do away with the duties of an apothecary. There is one firm that has undertaken to manufacture 6,000 different prescriptions in triturate form, so that doctors can carry a number of them with them and compete with this convenience of the homoeopathic physician.

Triturate manufacturers are ignoring drug stores entirely; they deal directly with the doctors. The outcome of the introduction of triturates is not causing the druggist any anxiety. It is thought that the matter of cost, both to the patient and the physician will greatly outbalance any convenience this new system may have. Triturates are expensive, not like the medicines of the homoeopath, which cost but very little. Then, again, a patient running out of medicine is forced to call on a doctor, having no prescription of what he has been taking. He will have to pay not 25 cents, the cost of the medicine, but the doctor's fee of \$1. I believe the development of the preparation of medicine has reached its limit, and a reaction in favor of the apothecary will surely come.

He "Allows" the Bill to Pass.



Her Choice.

He—Which did you like best of my verses? She—Why, the one on the first page. He—Let me see. Which one was that? She—Don't you remember? The one in quotation marks.—Brooklyn Life.

PUBLISHER MUNRO.

The Canadian Who Amassed a Great Fortune from Cheap Publications.

Norman L. Munro, the New York publisher, who was known all over Canada from his cheap publications, died after the removal of the vermiform appendix the other day. Norman L. Munro made himself famous as the originator of the cheap publications that have of recent years become so widely circulated, and his name was also well-known to the public as the owner of fast steam yachts in which he took great delight during his leisure hours. He was born fifty-one years ago in the small town of Millbrook, Pictou county, Nova Scotia. He was one of a large family of children. His father was a farmer and the son worked upon the farm for many years until he took it into his head to come to the commercial metropolis of the United States. Here he began at the bottom of the ladder in a printing office, resolved to some time become the head of a firm of his own.

Having mastered the details of the business and by rigid economy accumulated an amount of money that seemed large to him, then he launched from cramped quarters at No. 163 William street, the New York Family Story Paper, which attained an enormous circulation. Mr. Munro afterward constructed a fine eight story building in Vandewater street, where his various publications have been put to press. He began the publication at the end of twelve years. Munro's Library of cheap books, and later of Munro's Pocket Magazine.

Mr. Munro was fond of sports of the turf and the water. He owned several good trotters, and though a patron of the track



NORMAN L. MUNRO.

never raced any of his horses, which he kept for his pleasure only. But it was as an owner of fast steam yachts that he became very widely known. He built the first one, the Norma, in 1883. This was a regular palace, 150 feet long. He afterward disposed of it and ordered another smaller fast steam launch, the Now Then. The Say When and the Henrietta, a little launch that beat Jay Gould's fast yacht Atlanta off Shelter Island, followed the Say When. He owned also at the time of his death the Norwood, with a record of thirty miles an hour, sixty days over all and canopy topped, and the So So, also a fast little yacht, and the Vamoose. He intended that each of his boats should be the fastest of its kind afloat.

It is estimated that Mr. Munro amassed a fortune of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 from his various publications. His wife was Miss Henrietta Hume, of Brooklyn. They had only two children—Henry, 10 years old, and Norma, 13 years old.

Wind Pressure on Trains.

As a train requires less and less power as it increases in speed to overcome its natural load, it at the same time acquires at a greater ratio a load of air resistance that more than compensates for the saving in power. It is finally overcome the power of the best locomotive that can be built, assuming that a straight, level track is used.

Any object passing through the air meets with a resistance in proportion to its velocity. At a speed of ten miles an hour, air resistance is one-half pound for each square foot exposed; twenty miles per hour, air resistance is two pounds for each foot; forty miles, eight pounds; sixty miles, eighteen pounds; eighty miles, thirty-two pounds; 100 miles, fifty pounds; 112 miles, Empire State express time, sixty pounds for every foot of surface, and 120 miles per hour, seventy-two pounds.

Moving bodies also drag along their path the surrounding air in proportion to their speed and form. At a speed of a mile a minute the bulb of air drawn by an object is equal to its own bulk.—Buffalo Express.

Odors and Dreams.

As to people not dreaming of odors, it seems they do dream of them after all. A correspondent writes: I am a confirmed dreamer; but on reading the queries about dream smells in the London Spectator, I could not recall an instance in my own experience. However, before a week had passed, I had a vivid dream of entering a large room which was filled with a delicious odor, somewhat like orange flowers, and yet not exactly such as I had ever smelt. I tried to find what it was and whence it came, but vainly; for I waked while still wandering about the place, seeking its source. The next number of the Spectator stated, that many letters vouching for dream-smells had been received, and immediately withdrew his doubts.

Just the same; such dreams must be comparatively rare, since a great many nightly and inveterate dreamers about all manner of things have never dreamed them.—Boston Transcript.

An Incident of War.

According to Kate Field, the most tragic episode of the war occurred during the siege of Charleston, when the wedding of Gov. Pickens's daughter was interrupted by a shell that came crashing into the house from the Federal batteries and exploded in the parlor. When the smoke cleared away the bride lay on the floor, her white robe stained with the blood of a death-wound. All the others had escaped unhurt.

Gives All a Chance.

A correspondent writing from Freiburg says that it is the correct thing to do during the carnival preceding the beginning of Lent for the male beings in masks to kiss every woman seen on the streets. It might be supposed that few women would venture out on this account, but on the contrary the pavements were thronged with the fair sex, and osculation proceeded apace.

A Freak of Nature.

A rabbit was recently killed near Jefferson City which had the form and features of a rabbit, but was apparently wearing the skin of a malleate cat.

An Aged Tree.

A chestnut tree said to be 2,000 years old still flourishes at the foot of Mount Etna. It is 213 feet in circumference.

Ontario Gold Mines.

A large deposit of magnetic iron, known as the Belmont iron mine, occurs to the south of the Crawford property, on Lot 19 in 1st Concession of Belmont. The ore here is of first-class Bessemer quality, suited to make the finest steel, being rich in iron and very free from impurities. The Belmont Bessemer Ore Company of New York have leased this mine on royalty from



LEDYARD GOLD MINES—SHAFT NO. 1.

T. D. Ledyard, of Toronto, and have built a railway to connect with the Central Ontario Railway, ten miles distant.

On the east half of this same Lot 19 several gold veins have lately been discovered, and are being developed under the name of the Ledyard gold mines.

Canada's Own Poet.

Charles Sangster, the poet, who died recently, was born at the Navy Yard, Kingston, on July 16, 1822. His education was meagre, but his natural aptitude for study and his private industry and perseverance were more productive in his case than richer opportunities have been to other boys. The years that ought to have been spent in college he passed making cartridges for a living.



CHARLES SANGSTER.

Later he was appointed to the ordnance department, where ten years of his life went by, his salary being small, and his chances of promotion absolutely nil. Finally, he resigned this ungrateful post and entered the field of journalism, first as editor of the Amherstburg Courier, and afterward as manager of the Kingston British Whig.

In Barren Lands.

Lieutenant Joseph Tyrrell is the son of a Weston, Ont., resident, and a member of the Dominion civil service. On May 26 of 1893 he took a trip of exploration in the frozen lands of the north.

The total distance covered by his party, from Athabasca Landing to Churchill, with canoes, was 2,200 miles.



LIEUT. JOSEPH TYRRELL.

and from Churchill to Winnipeg on foot and by dog team, about 1,000 miles. Of the 2,300 miles 850 was through an entirely new country never before traveled by white men.

Mr. Tyrrell has made 11 different explorations, but this over the great Barren Grounds was by far the most adventurous of all.

Mrs. Gladstone.

The venerable consort of William Ewart Gladstone is, in a certain way, the most important woman in England. Mrs. Gladstone is the daughter of a Welsh baronet, Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden; on the death of her brother the title became extinct, and all the son's life, with remainder to her eldest son. It is in this way that Mr. Gladstone enjoys his right to the castle now



MRS. GLADSTONE.

famous throughout the world as his residence. The Glynne family is ancient and highly connected; a sister of Mrs. Gladstone was married to Lord Lyttleton, and she is also related to Lord Chesham and Lord Penryn, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buckingham and other aristocratic families.



SURPRISE SOAP

Best for wash-day.

Best for saving hard work by doing away with boiling and scalding and hard rubbing the clothes. (See the directions on the wrapper.) Best for having the clothes white, sweet and clean after the wash. Best and cheapest because it lasts longest and goes farthest.



PLACE A CAKE

—OF—

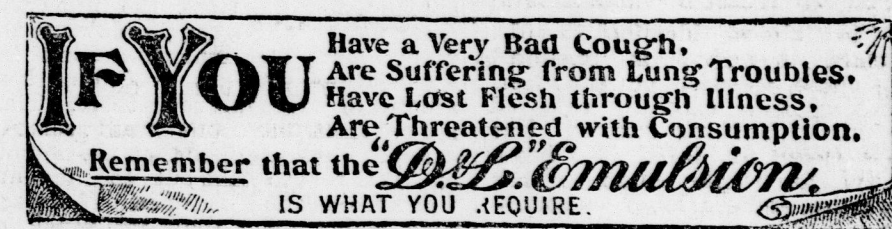
Baby's Own Soap

In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

—THE—
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.



Memorial Windows, Portraits in Opal, Armorial Designs, Vestibule Plates, Landscape and Portrait Work, Artists' Panels, Beveled and Cut Glass Work of Every Description, Enameled Gold Plate Work.

Hobbs Manufacturing Co.,

LONDON - - - ONTARIO.

A DECEPTIVE WEED.

It Caused an Ebullition of Righteous Wrath From the Agent.

I was talking with the agent of a tombstone factory when a passenger with a weed on his hat entered the coach and took a seat in front of us. It might have been a minute and a half before the agent took from his grip a photograph of a 12-foot monument and passed it over with the remark:

"This is my line of business. I see you have met with a sad bereavement."

"Yes."

"Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. Given your order yet?"

"No."

"Was the deceased a man or a woman?"

"A woman."

"Sorry—very sorry. They cometh up like a flower and are cut down. Here is something in Scotch granite which is our specialty. Anyone walking through a cemetery stops at sight of it. It is not only a work of art, but is accepted as proof that the one who erects it will ever grieve."

"I don't think I should care for that," replied the stranger.

"Then take this broken column in Vermont marble. Man dieth and wasteth away, and we make that in three different sizes. When I am walking through a cemetery and come to a broken column, I say to myself, 'Now, here is a man who dearly loved his dear departed wife and will never marry again.'"

"I don't care to look at your samples just now. A few months later I may do something."

"Grief too recent, eh? Well, that's as one feels, you know, but I generally get my best orders right away. Indeed it is the fashion now to erect a tombstone as soon as possible. Wouldn't want anything cheap, would you?"

"Not so very."

"I can give you something as low as \$25, but of course I couldn't guarantee it. Was the late deceased the partner of your bosom, so to speak?"

"No, she was my mother-in-law."

"And where—where do her mortal ashes rest, if I may be so bold?"

"In the middle of the Atlantic Ocean."

The agent slowly returned his samples and hadn't a word to say for a long five minutes. Then he sighed heavily and growled:

"Stranger, I've lost three of 'em and had no end of trouble, but I'll be durned if I am mean 'nuff to put a weed on my hat and travel around to deceive and disappoint a chap trying to make an honest living on 30 per cent commission. It ain't honest. It ain't square. You and your late lamented can go to grass!"

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

Made Plain to an Investigator By Means of an Illustration.

If there is a good story born in Washington it is a two-to-one shot that its cradle will lie in the back parlor of John Chamberlain's. Dr. Edward Bedole came over from Philadelphia last night and sat therein entertaining a choice group of friends with tales of the far east. In the edge of the group sat a man from Pennsylvania, who had come over from Pottsville, on some government contracting business. He was all ears and eagerness. His name was Strauss. Finally the restraint became too intense, and he broke loose.

"Doctor," said he, "what is dot new richum I hears off about China? My wife has got it, ferry bad and I don't understand it."

"Tell me the name," said Bedole. "Is it Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Taoism, Confucianism, or what?"

"No, it is no isms, but der name is like a tramp's migrashun of der soul, and it's—"

"Oh, you doubtless mean transmigration of the soul."

"Yah, dot's it. Yust dell me about dot."

"Certainly. Transmigration of the soul is a very pretty poetic doctrine of metempsychosis which our friend of the Theosophical society have borrowed from the far east—"

"Here, here, doctor, tell me vot dot means so I can understand what you was talking about."

"All right. I will tell you in plain language. Take yourself, for instance. You live to the allotted age of three score years and ten, and then you pass away. Your soul goes into the body of a bird, a canary, we'll say, and from your gilded cage you fill a lady's boudoir with melody, living a life of luxury and fed from the beautiful fingers of beauty—"

"Oh, dot is beautiful. I like dot."

"And then you die again and your soul goes into a lovely flower in a garden, and you fill the air with fragrance, and delight the eye with your exquisite color and delicacy of petals—"

"Ah, dot is fine. I like dot richum."

"As I was saying when you interrupted me, you live the life of a flower, until one day a donkey gets into the garden, and attracted by your loveliness he eats you, and your soul passes into the donkey—"

"Yah, yah."

"When some former acquaintance comes along, strokes your long ears and says, 'Why, Strauss, is it you? How little you have changed.'—Washington Post."

Minard's Miniment cures Colds, etc.

Wives * and * Daughters

The Housekeeper's Pet Virtue.

(Written specially for these columns.)

A writer in the Welland Tribune inveighs against the luxury of super-cleanliness, and the unreasonableness of those who will maintain it no matter at what cost of time, money, convenience and comfort. "To live in a clean house," he says, "especially if it is a large one, is a very serious expense. To have windows washed once a week, and carpets swept and rugs shaken, and paint washed now and then, and ceilings whitened once a year, and to have clean table linen and bright silver, are all luxuries that eat up the incomes of families. It does not do a family any real good to be so desperately clean." But what are we to do about it? Are we to consent to live in a dirty small house or a dirty large one, simply because to keep such houses clean is a serious expense? Are windows to go unwashed, and carpets unswept, and rugs unshaken, and paint uncleared, merely because to maintain them in a respectable condition is destructive of soap and time? As to saying that it doesn't do a family any real good to be so desperately clean, anyone can see that that is a great mistake. There is more self-respect and self-approval and self-satisfaction and superiority to neighbors, and the Lord-we-thank-thee-that-we-are-not-as-other-men-are spirit in desperately clean families than in all the other kinds of self-righteous people under the sun. And who shall say that self-complacency is not productive of happiness, and that happiness is not a "real good"?

Speaking seriously, it is to be supposed that men do not want their wives and daughters to be desperately clean, nor do they wish them to be dirty. What they really desire is that they should be moderately clean. The moderately clean housekeeper will only half sweep her carpets, and she will "swipe" the dust off the furniture instead of wiping it off. The windows will be middling, the paint passable, the stoves just so-so. Her husband never puts on a clean shirt; he puts on a half clean one, or a moderately clean one instead. The guest in her house sleeps or attempts to sleep between sheets which have felt the pressure of other forms—semi-clean forms—since they mingled in the wholesome society of the wash tub. He then partially cleanses his face and hands in a dusty wash bowl, in water that is not very dirty, wipes them in a towel that no one could accuse of being desperately clean, and brushes the hair above his half clean face before a fly-specked mirror. Descending to the breakfast table he finds that the table-linen is not superfluously clean; neither are the dishes, as an occasional sticky cup or spoon testifies; neither are the various articles of food, for the housekeeper who is moderately clean in her parlor is moderately clean in her pantry; in short she lets her moderation be known in all things.

Probably the most violent opponent of fastidious neatness would admit that motives of self-respect are sufficient to compel one to be clean in one's person, clean in one's dress, and clean in one's food, but that in other branches of housekeeping it is not necessary to be so scrupulous. But where is the line to be drawn? Clean food that is cooked on a dirty stove in an unclean kitchen, and served on a half clean table-cloth, rouses suspicions that will not be allayed. We are judged by the company we keep. The milk that is kept in a clean pan or an unclean shelf will be silent regarding the pan, but it will tell tales of the shelf. The butter that resides in a cellar that is not absolutely clean will itself be contaminated by its surroundings. No article of food can remain long uninfected by an impure environment. As to cleanliness of person and dress, how can they possibly be maintained when every object handled or leaned against is covered with dust?

An ill-kept house is not only an offense to the eye, and a reproach to the moral nature, but it is also a menace to health. Dirt is a synonym of disease. The unswept carpet and unshaken rug would not be permitted in a sick room, and they are only a little less injurious in a well room. The stuffy or musty odors that arise from undisturbed corners are as deleterious as they are offensive. A house is a sort of outside garment, and if it is not kept in good condition it affects the health as well as the nerves of its wearer.

The Tribune writer goes on to say: "It is generally conceded that if the man in the house has a fair chance he will make himself comfortable. His hair may not be exceptionally neat, nor particularly pretty, but it will be a good place to sit down in, and a good place to work in. Does he ever complain that it is not kept clean enough? No, never. When he grumbles it is because the carpet has been taken up, and all the books turned out." But in this matter society judges the sex very differently. Let a man be careless in his habits, and not particularly clean in his surroundings, and it is thought no worse than if he were color blind, or lacked an ear for music. Let a woman be slovenly and not very clean, and she is mourned over by her friends

and denounced by her acquaintances. No personal gift or charm or accomplishment that she may possess will make amends for this unpardonable defect. It is true that purity of life and thought may exist in a woman along with impure outward surroundings, but it is generally believed that in such circumstances they lead a precarious existence.

With morality and a love of thoroughness and healthfulness and cleanliness on her side it is probable that women will always be accused of too slavish a fidelity to the broom and scrubbing brush. It means a great deal of unpleasant hard work, but the results of leaving that work undone are too awful to be faced. The man who grumbles at being rooted out of his lair at housecleaning time is singularly inconsistent. Why did he not marry some girl as easy-going as himself, instead of being so careful to pick out a good housekeeper and a good manager? Untidy women frequently marry, but nobody envies their husbands, and the husbands themselves have been known to grumble.

But the average woman if she is given a chance will make herself comfortable, but her idea of comfort is to have everything about her as far as possible daintily fresh and fragrantly clean.

The Hour of Need—The Hour of Power.

"On Duty" in Union Signal gives a rich fragment, hitherto unpublished, from the Bible reading which Mrs. Andrew gave at the opening of our last world's convention. The lesson was upon Jacob's wrestling with the angels. Mrs. Andrew continued: "Mr. Moody said years ago, 'God cannot make use of a man until he gets to the end of himself, and the sooner he comes to it the better, where he can say, I know my helplessness; for that is the time when the divine power works in man.' I remember hearing Josephine Butler say in England, 'The hour of our utter helplessness and the consciousness of that utter helplessness is the very hour of God's power in the soul.' I remember such an hour in India, when Dr. Bushnell and I had closed our doors and shut ourselves up with God, and, oh, the realization of utter helplessness. We had had a month in which we had accomplished nothing; the great secret system seemed impenetrable. We realized that no human power would ever open those closed gates, but we waited upon God, and as the time wore on, I remember how that sense of utter helplessness increased upon me, my soul bowed itself more and more deeply at the feet of divine omnipotence, and then there came light, God could make himself heard in the utter silence of our souls before him. And so I ask you this morning, has the angel touched you and have you realized that your strength is gone before God? Then that is the hour that brings power. Don't be troubled if you have a deep sense of your helplessness, but wait upon God until you hear the heavenly voice, and then there will be no mistakes and no difficulty about your future actions. It was after this that the angel said to him, 'Thou hast prevailed with man and with God, and henceforth he should bear a new name; he should be called Israel, a prince among the princes of the earth.' And then Jacob said: 'I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved.' The sun rose upon him."

Realizing the Folly of It.

"The one thing that I have pinned in my husband for this winter, only I don't wear a hat," laughed a woman a day or two ago, "is moderation."

Then she went on more soberly, says the New York Times: "Five years ago I was well and strong. I got caught, however, in the vortex of occupation and excitement in which most of the women I know are struggling and it has almost killed me. I was busy from morning until night. I joined club after club until I counted membership in five. My correspondence grew to such proportions I really needed a secretary. I went everywhere possible—to lectures, meetings of various sorts, luncheons, teas, and different social festivities—belonged to several charitable organizations, was a more or less active church worker, looked after my husband and family (I thought), and, in fact, pursued the same rounds that hundreds of other women are pursuing who are not bread-winners on the one hand or votaries of fashion and society on the other."

"And pretty soon the pace began to tell upon me. I lost flesh and became careworn. I grew nervous and irritable at home until the utterance among the children, 'Mamma's tired,' became a respectful way of intimating that mamma was cross and would better be avoided. I knew it, but rushed on, fancying I saw smoother waters ahead. Last winter I lived on tonics and stimulants and in the spring was positively ill."

"My physician ordered absolute rest or he would not answer for the consequences, and so with my babies, I went off to a sleepy little village to vegetate. 'It was there I fully realized the folly of my ways, and I learned it as

many a mother has learned wisdom—from the mouth of a child. My little boy brought a tiny boat in one day, asking for his oldest sister, that he could have the sail mended. 'I'll do it, Harold,' I said. 'Clara isn't here. Delightfully he brought it and hovered around me, with the beaming face at the unusual happening of mamma bothering with him. When it was done he thanked me and started off. At the door he stopped and looked back, his face full of sorrow, thought struggling for expression.

"Then he turned and came back to me. 'Mamma,' he began, 'you ain't busy always up here, are you?' and before I could reply he finished his thought: 'Let's stay in the country every one of the days, will you?'

"Wasn't that a rebuke? I thought it was and I took it."

"So I've come home refreshed in health and spirit, and I mean to keep so. I've written moderation over the walls of my house. In every room I look for it. 'Not that I have sunk into a torpor of inactivity—that would be as bad as the other extreme—but I am trying to take things quietly, I belong to one club instead of five, and I have reduced all my goings and comings in the same ratio. I read somewhere the other day that a prominent medical man had said that half the women in this country were starving to death and the other half were wearing themselves out—working without giving proper attention to food and rest."

"Now, I know one woman who isn't going to do either any more if she can help it."—[The Interior.

Keeping Young.

There was once a woman who shuddered at the thought of growing old.

No woman really likes to grow old. There are those who profess themselves quite willing to do so, and who seem to think it a duty to take not only pleasantly, but eagerly, the various steps which mark advancing age. Long before it is actually necessary they give up all forms of active amusement, with the smiling explanation: "Well, I'm getting old. I must leave these pleasures for younger folks."

Of their own accord they take to unconventional, old-fashioned clothes, stiff ungraceful coiffure, and ugly colors, with the same innate idea that all things pretty, becoming, or modish should belong only to an age which they have passed, to a period of their lives which it savors of wickedness to regret or cling to. And there are others who, while their spirits rebel, yet force themselves to adopt the same policy. They preach themselves lectures on the beauty of old age, on growing old gracefully, on yielding the field, and retiring in favor of youth, and all the rest of the philosophy with which people force themselves to become old. Their friends assist them in various ways, and with all sorts of motives. Sometimes it is with love and tenderness they enforce the doctrine:

"Let me take the walk while you sit by the fire. I'm younger than you!" "Take this big easy-chair, auntie!" "This style is the most suitable for one of your age, dear!"

Sometimes the motives are not so kind, but they ring the same changes: "It must be vanity which makes you select a hat twenty years too young." "Much as I think of her, I must say that in a person of her age such liveliness is ridiculous." "How absurd! She goes out and enjoys herself as much as a young girl!"

So pushed along, they sighing, make the various changes they think necessary in their appearance and manners, and proceed to grow old as fast as possible.

But this woman who hated being old shuddered so hard over the prospect that at last her spirit suggested to her, "Well, don't get old; keep young."

"How?" she inquired, and proceeded to think it out.

She determined, in the first place, not to feel old, and never to acknowledge until she actually died that she was old. She would keep up all sorts of active exercise, being resolute against letting herself be "shelved" by anybody, from any motives whatever. She would decline extra warmth, ease and rest, which only invited the stealthy approach of the enemy she was determined to fight. She would keep her body in good condition by all proper means, but not by confessing that limbs and muscles were not meant to be used so long as they were at her service at all. And, above all, she would heed the voice which forever told her: "Don't worry. Keep quiet. Everything is all right." She would keep so thoroughly convinced that "everything is all right" that her severe conviction would keep her far above any outward assurances that "things are all wrong." And she felt sure that this quiet certainty of "all being well" in her soul would in time express itself in her face and her whole body in activity, helpfulness, beauty and youth. And how far this one woman succeeded is of less importance than the question, is not her example

better worth following than that of the woman who lent herself to getting old as fast as she was able?—[Harper's Bazar.

On Dits About Women.

Princess Victoria is said to be the cleverest of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. She is 25 years old, hearty, jolly, full of tact and aplomb. She carries on at least half her mother's correspondence and is full of energy and resources.

While other governments are opening the doors of employment to women, Russia has just issued a decree that henceforth the services of women as clerks, telegraph operators, ticket sellers, etc., on the railroads are to be dispensed with and the vacancies filled by men.

Since 1880, women have given five times as much to the education of men alone as to that of women, and twice as much to men's colleges as to women's and coeducational colleges together. This is proved by data collected by a committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

The first woman to register in Colorado under the act extending the suffrage was the wife of ex-Gov. Routt. To the question concerning her occupation, in life she answered "A housewife," and was so recorded. This was both right and womanly and democratic. Her exercise of the suffrage will not make her less a housewife.

There is a discussion in the Spectator on "The Code of Honor Among Women." From this it would appear that the point at which women seem to fail most in honor is in controversy. One of the writers says that the sanction of a convention, falsely kind, which enables women to use the peculiarities of their position in the world both as a sword and as a shield is indeed one of the greatest impediments to their advancement.

The Bombay Guardian, Dec. 23, reports the safe arrival of Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew from England, en route to Burma and China. They attended and addressed the Bombay district conference of the American Methodist Mission, then in session at Bombay. They were conducted by Mr. W. J. Gladwin and were invited to the platform by Bishop Thoburn, who formally introduced them to the conference. They received a cordial welcome.

Japan seems to be retrograding in regard to the higher education of girls. Last year the government had 34 high and normal schools admitting young women, while to-day there are but six such schools in the Empire higher than the primary grade. In the city of Kobe, with a population of 150,000, there is not a single public school for girls higher than the intermediate grade. This retrogression is attributed to the fear that if Japanese women become educated and emancipated they will no longer submit to polygamy.

One of the most useful of the many valuable charities to which Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt devotes a generous slice of her income is the method in which she starts girls in occupations. Through the pastors of the foreign missionary churches established in the out-of-the-way corners of New York she learns of girls of ability who need only a start in life to render them fit to support themselves honorably. This assistance she furnishes by sending \$500 for the girl to devote to this purpose. One girl thus helped fitted herself at a cooking school for the position of a cordon bleu; another went to a training school for nurses; another underwent the necessary drill of a lady's maid; another studied in art. Every year at least ten young women are thus started in a useful, self-supporting career.

"So long as I consulted others I lacked inspiration," writes George Sand. "It came to me on the day I trusted my own wings." Of all French women George Sand had the greatest mind and the smallest feet and hands. Like George Eliot, her face was long, and resembled that of a horse.

Boys and Cigarettes.

Mr. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, a prominent lawyer of this city, and a very useful member of the Board of Education, has set on foot a much-needed reform in a thoroughly practical way. His attention having been called to the extent to which cigarette-smoking is practiced by school-boys, and to its pernicious effects upon the mind and body, he conceived the idea of appealing to the manhood of the boys and crystallizing school sentiment against the habit. He therefore prepared a very simple pledge, the signers of which agree to abstain from cigarette-smoking until they reach the age of 21 years, and to use their influence to induce all boys of their acquaintance to take the same step. As a result of Mr. Hubbell's efforts, anti-cigarette-smoking leagues have been started in the schools in this city, and it is Mr. Hubbell's anticipation that by the first of May 75,000 boys in the public schools of the metropolis will have enlisted in this reform movement. Mr. Hubbell mentions the fact that the medical examiner of one of the largest life insurance companies recently said that he would not accept as a risk the life of an applicant who had steadily smoked cigarettes between the ages of 8 and 18. He also calls attention to the fact that professional men and shopkeepers will no longer

take boys known to be cigarette smokers into their employ, so immediately does the habit interfere with their usefulness. These facts are to the point, although no evidence is needed to convince intelligent people of the perniciousness of cigarette-smoking by boys. Unfortunately, although this habit is of comparatively recent origin, it has spread to a surprising extent among the public school boys, the ease with which cigarettes are smoked and the low price at which they are sold tempting many boys to an indulgence the demoralizing effects of which they do not understand. The movement while Mr. Hubbell has inaugurated has spread to other cities, and ought to receive the adhesion of every school for boys in the country.—[The New York Outlook.

With the Poets.

Mother-Eyes.

A sin-stained man through prison bars
Peers up and sees two shining stars;
To him they're holy, pleading eyes—
His mother's eyes in paradise.
—Ellen Graham, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Possibilities of Life.

Have we not all amid earth's petty strife
Some pure ideal of a noble life
That once seemed possible? Did we not hear
The flutter of its wings and feel it near,
And just within our reach? It was!
And yet
We lost it in this daily jar and fret,
And now live idle in a vague regret.
But still our place is kept, and it will wait,
Ready for us to fill it, soon or late;
No star is ever lost we once have seen,
We always may be what we might have been!
Since Good—though only thought, has life and breath,
God's life—can always be redeemed from death;
And Evil, in its nature, is decay,
And every hour can blot it all away;
The hopes that lost in some far distance seem
May be the truer life, and this the dream.
—A. Procter.

The Merry-makers.

Among the wintry mountains
Beside the Northern Sea
There is a merry-making,
As old as old can be.
Over the river reaches,
Over the wastes of snow,
Halting at every doorway,
The white drifts come and go.
They scour upon the open,
And mass along the wood,
The burliest invaders
That ever man withstood.
With swoop and whirl and scurry,
These riders of the drift
Will mount and wheel and column,
And pass into the lift.
All night upon the marshes
You hear their tread go by,
And all night long the streamers
Are dancing on the sky.
Their light in Malyn's chamber
Is pale upon the floor,
And Malyn of the mountains
Is theirs for evermore.
She fancies them a people
In saffron and in green,
Dancing for her. For Malyn
Is only seventeen.
Out there beyond her window,
From frosty deep to deep,
Her heart is dancing with them
Until she falls asleep.
Then all night long through heaven,
With stately to and fro,
To music of no measure,
The gorgeous dancers go.
The stars are great and splendid,
Beryl and gold and blue,
And there are dreams for Malyn
That never will come true.

Yet for one golden Yule-tide
Their royal guest is she,
Among the wintry mountains
Beside the Northern sea.
—Bliss Carman in Harper's Bazar.

Uncontrolled.

The mighty forces of mysterious space
Are one by one subdued by lordly man.
The awful lightnings, that for eons ran
Their devastating and untrammelled race,
Now bear his messages from place to place
Like carrier-doves. The winds lead on his van.
The lawless elements no longer can
Resist his strength, but yield with sullen grace.
His bold feet scaling heights before untrod—
Light, darkness, air and water, heat and cold,
He bids go forth and bring him power and pelf.
And yet, though ruler, king, and demigod,
He walks, with his fierce passions uncontrolled,
The conqueror of all things—save himself.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Century.

Scientific Progress.

Scientific and Sanitary Facts and Suggestions.

THE DOCTOR KNEW.—If some men are skeptical others place an implicit faith in the doctor's prescriptions; and of these was a man in Limerick who went to the undertaker to order a coffin for Pat Connell.

"Dear me," said the undertaker, "is poor Pat dead?"
"No, he's not dead yet," answered the other; "but he'll die to-night, for the doctor says he can't live till morning, and he knows what he gave him."

COOKING POTATOES.—Dr. Letheby, the eminent English authority on foods, by a series of careful examinations found that when potatoes were cooked without removing the skins, the loss of nutritive material was but about 3 per cent., against 14 per cent. when the skins were removed before boiling; a very wasteful process. Hence baked potatoes are not only more palatable but also evidently more nutritious than boiled potatoes in either case.

MAKING TEA.—It is well settled that the quickest extract gives the purest aroma and the freest from the injurious tannin. It is suggested that if the leaves be powdered, and the infusion made by pouring on boiling (soft) water, it may be poured off in half a minute, or as soon as one's views of economy will allow. A smart stirring of the leaves just before decanting, will in any case deepen the color and increase the richness of the infusion.

COFFEE AND LACTATION.—Dr. Alice McLean states (Med. and Surg. Rep.) that in an institution of which she had charge recently, in which there were about 30 nursing women, coffee was served twice a week. Regularly upon those days the nurses in charge reported a scarcity of breast milk, and there was frequently a necessity for resorting to artificial feeding to eke it out. To the obvious suggestion of abstinence in such cases, is added the complementary suggestion that coffee might be useful where the secretion becomes undesirable or excessive.

DRUGS AND KIDNEY DISEASES.—One factor, at least, in the great increase of kidney diseases may be found in the enormous modern consumption of mineral waters, drugged drinks and other specifics and nostrums for indigestion, want of appetite or sleep, torpid liver, cough or throat trouble, "that tired feeling," etc. Whatever other harm any drug or mineral may or may not do, it is sure to contribute unnatural and unhealthy labor and irritation to the kidneys in eliminating it from the circulation. The fact that kidney diseases are the special scourge of the well-to-do in cities, where every drug store and every dinner table is a daily resort for pouring down the sort of stuff above mentioned, goes far to countenance this way of accounting for the prevalence of kidney diseases.

EMOTIONS AND CONTAGIONS.—An able writer in a recent number of the Popular Science Monthly gives a number of curious facts about the effect of emotions on contagious diseases. Among others are these:

"Many violent maladies have been supposed to have been produced under the operation of moral influences. Sennert believed that fear was capable of provoking erysipelas. Hoffman also made fear and the adynamia resulting from it play an important part as the predisposing cause of contagious diseases. Dr. H. Tuke believed, in particular, in the influence of fear upon the contagion of rabies. The breaking out of rabies has been sometimes observed after psychic emotion. Bouley cites the case of a dog which went mad after having been immersed in water. Gamleia cites a similar case in a man, and another in a woman who was frightened by a drunken man. In order to avoid the influence of fear, Desgenettes concealed the name and the nature of the plague; and it is to be remarked further that the Turks died less rapidly of it than the Christians. Cullen supposed that sad emotions favor contagious diseases, and particularly the plague. This disposition to contagion after violent emotions which determine discharge of the secretions may be partly explained by the fact that the conditions that diminish the proportion of the liquids of the blood favor absorption. It, however, seems at least probable that the nervous discharge is accompanied by alterations of the blood and modifications of the interior medium which justify the popular expressions concerning having bad blood and turning the blood. It is admitted that violent emotion is capable of causing and of curing intermittent fever."

"The old authors give the moral emotions a part in most eruptive fevers. We meet them in the etiology of cholera. Pneumonia sometimes appears on the occasion of a strong moral emotion. Rostan relates the story of a woman who was suddenly struck with a very severe pneumonia on receiving news of the death of her son. Grissale observed it in a woman who, learning that she had been robbed, experienced instantly a violent attack, which was followed promptly by a chill, a stitch in the side and spitting of blood. Depressing emotions often seem to have an action on the development of tuberculosis."

It is not well to judge of a man's possessions by the number of keys he carries on his ring.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The Red Forester.

One fine day in October three children were merrily at play on the outskirts of one of the grand old forests that are found on the Baltic shore. The pretty red and yellow leaves under their feet afforded them immense delight as they massed them into a pile, upon which the 3-year-old Elsa was seated in great contentment, making the bright things fly in all directions with the stick in her hand.

The eldest child, a boy of 10, had a kind thoughtful face; the other, a happy and light-hearted boy of 8, did not rest until he, too, had found a good stout stick, with which he aided his sister in scattering the fluttering leaves to the four winds.

Suddenly the air about them was darkened, and over their heads a great bird came flying low with flapping wings and dismal croak. Down it came on the pile of leaves beside the little one. Its eyes were keen and piercing, and the child gave a scream of terror as it looked into her face with a hoarse cry. In a moment the older boy had caught up his brother's stick and, aiming two or three stout blows at the bird's head, laid it lifeless.

As he took Elsa in his arms and soothed her the younger boy examined the raven. "Oh, Hans," said he, "I fear that was one of the Red Forester's birds, it is so large and its look is so evil. Old Walther says sorrow comes to any who molest them."

"Mother says old Walther is not always truthful," answered Hans. "We must not mind his stories. Leave the bird, Otto. Come, the wind is cool, and mother will look for the baby now."

Two or three hundred yards from where the children played might be seen the straw-thatched roof of their little home, and from the sand bluffs before the cottage one had a view of miles of seacoast. To-day the waves rippled and danced in the sunlight as if no storms could ever disturb their calm. At anchor near the shore lay a number of fishing boats, making a pretty bit of color with their copper-hued sails; and the white, sandy beach was covered for a long stretch with the nets hung out to dry on the endless frames, showing plainly the general occupation of the breadwinners of that pretty village nestled between the forest and shore.

Fisher Muller and his wife, although simple folks, were superior to the people with whom their lot was cast. In his youth the fisher had hoped to attain to some better station; but the military service of his country held him the best years of his life, and he returned from service to find the only means left him of procuring a livelihood was to follow his father's calling, and so he continued to be a fisherman.

Frau Muller was gentle and thoughtful, and, as the little home was well tended and snug, they were content and only longed for something better for their children.

The mother met the children at the door, and, taking Elsa and Hans, asked the reason of her cry. The boy eagerly told the story of the great bird that would have eaten Elsa's eyes, but that Hans gave him a whack in time. "Mother," said Hans, "Otto says the Red Forester will punish me. Old Walther told him so."

"What did Walther tell you about the Red Forester?" said the mother.

"Have you not heard of the old red man?" asked Otto.

"What about him?" said Frau Muller, as she clasped Elsa close in her arms and pressed her lips to the rosy cheeks.

"He has a castle in the wildest and darkest part of the forest, but no one ever returns that seeks it; and if one kill his favorite bird, the raven, sorrow will come—bitter sorrow."

As the boy told his story darkness had come on and the wind began to moan round the house.

The mother sat quiet, with her baby asleep on her knee. "Mother," said Hans, troubled at her silence, "you don't speak; do you believe old Walther's story?"

"No, Hans," said the mother; "but you should have tried to frighten away the bird before killing it."

Poor Hans. He felt sad and heavy-hearted. His mother's face wore a troubled look, he was sure. And this was true; for the entire force of fishermen were out at sea, and old Walther had called to tell her a heavy storm was brewing; many shooting stars had been seen the night before, showing clearly from which direction to expect the wind. Did she not recall the woe the last October storm had brought to three families?

Indeed, she remembered it only too vividly. The wind as it blew stronger sounded more and more dreadful to her. If, as last year, they were driven as far out, it would be days before all could return; until then what terrible anxiety! The sight of a great pair of boots in the corner made her shudder, for she knew they were the fisherman's doom. Weighted down by these heavy rubber things, which are buckled securely about the legs and loins, there is no possible chance for a man to save himself in the water. And thus it is that none of the fishers learn to swim, preferring the drowning agonies to be over as soon as possible.

Frau Muller rose at length and put the little one to bed, not dreaming that Hans was watching every look.

Old Walther's forecast was indeed true, and before morning the sea was terrific to look upon. The rain fell in sheets, and the beautiful leaves of yesterday lay sodden and colorless when the children looked in dismay from the windows. Could things change so quickly?

The next day the storm grew still more furious. The mother's heart became as lead. Her husband had gone from his home young and strong. Was he never to return? She would not, could not believe it.

The second night of the storm she was startled by a cry of pain from Hans, and running to his bedside she found him sitting up, white with terror. "Mother, the raven wants my father's life or mine. It came to me in my sleep."

"My child, pray for your father's life; he needs all our prayers," she answered, full of her sad forebodings.

The boy was in despair; did his mother really think he had brought trouble on his home? Would the Red Forester demand an equivalent?

The little fellow spent the next day in a dazed condition. His mother was too full of anxieties to notice that he neither ate nor spoke. One thought grew stronger in his mind as the storm increased. He would find the abode of the Red Forester. What was his life if only his father was saved to the rest.

As the third morning dawned the storm was lessening; but when no boats came in all was gloom and sorrow. The old men shook their heads as they looked on the sea. No doubt some had gone out who would never return.

The little fellow's brain was distracted. It was still early morning. The mother slept worn out with care. He must go at once. Putting on his old jacket and looking his last on all he loved, the little fellow made his way into the wildest and most unfrequented part of the wood. He was a good walker and strong enough for his age, but his condition of mind for the last three days had brought on a feverish state; for he had neither eaten nor slept save to dream of horrors.

Hans had not walked far in the cold, damp place before his limbs began to fail him. A few hours found him in a strange, lifeless condition, with only one idea before him, to go deeper and deeper into the black untrodden wilds.

By and by the fever took possession of his reason, and began to mutter as he walked: "Oh, my father, my life for yours; spare my father!"

Hours went by and still he walked on, not knowing how he moved. The darkness came on early, and the boy began to fail in his weakness.

All at once he found himself in a clear space, in the middle of which a great fire was burning. Had he indeed found the Red Forester? Yes; it must be so. A man in a red gown and a golden cap was feeding the fire with a fierce delight.

He would be burnt alive. That would be his fate. But what did it matter? He could not suffer more than he had done. He made an attempt to attract the red man's notice, but could not. His strength was gone, and, tottering nearer the dread being with the cry, "My father, save my father!" Hans fell down beside the fire unconscious.

It was a most surprised old gentleman into whose presence the boy had tumbled. Lovingly and tenderly he carried the child into a warm, pleasant room where all was done to restore him. His wet clothing was removed; and although Hans felt the comfort of a warm bed, still, all night long he tossed and cried in fever: "My father, oh, Red Forester, my father!"

It was into a hunting lodge of one of the royal family that Hans had wandered. The old gentleman, who looked so fierce in the glare of the fire, was a most benevolent and gentle doctor of eminence, a friend of the Prince. The gnats had troubled him so during the day that a fire had been made to attract them from the lodge.

"I shall never be thankful enough that I made that fire," said the doctor, as he worked over the child. "Thank God, too, I have my medicine chest; what could the child mean about his father? Well, had he lain out there all night no mortal help could have saved him."

By morning the doctor had done much to reduce the fever, and when Hans opened his eyes at last to consciousness the red man stood at the door looking out. The child glanced around. What had come to him? What place was this, so warm, so beautiful, yet fearful? The skins of animals hung everywhere; not only skins but heads with eyes, living eyes glared at him. All kinds of terrible, gleaming weapons shone on the wall. Oh, what a horrible place! Yet there were flowers in the windows, and the bed was so soft.

As he tried to move, the man in red turned and came to his side. The child clasped his hands and cried, fearfully: "Red Forester, take my life, but not father's. Mother could not live without him, and what would we poor children do then? Your raven gave Elsa such fear, and I did not know that you loved him so."

"My child, before I hear another word," said the doctor, "you must eat this good soup I have ready and drink

a glass of cordial. My old red gown has given your mind a twist, I fancy; so off it goes." Hans looked up from his food and saw a fine old gentleman in a black coat with a face kind and winning as a child's. In the most loving manner he drew the story of the boy's trouble from him. "My dear child, your father's life is in the hands of One who rules all things for the best. The storm has been a dreadful one, but we will not think of sorrow. Think only that you are safe, and sleep again so that you will be able to return to the mother, who must be bearing more trouble on your account."

In a few moments Hans was again sleeping, content and almost happy. The prince and a number of his friends came in to look at him as he slept, and to them the doctor told of the mental and physical suffering the little fellow had undergone. The gentlemen were deeply interested.

"That boy will grow to be a fine man if he only has the right training," said the doctor.

"You cannot do better than train him yourself," said the Prince. "You are without family. In the meantime if sorrow has come to the home we must help that mother. How soon will he be able to return?"

"As soon as he awakens I shall drive him home," answered the doctor.

A sleep of some hours almost restored Hans. He was lifted into a comfortable carriage, with the doctor by his side; and in a long drive that followed Hans was taught in the pleasant way the folly of believing the silly stories so common among the people.

A drive of a few hours brought them in sight of the shore and the home Hans had left in despair the day before. The boy was still weak; but as the sea, now calm and still, came in sight, he sprang up and gave a long look at the boats at anchor. A shout of joy burst from him. The doctor also sprang up. "My father's boat!" he cried, pointing to one of the number. "My father is safe!" and the tears and sobs came fast.

The Herr Doctor found himself blowing his nose and wiping his eyes as well.

In a few moments the boy was in his father's arms, the doctor himself telling his story; and then Fisher Muller related how they had been blown far out the first night of the storm and had taken refuge on the Island of Rugen, where a benevolent Danish lady of title has built a refuge for fishermen, who find there warmth and food awaiting all who are driven on that shore; and many there are who bless this good woman for their rescue from the horrors of exposure.

The good language and clear intellect of the man, his honest bearing and the neatness of the simple home won the doctor's heart. "Give Hans to me," he said. The father and mother did not speak.

"Forgive me, that is not right, you must all come to me; I have long needed someone honest and true to take an interest in my comfort and home. Hans can still be with you; we will share him together." So after a time all was arranged.

The doctor never repented his interest in the Muller family to the end of his life, for they remained his devoted and trusty servants. Hans studied the profession of his beloved friend and teacher, becoming his right hand truly. To-day his name stands first among the eminent and benevolent men of his time.—[The Independent.

"It isn't always sure that a young man is religious because he goes regularly to prayer meetings. It may be the girl who is the religious one."—[SOMERVILLE JOURNAL.

Waiter! Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, for One.

"God gave us meat, but the devil sent us cooks," is a trite saying. From bad cooking, fast eating and overeating comes a whole train of diseases—indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, catarrh of the stomach, headache, dizziness, and the like. God also gave us a brainy man, who compounded the "Golden Medical Discovery," a corrective of all the ills resulting from overeating and bad blood. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, has furnished in the "Discovery," a great desideratum in America, where all are in such a hurry to make money, they have no time to eat, and scarcely any time to live. It invigorates the liver, cleanses the blood and tones up the system.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps, mailed sealed in plain envelope. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Agnes—Well, I want a husband who is easily pleased. Maud—Don't worry, dear; that's the kind you'll get. —[Elmira Gazette.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

A colored man was bragging about his horse. "Why, bless you, man," he said, "dat ar hoss kin kick yo' collar button off widout ebber tichin' yo' neck!"

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Just for Fun.

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is your thumb-nail.

A TANGLED OPENING.—A minister once prefaced his sermon with "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is like the man who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

An honest mistake was that of a colored man in the South, whose former master had allowed him the use of a piece of land on condition that he, the owner, should receive one-fourth of the crop.

When the corn was ripe the laborer hauled three loads to his own house, and none to that of the white man. Then he went innocently up to the great house to return his landlord's wagon, which he had used in the hauling.

"Well, Frank," said the gentleman, "where's my share of the corn?"

"You aint got none, sah," was the sympathetic reply.

"Haven't got any! Why, wasn't I to have a fourth of all you raised?"

"Yes, sah, but dey wa'n't no fourth. Dere wa'n't but jes' my three loads!"

In Illinois and some other States, says the Green Bag, there is an old law on the statute books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it. In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that it knew more law than the judge.

An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose.

"Jedge," said he, "weren't we to jedge the law as well as the facts?"

"Certainly," was the response, "but I told you not to jedge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, Jedge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his quid, "we considered that point."

Some business is best done quickly and with few words. Other business, of a more delicate nature, is commonly entered upon in a more leisurely manner. Now and then, however, a man is found who makes no such distinction.

Farmer Jones sought an interview with Widow Brown. He had long prided himself upon his short-horn cattle; she was in her way as proud of poultry and pigs.

"Widow Brown," said he, "I am a man of few words, but much feeling. I possess, as you know, between 300 and 400 head of cattle. I have saved up \$300 or so, and I've a tidy and comfortable home. I want you to become my wife. Now, quick's the word with me; I give you five minutes to decide!"

"Farmer Jones," said Widow Brown, "I am a woman of few words—I'll say nothing of my feelings. I possess, as you know, between 300 and 400 head of poultry, and about ten score of pigs. I have nigh \$1,200 well invested—my late husband's savings and my own earnings. I tell you I wouldn't marry you if it were a choice between that and going to the scaffold. Sharp's my word, and I give you three minutes to clear off my premises!"—[Exchange.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. 14ui

AN AMBIGUOUS NOTICE.—This ambiguous notice adorns a ladies' cabin in a Hoboken ferryboat: These seats are for ladies. Gentlemen will not occupy them until the ladies are seated."

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold, which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

"Did you hit Smithers when he insulted you?"

"No. He's smaller than I. He only weighs 180. I weigh 181."

Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptics, and we don't think there is a case of Dyspepsia to be found that it will not cure if the directions are followed. Mr. C. E. Williams, druggist, Wingham, says: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well, and I know of one bad case of Dyspepsia that it has completely cured."

CURE YOUR COUGH

With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the most prompt and effective remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It cures bronchitis and croup, relieves asthma, removes hoarseness, promotes expectoration, soothes and heals the inflamed mucous membrane, and induces repose. If taken in the first stages of consumption, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral prevents further progress of the disease, and even at a later period, it relieves many of the distressing symptoms. Mrs. L. I. Cloud, Benton, Ark., writes: "I have been a life-long sufferer from weak lungs, and, till I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, was scarcely ever free from a cough. This medicine always relieves my cough and strengthens my lungs, as no other medicine ever did. I have induced many of my acquaintances to use the Pectoral in throat and lung troubles, and it always proved beneficial, particularly so in the case of my son-in-law, Mr. Z. A. Snow, of this place, who was cured of a severe cough by its use."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a severe cold, which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the family physician considered me incurable, supposing me to be in consumption. As a last resort, I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, in a short time, the cure was complete. I am never without this medicine."—G. W. Youker, Salem, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

War, Famine, and Pestilence.

Mr. Gladstone is often quoted as the author of that saying that intemperance is productive of more misery than the combined scourges of war, famine, and pestilence. As a matter of fact, the celebrated Charles Buxton, at one time a noted brewer in England, was the author. Many years ago he wrote a very earnest and thoughtful paper for one of the leading English reviews on intemperance and the remedy, which attracted a great deal of attention and was extensively republished. In that paper he wrote:

"Add together all the miseries generated in our time by war, famine and pestilence, the three great scourges of mankind, and they do not exceed those that spring from this one calamity—drunkenness."

Some years later Mr. Gladstone quoted it in a great speech in the House of Commons with the remark that "to our shame that statement holds true in regard to this country," and gave as a reason that the drink scourge was more continuous than any of the others named. The statement is certainly a very startling one, and ought to set every thoughtful citizen earnestly thinking what can be done to remove the evil.

Temperance in Schools.

One of the reasons, we think, of the growth of temperance principles among the young people of Canada is that good wholesome temperance instruction is now given in nearly all our schools and a large proportion of the teachers, in Ontario at least, are deeply interested in the work. Here are some of the excellent advantages of teaching scientific temperance in the schools:

1. Universal total abstinence from alcoholic liquors would solve all phases of the liquor problem.

2. Such abstinence, to be permanent, must be the result of intelligent and early choice.

3. A knowledge of the real nature and evil effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics is a prerequisite for such intelligent choice.

4. To be timely and effective such knowledge must be acquired before the taste for such substances is formed.

5. The public school is the institution which reaches humanity in the largest numbers, before habits are formed, and at an age when the mind is as wax to receive and granite to retain. The public school is therefore the medium for the rapid and universal dissemination of the warning truths revealed by modern science concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics.

SUGAR AND THE TEETH.—The common experience of decay in teeth from too much candy is explained by a professor of physiology, who is an eminent dentist, on the ground that sugar prevents the proper assimilation of the lime salts, and thus interferes with the nutrition of the teeth and other bony tissues.

—A German consular report states that the breweries in the Transvaal Republic in South Africa produce a weak fermentation beer, but cannot compete with the malt liquor imported from Europe.

Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sabin says: "My 11-year-old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the street railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' ECTRIC OIL, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

Father—The cat made a dreadful noise in the garden last night.

Son—Yes; I think that since he ate the canary he thinks he can sing.

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In Far-Off Countries.

—The beer produced in the breweries of the city of Vienna, Austria, and the vicinity amounted in 1892-93 to 3,023,527 hectolitres, against 2,784,910 during the preceding year.

—The British consul in Brazil reports a heavy falling off of late in the imports of English bottled beer in that country, which he attributes to the bad condition of business, the increased duty and the growing competition of the local breweries, whose numbers are steadily increasing. There is a marked tendency in favor of the lightest kinds of malt liquor imported, the heavier brews being less in demand than formerly.

—The Toronto Mail says: "Whatever success has attended the Gothenburg plan of controlling the liquor traffic, it has certainly not satisfied the Protestants of Sweden. They are now agitating for a local option prohibitory law, and their demand has been endorsed by the Swedish Liberal party, which has for its leader the greatest political orator of the country. In Sweden, therefore, the struggle is for what we in Canada have, and value very lightly, namely, a local option law."

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