#### MR. MEREDITH, CITY SCLICITOR | supposed victory was turned into an ova-OF TORONTO, NOMINATED AS CONSERVATIVE CAN-DIDATE 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 ADVER-TISER that the favored ones would assemble on Friday evening was it possible for the average citizen of Conservative proclivities | Fatal Result of a Shooting Accident to know anything about what was in the wind. The conclave, in fact, was as secret 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 Bayly, 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. Coo represented the P. P. A. organization, and spoke, but School Trustee McRobert, though high up in the counsels 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 doubtiess make a note of this confession.

Ald. Coo 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, Coo, 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 recieved 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 much mistake the signs of the times if they do not, when the time arrives, indorse 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 Albien 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. Bayly 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 shouters round about him began to select their offices, and for a half hour or so everything was singularly lovely. By-and-bye, there was a curred yesterday, are blasting through damper to the hilarity. Later returns upset | solid rock, beyond which are the four unthe early calculations. It was seen that the champion of Ontario's rights was again the ice of the people, the crowd in front of Albion block rapidly melted away to the rejoicing mass in front of the ISER bulletins, and what was once

tion 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."

Near Lakelet.

as a P. P. A. lodge, which it very soon Death of a Well-Known Niagara Fr ui 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.

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.

secured a franchise from the board of Delay in making such announcement is a works, subject to the approval of the city matter of etiquette. No Minister (and no council. The agreement provides that the one is better acquainted with the written company shall construct a ship canal from and unwritten laws of propriety in such 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 Gladstone's resignation it will become the compared with \$127,406,068 ln 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 defaultabsconded 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 viceyresident, 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 damages 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, W. Va., March 2.-Gen. Jubal A. Early died to-night at 10:30.

Died of Hiccoughs. NEWARK, N. J., March 2 .- John Garberry died yesterday afternoon of hiccoughs, after thirteen weeks of suffering. Garberry was 32 years of age.

President of Uruguay. BUENOS AYRES, March 2 .- A dispatch from Montevideo states that M. Ellauri was to-day 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 .- Israel Tarte, 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 2:50 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 Leroyd, of the Central Methodist Church. Doubtless Dead.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 2.-The rescuing party at the Williams slate quarry at Williamstown, where the fatal cave-in ocfortunate men, Pritchard, Bella, Balko and Nickalinc. They are no doubt dead. Reamley, who was released fafter four hours' imprisonment in the tunnel, died at St. Luke's Hospital.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequaled 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 Lyttleton acts in capacity of private secretary to Mr. Glads one, unhesitatingly reyudiated what purported to have come from him or his associate, and to emphasize his disclaimer, wrote the tollowing:

"No such statements were made by any of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries yesterday. Geo. F. Bostwick, manufacturers' agent 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 The Toronto Aqueduct Company has resignation has not yet been announced. matters than Mr. Gladsone 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. duty of the Queen to immediately summon to her presence other statesmen with a tion of Parliament will not necessarily follow. Mr. Gladstone will dine with the ng clerk, who along with John G. Fraser | Queen 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 tew other intimate friends. Throughout his drive to the station he spoke little. A 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 ou the platform cheered and waved his hat. Mr. Gladstone started from his corner and bowed and smiled from

the window as the train drew away. The 2,000 or more persons who had assembled at the Windsor station cheered 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 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 tomorrow. All the Ministers will attend this council, 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 Roseberv 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, scorning 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 secrecy 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. Canada.

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 Terento.

THE TURF.

CANADIAN DERBY. 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, B. Alley's b. h. Ben Hur.

A. B. Alley's b. h. Ben Hur.
A. G. Alexander's br. c. Deceit.
Miss Irene Jones' br. m. Misfortune.
John Pratt's b. m. Moonstone.
Owner's br. g. Mediator.
John Pascoe's b. g. Lou Daly.
T. D. Hodgens' ch. f. Frankie C.
H. Chappell's br. f. Queen Bee.
Robert Davies' b. f. Vicar of Wakefield.
J. E. Segram's b. c. Don M.
H. Chappell's br. c. Thorncliffe.
R. Davies' b. c. Princeston.
E. Burgess' b. c. Dictator.
Dr. Lang's ch. g. Joe Miller.

E. Burgess' b. c. Dictator.
Dr. Lang's ch. g. Joe Miller.
J. E. Segram's br. g. Lochinvar.
Wm. Hendrie's br. g. Brother Bob.
John Dyment's b. g. May Blossom.
John Dyment's b. f. Rosa Daly.
T. D. Hodgens' blk. f. Fraulein.
Wm. Hendrie's blk. f. Regina.
Brookdale Stables b. f. Lora Doone.
Brookdale Stables b. f. Myra.
Dr. Lang's ch. f. Merrithought.
Jos. Duggan's ch. f.

Jos. Duggan's ch. f. 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, Fia., 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 after. Acland." ward, and he failed to contribute in any way towards her support. Recently Mrs. Woodhull got word that her husband was in | man who has a steady conception of Lib-Wallaceburg. She went there and found eralism. He is doing his party an eminent him conducting revival services in the disservice."

Baptist Church. He amused himself in the The Standard (Tory) says: "Such services" daytime rabbit hunting. Woodhull denied | farewell as Mr. Gladstone is bidding to-day man, but Mrs. W. that he was the missi 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 presi-

dent. T. O. Currie, Strathroy, grand vice-

president. L. A. Welch, Strathroy, grand secre-A. Gifford (Meaford), J. L. Wilson, Alexander F. Kennedy (Camlachie), grand

D. Dwyer, Harnboro, grand sentinel. W. Valens (Lucknow), James Moodie, (Cloverfield) 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 eave the field to Mr. M. Y. McLean and Mr. D. Weismiller, the Liberal and Conservative candidates already selected.

Ridgetown 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, Worlock & Co. suspended to-day. Liabilities, \$444,900; nominal assets, \$610,010.

### Steamship Arrivals

		P	<b>J.</b>
March 3.		At	Frem
Westernlan	dLone	don	New Yorl
Etruria	Que	enstown	New Norl
Saale	Nev	v York	Bremer
Neckar	Nev	V York	Napie
			-

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who 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, dimness of sight, palpitation of 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, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bash. fulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eves, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLEs, oily ooking kin, etc., are all symptoms of neryous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or 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 neculiar man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont.,

When we welcome them in the House of Please mention this paper.

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 save 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 his.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Gladstone informally resigned last evening. The formal procedure will follow immediately. The Queen offered him a peerage, which he declined. Lord Roseberv has received a formal summons to Windsor. He will have the loyal and enthusiastic support of the overwhelming majority 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 sect, 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 full upon Herbert Gladstone, their second upon Mr.

The Chronicle savs of Mr. Labouchere: "He has alienated the confidence of every

appeals with 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

Scene: Police Court. Time: 10:30 a.m. March 3. Dramatic personæ: 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,

tands 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

lick 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, sh? 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

"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 The best goods and fit at mighty 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

## Almond \* Cream.

A RELIABLE AND EXQUISITE TOILET LOTION For Chapped Hands. Face, Lips or any Irrita-tion 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 . . . . . . . Cairneross & Lawrence. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

216 Dundas St., Corner Park Ave. Branch-Corner Richmond and Piccadilly streets. London, Ont. ywt

#### 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. Liddicoatt, 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. Liddicoatt 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 canidate for the coming Provincial elections. The meeting was attended by about 200 members of the party, including Mayor Essery, Ald. Coo, 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 ronto. The latter wa wired acceptance. Among the speakers were Messrs. T. W. Scandrett (president of the Young Conservatives), Ed. Meredith, I. F. Hellmuth, T. G. Meredith, Dr. Roome, T. D. Hodgens, Mayor Essery and Ald. Coo.

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 it is 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.

Y. 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. Screaton, acting as chairman, introduced the following programme: Instrumental duet, Misses Dawson and Silk; vocal solo, Mr. Stockwell; piano solo, Miss Florence Nelles; recitation, Miss Pearl Jackson; quartet, Messrs. Bapty, Hayes, A. Screaton and Gurd: "The Bee's Revenge" (illustrated with six striking and impressive pictures), Mr. Bartlett; vocal solo, Miss Nellie Higgins; piano solo, Mr. Bert Screaton; vocal solo, Miss Fowler; instrumental duet, the Misses Boake. At the conclusion of the programme all were invited to refreshments. The collection amounted me and I arrested him. He threatened to to \$40.

> The opportunity is still afforded you to get spectacles properly fitted by F. W. Coates, optician, who will be at Wismer's jewelry store for another week.

The weather to-night will be dark in places.

DROP IN AND ORDER A OVERCOAT

OR PANTS

Low Prices.

TAILORS.

136 DUNDAS STREET

For portfolio coupon see eighth pageat top of the first column.

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## OUNDAY SERVICES

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Word

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COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Subjects: Morning—"Heroz." Evening—"Pulling Them Out of the Fire." Strangers wel-

OUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. J. A. Antliff, M.A., D.D., will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. After the evening service there will be the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper The musical Services in the morning will contain: Chopin's "Funeral March," for organ; "Blest Are the Departed" by Spohr; "There is a Green Hill," quartet (Root). Evening: "Pastorale," for organ (Merkil); "Gloria in Excelsis" (Concone), "God that Madest Earth and Heaven," cuartet.

PIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue. Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor; Il a.m. and 7 p.m. At morning service the Sacrament of Baptism. Evening, Rev. James Johnston, M.D., Jamaica, W. I.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH-Morning and evening sermons and after-noon Bible class by the pastor, Rev. J. Philp. ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Even-ing, "Heaven's Exchange." All welcome. SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH -Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning ject: "My Wish." Evening subject: "Red

subject: "My Letter Texts." SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church-March 4. 11 a.m., "Our Master and Ourselves"; 7 p.m., "Overcoming the World."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH-EAST LON-DON-Fourth Sunday in Lent. Sunday school 3 p.m. Rev. W. M. Seaborn at both

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church—Services to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Annis. The sermon in the evening will be a special one to young women. TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-

Rev. Ira Smith, pastor, services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 3 p.m. WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST

Church—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor.
Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evangelist Park
and wife at both services. lord's Supper at
close of morning service. Special services continued every evening next week. All wel-CT. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN

Church—Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor.

11 a.m., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Jas.

Ballantyne; 7 p.m., Rev. Mr. McCracken, late
of Scouland. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school anniversary—Rev. Wm. Godwin, of Walkerville, will preach at both services. Open Sunday school in the afternoon, addresses by Rev. Wm. Godwin and Mr.

A NNIVERSARY SERVICES ADELAIDE A Street Baptist Church, Sabbath, March 4, when Rev. T. S. Johnson, of Brantford, will preach. Collections for building fund. 17u ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church-Rev. D. Roberston, pastor. In the evening a special; sermon to young men.

REV. J. G. LAIRD AT FIRST CONGRE-GATIONAL-Church to-morrow, morning and evening. Lord's Supper at close of morning service.

M. W. SLOMANS, THE CONVERTED
Jew. will preach Sunday evening in
Gospel Hall, cora-r Horton and Colborne
streets, 7 o'clock. Subject. 'The Great'Day of
Atonement.' There will be a series of
prophetical lectures given in above hall every
evening during the week, illustrated by large pictorial chart. All cordially invited. DISHOP NINDE, OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, will preach missionary sermons in Queen's Avenue Church a week from to-morrow and lecture on Monday

A DELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH Pastor, Rev. D. M. Mihell, M.A., B.Th. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH street—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. T. L. Fowler, M. A., pastor. Seats free, Everybody

SALVATION ARMY - REGULAR SER-ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH -Sunday, Feb. 25, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Walter Rigsby, pastor. MEN-BE SURE AND HEAR JOSEPH Gibson, Esc., ex-mayor of Ingersoll, at the men's popular meeting in Victoria Hall, on Sunday, March 4th, at 4:15 p.m. Solo by Miss Gertrude Burnett. 17u

### MUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. | 2c. Word ON'T MISS THE GRAND COLLEGIATE conversazione March 22. The greatest Canadian artists, vocalists, elocutionists, etc. lickets out in several days. REV. JAS. JOHNSTON M. D., (OF Jamaica) will deliver his celebrated lectures on tour through Africa, Wonderful curios. Beautiful photographic views shown by electric light. Admission 25 cents. First Presbyterian Church. ONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH Sunday school anniversary Monday even

March 5. First-class concert and tea. GNES THOMPSON, THE GREATEST Canadian vocalist, and Agnes Knox ck, the celebrated elocutionist, at the

grand Collegiate conversazione, March 22. WESTMINSTER RINK-RACES POST-PONED-Watch for date. 17tf

MISS LOTTA FETHERSTON, SOLO violiniste; concert engagements. A nited number of pupils taken. 383 Colborne street DALACE DANCING ACADEMY-LAST term of the season commences week of Monday, Feb. 19. Beginners' classes—Gentlemen, Mondays at 8; ladies, Tuesdays at 8; ladies and children, Saturdays at 3 p.m.; advanced class for ladies and gentlemen. Wednesdays at 8 p. m. The following new dances will be taught during this term: U, of M. Waltz, Aurora and La Petti Pavane. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes, Dayton & McCormick, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 exford street.

### ARCHITECTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word DEMOVED-J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

OORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND Civil engineers, Albion Building, London. John M. Moore, Fred Henry. MOBRIDE & FARNCOMB-ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street. Duf field Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. FARN-

## ARTISTS.

Advertisements under this head a centa word. MISS BELING'S STUDIO, 243 DUNDAS street—Experienced teacher in painting, takes always new pupils; best attention given; finest work done in enlarging portraits in oils or water colors; lowest prices. EETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. | 1C. Word THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets Monday evening at 8 c'clock, Visitors welcome. D. J. BATENER, W.M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, secretary. b A REVIVAL AT FOREST CITY LODGE, I. O. O. F. Brethren please attend Mon day evening, 5th.

A LL MEMBERS OF PROSPECT LODGE,
A No. 10, K. of P., are requested to meet in
Castle Hall, Sunday, at 3 p.m., to arrange for
funeral of late brother F. J. Hunt. Sister
lodges requested to attend. A. G. McWHINNEY, C.C.; E. D. CRODEN, K. of R. & S. b CANADIAN ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS — A union meeting of the members of all councils will be held in Duffield Block Monday evening, March 5, for the purpose of endering a reception to our grand officers and exemplifying the work of initiation. A full attendance is particularly desired. T. TRELEAVEN, Chairman. A. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary of Committee.

OMESTICS WANTED, One time, 16c.; three times, 30c., for

fifteen words. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DINING room girl. Apply at once, City Hotel.

WANTED BY MARCH 8-NURSE. AP-PLY after 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Cumber-LAND, Bank B. N. A. 17c WANTED-BY THE 15TH OF MARCH Apply to Mrs. Coffey, 234 Central avenue.

OTICE TO LADIES—IF YOU REQUIRE a cook, general servant, nurse girl, housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress, you can get suited immediately on application at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. Girls are plentiful now, and now is a splendid time to secure your help for the summer.

ALE HELP WANTED, One time, 15c.; three times, 80c., for fifteen words.

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ANTED — SEWING BY DAY IN private families; terms moderate. 115 Carling street, London. 18n

WANTED-IN LONDON TOWNSHIP, or convenient to city of London, small farm. State full particulars and price. Address box 64. ADVERTISER Office. bw bd t WANTED TO RENT - SMALL GEN-ERAL store; state terms and address J. M. C., Advertiser Office. 17c

WANTED-PAIR OF FERRETS-AD DRESS 646 Dundas street. b WANTED BY MAY 1, COMFORTABLE v cottage, not too far from center of city; must have four bedrooms. Mrs. GEO. DURAND, 405 Dundas street. ONEY WANTED—LOANS OFTAINED on first-clas mortgage; security at 54 and 6 per cent. G. N. WEEKES so icitor, Market Lane, London. Cnt.

TO LET-HOUSES.

These adlets pay. IC. Word INGS, excellent water Co., BUILD-INGS, excellent water, cheap, move quick. Apply 550 English street, city. b VIO LET-CHEAP-TWO COTTAGES AND barns, five and six acres land to each; and two cottages with large gardens. Inquire T. Tambling, 200 Ridout street, South londen.

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710 LET-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 412 Princess avenue; 4 large bedrooms; the parlors; newly papered, etc. Particulars, 369 Dufferin avenue. THO LET-TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS; first floor suitable for dressmaker or light housekeeping. Apply 244 King street.

With vault; on first floor, Albion Building. Apply to T. H. Carling. 66tf to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at Advertiser Office.

OST AND FOUND.

Not less than 16 words. | 1c. Word OST-FRIDAY-BETWEEN DUNDAS street and Catholic Church, lady's gold watch with silver fob attached. Finder rewarded by leaving at this office. OST-\$1 REWARD-WATCH CHARM— I.O.F. emblem; enameled front; plain back. Reward paid on return of same to ADVERTISER Office. OST IN THIS CITY, ON THURSDAY, purse containing \$20. Finder rewarded. Return to this office.

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RTICLES FOR SALE, Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Word OR SALE-ST. BERNARD BITCH-

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ONIONS-ONIONS-500 BUSH\*LS-CAN-NOM & HARRIS, 18 Market Bazar. 2tf TANS-A FINE ASSORTMENT OF AD-VERTISING fans; nice designs, with flat handles. ADVERTISER Job Department, Lon-don. 8tf

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R. WILKINSON, D.D.S, PHILA DELPHIA: L.D.S. Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern den istry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 897. PEETH WITHOUT PLATES, GOLD crowns and fillings at low prices. H. H. NELLES, D.D.S., over Fitzgerald's grocery. PR. GEO. C. DAVIS — DENTIST — Graduate of R. C. of D. S., Joronto, 1879; graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1893; Specialties: Preservation of the natural teeth, erown, porcelain and bridge work, 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST,
216 Dundas street; entrance, seconddoor
west of Clarence, next to Edy Bros., photo
artists, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

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A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOUR address and I will show you how to make \$3a day; absolutely sure I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember. I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont.

A GENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, MAKE \$5 a day working for us. Steady employment. Entirely new line of goods. Sell in every house. Rare chance. Clifton Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O. 12mxt

A GENTS WANTED-LADIES OR GENTAURING, active, local and traveling, to sell the great German remedy, Diamond Tea medicine. The effect produced upon the liver and kidneys by this remedy causes the body to become healthy and strong. Liberal inducements. Diamond Tea Medicine Company, Ealing, London.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers in-sure with the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada: consulting engineers. John L. Blaikie, Esq., president: E. W. Rath-bun, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex, Fraser secretary-treasurer. Head office, Toronto. G. M. Gunn & Son, agents, London, Ont.

#### MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent aword Park avenue, near Dundas street Tele phone 210. DR. RYERSON, 60 COLLEGE STREET,
Toronto, specialist in all eye, ear and
throat diseases.

PR. EDGAR MACKLIN-OFFICE, 201 Wellington street. Telephone 740. DRS. JOHN D. WILSON, AND JAS. D. Wilson-Office and residence, 260 Queen's avenue, second door from Wellington street. PR. BREMNER, 39 BLOOR STREET Specialty—Deformities,

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diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. Other hours by appointment. PR. C. P. JENTO — 518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock.

R. A. MACLAREN, CORONER, NORTH-EAST corner Park and Queen's avenues, Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone

R. WOCDRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue. R. GRAHAM — OFFICE AND RESL DENCE, 616 Richmond street. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of women

R. MEEK, QUEEN 8 AVENUE, LON-DUN, Specialty, discusses of women. Hours, 10 s.m. till 1:30 p.m. R. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK throat and lungs.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.B. M.C.P.S.— Office and residence, 227 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. DENCE. 688 Dundas street. Telephone

### ACCOUNTANTS,

Advertisement under this head a cent a word A LFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 136 Elmwood avenue, London South. A 136 Elmwood avenue, London South, telephone 1009.

### LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a centa word, A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR els ERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 53 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

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J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLI-CITOR, Notary Public, etc., 72 Dundas street. Money to loan.

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Giencoe. ALEX, STUART, DUNCAN

H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLICITOR notary public, 78 Dundas street, London. Private funds to lend at lowest rates. D. O'NEILL-SOLICITOR, ETC.

Removed to 110 Dundas street. A LBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries; Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane. London.

M cEVOY & WILSON — BARRISTERS and solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan, W. A. WILSON, B.A., LL.B., J. M. McEvoy, B. A. LL.B., J. M. McEvoy,

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY— Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London, JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY. DARKE & PURDOM — BARRISTERS— Offices, opposite City Hall, Richmond street, E. Jones Parke, Q.C., T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE ALEXANDER PURDOM.

McPHILLIPS-BARRISTER-MONEY
to loan. 59 Dundas street. London. W. SCANDRETT - BARRISTER, SO. LICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, Ion-don. Money to loan. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER—
Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer.
Money to loan on real estate at lowestrates.
Office: 99 Dundas street west, London. OVE & DIGNAN -BARRISTERS, ETC. -418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAL. CIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-TRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; GEO, MCNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED, F. HARDER. GIBBONS, Q.C.; GE FRED. F. HARPER.

A GREENLEES, B. A., BARRISTER, etc., Canadian loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London, Private funds H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates. W. J. CLARKE - BARRISTER, 80-LICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Capital and Assets, \$53,000,000. EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Tele-phone No. 507.

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Apply to M. J. KENT, citv. IIn vtywty
WEW ONE AND A-HALF STORY HOUSE SOME brick residence, No. 10 Marley Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences with tarning the sound and solutions.

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Apply on the premises, or to W. HALLE, 425
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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION Advertisements under this head a cent aword MISS ELIZABETH L. WALKER A.T.C.M., graduate of Toron to Conservatory of Music, teacher of piano, vocal harmony and organ. For terms address 440 King street.

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#### MASSAGE TREATMENT.

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PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 87. Dundas street. G. W. FRANCIS, VALUATOR—Private funds on first and second mortgages at low rates; notes cashed, 784

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. THEAP RENTS-TO LET BRICK COT-TAGE; 569 Piccadilly street; 4 rooms; first class repair. No. 579 Pall Mall street; 2-story frame house; 8 rooms; \$6. No. 54 Palace street; 6 rooms; \$5. W. D. BUCKLE. OXFORD STREET COTTAGE-NO. 211

Oxford street; frame house and large ot; 60 feet frontage; forsale at a great bargain; closing estate. W. D. BUCKLE. CHMOND STREET DRUG STORE-The For sale, first-class drug store and residence; Richmond street, near Maple; offers a splendid investment at once. W. D. BUCKLE MCBROOM ESTATE—OAK STREET, London West; over three acres of land; fruit and crnamenalt trees. Cost, \$2,600; present price, \$1,500.

## BUSINESS CARDS,

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OC. HUNTER, THE LIVERYMAN, buys and selis driving and saddle horses; good ones always in demand. NVENTIONS WORKED OUT — WM. PUGSLEY, developer of mechanical ideas; patterns, models and specialties generally. 76

York street, London. THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED granite and marble monuments of imperial blue, emerald pearl, dark-red Swede, red Swede, Galway and black granites, Peterhead, Hill o' Fair and Aberdeen. Statuary in Italian marble, terra cotta and zene. I employ no agents; call and see stock; inquire price, John R. Peel, Richmond street, opposite Catholic Cathedral.

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183 Oxford street Telephone 75%.

## GOLD CURE SANITARIUM.

LCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS A LCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS accorded privately at Lake Hurst Sanitarium gold cure. Oakville, Treatment invariably successful; luxurious accommodations, picturesque surroundings. Address the medical superintendent, Oakville, or office No. 1 Duffield block. London, for full particulars.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a centa word H. TENNENT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House: residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 848 Richmond street. Telephone.

## HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word THE ALEION RESTAURANT—NO. 157
Dundas street. Dining-room on the
European plan. Finest oysters in the market.
Choice imported wines, liquors and eigars.
Telephone No. 703. D. DEWAR, proprietor. THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. Hogan, proprietor. ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET-Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. OFFICE RESTAURANT - RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters, D. SARE.

WICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day house—Clarence street, corner Dundas street. J. Tomlinson, proprietor.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word HORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING thoroughly taught at Coo's Academy, 76 Dundas street. Pupils may enter at any time. Individual instruction given. Evening classes Monday and Thursday. WM. C. Coo, Principal wat.

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

HARRY LINDLEY'S CO'Y Five nights only, opening Wednesday, March 7, with the

INSIDE TRACK.

ALL NEW PLAYS. Prices-10, 20 and 50 Cents. 18k

By J. W. Jones, Auctioneer and Valuator, 242 DUNDAS STREET TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at 10:30 a.m.

RGANS, melodian, parlor suite, easy chairs, hall stands, card table, pictures, sideboards in oak and walnut, bedsteads, springs, bureaus, washstands, mirrors, cook stoves, gas cook stove, lounges, aquarium, desk, collection of books (standard works), collection of sheet music, gas fixtures and other goods. Terms cash.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones, at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Monday, the 5th day of March, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of H. W. Moorehouse, Pt. Alma: 

Terms—One-quarter down, balance 2, 4 and 6 months, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, approved indersed raper. Also at the same time and place, and on same terms, stock of Charles Martini, of Rodney: Hardware..... 530 21 
 Stoves.
 238 10

 Tinware and lamps.
 231 37
 Tinsmith tools.
Shop Furniture...

19 25 Total.....\$1,093 93 Lists on premises, and with Messrs, Gibbons, McNab, & Mulkern, London.

13n C. B. ARMSTRONG, Trustee.

ORTGAGE SALE—THERE WILL BE sold by public auction by John W. Jones, auctioneer, at his auction rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, in the city of London, on Saturday, the 10th of March, 1891, at 2 o'clock, p.m., lot 3 on the south side of Patrick street, according to a plan of part of lot 3, in concession "A." Gore of London township, registered No. 38, containing five acres more or less, Particulars and terms are contained in hand bills duly posted or can be obtained from Messrs. Parke & Purdom, Vendors' Solicitors, London, Ont.

#### AUCTION SALE.

TOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — On Menday, March 5, at 66 Stanley street, South London, Mr. Keil Cooper will sell contents of cottage, consisting of hair-cloth parlor suite, center table, oil paintings, carpets, lace curtains and blinds, hanging lamp, hall lamp, sideboard, tea set, glassware, preserves, baseburner, lounge, oak bedroom suite, strings and mattresses, feather beds and bedding, cook stove, kitchen utensils, tubs, besides sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30.

NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

A UCTION SALE OF RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under tris head a cent a word

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY—NEW
Dengland Nurseries, are prepared to do better than ever before by new and old customers. Address. J. W Kilbourn, South London.

12n eod

I EMLOCK LUMBER—CAR LOTS AT 1 \$11 per 1,000. Fifteen hundred thousand pine, Ontario cedars, also British Columbia shingles, delivered any station in Western Ontario from \$2 per 1,000 up.

Write J. A. SUTHERLAND, Pall Mall street, London. Outposite C. P. R. freight shed, tx

EDICYCLES JAPANNED—SPECIAL DE

A UCTION SALE OF RESIDENTIAL city property. Under power in a mort-greed for sale, by public auction, by Neil Cooper, auctioneer, at his auction rooms, 241 Dundas street, London. on Tuesday, March 20, 1894, at 3 p.m., the following freehold property, in the city of London, Ont., viz.: Parcel 1, northerly part lot 57, west side William street. plan 12, 38x1481 feet, more or less. Parcel 2, northerly part lot 52, east side Palace street, 48x47 icet, more or less, with a right of way to Palace street. Parcel No. 1 includes the two-story residence, No. 555 William street. Palace street. Parcel No. 1 includes the two-story residence, No. 5.5 William street. Parcel No. 2 includes cottages, Nos. 26 and 28 Palace street. Parcel No. 3 includes cottage, No. 24½ Palace street. Terms—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid at time of sale, 30 per cent. more in ten days, and balance then or on first mortgage, at option of purchaser. Further particulars made known at time of sale, or on application to ELLIOT & JARVIS. Vendors Solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, London.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE county of Middlesex, in the estate of Helena Gafney, late of the township of London, widow, deceased:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O., chapter 110, section 36, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the above named Helena Gafney, who died on or about the 11th day of December, 1893. on or about the 11th day of December, 1893, are required on or before the 27th day of March, 1894, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to D. H. Tennen, solicitor for Peter John Alison and Harriet Dewar, the for Peter John Alison and Harriet Dewar, the executor and executrix of the said estate, full particulars of their claims fully verified, and of the securities, if any, held by them; and that the executor and executrix of the said estate will immediately after the 27th day of March, 1894, proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid. notice shall have been given as aforesaid. D.
H. TENNENT. 78 Dundas street, London,
Solicitor for Executor and Executrix. Dated
this 15th day of February, 1894. 70c 12c t

A UCTION SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

—There will be sold by public auction on
the premises on Thursday, March 8, 1894, at the
hour of 2:30° clock, p.m., the following property,
viz.: The north half of the east half of lot No.
30, in the 6th concession of the township of
West Nissouri, in the county of Middlesex,
containing 50 agrees more or less with frame West Nissouri, in the county of Middlesex, containing 50 acres, more or less, with frame dwelling house, frame barn and log stable thereon. This farm is nearly all cleared and conveniently situate to cheese factory, and is distant only five miles from St. Marys. Terms easy, and will be made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to M. J. Kent, London, Ont.



till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

You may need it to night NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. AMERICAN LINE

New York, Southampton. London. From Pier 14, N.R., foot of Fulton street. NEW YORK....Wednesday, March 7. 6 a.m. CHESTER.....Saturday, March 10, 8 a.m. BERLIN......Wednesday, March 21, 6 a.m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays Closs connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw channel steamers, First cabin passage to Southampton, London or Havre, \$60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, \$35 to \$60, Steer-age at low rates,

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO. 6Bowling Green, New York, F. S. Clarke G. Emythe, E. De la Hooke, London, Ont,

# ALLAN LINE

EXTRA On and after Feb. 7 steerage passengers by all services will be provided with a complete outfit

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Now is the time to send for your friends and catch first steamers for Montreal. F. S. CLARKE, Agent 416 RICHMOND STREET, next door to

RUBBERS. BOOTS, OVERSHOES, SHOES.

Olearing sale at prices as low, if not the lowest, in the city. Inspect our goods and prices. 113 DUNDAS STREET.

#### THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

No Outside Help Wanted in Electric Railway Matters.

Objection to Inspectors' Street Railway Pa ses-No Wages for Syndicate Employes-A Deputation Bill - Northern Residents Don't Want to be Annexed.

The finance committee met last night with Ald. Judd, chairman, J. W. Jones, James Fitzgerald, F. J. Fitzgerald, R. Carrothers, John Pritchard and Secretary Pope in attendance.

A communication from the Board of Trade was read asking that the council appoint a committee and name a night to discuss with a committee of the board the matter of an electric street railway fran-80 05 | chise.

Ald. J. W. Jones objected to anybody outside the council mediating between the street railway company and the aldermen. They were perfectly capable of running their own business. Ald. R. Carrothers thought likewise. The matter was finally left to the council.

T. Beasley, city clerk, Hamilton, asked that the council co-operate with Hamilton in obtaining legislation in the matter of taxing church land, but not the buildings, The committee will recommend that the mayor sign the communication and forward it to the member for London.

H. F. Ellis, city clerk, St. Thomas, asked a similar favor to help to obtain legislation to allow corporations to tax gas mains. An amendment was added by the committee asking that electric light and other poles be also taxed.

The city solicitor will be asked to protect the city's interests in the question of bridge approaches in London West when the London West Electric Railway Bill comes before the House. Among the accounts was one for \$40

passes for Inspector Bell and Assistant Inspector Lutman. It seemed to surprise the committee and Ald. Carrothers wanted to know who ordered it, and why? Treasurer Pope explained that the mayor had full charge of relief accounts.

The account was laid over for further in-

from the Street Railway Company for

An account of \$32, expenses incurred on the trip of Mayor Essery and Ald. Taylor to Montreal, was passed. N. Ona was left of the voters' list, and his request to be put on was granted, along with similar ones from two Richmond

formation.

to \$7,450.

street Chinese, and N. Price and John Holden. The city solicitor said that the city could not legally pay the wages of the employes of the defunct syndicate.

No objection was made to the filing of the communication from A. Talbot & Co. re city advertising. Two communications were received, one for and one against the annexation of that portion of London township north of Huron street and south of the river. As the largest petition was against the matter was

filed. Some signatures appeared on both petitions. Hospital estimates amounting to \$7,500 were referred to the courcil, together with those of the Free Library board, amounting

Bread! Bread! Two loaves for 7 cents. D. J. LANGDON, baker and grocer, corner York and Thames streets. E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repair-

ing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office. 822; residence, 952. Fine watches, clocks and jewelry repaired

at 374 Richmond street. CHAS. H. WARD. Wood Carving. A wood carving establishment opened here
Our work is carved, not pressed, made of art
moldings; furniture, easels, capitols and architecture of the public buildings. Artistic wood
mantels and wardrobes made to order. Firstclass work. D. A. Dark, Anderson block,
East London, Ont.

Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons. Call and inspect his beautiful productions. ywt How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost I cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you eave the ends open. Write your address t

### TENDERS

ENDERS will be received at my office up to Thursday, March 8, at 5 O'Clock, For Sidewalks, Sewer Pipes, Nails and Sweeping Block Pavement; and on MARCH 15 for Gravel, Stone Flagging and Stone for

Crossings, Etc. ALD. THOS. JONES, Chairman No. 2 Committee. A. ORMSBY GRAYDON,

#### 18n tyw City Engineer. PORTER BROS.,

Auctioneers and Valuators.

FF YOU WISH TO SELL BY AUCTION or private sale call on or write to PORTER BROS., auctioneers, 385 Talbot street, Terms moderate. Second-hand stoves on hand. yt

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Life Accident and Employers Liability Com-



Decatur. III.

# 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. Arnott, accompanied by Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, Rev. Joseph Philp, 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 it would hurt she "bairns" feet. It was, on the platform. The addresses by Senator he said, a fitting illustration of the words

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. Arnott. After the meeting had been opened Dr. Arnott 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 on the work through the medium of scattering literature throughout the district. Dr. Arnott, 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 silvery 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 evercachment 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 tem-perance 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 iguorance 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 licenses 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

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 overeo me. 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 scon the educative influences would tell on the electorate to such an extent that the queswas 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 sald the present standing of the terms. hearty welcome as she rose to speak. She sald 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 —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 elequent, and ready putting on its 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 on the platform. The addresses by Senator Vidal, Rev. Dr. Mackay, Mrs. Thornley and Dr. Arnott were full of encouragement to the temperance workers. Miss Gilmore, of St. Andrew's choir and Mr. Soper sang two solos very acceptably.

DR. ARNOTT.

he said, a ntting 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. 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—over 600 An Established Rule 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 tippled 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 re-

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 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 \$6 50, and they embrace some 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 surpassing 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. (Ap-

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. Philp, and unanimously carried, after which the meeeing was brought to a close by the singing of the

Boiled Peas Excellent.

An ancient story tells of two unfortunates 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 man. 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 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 cn 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.

16tf xt 55tf electorate to such an extent that the question would be asked of every candidate for parliamentary honors whether or not he Mackle's specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Spittal,

Burn & Gentleman,

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

## 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.

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

# 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 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.

## 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

## 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 Beet Co.,

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

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# Portfolio of Photographs

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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

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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

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.

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ail, per year (8 to 16 pages) ......\$4 00 ail, for three months. . . . . . 1 00 excriptions payable in advance. Edition, \$6 per annum; Evening Edi-tion, 10c per week, delivered.

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ds in his heaven, right with the world.

LONDON. - - CANADA.

ver bear more than one kind of kinds-all they have had, all they now, and all they expect to have. -[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

ndon, Saturday March 3.

LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morn evening editions, covers the ground. ne exception, it is THE ONLY EARLY DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-

y those communications to which the are willing to have their names apin print will be published in these Neither the writing nor the pubof anonymous letters can be justified.

last year. The outlook now is for an increased production of both and cheese this year.

oddest strike of the week is the t of the trained nurses in the Chiospital for contagious diseases behe managers ordered that the resictor should sleep in the laundry !

sident Mallory of the Patrons of still preaches the American f election of public officials at the He would even have the judges so ed. If judges are kept straight by ister of Justice after they are apthe present system is the best.

all cases of offenses connected with breaches of contract and intimidahe Moncton Transcript points out, n Thompson has recently abolished jury. Any man charged with an against the law, in time of a great of the country, will not be able to trial by a jury of his peers, but will osed of by one of the judges apby the Government. How does orlabor like this outlook?

o notable instances of the senseless ing frequently indulged in by the ats of the Ontario Government were d at Thursday night's sitting. Mr. ite, of Essex, inquired about the rewhich he had asked several days Mr. Hardy replied that he had inted and found that it had been down two years ago in the month 1! There was much laughter at the ous Sol's expense, which was to his leader when Mr. Gibson remarked that the Northumberturn, concerning which Mr. Mered been making inquiry, also had ought down two years ago. It is ork to fight an Opposition that proso higgeldy-piggeldy a fashion.

James Elder, writing to the ba papers, says he remembers two in which the constitution has sailed since Confederation, and inthe Senate coming to its defense it on both occasions to complete the These were the gerrymanders of d 1892, when by legislation the in certain sections were given representation than the majority. man, or government," says Mr. e ineffective is a thief just as much an who robs me of my purse." Mr. its a rascally attack on the rights ople that the Senate also indorsed. r to the outrageous Franchise Act, he disgraceful provisions of which a judge was able to consummate the Seat Steal. The Senate adopted, perfunctory reference, the Fran-But why enlarge; the so-called amber, as constituted, is utterly and the Patrons and the wage-

do well to demand its abolition. re will be a Greater New York if ing popular vote on the subject is ffirmative, and the details can be corily arranged. Governor Flower and the bill which provides for the ion of the question of consolidation voters at the next election in r. The voters who are to pass question are the electors of New City, and the towns of Flushing, on, Jamaica and Westchester, and the towns of East Chester, Pelham empstead. What a splendid city ork will be if the plan contemplated L. With a bound the population York will go up from 1,900,000 to making her the second city in d in point of population. London what she is by exactly the same for in the contemplated consoli-Sauguine New Yorkers prophesy city will have 10,000,000 popula-50 years, but that is an aggregation nity in small space that seems too contemplate. It will be a tolerably with half that number. One of arguments in favor of the exten- he nailed to his banners in 1885, may be

voting element will be improved by the inclusion of the suburban cities and towns, in which so many of New York's business men have their domicile.

-The Hamilton Herald says that in Hamilton-among the political enemies of the Provincial Secretary-"the idea seems to be that Hon. J. M. Gibson is an infamous scoundrel because he has done nothing but give pap to Roman Catholics and he is also an infamous scoundrel because he hasn't given the Roman Catholics pap enough. It is evidently a case of damn him anyway." Mr. Meredith can get over that trouble easily. He can order "Facts for Irish electors," issued as his campaign literature in 1883, to be distributed among one section of the people, and "the Mowat-Lynch Concordat," sent out by the Conservative central committee in the general election of 1890, to be sent to the other section. Thus he will be able, with ease, to establish the twin charges brought against Hon. Mr. Gibson. Mr. Meredith's platform, as laid down by himself and by Dr. Ryerson, et. al, is a double-back-actionreversible-suit-everybody concern.

-It is apparent that the happiest hits nd sentiments most vigorously applauded by his audiences are those made by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy on the high tax system. At Collingwood Mr. McCarthy showed that in cottons, flannelettes, etc., the difference between the English price and the Canadian was 41 per cent., and the cost to the people of this country was \$3 50 for every \$10 worth of goods. He showed that the motion. people, in the enhanced price paid for their cotton because of the tariff, were actually paying more money out than the cotton combine were paying their operatives in wages. He professed to have little faith in the promised readjustment of the tariff, for the reason that revision was to be based on the protective principle, and, therefore, the manufacturers would have substantially the protection which they enjoy at the present time. Mr. McCarthy helped to foist the "N. P." upon the country, but he now repents of his share in the transaction, and endeavors to atone for the wrongdoing. As a work and wage producer a "protective" tariff has been a huge failure in Canada. Mr. McCarthy graphically pointed out that under it we have a large army of unemployed. Never before, exclaimed the member for North Simcoe, has there been 6,000 people in Toronto going about seeking work and not knowing where they were going to get their next meal. The prosperity of the centers of opulation, as Mr. McCarthy truthfully affirms, must come from the prosperity of the farmers. Free the farmer from the burdens that he is bearing, do away with combinations which are crushing out the life of the country, and give him by cheap transportation every cent that he can get for the produce he raises, and the farmer can be depended upon to make the towns prosperous. Make farmers happy, prosper- vincial University. It is now the property ous and rich, and the towns will be happy, prosperous and rich.

GLADSTONE'S WITHDRAWAL. William Ewart Gladstone's vigorous at-

tack upon the Lords for destroying the work of the House of Commons may probably be the last address that the veteran Liberal leader will deliver as Premier of Great Britain. Ominous rumors of his growing infirmities have been circulated within the last few weeks, and have not been combatted by the Grand Old Man. It is known that he has a cataract in one eye-a painful affection, the removal of which will demand his complete seclusion for at least six weeks. But no one needs to be told that a man who has passed his 84th birthday has other infirmities that compel him, on pain of a total break up, to relinquish late hours and all the other dissipations demanded of the leader of a

No matter what the result, then, the Liberal party is called upon to make choice of another leader. This does not mean that Gladstone will leave the Cabinet, or that he must give up his seat in Parliament. He may still continue to take a calm interest in the carrying out of the Liberal programme, and what is more, he may live to see many of the questions now in course of solution settled right. But he is forced to the confession that old age forbids his longer holding the First Minister's

Perhaps it is just as well that the Liberal party should be called upon now, before the heat of a general election, to face the question of the successorship. The party can do so while yet the inspiring presence of the greatest political leader that modern Britain has known is among them to give counsel and to smooth possible ascerbities. There be no alarm, however, about the leadership. The progressive party in Britain has never been without good material from which to choose leaders and to formulate platforms. It has it today, and whether the new Premier be Lord Cings county (including Brooklyn Rosebery, Earl Spencer, John Morley, Sir taten Island, Long Island, Long William Vernon Harcourt, or any of the other leading Liberals spoken of, he has but to set before himself a progressive programme to win the entire confidence of his party, in which is embraced the majority of the electors in the British isles. Truly the new leader will have difficulties at the start, just as all political leaders have had whose fate it has been to succeed a man of of absorption and expansion as is great magnitude and oratorical power, but change is the fate of all things here below. and it is wonderful how soon people adapt themselves to altered conditions. Gladstone's eclipse, albeit it occurs in a halo of success, though he is yet outside the Promised Land of the great reforms that

sion of its borders is the belief that the followed by a brilliant success for Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt or John Morley. Who knows? Much depends upon the tact of the leader chosen. He cannot succeed unless he holds together every branch of the Liberal party, and to do that he must keep faith with all.

Mr. Marter's Proposal to Abolish the Government House

To Come Up for Discussion on Wednesday Next.

Deputations Interview the Governmen -Various Petitions Presented,

(Special to the AD VERTISER.) PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, March 2. -A short session of the Legislature was held this afternoon. Mr. White asked a question regarding the Ayrshire cattle at the Agricultural College and received a satisfactory answer from Mr. Dryden. Mr. Marter asked when his motion on the abolition of the Government House

might be considered. Wednesday next was the day set. Mr. Clark (Lanark) asked for a return from each municipality in the Province other than counties showing the rate of taxation for municipal and school pur-

A petition from the Real Estate Protectve Association of London praying that the legislation asked for by the City Council relative to the issuance of \$50,000 worth of waterworks debentures should be refused

was presented by Mr. Meredith. The county council of Kent wants the payment of its officers by fees discontinued and a system of salary remuneration substituted. A petition signed by Messrs. J. K. Norris, warden, and J. C. Fleming, county clerk, was presented by Mr. Fergu-

Messrs. Wm. Lemon, warden of Grey, and John Clark, reeve of Keppel, waited upon Mr. Hardy this morning to urge that clause 533 of the Consolidated Municipal Act be repealed. Mr. Cleland, M.P., introduced them. The clause in question relates to the county's obligation to assist townships in building bridges which are over 100 feet in length. In Grey. Mr. Lemon stated, the provision had compelled the poorer to help the richer townships in constructing

Mr. Hardy admitted that hardships might arise out of the clause, but that it had generally proven beneficial in its operations. The Government would, however, consider the request.

Mr. Cleland thought that the law might be amended so as to apply to bridges of 200 feet in length.

Mr. Hammel asked by what right the Province held the plot of land upon which the present Legislative building was situated. Mr. Mowat replied: "The land referred

of the Province free from any trust.' An unusually large deputation, composed mostly of women, waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat after the House rose to present him with a resolution passed at the

recent prohibition convention favoring an extension of the franchise to women. Both F. S. Spence and Jas. L. Hughes spoke. Mr. Spence suggested that the if Attorney-General were unwilling to legislate on the matter he might give a plebiscite in

order to test the feeling of the country. Mr. Hughes said that during the debate on the franchise question in the House last session the only seemingly valid argument used against this reform was that it was unscriptural. Since then he had secured the written opinion of Principal Caven (Presbyterian), Chancellor Burwash (Methodist) and Prof. James (Episcopal) on this point. All had deprecated such an argu-

Sir Oliver said that he was favorable to woman's suffrage. They knew, however, that the Opposition was a unit antigonistic, while his own supporters were about divided in opinion. He did not think that the period of education had been passed. It would be impossible for the Government to do anything more than offer encouragement at present. The concluding session of a Parliament was always especially busy and to begin to do anything practical regarding a new reform was out of the question. Though he might not himself see women vote as men in Parliamentary elections he had no doubt many of the ladies present would in time exer-

### ITCHING HUMORS



Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, relieved by a single application, and specify and economically and speedily and economically cured by the Cuttoura Reme-DIES, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

Itching Skin for Years

My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head. Spread rapidly all over my body, got under my nails. Scales would drop all the time, suffering endless, and without relief. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too also made my skin as electron. much. Have made my skin as clear from scales as a baby's. All I used was \$5 worth. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Skin Disease 9 Years Had over nine years a dreadful skin disease. First appeared a few small red spots on my breast which kept spreading slowly to my back. The spots turned gray, and began itching. Small scales would fall off, and it continued all over my body. I tried all medicines, consulted doctors, no use. Then I gave it all up. Tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, they cured me entirely. My skin now pure and white as that of a child.

JOHN E. PEARSON, Whatcom, Wash.

JOHN E. PEARSON, Whatcom, Wash. Itched Scratched Bled

Suffered three years with pimples which I had to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring three years, tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. After using two sets am entirely cured.
A. F. GRAMM,
Photographer, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Large Sores on Face Was greatly troubled with blood poisoning. Large sores appeared on my face. Hands were in such a condition that I could not use them. Tried numerous physicians and remedies, no benefit, tried CUTIOURA REMEDIES, and am now all skin trouble. free from all skin trouble.

SAMUEL J. KEELER,

Sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1.50 Potter Drug and Chem. Coap., Sole Proprietors, Poston.

AP "How to Cure Sain Diseases, 5 mailed free.

Great Sale of poses. No objection was made to the Rolfe's Bankrupt

Stock.

Finest

Stock of to was formerly the property of the Pro-

London,

At and Below Wholesale

Prices.

Come!

202 Dundas

# **CHAPMAN'S**

New Dress Goods New Serges New Diagonals **New Soliels** New Tweed Effects.

Black Cashmere, 46 inches wide, quaranteed fast black, at Chapman's - - 25c

New Silks

New Laces New Veilings **New Prints** New Tweeds.

Peau De Soie Silk, 22 inches wide, guaranteed all silk, worth \$1 25 a yard, at Chapman's -

**New Factory Cotton** New Towels New Shirtings

New Ginghams New Sheeting.

Unbleached Factory Cotton, fine, good width, for 5c a yard, 20 yards for \$1, or \$1 50 for the web.

New Flannelette New Ticking **New Cottonades** New Linens New Bleached Cotton

Flannelette, 33 inches wide, neat patterns, fast colors, worth 12 1-2c a yard, at Chapman's

Why go to the trouble of getting your wrappers made, when you can get them ready-made, and of standard prints, warranted to wash, at Chapman's for \$150.

126 and 128 Dunáas street, London.

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

Thank You' was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula res, covering almost

p of my head. Running sores discharged m both ears. My eyes were very bad, the elids so sore it was painful opening or sing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. ent to the hospital and had an operation formed for the removal of a cataract from ne eye. One day my sister brought me

Hood's Sarsaparilla which I took, and gradually began to feel beter and stronger, and slowly the sores on my yes and in my ears healed. I can now hear nd see as well as ever." Mrs. Amanda Pais-ex, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

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

#### PROCEEDINGS

METEENTH ANNUAL

The nineteenth annual meeting of the reholders and policy-holders of the Lon-Life Insurance Company was held at company's office. London, Ont., on raday, the 1st day of March, 1894. There were present: The vice-president, ohn McClary, in the chair; William Bowgan, Judge Bell, W. F. Bullen, Geo. C. Jeffery, G. M. Harrison, John Mills, J.

Jeffery, J. G. Richter, Geo. McBroom, B. Allen, H. Tatham and others. After reading the notice calling the meeting the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the directors' reort submitted as follows:

Nineteenth Annual Report. The directors have pleasure in submiting their annual report and the duly addited financial statement for the year nding Dec. 31, 1893.

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

The net premium and interest income for ne year was respectively \$118,852 21 and 18,391 06, making together \$137,243 27, n increase over the total income of the revious year of \$15,731 07. The sum of \$24,383 08 was paid for death

aims, and \$6,881 76 additional for atured endowments, surrendered policies ad cash profits to policy-holders, making total of \$31,264 84 paid policy-holders or eir heirs during the year. The insurance in force on the company's

books at the close of the year, after dedacting reinsurance, amounted to \$3,117,-473 35, under 1,582 "general" and 18,271 "industrial" policies. These have all been carefully valued and the requisite addition he reserve fund fully provided for. ne assets of the company, exclusive of

sailed but subscribed capital, now ount to \$402,662 85, an increase of The ratio of expenses to income s r payments falling due during the notwithstanding that all expenses incurred in fitting up the more commodious offices on investments have been incurred moved into since last meeting, and for addithe company has no real estate or relinquished securities on its hands. he directors feel confident that the substantial all-round increase in premium and interest receipts, in invested assets, in surance in force, and in surplus over all liabilities, for the year, will prove satisfictory to both stockholders and policy-JOSEPH JEFFERX.

President. ancial Statement for the Year End-ing 31st December, 1893. et invested assets, 31st December, 1892.....\$323,453 29

est on investments	39,432 18,391	
	460,696	56
DISBURSEMENTS.		
latured endowments \$ 500 00 ash profits to policy-held-		
for surrendered 2,441 31		
ies 3,940 45		
l claims paid 10,628 07		
al claims paid 13,755 01		
and a second	\$31,264	84
d to shareholders.	2,362	
-general \$ 5,456 17	-,00-	
m.ssions—general 3,56% 02		
	9,022	19
aries-industrial \$ 7.989 64	0,000	
commissions-industrial 19,326 36		
Law expenses, \$6; advertising, \$150 05; Government fees and	27,316	00
tax3: \$203 84; commission on in-		
voge, \$362 81; office furniture		

65: printing and stationery, 51; directors fees, \$803; medial fees, \$1,205; traveling expenses, 1,332 90; expense account, \$2,-\$77,954 41 Net invested assets Dec. 31, 1893...\$382,742 15

\* SMOKE \*

H. McKENNA, Sole Agent.

reat Bargains

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 .. 192,055 18 Additional assets-Premiums in course of col-lection, net.....

Premium notes, net.....
Deferred premiums, net...
Interest due and accrued. 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-

\$337,552 04 Shareholders' special account...... 10.792 30 Claims accrued
Contingent fund account.
Accumulating profits. Advance premiums..... 8358,350 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 Insurance Company:

Gentlemen,-I hereby certify that I have nade a careful audit of the books and accounts of the London Life Insurance Company 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 report, said:

"Gentlemen,-In the unavoidable absence on account of illness of our esteemed president, who so ably presided at former meetings 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 direction of the company's affairs.

"The directors' report and accompanying financial statement before me bear unmistakable evidence that during the past year the company has made substantial progress all along the line, and with your permission 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 withprofit policies were issued by the company. I am sure you will all agree with me that taking into consideration the keen competition 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 increase 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 other cash payments to policyholders aggregated somewhat less, and the total outgo under all sources was also somewhat less than for the previous year. 004 58 for the year. The interest and slight reduction as compared with 1892,

> tional office furniture were paid for within "The assets of the company are firstclass 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 debentures owned are deposited with the Gov-ernment, and must of necessity be firstclass, or they would 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 company's ledger, and the amount loaned on real estate is secure by current mortgages, having 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 insurance 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 decreased 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 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-recognition 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 lite insurance companies or associations transacting business upon the assessment plan, which do not take a proper account of their maturing obligations, and as a consequence become more and more involved from year to year and finally collapse. I have before me a list of more than 1,300 of such organizations which have failed in the United States and Canada insufficient recognition of those fundamental principles to which I have just re-

ferred.
"That the London Life is not making 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 this meeting is hereby tendered to the fund up to \$337,552 04 or about \$105 for manager, office staff, agents and other emevery \$1,000 of outstanding insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year. The other outstanding liabilities 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

THE WEATHER TO-DAY - Fine and

## QUESTIONS

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

> Some of Black, Some of Colors, Some of Silks, Some of Tweeds.

Just as fancy suggests or circumstances 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, knowing that to satisfy one critic is to satisfy a goodly number of ordinary persons. Our goods will stand the test of both wear and ing year was proceeded with, resulting in criticism. We can please anyone; the satisfaction comes after. The following details are full of

#### BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Wool Henriettas from 371c to 95c. Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta from \$1 to \$1 75. Priestley's Wool Tamiese Cloth at 85c. Priestley's Silk Warp Tamiese at \$1 25.

FOR SUMMER WEAR Baratha at 75c.
Figured Baratha, a great variety, from
55c to \$1 25.
Crepon at 50c. Hopsacking from 60c to 95c. Diagonals in great variety. Crape Cloths, 75c.

## Summer Serges, 50c up.

China Silks at 37ic. Pongee at 45c.
Surah at 75c.
Peau de Soie, 85c to 91 50.
Duchess Satins, \$1 to \$1 50. Serge Silk at \$135. Royal Armine, \$1 50. Bengaline, \$1 50. Gros Grain, 75c to \$1 50. Brocades, \$1 to \$2.

We are making alterations prior to entering our new addition. 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

## 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 as large a 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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 divisable 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 safer 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

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 represented 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 unreasonably favorable plans of insurance, does not propose to give something for nothing, but it is at all times ready with the most approved 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 failed in the United States and Canada alone in the past fifteen years, leaving 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 wants is not a pretty picture to look at or wash and misurance propositions it lairly presented 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

themeeting.

Mr. A. O. Jeffery moved, seconded by
Mr. A. S. Emery: That the thanks of
this meeting is hereby tendered to the ployes 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

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 accomplishment of the highly satisfactory results just mentioned by the vice-president. The directors and manager have always endeavored to select men of high character as well as ability, men trustworthy and reliable 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 But to be more definite. Do they not think of Dresses and Dress Goods? To be sure, What kind? Well, there's the great care exercised in the selection 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 acknowledged by Mr. Herbert Tatham on behalf of the industrial agents, and by Mr. George MeBroom on behalf of the general agents.

The balloting for directors for the ensuthe unanimous re-election of Joseph Jeffery, John McClary, William Bowman, Geo. C. Gibbons, W. F. 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.

watchmaker and engraver, general repair ing. A cell solicited. 402 Talbot street London and vicinity

OFFICE Cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts.

E. GERMAN,

THE

GREAT BARGAINS

Heintzman & Co. are offering some excellent bargains in second-hand Pianos and Organs. Just think of it! A large American Square Piano only \$225, payable at \$5 per month. Also an American Square Piano, 6 octaves, for \$65, payable at \$3 per month. We have three Upright Pianos, nearly new, by other makers, which we offer at \$225, \$250 and \$275. respectively, on monthly payments, Our stock of new genuine Heintzman & Co. Pianos is complete in variety of finish, those in Antique Oak and Spanish Mahogany being works of art. Come now and secure a bargain. Over 10,000 of these favorite Pianos now in use throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Our parlors are upstairs at 189 Dundas street. Walk right up and inspect for yourselves. Do not depend on any one to guide you, but see these instruments and prove our statements true. Persons living out of town will receive prompt attention by corresponding with

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler H. W. BURNETT, Lendon and vicinity.

ity, and liberal rates. It is patronized by many of the leading financiers of London, and commends itself to all who desire

offers the public the most approved

plans of assurance, absolute secur-

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E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR English, American and Canadian companie represented.
District managers Mutual Life Insurance
Company, New York.
Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, Lon
ywt

W. Chapman, BUTCHER.

Fresh and Ealt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city. 269 DUNDAS STREET,

LIVERY STABLES.

MERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 512. A. G. STROYAN, Proprietor. A. Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 335. LILLEYS LIVERY-NO. tip DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone

WM. TRIPP'S LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to it's outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Tele-

# LLESPIE & CO.'S STOCK

BOUGHT AT 481 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BE CLEARED

# OVERCOATS, : SUITS, : PANTS,

# Underwear and Furnishings

Must go, and go in a hurry. Remember, we vacate the premises in 21 days, and are bound to clear the stock.

OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 3. THEN FOR BARGAINS.

### A CAMERA IN AFRICA.

Reality us. Romance

South Central Atrica,

## James Johnston M. D.

(Jamaica Johnston.) Illustrated with 51 full page (71x4? inches) photogravure illustrations from photographs

by the author.

This is a remarkable book, and gives the actual condition and prospects of business and missionary enterprise. The results of his observations are as accurately portrayed by his pen, as are the scenes by his faithful segments.

Price in Cloth, \$4.

Note-Dr. Johnson, the author of the above book, lectures in First Presbyterian Church, Park avenue, as advertised in this paper, when the views will be shown by an arc light lantern.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Services-Gospel Hall. Services-Askin Street Methodist. Services-King Street Methodist. Services-Centennial Methodist Church. Services-King Street Presbyterian. Services-Elizabeth Street Church. Services-Southern Congregational. Bervices-Salvation Army. Services-St. James' Presbyterian. Bervices-Wellington Street Methodist. Services-Oueen's Avenue Methodist. Services-St. Andrew's Presbyterian. Services-Talbot Street Baptist. Services-Colborne Street Church. Services-First Presbyterian Church. Services-First Congregational Church. Services-St. Matthew's Church. Services-Dundas Street Center. Services-First Congregational Church, Services-St. Matthew's Church. Johnston Fluid Beef. Milk Granules-Johnston Fluid Beef Co. Spring Hats-E. Beltz. Bargains in Pants-Harry Lenox, Real Estate-W. D. Buckle. Gents' Furnishings-J. & D. Ross. Grand Opera House-"The Substitute."

Use Wide Awake Soap. Surprise Soap for Easy Washing. Cunard Line Sailings. Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Sale of Lots-Parke & Purdom. Dress Goods-Chapman's. Rolfe's Bankrupt Sale-Hodgens Bros. Meeting-The Tuscan Lodge. Ocean Tickets-F. S. Clarke. Easter Excursions-M. C. R. Dress Goods-Smallman & Ingram. Lumber-W. D. Willis & Co. Agents Wanted-Emerson Company. House for Sale-863 Colborne street. Bitch for Sale-646 Dundas street. Ferrets Wanted-646 Dundas street. Man and Wife Wanted-Box 371, Ingersoll. House to Let-Moran's Carriage Works. Collegiate Conversazione. Concert-London West Methodist.

Triumph Bicycles-Wm. Gurd & Co. New Goods-Joseph Dambra. Grand Opera House-Harry Lindley. Watch Charm Lost-This Office. "Reality vs. Romance"-J. I. Anderson. Tenders Wanted-A. Ormsby Graydon. Bishop Ninde-Queen's Avenue Church. Meeting-Prospect Lodge.
Dining-room Girl Wanted-City Hotel. Revival-Forest City Lodge. Property to Let-550 English street. Cottages to Let-T. Tambling. Gold Watch Lost-This Office. House to Let-312 Oxford street. Sewing Wanted-115 Carling street, Property to Rent-463 Colborne street.

AUCTION SALE. Real Estate, March 20-Neil Cooper. Furniture, March 5-Neil Cooper. Furniture, March 6-J. W. Jones.

Teronto	Stock	Market.	
		RONTO. March	3.
	-	ASK.	Off.
Montreal			222
Ontario		118	113
Molsons			-
Terento			244
Merchants		160	158
Commerce			138
Imperial		186	185
Dominion		2821	282
Standard		170	166
Hamilton		16:3	165
British America			112
Western Assurance			143
Canada Life			-
Confederation Life.		275	270
Consumers Gas		1904	189
Dominion Telegrat	b do		109
Northwest Land C	ompany	. pref 70	-
Northwest Land Co	ompany,	com	-
Canada Pacific Ra	lway St	ock 661	66
Commercial Cable	Compan	y 1424	142
Bell Telephone Con	mpany	1443	144
Dominion Savings	and Los	n 84	81
Farmers' Loan and			-
Farmers L. and S	20 per c	ent	-
Huron and Erie L.	and S .	–	160
Huron and Erie. 20	per cen	t	-
London and Canad			126
London Loan			-
London and Ontar	io	116	-
Ontario Loan and I	Debentu	re	123
SALES-Domini	on to a	t 281, 20 at 282.	20.
and 10 at 9891. F	Tamilton	3 at 165: We	ster

and 10 at 2824; Hamilton, 3 at 165; Western Assurance, 100 at 144; Consumers' Gas. 8 at 1904; Canada Northwest Land, 1 at 60; Bell Telephone, 5 at 142,

Telephone, 5 at 142,	
Montreal Stock Market.	
S.ONTREAL, Mar	ch 3.
Ast.	Of.
C. P. R 663	(6)
Duluth Railway, common 7	6 1.9
Duluth Railway, preferred 16	14
Grand Trunk Ry., firsts	-
Grand Trunk Ry., seconds	-
Commercial Cable Company142	141
Wahash	-
Wahash preferred	-
Montreal Telegraph Co	1473
Rich, and Ont. Navigation 823	80
Montreal Street Railway	174
Montreal Gas Company189	187
Hell Telephone Company	144
Royal Electric, ex-div	131
Bank of Montreal225	222
Untario Bank115	112
Banque du Peuple	317
Molsons Bank	165
Bank of Toronto	240 117
Banque Cartier120	159
Merchants Bank	143
Merchante Bank of Halifax	143
Union Bank	137
Bank of Commerce140	101
N. W. Land Company	113
Montreal Cotton Company, ex-div125	55
Canada Colored Cotton Co 65	110
Dominion Cotton Company120	
SALES-Montreal Telegraph. 100 a	1473
Bell Telephone, 25 at 144, 50 at 145	Roya
Electric, 10 at 132; Bank of Montreal,	2 at 223
Zonk du Penple, 21 at 118: Merchants'	Bank.

Tank du Peuple, 21 at 118; Merchants' Bank, 2 London Money Market. London Money Market.

London, March 3-12:30 n.m.—Consols, 993:16
for money, 995 for account: Mexican, 154;
Mexican Central, 514; St.-Paul, 104; Erie,
17h; Erie, seconds, 85; Pacific Central, 59f;
Reading, 11½; Canadian Pacific, 58½; New
York Central, 19½; Illinois Central, 941;
Bank of England rate, 2 per cent.; open
market discount, 13-16 to 14.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK. March 3.	-1 p.mStock market
frm. Atchison 125	C., B. & Q 781
Can. Southern Del. & Hudson1354	L. & N 473
Lake Shore1263	Nor. Pacific pref. 18
Northwestern1041 Rhode Island 684	Mich. Central
St. Paul 80	St. Paul, prei

#### COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son. Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

London, Saturday, March 3.

There was a good attendance of farmers and market gardeners, with an active demand. The receipts in grain were oats and wheat. Oats sold freely at 97c to \$1. Red fall wheat sold at 96c to 98c. White fall wheat, 97c to \$1. No peas, barley, rye or buckwheat offered. Good sound peas and barley wanted would bring good prices. Dressed hogs in good supply at \$5 25 to \$6. No change in the price of butter or eggs. Hay in good supply and demand at \$8 to \$9 per ton. Quotations: Wheat, white fall, 100 lbs..... \$ 95 to 1 00

TY HEAD. WHILE, ICH. 100 105	00	0.0	
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs		to	95
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	93	to	98
Oats, per 100 lbs	98	w	1 00
Peas, per 100 lbs	90	to	1 00
Corn. per 100 lbs	90	to	95
Barley, per 100 lbs	85	to	90
Rye, per 100 lbs	90	to	90
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	90	to	1 60
Beans, per bu	90	to	1 00
HAY AND SEEDS			
Hay, per ton	8 00	to	9 00
Straw, per load	2 50	to	3 50
Clover seed, red, per bu	5 85	to	6 00
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	6 00	to	7 00
Timothy seed, per bu	1 75	to	2 00
Hungarian seed, per bu	0 00	to	CO
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	00
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs fresh. single doz	14	to	15
Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	124	to	13
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	10	tc	10
Butter, single rolls, per lb	22	to	24
Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls, baskets	50	to	22
Butter, per lb. large rolls or			
croc (S	18	to	20
Butter, per lb, tub or firkins	18	to	18
Lard, per lb	11	to	12
Chickens, per pair	40	10	70
Ducks	70	to	80
Turkeys. 8c to 9c per lb.: each	-	to	175
Luikeys. co to se per ib. cach	75	-00	

A. M. Hamilton & Son. Dealers in Grass Seed, Seed Grain, Flour, Mill Feed, Grain, Hay

and Straw. 373 Talbot Street, London.

Toronto Market. TORONTO, March 3, FLOUR-Straight roller, \$2 65 to \$2 70; extra FLOUR—Straight roller, \$2 65 to \$2 70; extra \$2 40 to \$2 50.

WHEAT—White, 57c to 57c; spring, No. 2, 60c to 60c; red winter, 57c to 57c; goose, 56c to 56c; Manitoba hard, No. 1, 73c to 73c; Manitoba hard, No. 2, 71½c to 71½c.

PEAS—No. 2, 53c to 53c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 42½c to 43c.

FEED—35c to 37c.

OATS—No. 2, 32½c to 32½c.

Market continued dull, Sales—Oats outside at 32½c, on track 36c and to arrive at 36½c to 37c; No. 1 barley outside at 43c.

Montreal Produce Market.

Montreal Produce Market. foller, \$3 00 to \$3 10; extra, \$2 65 to \$2 85; superfine, \$2 45 to \$2 65; strong bakers, \$3 40 to \$3 50; Ontario bags, \$1 35 to \$1 50.

GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Manitoba hard, 71c to 73c; corn, 53c to 55c; peas, 66c to 67c; oats, 40c to 41c; barley, 59c to 53c; rye, 50c to 53c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, \$2 00 to \$2 10; cornmeal, \$1 20 to \$1 30.

\$1.20 to \$1.30.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, \$16.00 to \$16.50, lard, \$c to 10c; bacon, 10c to 12c; hams, 11c to 12c; cheese, 10½ to 11½c; butter, townships. 21c to 23c; western, 18c to 20c; eggs, 10c to 12c, English Markets.

Beerbohm's report by cable.

London. March 3.
Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn none.
Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady,
Good cargoes No. 1 Cal. off coast 25s 6d to 25s 9d, was 25s 6d; do Australian wheat off coast 25s 9d, was 25s 6d; present and following month

258 6d, was 258 6d. Liverpool—Spot wheat less disposition to buy; corn steady with a fair demand.

1	The quota	tions for the past thr												
1						March 2,				March			3.	
1		S.	D.	s.	D.	8.	D.	S.	D.	8.	D.	B.	D	
1:	Spring	N	omi	na	1	N	omi	na!		N	omi	nal		
	Red Winter		10	5	0		104		03		104		0	
1	No. 1 Cal		1	5				5	23			ő	2	
i	Corn, new		8	0			74	0	U	3	73	0		
1	Peas, per c.	4	103	0	0	4	10%	C	0	1	10分	0		
	Pork (new).		0	0	0	75	0	6		75	0	0		
1	Lard	39	3	0	0	39	0	0	0	38	6	0		
	Bacon, h'vy.	35	0	0	0	34	6	0	U	31	6	0		
	Bacon light.			(	0	36	0	0	0	33	0	0		
	Tallow			0	0	26	6	0	0	26	6	0		
1	Cheese, wh.	57	0	(	0	157	0	0	0	57	0	0		
	Cheese, col		0	(	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0		

Wheat steady, demand moderate, holders offer moderately; corn steady, demand moderate, American Markets.

American Markets.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.

WHEAT—Spring wheat dull, opening firm;
No. 1 northern, Duluth, was offered this afternoon at 70½c, closing easier, and No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 northern, Chicago, 70c; do, Washburn, 70c; do, Minneapolis, 69½c. Sales were: 2 cars No. 1 hard, 72c; 5,000 bu do, 71½c; 10,000 Washburn, No. 1 northern, p. t. Winter wheat—Closed weak; little trading; a few cars No. 3 extra red sold at 60¢; No. 2 red closed at 61½c; No. 1 white, 62½c.

CORN—Opened steady; No. 2 yellow sold at 40½c and choice do at 40½c. Sales: 22 cars; closing, No. 2 yellow, 40½c; No. 2 corn, 39½c to 40¢; No. 3 corn, 39¢ to 3½c on track; No. 2 yellow, in store, 41½c; No. 3 corn, 40½c.

OATS—Firm; No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, 33½c; 1 car No. 2 white, 34½c; 2 cars do, choice, 35c; 1 car No. 3 white, 33½c; 2 cars do, choice, 35c; 1 car No. 3 white, 33½c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 32½c.

BARLEY—Firm; fair demand for low grades; quoted, choice western, 65c to 65c; fair to good, 100 to 100 to

quoted, choice western, 65c to 66c; fair to good, 58c to 63c; common, 53c to 56c; State, 68c to 73c. RYE—Lower; 1 car No. 2 red sold at 524c;

52c asked at closing.

FLAXSEED—No. 1 quoted at \$140.

FLOUR—Dull; firm.

MILLFEED—Firm; nine cars winter and spring bran sold at \$16 50 to \$16 75.

WHEAT--571c cash and March; 594c May; 61gc July. CORN—36c cash; 36gc May.

WHEAT—Closes: 56% cash: 57% March 3.

WHEAT—Closes: 56% cash: 57% May.

DETROIT, March 3.

WHEAT—Closes: White. 58% bid cash; fed. 57% bid cash; 59% bid May; 61% nom. OATS-30c cash.

NEW YORK, March 2.

FLOUR—Steady.

RYE—Dull; western, 48c to 57c.
BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 62c.
PEAS—Canada. 70c.
WHEAT—Receipts, none; exports, 234,000 bu;

WHEAT—Receipts, none; exports, 234,000 bu; sales, 4,425,000 bu futures, 43,000 bu spot; spot firmer; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 62c to 62c; ungraded red, 58c to 65c; No. 1 northern, 69c; options steady; No. 2 red, March, 612c; April, 63c; May, 64c; June, 652c; July, 662c.

CORN—Receipts, 4,000 bu; exports, 4,000 bu; sales, 690,000 bu futures; 16,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2, 422c, elevator; options firm; March, 423c; April, 443c; May, 423c; July, 433c.

OATS—Receipts, 17,000 bu; exports, 600 bu; sales, 135,000 bu futures; 87,000 bu spot; spots quiet; No. 2, 37c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 Chicago, 38c; No. 3, 354c; No. 3 white, 37c; mixed western, 38c to 384c; white do and white State, 39c to 42c.

western. 38c to 354c; white a state of 42c.

EGGS—Quiet; western, fresh, 17c to 174c, COFFEE—Options dull; sales, 7,000 bags, including March, \$15 85; April. \$15 50; May, \$15 40; Junc, \$15 10; spot Rio steady, No. 7, 174c, SUGAR — Firm; standard "A." 44c to 4.7-18c; confectioners' "A." 44c to 4.5-18c; cutloaf and crushed, 5 to 5.3-16c; powdered, 44c to 4.11-16c; granulated, 44c to 4.9-16c.

CHICAGO, March 2.

CHICAGO, March 2.

THE LEADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—March, 57\(\frac{3}{2}\); May, 60c; July, 61\(\frac{3}{2}\)c.

CORN—March, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\); May, 36\(\frac{3}{2}\)c. July, 37\(\frac{3}{2}\)c.

OATS—March, 28\(\text{tc};\) May, 29\(\frac{3}{2}\)c. July, 28\(\frac{3}{2}\)c.

MESS PORK—May, \$11 87\(\frac{3}{2}\) July, \$11 80.

LARD—May, \$6 97\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, \$6 92\(\frac{3}{2}\).

EHORT RIBS—May, \$6 07\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, \$6 07\(\frac{1}{2}\).

No. 2 spring w to 581c; No. 2 red No. 2 oats, 29c; I mess pork, \$11 6	heat, 57 d 574c to No. 2 ry 324 to \$1 to \$6.07	\$c to 57\fee; No. 3 r o 57\fee; No. 2 corr e, 46c; No. 2 barle 11 67\fee; lard, \$7 12\fee 7\fee; dry salted sho ar sides, \$6 75 to	ey, 53c; short
Receipts-	12,000	Wheat	32,000
Rye	5,000	Oats Barley	
Shipments—	7.000	Wheat	5,000

Corn. 110,000 Cars. 185,000 Rye. 3,000 Barley. 22,000

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper

# Physicians' Prescriptions

184 Dundas street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## LONDON AND ENVIRONS

-The city used on an average of 2,800, 000 gallons of water a day during the last two weeks.

-Mr. W. R. Meredith, Toronto's new legal adviser, was sworn in in the mayor's office there this morning. -The death of Henry Griffith, Egerton

street, East London, at the remarkable age

of 108 years, is chronicled to-day. -Mrs. J. H. Reid, Dundas street east, s seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, and the medical attendant holds but little hope of recovery.

-The waterworks notices will be delivered by hand in future, the postoffice authorities having declined to accept 1-cent postage on them. -Mrs. Beaumont, not Miss Beaumont as

son William is dying. The latter left the city some sixteen years ago. -Bishop Ninde, who is about to make a missionary tour of the world, has been en-

gaged to preach and lecture on missions in Queen's Avenue Church on March 11 and -Permission to remove the body of the late Mr. Herst, who died of diphtheria a short time since, from Woodland Cemetery,

has been refused by the medical health officer. -Sixteen hands, in the G. T. R. traffic department, were recently laid off, and as many drivers and firemen put back. This will be only temporary, as business will

soon pick up. -Rev. Dr. Wild, who occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in this street. city for several Sundays, has been staying at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, N. Y. for a few weeks. He is much improved in

-At present a large number of loafers infest the corner of Center and Blackfriars streets, London West, and annoy passers-by with snowballs, etc. It would be well if the village constable would walk around there some evening.

-Lily Bernstein, of Maple street, a young pupil at Talbot street school, was shoved against the bricks while playing during recess yesterday. A bad cut was made in her forehead and the wound required several stitches. Had it been a trifle deeper, it would have been fatal. -In conjunction with the visit of R. Ex-

Comp. H. C. Simpson to St. John's Chapter, No. 3, the other evening, R. Ex-Comp. A. E. Cooper, P. G. S., presented Ex-Comp. W. T. Duff, P. Z. of the chapter, with a handsome and valuable jewel of his rank. A pleasant evening was spent.

-Major-General Herbert and Quartermaster-General Lake went east again at 8 e'clock this morning. Yesterday the general inspected the attached men at the barracks, and expressed himself as highly pleased with their efficiency. He also made a thorough inspection of the build-

The man and woman who are alleged to have been conducting a blackmailing business in this city, under circumstances fully reported by the ADVERTISER, were in Toronto early this week, but left very hurriedly on seeing the detectives examining the register of the hotel they were

staying at. By the fearful mistake of his father, Hugh Clendenning, the 6-year-old son of Thomas Clendenning, market gardener, Hamilton, was poisoned Friday. The little fellow was suffering with diphtheria, and his father, in giving him medicine, filled the spoon with carbolic acid in mistake. The child died.

-A social party was given last evening in the Palace Dancing Academy, under the direction of Messrs. J. S. Armitage, C. W. Mayhew, A. Styles and W. H. Baker, and the large number who attended spent an evening full of pleasure. Prof. Dayton's orchestra furnished a programme of the brightest music. After a dainty lunch had been enjoyed, dancing was continued until

an early.

-Prof. Andras, of Huron College, de-livered the third of the "Y" course of lectures in the "Y" rooms, Nitschke block, last night. There was a large audience, and the interest of the lecture was greatly added to by limelight views given by Mr. Pate. The subject upon which Prof. Andras dwelt was "Media," and he described that portion of Persia very graphically from personal observation.

-About 8 o'clock last night a way treight on the C. P. R., bound for Orangeville from Toronto, ran into some ties at Streetsville which had been placed on the tracks by unknown persons. Fortunately the train was going at a very slow rate, and only the engine was derailed. The track was cleared in half an hour. The express, leaving London at 5:20 p.m., is due at Streetsville about 8 o'clock, and had it passed through before the arrival of the freight, an accident attended by worse results may have hap-

-A happy wedding was celebrated Wednesday at the residence of Mr. J. H. Adams, of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, 785 Richmond street, when his eldest daughter, Francis Lulu, was united in marriage to Dr. O. H. Patrick, of Ada, Ohio, a clever young native of this county, who has been remarkably sucessful over the border. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Wm. J. Armitage, rector of St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, the rural dean of Lincoln and Welland, a cousin of the bride, assisted by Rev. J. H. Orme, city. Miss Mollie Adams assisted the bride, her sister, and Dr. McLaughlin, of Dashwood, Ont., the groom. Guests were present from St. Catharines, Brantford, Sarnia, Clinton, Lucan and other places. The young couple received a beautiful array of

-Many readers of the Advertises will fevers without unpleasant after effects, use 19 be pained to hear of the death of Mr. James | the delightful liquid laxative remedy, F. Hunt, late of this city, which sad event | Syrup of Figs.

took place yesterday in Detroit. Deceased. lately, a resident of this city, having been in the employ of W. J. Reid & Co., and also having for some time conducted a grocery business on Dundas street. About three years ago deceased left London for the States and after a short stay in Toledo, Ohio, secured a position of trust with a coal company in Detroit. A few days since the young man was attacked with pneumonia, and his

sister was preparing to leave for Detroit when a telegram informed her of his sudden death. A sad feature of the case is that both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are suffering from ilness. Deceased, who was a most worthy young man, was unmarried. He was an adherent of the Methodist denomination, and connected with the Knights of Pythias, Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved relatives. The funeral takes place Monday afternoon from the family residence on Queen's avenue at 3 o'clock.

The Art Portfolios. Subscribers who have failed to receive parts No. 1 and No. 3 of the World's Fair portfolios will no doubt receive them during the next week or ten days. Orders have been pouring in so fast that it has been impossible to fill them sooner. The publishers ran out of these parts and are printing more.

The Local Market.

Even mean men like turkey, and a mean man's scheme to secure an extra pound without paying was shown up on the market this morning. A farmer had his turkeys ticketed with their weight and a well-dressed buyer went up to the stand and commenced pricing them. When the seller's back was turned the buyer whipped out a pencil, and, turning the ticket, marked a bird as weighing eight pounds where it really weighed nine. The man bought the turkey at the reduced weight, and got out of sight just in time, as a neighboring dealer who saw the trick worked informed the turkey seller of it. There was a good crowd on the market, but absolutely no change in price. Oats sold from 97 cents to \$1, red wheat from 95 to 98 cents, and white wheat from 97 cents to \$1. Grain receipts were good.

stated, has lett for Minneapolis, where her Relieving the Needy. The Women's Christian Association met Thursday last, the following members being present: Mesdames Reid, Carfrae, Kent, Perrin, Burns, Gibson, O'Neil, Wilson, Hyttenrauch, Cox, Hopkins, Ward, Piper and G. M. Reid, Misses Moore, Robinson, McKellar and Skinner. Treasurer's report showed receipts, \$704 14; dis-bursements, \$617 67; balance, \$86 45. The relief report stated that owing to so many men and women being out of employment there was much poverty, sickness and wretchedness among the poor. The clothing chest has been emptied in seeking to supply the wants of the needy, and donations of clothing, etc., will be much appreciated by the committee if sent to the "Y" rooms, Nitschke block, Dundas

## THE OPEN FORUM.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: At the regular meeting of the London Choral Society on Tuesday evening, the members were unanimous in declaring a vote of thanks be tendered to the London ADVERTISER for its liberality in noticing the efforts of the London Choral Society, both before and after the recent concert, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution. Yours very truly,

Secretary London Choral Society.



The above is a cut of the celebrated Dr. James Johnston, who will lecture in the First Presbyterian Church Monday and Tuesday evenings, for which we are in-debted to the Methodist Magazine. He first had a successful mission among the blacks in Jamaica, and was impressed with the thought that converted negroes would make admirable missionaries to the Dark Continent. He therefore took with him a party of six Jamaicans and safely made his journey of exploration.

"During a period of twenty months he crossed South-Central Africa, traveling 4,500 miles, mostly on foot, and alone so far as a white companion is concernedpassing through numerous savage and hostile tribes, traversing areas hitherto rereported too pestilential for exploration, surmounting natural obstacles which have been represented as insurmountable, and penetrating regions where no white man had ever gone before. He can say what perhaps no other man who has crossed Africa can-that of the many native carriers who traveled with him he did not ose one by death. He went among the fiercest tribes, not as a conqueror and master, but as a friend, and seeking to leave a trail behind him, not of blood and hate, but of peace and good-will."

Dr. Johnston is exceedingly outspoken in his criticisms of Stanley. He does not hesitate to pronounce some of his statements as gross exaggerations.

Dr. Johnston traversed the region which has since become famous as the scene of the Matabele war, and visited the strange prehistoric ruins which have been claimed as relics of the lost city of Ophir. He criticises very freely the policy and conduct of the British South African Company, and dispels a good deal of the glamor that has invested part of the Dark Continent. He is equally frank in his criticism of missionary methods and their

Loses His Leg. Essex, March 3 .- C. Adderman, brakeman; M. C. R., had his ankle and knee crushed here this morning and will lose a leg. He stepped off his train and was run

over by a passing car. He is 26 years old and was recently married. The Mcdern Way. Commends itself to the well-formed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and

# who was in his 28th year, was the son of Mr. James J. Hunt, of Queen's avenue. He was born in Westminster but was, until lately, a resident of this city, having been Grand Opera House, Monday, March 5th.

THE FUNNIEST OF COMEDIANS.

His Great Comedy

Supported by a Splendid Company of Players, including the Famous Little Comedian,

#### ARTHUR DUNN.

Soldier," "Crystal Slipper," "Babes in the Wood," "Ali Baba," and the "Litte Old Man of the Sea" of "Sinbad" fame; the Charming Little Soubrette, MISS JENNIE DUNN

In their greatest creations: JOHN HART, of "Two Sisters" and "Two Johns": CHARLES El DRIDGE, GEO. PEARCE, HARRY ENGLISH, W. H. DCUPONT, HENRY JARDINE, MISS NELLIE A, QUEEN. MISS MILDRED STEVENS and other well-known favorites.

PRICES-25, 50 and 75 cents.

Next Attraction-Barlow Bros.' Minstrels.

PLAN NOW OPEN,



H. BEATON will remove about March 15 to the premises at present occupied by the Star Hall Clothin House. This store is much large and more convenient, being directly opposite the Market Lane. And before removal, for the next two weeks I will offer the balance of my

## AT PANIC PRICES

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE BARGAINS.

New Spring Styles just to hand in all the Leading Shapes, including Knox, Dunlap, Youmans, Harrington Boston, etc., etc. Also

Finest Range of Soft Felts

We have ever shown. All selling at EXCEEDINGLY CLOSE PRICES.

# FURNISHINGS!

All the Latest Novelties in Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, etc., just being opened out.

Underwear at Clearing Price

# MERCHANT TAILORING

A SPECIALTY

Every Garment Guaranteed and No Fancy Prices Asked.

# Richmond St.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Parties wanting earth to fill in excavations can have same by removing from Market Square on Monday morning. b

We, the undersigned and proprietors of the North Branch Ice Company, having filled our large ice house with ice cut only from the waters of that well-known pure water stream, the north branch, which has been highly commended by the health officers of this city, wish to thank our customers for their past favors and again solicit their patronage and others who wish to favor us with their patronage for the season of 1894. We are yours truly W. & E. Cushing, 371 Wharncliffe road, London

Babies caught quick as a flash. Mr. MACKLE's success with babies' photos is remarkable. Corner Dundas and Richmond

# D. DALY & SON.

OFFER YOU THE BEST

Cut and Split to order at

Lowest Prices.

TELEPHONE 348.

SPRING Inspection is invited.

No trouble to show goods

(Late with G. & R. Burns) MERCHANT TAILOR

Richmond street, two doors nor of King. VIOLETS

In velvet and other materials; assorthades. Two-toned felt plaques, :5c. Wasing hats in black and colors, various shapes 50c up; trimmed hats and bonnets at half-; rice and less. Ladies will find this a desirable opportunity to make a change in their headwear at a very small outlay. Up-to-date styles hancy goods, etc. Close prices at HILL:

The place to buywatches cheap. J. H ADKINS, jeweler, East London. Fine York Street. ADKINS, jeweler, Last London, Ping facturing.

So August drew to an end and neither of us had won the prize; but I had determined to out an end to a state of things which was occoming absolutely intolerable, and had dixed on Mrs. Mestyn'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 be file. could only manage to baffle Dereham's vigilance for five minutes, I had quite decided to blurt out my proposal in the fewest pos-sible words, and learn the best, or worst, at

Mrs. Mostyn's picnic was quite an annual institution, and the spot chosen on this occasion was Fordby 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

cripple upon crutches.
This tower has a flight of steps leading to the top, where a small grass mound gives a comfortable enough seat, and a tree, which has taken up its quarters there, adds a pleasant shade, but within the last few years the owner of the property has shut 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 Fordby Abbey is much frequented by tour-

ists 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 what the local antiquary declares, 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 admiring 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, all would be well, and I would be 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 pestering her with his attentions. Really this persecution was becoming un-bearable. I was getting desperate.

I do not intend to dwell upon the details

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

It was impossible to sit there quietly and watch old Mr. Gorman Dycer chump, chump, chumping away, with the thought of the coming important interview ever on my mind. Now that I had braced myself for the plunge, I wanted to get it over at once, and it was intensely annoying to have to stand shivering on the bank, so to speak, while Mr. Dycer and his kind ate their way steadily through the bill of fare. There was something so provoking in their self-satis-fied 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 coachman 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, Dycer & 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 grooms and footmen 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 groops 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.
"Hulloa, 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."

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

"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's an op-portunity that may not occur again I intend to take advantage of it."

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?"

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

that I infinitely prefer a quiet smoke to all your—er—vaporing."

"Bah! go ir 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. Oh, if I could only keep him where he is for an hour or so! Oh, for the days of magicians and slaves of the ring! If I could transport him a few thousand miles 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 McTarvish, 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-r-ty 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. 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. thought it was to be left open." I said.

"Left open! What for wad we be doin' such a fool's trick as yon for? Do ye no ken that we keep a' the tools here? Deed; it's precious few we'd find the morn if we left the place open with so many folk about."

"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 weel. I'm so here fifteen you a' too weel. I've no 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-r-ty up "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. Dercham was locked in!
I stood by the door and listened intently for some minutes for a shout or cry, but all 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 and overtook him a few hundred yards from 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

valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsa arilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses 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. b Marriage offers in newspapers are forbidden in Russia. Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W.

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

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 Dyspensia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels, Price 75 cents, Sold

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dressing that the devil can always use to make a crop. The great lung healer is found in the exsellent medicine sold as Pickle'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 or 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 "GREATSOUTH AMERICAN KID-NEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of Pink Pills rank among the most remarkable the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in pass- there is no disease resulting from a vitiated ing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. of the nerves, which these pills will not Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the

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

Rest and Health to Mother and Child. 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 TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mr. Gummey (reading)—The only years.

Mr. Gummey (reading)-The only surviving son of Brigham Young is a monogamist. Mrs. Gummey (with virtuous in-dignation)-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.

ever seen that door open before in all my inny visits. I wonder what the reason is?"

"I'm sure I don't know; but as it's an oper ortunity that may not occur again I intend take advantage of it."

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

"Thank you, Pongo," he interrupted and Loss of Nerve Force.

Sufferers from trouble of the generative organs can get full particulars free of a powerful vitalizing elixir extracted from the roots and bark of a blant 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 made and used by Mrs. Besant in India for thirty years without one failure to cure, it restores all the functions and a new life is begun. It has also a powerful vitalizing elixir extracted from the roots and bark of a blant 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 made and used by Mrs. Besant in India for thirty years without one failure to cure, it restores all the functions and a new life is begun. It has also a powerful vitalizing et with a powerful vitalizing et with extracted from the roots and bark of a blant 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 made and used by Mrs. Besant in India for thirty years without one failure to cure, it restores all the functions and a new life is begun. It has also a powerful vitalizing et all the 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 made and used by Mrs. Besant in India for thirty years without one failure to cure, it restores all the functions. Correspondence strictly confi

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 Samuely, William Gorman, Markham and Berry, Percy Williams Howard Powers, Arthur La Rord, William Gist, "Scofield," 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 contibute "Why do I ask? Weel, because I'm going 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, and 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-Re 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 1839 I felt far from well, 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 tol describe. Dr. Henry was sent for, and put plasters on my neck, and down my back and down the side of 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 alongside 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. G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., connected with them. That gave me hope. I had known him from a little boy, and I knew that money would not induce him to deceive his fellow man. I wrote Mr. Fulford 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 it is now 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 a hundred people about here who will testify

Mr. Henderson's case is certainly a remarkable one, but not more so than hundreds of other cures 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. discoveries in the annals of medicine, and condition of the blood, or a shattered state 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 which everybody are using now for sick headache, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. They are called Stark's 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 Vege-TABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a virulent 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 used about one half the sore showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilicus habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little affect. 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 it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know." 3 About the first thing a wild young lawyer proceeds to do is to dissolve the in-

junctions of his father. Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, carache, bruise; cuts and sores aucoumb to its action.

ATURE YIELDS ANOTHER



It has often been contended by stomach, it comes in contact with 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 force, in which dwells life itself.

or at the base of the brain.

reaching the paralyzed portion. also an absolute specific for all

numberless nerve fibres in the walls of this organ, which at once send a nervous impulse to the nerve centres which control the stomach, notifying them of the presence of food; whereupon the nerve centres send down a supply of nerve force or nerve fluid, to at once begin the operation of digestion. But let the nerve centres which control the stomach be dethe nerves are not good conductors of ranged and they will not be able to electricity, and that the velocity of a respond with a sufficient supply of nervous impulse is but 100 feet per nerve force, to properly digest the second—which is very much slower dyspepsia make their appearance. food, and, as a result, indigestion and than that of electricity. It is now So it is with the other organs of the generally agreed that nervous energy, body, if the nerve centres which conor what we are pleased to call nerve trol them and supply them with fluid, is a wondrous, a mysterious nerve force become deranged, they are also deranged. The wonderful success of the

A very eminent specialist, who remedy known as the Great South has studied profoundly the workings American Nervine Tonic is due to of the nervous system for the last the fact that it is prepared by one of twenty-five years, has lately demon- the most eminent physicians and strated that two-thirds of all our specialists of the age, and is based ailments and chronic diseases are on the foregoing scientific discovery. due to deranged nerve centres within It possesses marvellous powers for the cure of Nervousness, Nervous All know that an injury to the Prostration, Headache, Sleeplessness, spinal cord will cause paralysis to the Restlessness, St. Vitus's Dance, Menbody below the injured point. The tal Despondency, Hysteria, Heart reason for this is, that the nerve Disease, Nervousness of Females, force is prevented by the injury from Hot Flashes, Sick Headache. It is

Again, when food is taken into the stomach troubles. JOHN FERGUSON 🔊 SONS

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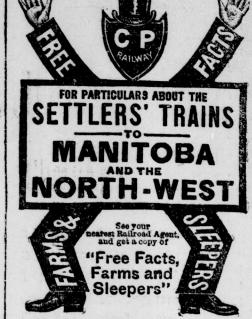
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"LANE ROUTE." New York to Liverpool via O town. Fast Express Mail Service, AURANIA ... Saturday, March 3, 2 p.m. LUCANIA. ... Saturday, March 10, 7:30 a.m. UMBRIA ... Saturday, March 17, 2 p.m. CAMPANIA ... Saturday, March 24, 7:30 a.m.

CAMPANIA Saturday, Marca 24, 7:30 a.m.
UMBRIA Saturday, April 14, noon
ETRURIA Saturday, March 31, 1 p.m.
LUCAPIA Saturday, April 7, 6:30 a.m.
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## Daily Advertiser COUPON.

### World's Fair PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

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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.

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If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend. Coupon for Fortfolio No. 7 will commence Monday, March 5.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

I ICENSES ISSUED BY WM, H. WESTON grocer, Stanley street. No bond required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 639 Dund is street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required. ARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS, F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 185 Dundas street, and 489 Princess

ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN.

jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Wirths, Marriages and Deaths BORN.

DIBBS- In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1894, the wife of Edward Dibbs, brakeman G. T. R., 244 Horton street, of a daughter. MARRIED.

PATRICK-ADAMS-On Wednesday evening Feb. 28, at the family residence, 795 Richmond s reet, by the Rev. William J. Armitage, rector of St. Thomas' Church, St. Catharines, and Rurul Dean of Lincoln and Welland, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Orme, Dr. A. H. Patrick, of Ada, Ohio, to Frances Lulueldest 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 3 p.m., from the family residence, No. 461 Queen's avenue. Services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Please omit flowers.

REID-March 3, 1894, at the family residence 66 Bathurst street, Ethel Mary, infant daughter of Wm. A, and Mary Reid, aged 14 months, 19 days,

GRIFFITH-At the family residence, Egerton street. London East, Henry Griffith, in his

Funeral on Tuesday, to Woodland, from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Shunn, Ormsby street, London East, at 3 o'clock; service 2:30. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

of physicians' prescriptions by skilled chemists is a specialty at Shuff's Drug Store, 660 Dundas St, East End.



This Brand of Flour Always makes the BEST BREAD CR PASTRY. USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY 217 York Street. TELEPHONE 118.

A sample cup of Hot Beef Tea made from prize Extract of Beef served tree all this week. Call for one. BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,

652 Dundas Street.

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Weading Cakes, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Russes, Creams, for all kinds of entertainments, at

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH DILLOW AY,

FAIRBAIRN THE TAILOR,

158 Dundas Street.

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High Grade and Light Weight

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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

Edmonton, zero—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°—44°; 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.

# SPRING

Just Come In.

NEW,

NEAT

NOBBY ENGLISH & AMERICAN

Smith Bros.

Leading Plumbers in London,

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

376 RICHMOND ST., Opposite Masonic Temple.



See our fine stock for neat, stylish,

THE TAILOR,

Bas Removed to Edge Block (up stairs | Clark, of Scotland, at Grigg House. 5tf

## IT CURES

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

## KUR-A-KOF

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 regretable feature of this

annual gathering was the absence of the

-A meeting of the Leper 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

-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. Cl. T. Campbell, J. M.

Symonds, D.D.G. M., and the district com--Mr. Joseph Gibson, ex-mayor of In gersoll, 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. Slomans 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 Restora--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 organiza-tion are some of the best local workers in

-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 rudder 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. Gilfillan, 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 Wailaceburg, for 65 cents on

-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 Denahy, 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 ail 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 traffic were discussed and delegates to the coming convention appointed.
A good word was spoken for Mr. Kribb's

The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday, the honorary president in 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 avorably known in the city, has opened a barber shop at 219 Dundas street. wwt

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgis 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.

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

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 KEENE BROS.' 127 King street, opposite

## 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 esteemed president. Mr. Joseph Jeffrey
through illness.

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

iets 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-Hooped Wooden Pails 15c

Bird Cages, an immense stock from 39c up.

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

Just Right Corset, best fitting and most popular \$1 corset in the American market, our special Musical

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

NEGLECTED Colds & Deep Seated SAFELY AND SURELY CURED E

Allen's Lung Balsam.

THAT'S THE IDEA! USE THE BEST

REX BRAND the chair. Miss Lawrence was appointed Delicious Hams & Bacon For sale by first-class grocers and

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.

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WOOD MANTELS Gas and Coal Grates and Tile. R. R. BLAND Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Stree t.

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DR. SLOCUM'S Oxygenized Emulsion.

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.

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

Comprising Ladies' Companions. Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Manieure Sets, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early for heat releating LEWIS

182 DUNDAS STREET.

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 Dundas Street.

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Cor. York & Adelaide Sts.

BUY YOUR Pianos and Organs,

Instruments OF ALL KINDS,

PPPPP 34444

**Sheet Music** 

-AND-Music Books, PPPPPYTTT SAVE AT LEAST AND CENT.

20 -FROM-171 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

J, A. CRODEN, Manager.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE. We Have Some Exceptionally Fine Goods for This Season's Trade.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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 \* yt \$ \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 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,

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

A YARD.

Mara's Alteration Sale.

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

THE T.E. Mara Co

155 Dundas Street and Market Square. LONDON

# Citizen and Dome 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 copics 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 (FFICE, 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 I 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 of Mr. Meredith's recent speech in the with the license law during the internot. Every number contains valuable temperance facts and arguments and much other interesting reading.

There is as much difference between a mere total-abstained 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 he 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 I for only 25 cents. Can not our friends place it in the hands of the largest possible number of electors during that twenty years ago-ind to the refusal time? It will have its effect on many of retail licenses to tavern and shop voters. Could not sympathizers expend keepers. We are not aware that he a few dollars to good advantage in has ever yet defined his position 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 Harriston, has just been re- decision of the courts on the question ported to have said that the action of of jurisdiction regarding the enactment 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 affoat 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 antis these 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 been more frequently amended than craft is now in danger of total shipone of the largest votes ever polled in any other on the Ontario Statute book, wreck: "In the present condition of the State have declared for the repeal unless it may be the Municipal Act. 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 regard to the administration of the law

power to do so. Strange, isn't it? The and over again convicted of law violayou lose; tails I win" to the liquor in- mate business for a house of public that the Ontario verdict is safely taken the hours of sale in licensed houses, to represent the voice of the country, and of carrying out the spirit of the law a direct vote on prohibition at all, but shops from groceries. In all these rethe result of a political election in spects there is certainly room for imwhich a lot of other matters and side provement in certain localities, though 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 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. Merelast 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 is strengthening and party ties are 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 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 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 ticians will be sure to make note of electors in its favor, and prohibiting the fact. Sir Oliver has been the first 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 Ontario Legislature will largely depend 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 carry him sooner to his journey's end, as United Convention of the temperance wisely forbear drinking wine, for fear of bodies had been before him a few days being drunk and the ill consequences therebefore, and he supposed they then of? 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

more feasible if the deputation, in its action is necessary to prevent general tilling Company, of Toronto, have just wisdom, had asked the Government ruin. Let all attend. Make your arfor some really effective amendments in rangements now." now afraid to repeal the act, while in as it now stands—such as instructing now at work and every effort is being Ontario the Government readily agrees | the various local boards not to issue | made "to get the trade in line" before to enact the law, as soon as it is made any new licenses, and to refuse licenses the Provincial elections.

clear that they have the constitutional ] to men who have already been over temperance fellows get there all the tions, and of not granting licenses exsame. It seems to turn out, "Heads cept where there is an actual and legititerests in both countries. The fact is accommodation, and of also shortening while the Iowa vote referred to was not in regard to the separation of licensed 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 vening 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 dith be equally open upon all phases of his policy? Does he adhere to his says: "A few years ago a govdeclaration in favor of prohibition made ernment 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

weakening."

## 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 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 plebis-It well remarks that "if Sir Oliver cite showed what the true sentiment of

that they were not compelled to pay one engaged in the business is allowed excise duty on the increased bulk to join. 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 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 law 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 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 Asssociation 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. as placing great temptations in the way A circular was agreed to to be sent out of women, among whom intemperate to the workers ever the Province, em- | habits are increasing. bodying the conclusions of the convention and in regard to the Dominion Abstinence Society have adopted a 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 abstinence more prominently before 14th ult. Among other resolutions the students. 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, Ou' temperance people made a legal protest, as the application for it was not Wolesley; G. C., Rev. A. Campbell, Wolesley; G. S., F. J. Reynolds, signed by a majority of the qualified Medicine Hat; G. T., R. A. Magee, it void, and Hunter, the holder of it, G. H., W. J. Kernaghan, Prince appealed from his decision. The Albert; G. D. H., Miss C. Powell, Jaw; Supt. Cadets, Mrs. Reynolds, Medicine Hat.

UNITED STATES.

-At the recent meeting of the considerably. The company claimed business after joining the order. No of successful work done.

-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 Deischeidt, 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 investiga-

-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 passengers were panic-stricken. The factory. Kapar got drunk and began conductor and brakesman had to be attacking and abusing the boy, when the latter picked up a pair of long sheers, running them in his breast. killing him. Kafer 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 con-Scottish Reformer in regard to the \_is the principal cause. There are sumption of liquors—of beer especially recent prohibition plebiscite in that 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 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 suppres sion cannot be accomplished by immediate legislation, the insiduous 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

-The Edinburgh University Total 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

## 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 tha 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 postcard 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 in an action against the Inland Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., held in campaign in the counties of Renfrew Revenue Department. It seems that Bay City, Michigan, provisions were and Lanark. He is being assisted by by the use of refrigerators in redistilla- made for the suspension of any committees of the district divisions. tion of spirits the bulk is increased members who engage in the liquor Look out soon for some good reports

# 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.

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 poliprominent 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 upon Sir Oliver's success at the polls.

Lord Clarendon once well said: "Cannot he that wise y declines walking upon the ice for fear of falling, though possibly it might

## 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 affairs, the very existence of the trade It seems to us it would have been in Ontario is threatened. Combined

goes down holding the prohibition 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 weeek. 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

-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 electors. Judge McDougall declared Wolesley; G. A., John Dobbin, Regina, Chancery Divisional Court has de- Kenlis; G. C., W. McF. Evans, cided that Judge McDougall was cor- Medicine Hat; G. S., W. J. Brotherrect, and the shop must, therefore, ton, Regina; G. T., J. Nelson, Moose

-The Gooderham & Worts Disgot an important decision in its favor

# W.C.T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT-Mrs. May R. Thornley, [ HONORARY PRESIDENT-Mrs. Greg-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

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

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

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 practical hints:

From out the ashes of what seemed a dying or dead temperance pentecost -when ten years ago the women of the week previous to the meeting, just the West, fired with holy zeal, made to remind them that the time for such their loyal crusade against the saloons -arose the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The burning enthusiasm which characterized that Godsustained, and it gave place to the more dispassionate, but none the less earnest work of the "White Ribboners," come such a mighty power for good.

among the watchwords, which have her annual report. been the keynotes 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 ance, number of regular meetings and had respect unto the recompense of their reward," which will come sooner or later in "total abstinence for the in- ments and names of those in charge, dividual and entire prohibition for the and all the general work accomplished country."

This brings us to the subject under discussion: "How can a W. C. T. U. effort made for a reduction of licenses, 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 comguided 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 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 of use. preparations.

The secretary should always sit at 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 in- look back with clearer vision and will teresting item, and also a very neces- rejoice or sorrow over the activity or sary one to have, in order to give the apathy of the workers of to day. What average attendance in her annual report.

Another item we would suggest to be inserted, namely-The number of 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 | duty and extend the invitation, backed

must constantly keep it in print, talk favorably will shortly lose interest or about it and show the public that we become absorbed in other lines of are always on the move. Saloon activity. keepers have said that the letters W. C. T. U. stand for "Women Constantly Troubling Us." Let it be so, feel it too! Will you not begin to ask and let us show them that we mean our Heavenly Father to direct your earnest work. Then there are a few mind toward the woman, or women, other items we would mention—In whom you can influence? case any superintendent or officer is

convener appointed being absent, the members, and so enrich your treasury more:

sten, Colborne street.

W. C. T. U. Secretary's Work and send her a list of the committee. Or, if the convener be present, a list of 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 meet-

The secretary should always advertise the next meeting in pulpit or press, unless the president undertakes the union will find in it some valuable 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 report is approaching.

We would suggest that each secretary should provide herself with a blank book, into which she may enter honored work could not forever be 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 who, to-day, the world over, have be necessary for her to wade through all that has been done during the year in By no means the least prominent order to procure the needed items for

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 attendtheir character, number of public meetings. The number of departor attempted during the year. For instance, there may have been an early closing of saloons, or the election of a temperance mayor and coun-

In brief the recording secretary should keep a record of all the general woman. plete set of rules for a secretary to be 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 with the importance of the work she a secretary are onerous, or shrink from has undertaken; one who is willing to 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

How can we have any adequate idea of our capacities till they are the president's table, equipped with tested. Then, too, the very process of note book and pencil, in order that she exerting our powers is invigoratingand is it 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

### 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 are you doing, my white ribbon sister? How many members have you taken into your union since the January W. C. T. U. to visit different lumber fees received at last meeting from old vote? The society that has not enmembers as well as new. This is par- larged its borders during this prohibition ticularly useful as it keeps the subject struggle must indeed be in bad shape. to the fore, and is a gentle reminder to Have you had a crusade week? You those who are dilatory in paying their surely do not expect busy women to fees. At the close of the meeting the come and beg for admittance. There secretary should write a brief newsy 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 you and take it seriously into consideration. up if need be by earnest appeal, those So it is with W. C. T. U. work, we who to-day are prepared to respond

> I feel it tremendously. Oh! how I wish I could make each one of you

Then we have a host of gentlemen elected or appointed, it is the duty of friends, who have said many kind the secretary to notify that person of things of us, and to us of late. Are there not hundreds of these who If a committee is appointed, the would be willing to become honorary the days' visits, as samples of many

into the local work. Our crusade week in the London Klocks on Sunday, speaking to about the body and soul were made on purunion resulted in the handing in of 68 new names; and we are not through scrap book and literature.

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, b gin 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 presiher committee should be written out dent, 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 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 todian, 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

avail herself of that which was her ance question. simple right as a partner in the newlyestablished home. Soon the conceded privilege was withdrawn and in the years that followed she had time to re-

gret 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. 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

## 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 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 interest ing 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

Scrap books given out.... Literature was also distributed at

every point visited, Here are the extracts of a few of

honorary members' fee goes entirely but did not get there in time to have rals; but grander far to teach some- of those communities where men and meeting; 14th, held two meetings at body who had not found it out, that 25 men. Left three comfort bags, pose to be the temple of the Holy

> 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 spoken of by the Halifax dailies. She unbeliever, seemed particularly inter- also took an active part in the Provinested 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 the three heads of the home, garden me very much, said be 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 convention every union was written to two meetings in another shanty, in the and asked to put their difficulties or 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—Lest 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 morning and afternoon question box the subject may seem only a repetition, was well patronized. The proper cus- but when we consider the comments that have been made by our opponents upon what they choose to consider school? 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 When first married the husband the field, and who did not relax their God gave his permission to govern to headed woman, the teacher. offered to share control of the family efforts when the time for action arrived, income with his better half; but she, but more likely by the non-appearance from some foolish sentiment or false at the polls of those women who have modesty, refused, or neglected, to no settled opinion upon the temper-

To deal with this matter we must first consider that class of womenthe 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 My father was a liberal man, but 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, view, requires time and education. I 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 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 all evil will be suppressed and good only prevail, when all women receive term. 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 elec-ALICE A. SCHOFF. tions. 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

-Frances Willard has just been

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 cial 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 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 an swersfrom 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

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

A HALIGONIAN'S POSITION. Mrs. Crofton Dickey, Halifax, a rominent W. C. T. U. and Good

'emplar worker in Nova Scotia, says: 1. I am in favor of extending the franchise to women, married and single, equally with men for all elections, parliamentary, municipal and school.

Because we find in Genesis i., 28, that | should be reduced to admit the level-Eve as well as Adam. And also because woman has shown herself to be equal to man if not his 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 privil-

AN ANTI.

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

I. 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 Atkinson, formerly of the staff of 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, like all other good objects we have in and school, because it is right, and in accordance with the teachings of the feel certain that should our legislators | Bible. The golden rule should be give to woman that which natural 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 doubtless drew very largely from the all the walks of lite, 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 previously discussed, the woman's vote | property to represent. Because women would have been far greater. I am being man's helpmeet should be not one of those women who think that | treated as his equal in order to become such in the truest sense of the

> HOME AND SCHOOL INTERESTS DE MAND IT.

Miss Jessie B. Cameron, Tiverton, Ont., W. C. T. U., says: I. 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 HELPMEET. 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 with- old member of the London ADVERwell saying "It is a noble thing to be out the restraining influence of women TISER staff, I am, very truly yours, st notify the convener, by their yearly fee? Remember, the Jan. 13-Drove 55 miles to Klocks, an architect and build grand cathed they fail of their best. The experience

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 QUALIFICA-TION.

Emma A. Wheeler, Paris W. C. T.

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:

I. Yes. 2.—We think vomen 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. Juletta B. Huff, St. Catharines, W.

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 2. My reasons for thinking so are: school. The income qualifications

> WOULD PURIFY AND ENNOBLE. Mrs. Helena McClory, Petrolea,

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. 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 preponderatingly Roman Catholic as Ontario is Protestant, and it is pro posed 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 Ouebec. 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 Do minion 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

JOHN CAMERON.

IT EXCELS HORSE RACING IN POINT OF EXCITEMENT.

The Hunting of a Hare With a Single Greyhound-Vivid Description of a Hunt-The Great Care Bestowed Upon the Beautiful Animals

Without a doubt the British Islands are par excellence the home of hunting, and, until recent years, the first place in horse racing was held by the English turf. But there is a sport unknown in this country which far excels horse racing in point of excitement, exercise for the spectators and in being free from any chance for "crooked" work. I allude to coursing.

Coursing means the hunting of a hare, not with a pack of beagles or harriers, but with a single greyhound, or, more generally, with two. Since public coursing became a recognized fact there have been three varieties of the sport: Private coursing, in which a person or party of friends 'course" for their own pleasure, and open and inclosed coursing meetings.

Open coursing meetings consist in a series of "courses" or matches run in public in the open country, where the bares are in their native state. An "inclosed" meeting is one where the hares are, some time previous to the meeting, driven into a paddock at one end of a large inclosed field in which all of the courses are run. It is at these meetings that the trials of "saplings" or young dogs are always made in order that the dogs may not be overtaxed in the open country.

The origin of this sport is uncertain; but we know that so early as 150 A.D., Arrian wrote a treatise on coursing. Besides this authority we have proofs of its antiquity from the relievos which have been found in the excavations at Pompeii and in Egypt. In many of these a man is represented holding a brace of dogs in leash in precisely the same manner as they are now held by the "slipper" at coursing meetings. From time immemorial private coursing has been a favorite amusement in England, but it was not until the time of Charles I. that the first matches were decided in public. Since then public coursing has become more general, and in 1825 the first coursing club (the Altear and Ridgeway) was established on the grounds where the now famous Waterloo cup is annually run off. So the sport developed until 1836, when the Waterloo cup was inaugurated as the coursing Derby, and, although much larger stakes have since been established, this cup stands pre eminently the prize of the coursing sportsmen, and the dog that wins it is deservedly pointed to as the best dog

The coursing season opens in September eithe at Haydock Park in England, or pictur sque Mourne Park in the county of Down, reland. Both of these are inclosed meetings, and at them a number of "sappling" trails are run off. (A sappling is a greyhound that has been whelped after January 1 of the year in which he is tried.) The season continues until the end of the following April, being somewhat interrupted if the winter frosts are too severe. Generally in midwinter coursing is almost at a standstill, except on some of the southght frost, however, is a great desideratum during or immediately before a meeting, for it hardens the ground and the horses are always in better running condition at such times.

The mode of procedure is as follows: On the evening before the meeting opens, a din-ner is given in Liverpool, at which hundreds of the most famous coursing men in the United Kingdom attend. After the dinner comes the "draw"-that is, the names of the 64 dogs entered for the cup, are placed in a hat and drawn one by one. The first drawn runs against the second, the third against the fourth and so on until the "draw" is completed. The "Kreckt" cards are immediately printed and circulated among those in the room, and after a few minutes, allowed to study the draw, the chairman raps for order. There is silence; the secretary or chairman calls the names of the first brace of dogs, and in a moment pandemonium reigns. Bookmakers have come in, and offering bets for or against the two dogs at "short odds."

Short odds means the betting upon the individual course of those two dogs. Another rap, from the chair; the books on this course are closed, and again there is silence, and again the uproar rebegins. The chairman has invited bets on the next couple of greyhounds, and so it proceeds until the card is called off. The excitement becomes more intense, for the betting at "long odds" has begun. This means taking odds against the chance of any one dog "running out" the entire six courses and winning the cup. At long odds it frequently happens that as much as 100 or even 200 to 1 is offered; but in the case of a favorite the betting often lies as close as 3 or 5 to 1. So it goes on until the 64 dogs are disposed of, and then everyone seeks his bed in order that he may "be up with the lark" to reach the famous Altear meadows

in time for the first course. And now we are on the battle ground. As a rule there are a succession of sharp frosts at this season, and the marshy ground crackles under our feet as we make our way towards where the greyhounds are waiting, with their trainers, for the beginning of the sport. Close by are the judge—who is she only one on horseback—the slip-steward and the slipper—the office of the latter being to slip the brace of dogs from the leash when a strong hare is driven by him. The betting that began in Liverpool is continued here on the field itself, and the babel of nearly 100,000 voices of those who have come to see the great cup run is only eclipsed by the "beaters"—the men who are beating in the brakes and tufts of marsh grass—as they drive the hares towards where the slipper, slip-steward and judge are standing, the former holding the first couple of dogs in anxious expectancy.

It is a gay scene and an inspiring one. Thousands of wreaths of blue smoke curl and swirl skyward from the cigars and pipes of the dark mass of spectators, who line the side of a dyke or bank in as orderly and soldierlike fashion as if they had been drilled. Everybody is warmly clad, and among them can be seen the bright head dresses and rosy cheeks of many a thousand fair lovers of the leash-some of those sport-loving ladies having traveled hundreds of miles to cheer the prowess of a favorite hound, or sympathize with him in his defeat.

The hum of the voices, the yielding of the dogs, the shouting of the beaters and the betting men—all of these sounds seem to cease suddenly. The slip steward has raised a white flag signaling to the beaters that a hare is coming. In another moment and everybody is watching in the direction of the slipper, for a hare comes bounding along at full speed. Seeing the crowd in front the timid little creature tarns from it and rushes wildly past the slipper. Now mer time might be beneficial a thousand hearts are beating with sup. natives of the temperate zones.

ON ENGLISH COURSING. pressed excitement; the slipper has shown the brace of degs the hare, and the graceful animals strain every nerve and muscle in their endeavor to escape from the leash and hunt their natural quarry. There is a sudden shout "They are off!" Yes, and off with a vengeance, too. The slipper has given the hare about 30 yards—or perhaps 40—start, he pulls the string and like arrows frow a bow the bounds seem to fly rather than gallop after the hare—so smooth and graceful are their movements. And now the frantic yelling of the betting men rises above the suppressed murmuring of the onlookers, and every eye is strained to watch the "run up," i. e., the straight run to the hare.

> See! the fawn dog draws out; he is full two lengths ahead-his long tail straightened out like a pennant in the breeze. And now they are getting closer and closer to the game little "pussy" and the excitement of the onlookers grows more intense. The fawn seems to be about to make a dash and kill, when-presto!-the cunning little hare turns sharply to the left and the black dog takes the lead. Again the hare turns -still in favor of the black-and now the racing points are equalized. Suddenly pussy makes a desperate spring. She has jumped across a drain, and the two dogs fly across it, landing upon the other side at the same instant, so great was the impetus of the fawn's rush. The hare turns again - slightly favoring the black. This dog is now one point ahead—but only by the accident of favor. Suddenly there is an approving shout from the spectators; the fawn has made a desperate drive and overtakes and passes his opponent (this is called a "go by" and scores a point). It is a glorious course and a "bang up" hare. But that fawn dog is full of fire and speed and intelligence; he determines to end the battle at once and makes a terrific drive to kill. He only, "flecks" (bites a tuft of hair); there is a short, painful scream from Miss Pussy, who turns almost at an acute angle to escape her hunters, but at that instant the black dog "runs into her" and effects the kill.

Each dog wears a silken collar of red or white--according to his position on the card. In this case the fawn wore the red, and the judge, who has galloped beside the dogs to watch every point of the course, now takes a red handkerchief from his pocket and waves it on the breeze-which denotes that the fawn dog has won. Some uninitiated reader will probably ask: "How can the fawn dog have won when the black

dog killed the hare?" It is because the former greyhound "ran up" more points, and therefore showed greater speed and skill. In the course we have just described the actual killing of the hare counts but one point. Oftentimes, after a long "grueling" course the points of both dogs are equal, and in this case the judge signals "no course" by taking off his cap. In this event the course is run again after the next couple on the card have finished their match. And so it goes on until the 32 trials are finished. Then the dog who won the first course is put on the leash with the winner of the second, the third winner against the fourth, and so on until only two dogs are left, when the "final" is run off. This meeting occupies three days of exhilarating, exciting sport, and it is not an exaggeration to state that more money changes hands at Altear than at the famous Derby or any other horse race meeting in Engl

And now it will be interesting to learn something of the beautiful dogs that are used in this sport. They are, as a rule, rather delicate, but they are so well cared for by their owners and trainers that they are enabled to undergo a very great amount of hard running and fatigue. Racing grayhounds are fed once every day -about 3 p.m.-and mutton broth, toast, vegetables and similar foods are given them the dietery being varied from time to time according to the condition of the dog. For instance, when training for a meeting some trainers give their dogs port wine and sheepshead stew with biscuits and vegetables; but each trainer has his own method, so that it would be impossible to enumerate all the menus here. The dogs are taken for a long walk every day-if possible along a hard road, in order to harden the pads of their toes, and are frequently allowed to "school" or romp in an enclosed field or lawn.

ROB F. WALSH.

THE TRICOLOR OF FRANCE.

How It Came to Be Adopted as the Na-

tional Flag Long Ago. Some seventy or eighty years before France was involved in the flames of the revolution—that is, at the epoch of the war of the succession, when she was in close alliance with Spain and Bavaria-it was thought desirable, says All the Year Round, to distinguish the allied soldiers by a cockade, which combined the colors of the three nations-the white of France, the red of Spain and the blue of Bavaria. To none of these incidents, however, would it be wise to attribute the origin of the historic tricolor and cockade adopted by revolutionary France. the outset there seemed a likelihood that green-which Camille Desmoulins had popularized at the Palais Royal-would have become the national color; but men remembered in time that it was that of the livery of the Comte d'Artois, the most unpopular of the Bourbon princes, and it was thereupon discarded. A proposition was then made to assume the colors of the City of Paris-blue and red, as Dumas reminds us in his "Six Ans Apris." To these were added the white of so many glorious memories, because it had been selected by the national guard-always faithful to the throne and its traditions. Not until some months after the capture of the Bastile was the tricolor definitely adopted, when Bailly and Lafayette presented it to Louis XVI. in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, and the convention issued a decree in which it was described as consisting of three colors disposees en trois bandees egales, de maniere que le bleu soit attache a la garde du pavilion, le blanc au millue, et le rouge flottant dans les airs"—that is, in equal vertical sections, with the blue inward, the red outward and the white between. This is the historic flag which Napoleon's legions, in conjunction with their eagles, bore victoriously from the Seine to the Elbe, the Tagus, the Borodino and the Danube; which they planted victoriously on the walls of almost every European capital.

Where Hot Stuff is Palatable. The quantity of pepper, particularly red pepper, that is consumed by the natives of tropical countries will be deemed incredible to people who live in more temperate regions, but there is a physological reason for the use of these sharp condiments. The use of red pepper in the tropics braces up the digestive organs when impaired and relaxed by the great heat. In other words pepper is nature's tonic against hot weather, and the more liberal use of it in summer time might be beneficial even to the

SAVED BY A BIG GRAY RAT.

Professor Churchill's Thrilling Experience in a Caving Arisona Mine.

"You were asking about that stuffed rat in my room," said Professor Churchill, the mining expert, to a New York Sun man. 'The story concerns an experience that made my hair curl. I was once retained to report upon the workings of a mine called the Little Whoop Up, in southern Arizona. On an adjoining claim was an-other mine called the Atlas. A dispute arose. The Atlas people claimed that the lower tunnel of the Whoop Up had been bored into the ground and a half million in ore taken out. The first thing to do was to make a survey of the Whoop Up, and of course the Whoop Up people objected. Finally an order for the survey was secured by the court and Dr. John R. Parks and I were sent to make the survey. There are tricks in all trades, and the Whoop Up superintendent knew a few. When we reached the mine he said that the tunnel we wished to explore was in a dangerous condition. There had been a cave, the timbers were rotten, and so on. It meant a 10 to one chance that we would be crushed if we tried it. Of course, we classed him as a liar, though he turned out "We worked our way in the tunnel until

we ran against a jam of fallen timbers which were sound and were plainly arranged to stop our progress. Parks went back for an ax, while I worked at the roof with a pick to dislodge the center pieces. I succeeded and had climbed half way over into the other side of the tunnel when there came a terrific crash of loose ore from the roof It fell on both sides of the timbers. pinning me in a hole which would have been a grave right there but for a few sticks which held the mass of ore above. The place was barely large enough to move in, and I knew it was certain death in a few hours unless Parks could dig me out. Even then I believed I was gone, for I did not know how much ore had fallen. In a few minutes the air got heavy, and my eyes began to feel drowsy, and it seemed like the roof and sides of the hole were closing in on me. This oppression and drowsiness increased until I was forced to nammer the sides of the place with my fists and head to keep awake. Still not a sound could I hear from the outside, and only the slow crumbling of ore from above. The foul air was getting into my brain, and I think I was actually insane with the fearful dread of being buried alive. Anyhow, I remember dropping to the floor of the hole, and giving a few faint shouts which echoed back into my ears. I had given up all hope, and was almost swooning when I heard a strange scraping sound above me. I yelled, but received no answer, and then threw my body against the wall and tried to pick out the ore from between the lodged timbers. Still came the queer, scraping noise which seemed to come neverer and nearer and sounded not unlike the steady grinding of a saw. It seemed to last for hours, though it could hardly have been a minute after when a bit of earth dropped to my feet from the upper end of the wall, and along with it came a big gray mine rat, who saved my life, for he left a clear hole for his trail, and through it came a breath of fresh air that gave life to me. The fellow had bored his way from the shaft side of the cave. I staved there two hours after that until Parks found the cave. got help, and got me out without breaking the air hole. I caught the gray rat, too, and kept him well fed until he died, and wouldn't take a lot of money for his skin BOW."

Wonderful Texas Mirages. "You don't have to go to the Desert of Sahara in order to see mirages," said Lee Buchanan to the corridor man at the Laclede. "In Texas these phenomena can be witnessed in as wonderful forms as are ever produced in any part of the world. In that portion of the State marked upon the maps of the olden time as a desert where no plant can grow or breathing thing can live, but which is now cut up into immense wheat or grazing fields, I have experienced the most life like and natural optical delusions of which the mind can conceive. For that matter, the entire prairie appears to be a delusion. The air is so rare that no odor is perceptible, even from carrion. As a man rides along he sees before him beautiful groves of majestic trees, which, when reached. prove to be mesquite bushes three or four feet in height. Over the plain are what appear to be stakes six or eight feet high, which in reality are Spanish daggers about a foot in height, the entire plain being called 'Staked Plain,' from the effect produced by this plant. The best mirage or cloud pictures are to be seen about Amar. illo, where beautiful lakes appear to be, but a mile or two away, and strangers almost invariably ask if they contain fish. Views of the gulf are occasionally had, and once a steamer in distress was seen, and it was learned that a steamer had been lost at sea at that time."-St. Louis Globe.

He Measured 80 Inches. In the resting place of the old kings of Denmark, the Cathedral of Roeskilde, a recent visitor notes that there is a column against which a number of monarchs have been measured and upon which their different heights are recorded. One of them is Peter the Great, and we learn by this means that the shipwright czar measured no less than eighty Danish inches, equivalent to something like six feet ten inches in our measurement. Only one other of the sovereigns was taller, and that was Christian I., of Denmark, who, according to this authority, was just a trifle over seven feet English. The czar, Alexander III., is about six feet one inch and is about a couple of inches taller than Christian IX. of Denmark and about four inches taller than King George of Greece, neither of whom, nevertheless, is what would be called a short man. It is worth nothing that in the same ancient cathedral where this column is to be seen Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish historian from whom Shakespeare borrowed practically the entire plot of "Hamlet," lies buried.

A Good Story of Browning. Lord Coleridge's lecture on "Education and Instruction," delivered last June in the Salt Schools, Shipley, Yorkshire, is published in the Contemporary Review. In-cluded in the article is Lord Coleridge's story of Browning: "He once rebuked me in a way which I relate for the comfort of those small, striving souls who watch his flights and try to follow his course in vain, till he disappears from them in the clouds. He was so kind as to give me many of his volumes, and he knew I honestly read them Soon after one had thus been given me he asked me how I liked it. I replied that what I could understand I heartily admired and that parts of it I thought ought to be immortal; but that as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, as I could not understand it. 'Ah, well,' he said, 'if a reader of your calibre understands 10 per cent. of what I write I think

he ought to be content.

PRETTY RUSTIC WORK.

Pleasant Employment for Winter Days and Evenings. There is nothing more pleasing to the

Therese, Can. It has a high and com-

fortable back and solid legs to which

the seat and arms are mortised. A seat

is made of round sticks shaved flat on

the surface side, and the whole is well

braced and graceful, as the cut shows.

The arms are made from natural crooks

found in the woods, the mountain laurel

eye, or more acceptable, than a rustic chair or settle, on porch or lawn; and yet the purchase of these things is often so expensive to be possible for the average purse. Two home-made articles seen on a recent trip have led me to think how easy to make and substantial such things can be. The first, a long and broad settle with a high back, I came upon suddenly to my sur-prise and gratification, on the veranda of my friend, C. D. Tylee, at Ste.

> serving admirably. In reply to my enquiry I was told that the young son of my host had constructed it, and had become quite an adept at such work with a little practice. The second is a chair, capacious, with a seat like that of the settle. It has stout legs supporting the back, and the arms are well braced by crooked sticks neatly mitered and nailed in place. It possesses the advantage of being quickly made, as there are but few pieces to it. A long, limber sapling, such as can be got by the thousand in any dense, sec-

> > RUSTIC CHAIR. forward leg below the seat and neatly pinned or screwed on, bent about over the forward leg to serve as an arm, carried back to the top of one rear post, fastened and bent around to the other, carried down to the forward post and fastened, bent still again and run back nearly parallel to a point on the rear post midway between the seat and top to correspond with the opposite side on which it started. If this chair is not to be left in the weather, grape vines serve a speedy and satisfactory purpose. In the manufacture of camp chairs the vines of the wild grape are without parallel for this purpose. This' chair was made and is in use at the charming farm home of L. D. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.

> > From these few suggestions other articles of furniture may be easily made; they include plant boxes, urns, fences, gateways, swings, porches, summer houses and a score of other useful and at the same time ornamental things .-Hollister Sage, in Country Gentleman.

A Plum Grower's Experience. Geneva, N. Y., is in about the same conditions as to climate as Ontario, and S. D. Willard's experience in plum growing contains valuable hints for our horticulturists. His attention was first attracted to plum growing by visiting the Hudson River fruit section where they were raising the Reine Claude, packing the fruit in barrels and sending it to New York by the night boat, netting \$200 or \$300 per acre. He had a newly-planted apple orchard and he went home and planted 300 plums between the rows. These began to produce the fourth year a net return of \$10 or \$12 per tree. The tenth year the Baldwin apple trees produced a barrel each, bringing \$1.50 per barrel. He dug up the apples and replanted to plums. There was not as much difference in price then as now, and he would not advise the sacrifice of an apple orchard, or the exclusive growing of plums. The culture of apples was not keeping pace with the population, and not far in the future there would be a demand for more apples than there were trees to produce them. The Hudson river plum orchards were ruined by the black knot and this would detroy any orchard if the trees were not examined thoroughly twice a year, and the excrescences cut out. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture would prevent leaf blight, and careful following it up year after year would result in healthy foliage. He caught the curculio with a wheelbarrow supporting an inverted umbrella made of stiff ribs five or six feet long covered with cloth. The centre was over the forward side of the wheel and there was an opening on the front side wide enough so the machine could be rolled up with the wheel touching the tree. When the machine was in place the limbs were jarred with an implement much like a lame man's crutch, the cross piece being covered with rubber. After jarring, the bugs were swept with a small broom to the centre of the receptacle, and transferred to a pail containing a little kerosene. Bugging was commenced as soon as any curculios could be found and kept up for two or three weeks. As for varieties the Reine Claude de

Bayav was the most productive and salable, but it was not fully hardy at Geneva. Next came Lombard, which was hardy, healthy and very productive, but ripened at the wrong time, coming into the market in competition with northern peaches. Field was another excellent market sort. After these came Bradshaw, French Damson, Gueii, Hudson River Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Stanton, and Monarch. The Monarch was the best late plum, ripening the last of September. Those mentioned were all European varieties, or seedlings therefrom. The American or Canadense varieties were not desirable for cultivation in western New York. There was a third class of plums, however, that promised much. This was the Japanese. The Japan varieties have a very thick, heavy foliage that seems to be able to stand all kinds of fungoid diseases, and the trees are hardy to twenty degrees below zero.

THE TALE OF POVERTY.

YOU MAY NOT BELIEVE IT, BUT THE POOR ARE GENEROUS.

They Are Not as Unyielding as Mountains, Nor as Cruel as the Sea, When They Listen to a Tale of Woe Like or Worse Than Their Own.

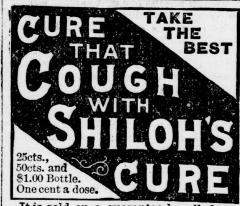
Go often enough into any humble quarter of any city in the republic and you will see acts that will stir your admiration for the masses who are so completely unknown. You might suppose that in their narrow dingy abodes, ill-fed and ill-clad. ever fighting the hard fierce battle of life, they would be as savages. Why or how should they have minds to think of, souls to feel for, the woes of the unfortunates about them? They could not be blamed if they were unyielding as the mountains, as cruel as the sea. Are they? Let us

In this tenement, consisting of three little rooms, is a family of six-four small children. The parents are ill, caused by bad air and insufficient food, and may die. The neighbors have given of their slender store to buy a few comforts. Two women across the dirty hall have left their washing, and are taking care of the little folk. When that is done they will prepare the simple meal, will administer the medicine prescribed, will put the tenement to rights so far as it may be righted. In these plain offices they will occupy four or five hours, most precious to them in earning their daily stipend, and never think how good they are. Other women will then come in and watch by turns with the sick couple. So these invaluable kindnesses will continue until death or recovery makes their service for the time superfluous.

In a dark basement, through whose rattling windows the noonday light scarcely struggles, a baby has just been born. It lies wailing on a soiled, ragged quilt, as if ond growth timber, can be fastened to to protest against entering so grim a corthe back at A, carried down to the ner of a relentless world. The mother, young and not uncomely, appears happy, even in that dismal cellar, smiling faintly at a wrinkled female, who, having volunteered for the occasion, has hobbled down from the top story to render, unsolicited and unrecompensed, such assistance as she may. Other elderly females, hearing of the new birth, are brought thither by sympathy with the event, and are eager to proffer their assistance. The father, ordained like his order to repeated paternity, was called away at sunrise to his taskcleaning the streets-and knows not yet what his fellow-scavengers, unconscious of sarcasm, term his good luck. He will be only less happy than his wife when he is told of what has occurred in his absence. Happy? Can he be happy, born to in-

digence, ceaseless labor, and ever-frowning destiny? The majority of the prosperous would be in the depths of despair, would hardly care to live, were their lot his or hers. Surely happiness is relative. The very poor, invariably wretched as they must appear to the rich, have their com-pensations, after all. One of these is the will, without pondering or self-felicita tion, to do good where good is most needed and fortune most malignant. The poor, in order to be resigned to the

world, must be optimists. May it not be that they who have least cause for contentment possess the largest share. May not the poor be too engrossed in austere breadwinning to reflect on what constitutes contentment? Is not there formless faith generated by lack of leisure, by grinding, consuming toil? Can this be another disguised compensation?—Harper's Weekly.



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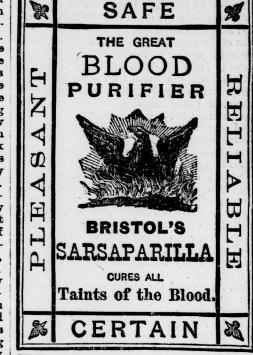
# Blood

should be rich to insure health. Poor blood means Anæmia; diseased blood means Scrofula.

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# 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 th 1893-The Dairy Work-Plans for the

Full of information of especial value to farmers, the 19th annual report of the On-tario 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 form piggers, the construction of a large form piggers. struction of a large farm piggery, the erection of a dairy building and two dairy cottages, the appointment of a lecturer on horizontages. 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, 18d; 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



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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, Lin-coln, Middlesex, Muskoka, Norfolk, On-tarlo, Oxford, Parry Sound, Peel, Perth, Peterboro', Prescott, Prince Edward, Ren-frew, Simone, Stormont, Waterley, W. frew, Simooe, Stormont, Waterloo, Wellington, Wentworth, York.

Ontario students not nominated by county councils pay a tuition fee of \$20 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,

The average of students' ages is 21 years. Several changes in the staff have occurred. H. B. 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 Pecember. On the 1st of October John McCrae, 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 Swansea, 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.

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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, 157 of potatoes, 54 of Swede turnips, 37 of fall turnips, 49 of mangels, 10 of spring wheat, 157 of potatoes, 54 of Swede turnips, 38 of carrots, 93 of fodder import as much reliable information as possible about agricultural pursuits; and barley, 133 of oats, 81 of peas, 3 of buck-wheat, 157 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 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.

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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 waggon 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 com-plete 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 cantaining a cream separator run by tread power, a dairy piggery, and dairy cottages for our head dairyman and dairy cattleman; also apartments for a home dairy course, and a cheese-room, butterroom, 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 ven-

"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 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

"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 coursethe 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 May and returned on the 28th November. One of them was in charge of W. L. Carlyle, B.S.A., with John Mc-Tavish 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-

"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. Jo-

seph 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 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

rape, 18 of clover, and 40 of grasses. He do all in their power to inspire their pu-also tried different dates of seeding on 16 pils 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 charyoungest 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 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 twentysix 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 Hannah, Seaforth; D. 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 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.

college maintainance of:

-1	B		
	Salaries, wages	\$15,582	3
	Summer course for teachers	500	0
	r cou	0 151	0
1	nousehold expenses	9 970	7
	Auvertising, brinting nostage and		
	Stationery	1 100	9
	Maintenance and repairs of build-	1,567	0
	ings	7,256	3
			-

\$36,505 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 \$2,395.50 from the appropriation of

\$31,632 by the Legislature.

The total expenditures for the mainten-

ance in an departments in 1893 a		
College	\$29,236	50
Faim proper	2 010	9
Experimental and traveling deini-	5,520	
and dairy school	9,593	
Garden, lawn, etc	3,931 1,373	
		~

Total of unexpended balances on the year's operations in all departments, \$8,413.72. 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 apendices bristling with bright matter extremely useful to practical farmers. Handsome photogravures 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 agriculturalist in Ontario ought to

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GEORGE J. SMYE.

Mr. George J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., I Could not lie in hed owing to pain in my

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 pound." briefly told in the following letter which

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's troubles, nervousness and sleeplessness? If Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines unassailable testimony, thousands of others that did not effect a cure, I decided to try have testified to the truth that Paine's our Compound. Before using it I was so Celery Compound is the true path to health,

says: "I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound." 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 Com-

The financial statement is one evidencing he has given for publication for the benefit economy and shows expenditures for of others:

Are any or our readers sunering as Mr. Smye once suffered? Is life trying, weary and miserable to them owing to dyspepsia, Are any of our readers suffering as Mr. indigestion, rheumatism, kidney and liver low in health that I could not eat or sleep. the all in all to the diseased and suffering.

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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 deign roothers. 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 waggon shed and two dairy cottages, and let the contract for a large dairy building for milk-testing and buttermaking on the factory plan. The result is that we now possess one of the most com-plete 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 cantaining a cream separator run by tread power, a dairy piggery, and dairy cottages for our head dairyman and dairy cattleman; also apartments for a home dairy course, and a cheese-room, butterroom, 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 ven-

"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 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

"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 coursethe full course, a portion of it, or the Home Dairy Course. The latter is especially in-tended 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 May and returned on the 28th November. One of them was in charge of W. L. Carlyle, B.S.A., with John Mc-Tavish 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-

"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 terri-tories, including Manitoulin and St. Jo-

seph 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 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 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 pu-pils with a love for the simplicity, inde-pendence, 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 twentysix 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 Hannah, Seaforth; D. 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 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.

economy and shows exp college maintainance of:

	Salaries, wages	\$15,582	38
	Summer course for teachers	500	00
1			08
	Advertising, printing, postage and	2,278	75
	Stationery	1 100	
	Miscellaneous.  Maintenance and repairs of build-		07
	ings	7,256	39
ı		DO0 -0-	01

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 \$2,395.50 from the appropriation of \$31,632 by the Legislature.

The total expenditures for the mainten-

ance in an departments in 1893 a	re:	
CollegeFarm proper	\$29,236	50
Experimental and traveling deinies	5,520	
Garden, lawn etc	9,593	
Mechanical department	1,373	99

Total of unexpended balances on the year's operations in all departments, \$8,413.72. 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 fore-

man 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, aud 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 superintend ent and experimentalist besides seven apendices bristling with bright matter extremely useful to practical farmers. Handsome photogravures 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 agriculturalist in Ontario ought to

Fussy-I say, do you know any way of getting rid or a disagreeable acquaintance gra efully? Grump-Yes; lend him some money-just ence.

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Farmer Smye Could Only Rest on Elbows and Knees.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND ACHIEVES ANOTHER CROWNING SUCCESS.



GEORGE J. SMYE.

of Paine's Celery Compound."

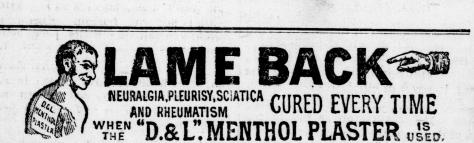
Mr. Smye is a man of such character, honesty and reputation, that one of Ontario's most estimable druggists, R. Ferrah, of Galt, says: "I certify that I am acquainted with Mr. George J. Smye, and know his statement to be true."

Mr. Smye's story of his terrible sufferings, his crowning success with Paine's where I am well known. I am a living Celery Compound, and his delivery from the torments of disease, is forcibly and pound." The financial statement is one evidencing he has given for publication for the benefit | Smye once si

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try our Compound. Before using it I was so

Mr. George J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., I could not lie in hed owing to pain in my says: "I am a living witness to the worth 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, witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Com-

Are any of our readers suffering as Mr. and miserable to them owing to dyspepsia, ur is life trying, wears 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, low in health that I could not eat or sleep. the all in all to the diseased and suffering.



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ywt JAS. BURNETT, proprietor.

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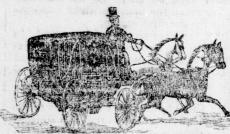
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#### HERE'S ANOVEL SCHEME

BICYCLE TRAINS SOON MAY RUN IN THE DOMINION.

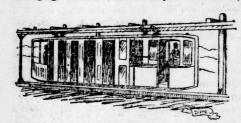
Here is a Column About a Proposed New System Which May Revolutionize Railways the World Over-Where the Bicycle Railway is Being Tried.

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 Louisburg N.S. The good bicycle railway from Winnipeg to Louisburg N.S. burg, 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 60 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.

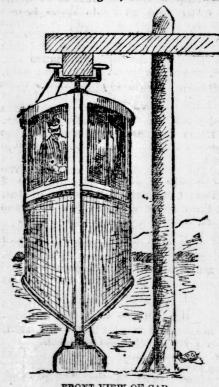
The remainder of the car is given up to seating apartments, two seats, for two each,



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 the cotrude below the car, are not visi-ble. 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 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 1,030 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 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 encome, 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 clear water is attached a little slanting stepladder with rungs 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 Erastus Wiman Loved So Well. William Dwight Wiman, who lies' ill with pneumonia, is the eldest son of Eras-



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 Scales, who is one of young Mr. Wiman's warmest friends, has been in constant at-

tendance. 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 Deer, of Moline, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wiman have a two-year-old boy. Mr. and Mrs. Deer 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 prepara-tion of drugs, and his teachings held sway for 1,200 years. It was then that the ad-ministration and preparation of medicines were put upon a scientific basis. This 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 high and forty-two feet long, shaped like a was established. The pharmacist, instead plank turned edgewise and pointed. As the train is grooved between an upper support 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 aforetime pharmacist 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 no longer profitable for the pharmacist to manufacture medicinal drugs. Then the pharma-ceutical 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 presciptions in triturate form, so that doctors can carry a number of them with them and compete with this convenience of the homœopathic 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, 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

He " Allows" the Bill to Pass.



Her Choice. He-Which did you like best of my verses? She-Why, the one on the first 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 to 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

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 build-ing in Vandewater street, where his various publications have been put to press. He began the publication at the end of twelve years of Munro's Library of cheap books, and later of Munro's Pocket Maga-

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



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 Atalanta 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-three feet 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 affoat.

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 until it finally overcomes 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 bulk of air drawn by an object is equal to its own bulk. -Buffalo Ex-

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 its 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

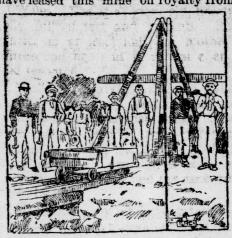
Gives All a Chance. A correspondent writing from Freiburg says that it is the correct thing there during the carnival preceding the beginning of Lent for the male beings in masks to kiss every woman seen on the streets. It might be supposed that few women would venture out on this account, but on the 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 maltese cat.

An Aged Tree. page. He—Let me see. Which one was that? She—Don't you remember? The old still flourishes at the foot of Mount one in quotation marks.—Brooklyn Life. Etna. It is 213 feet in circumference. A chestnut tree said to be 2,000 years

Ontario Gold Mines.

A large deposit of magnetic iron, known as the Belmont iron mine, occurs to the south of the Crawford pro-perty, 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



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

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 apti-tude 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 Kingsston British Whig.

In Barren Lands. Lieutenant Joseph Tyrrel is the son of a Weston, Ont., resident, and a member of the Dominion civil service. On May Memorial Windows, Portraits in Opal, 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



LIEUT. JOSEPH TYRRELL.

and from Churchill to Winnipeg on foot and by dog team, about 1,000 miles. Of the 2,200 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 Then take this the title became extinct, and all the estates were left to Mrs. Gladstone for her 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.



Best for wash-day.

SURPRISE SOAP

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 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

> BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! -THE-

Soap before using it the better.

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Have a Very Bad Cough,
Are Suffering from Lung Troubles.
Have Lost Flesh through Illness,
Are Threatened with Consumption.
Remember that the Goff. Emulsion.
IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

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 - - -

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." "Man that is born of woman is of few

days and full of trouble. Given your order yet?"

"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

"I don't think I should care for that,"

"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 sam-

ples 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 dissappoint 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.
"Toctor," said he, "what is dot new relichun I heers off apout China? My wife has got it ferry bad und I don'd understand it.

"Tell me the name," said Bedloe. "Is it Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Tauism, Confucianism, or what?" "No, it is no isms, but der name is like a tramp's migrashun of der soul, ain'd it? "Oh, you doubtless mean transmigration of the soul."

"Yah, dot's it. Yust dell me about "Certainly. Transmigration of the soul is a very pretty poetic doctrine of metepsychosis 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 vas talking about.'

"All right. I will tell you in plain language. Take yourself, for instance. You live to the allotted age of threescore 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 bou-doir with melody, living a life of luxury and fed from the beautiful fingers of

"Oh, dot is peautiful. 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 eve with your exquisite

color and delicacy of petals—"
"Ah, dot is fine. I like dot relichun." "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 don-

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

Minard's Miniment cures Colds, etc.



THE RED PYLE GAME.

Origin of the Game and the Development

of this Variety. The origin of the Game fowl, as such, is involved in mystery. That it is a descendent of the Gallus bankiva is generally admitted by all naturalists, but in what country and at what time it was domesticated and modified into its pit form is not known. All that is known is that it has a long history, and that very many nations in very ancient times have bred and fought Game cocks. The Lydians, the Persians, the Romans, the Grecians, the Persians, the Romans, the Grecians, and probably the early Britons, were admirers of the Game fowl. But the exhibition type of the fowl is of more recent production and has been brought about since the legal abolishment of the cock pit. The pit fowl is shorter on the legs, longer and softer in plumage, with a longer and more bushy tail than the exhibition game. The change that has been wrought by fanciers is a marvelous testimony to their skill, and to the plasticity of the fowl. How this was brought about has not been disclosed by written record, probably an infusion of Malay blood, would be sufficient to account for the change, and probably it was in this manner that the change was produced. The modern exhibition game has a very long head, long, slender, snaky looking neck, broad shoulders, prominent wing fronts, a back that slants downward in a straight line to the tail, and is flatiron shapedthat is, broad at the shoulders, tapering as it approaches the tail; a breast that does not extend much, if any, beyond the wing fronts; a very narrow tail, carried



PAIR OF RED PYLE GAME FOWLS.

just above the horizontal line; long thighs and long shanks. The male and female can be described, in respect to shape, in almost identical words. The male, however, is exhibited without comb, wattles, or ear lobes, these having been carefully removed with a pair of dubbing scissors. The female is shown undubbed, and has a small, upright, single comb, rather small wattles, and ear lobes to corres-

Among the several varieties of games the shape required is the same for all, the nearest approach to the standard requirements being exhibited by the Blackbreasted Red and the Red Pyle. The Red Pyle game cock has the plumage of the head varying in color from bright orange to chestnut; hackle of the same color; back crimson; breast white, narrowly laced with chestnut, the shafts of the feathers showing the same color; body white, wing-bow crimson, wingbar white, wing-bay crimson, making a crimson wing transversed with a white bar; tail with sickles and courts white. The hen has a chestnut head, white hackle edged with yellow, white back, salmon breast, white or chestnut tinged wings, and white tail. The shanks and feet of both sexes are willow or yellow. Personally I prefer the latter color. When the red on the cock is rich in hue the markings are extremely striking, and the fowl is justly regarded as very beautiful. It will be noticed that a Red Pyle Game is marked very similarly to a Black Breasted Red, white being substituted for black. This fact helps us to understand how the peculiar markings were produced, for when a fowl of the Black-red type is crossed with a white one, the black disappears in the progeny, while the red remains. And it was, undoubtedly, by breeding Black-breasted Red and White Games together that the Red Pyle was produced. Even to this day, in order to keep up the brilliancy of the coloring in the male, an occasional Black-red cross is resorted to with these fowls. Games are not very hardy fowls, for to produce their fine points much color-breeding has been resorted to. But inasmuch as the Red Pyle is the product of a cross of two varieties, and is frequently recrossed to keep up the richness of color, it is reasonable to suppose that it is the hardiest game varieties, and certainly inferior to none in size and practical qualities. If one wishes to select a variety of the exhibition game for practical use, he will make no mistake in choosing the Red Pyle. Game fowls, despite their long legs and necks, are really excellent fowls for the table, being particularly plump and well developed in breast and body. Some imagine that to have a good breast development it is necessary for the breast to be carried forward prominently. Crop is thus often mistaken for breast. The fact is, the breast meat lies along the keel-bone, and that is carried under the fowl and a portion of it between the legs. Then, too, the carriage of a fowl makes some differences; the one with an upright carriage, like the game, disclosing less of the forward prominence of the breast than one which carries its body horizontally. Although game fowls, owing to the shortness of the plumage, look small, they are really of good size, and it is not difficult to get cocks that weigh from six to eight pounds among Black-breasted Red and Red Pyles. Even heavier weights are

sometimes reported. The old-fashioned game was an excellent layer, high records having been repeatedly reported, but the modern Exhibition game has not fully kept up the reputation of the breed. Still, the hens are fairly good layers of medium-sized eggs. The eggs are excellent in quality; none are superior. The hens are good sitters, and extremely careful mothers. They are inclined to be somewhat savage to the broods of other nens, and therefore a game hen with chickens should not be cooped very close to another hen with a brood. For their own chickens they will fight anything. from a rat to a hawk. They are quite capable of defending their young against | new bags.

stray cats, if they are allowed to run with their chickens.

But while the game can be kept as a profitable fowl, it is kept almost exclusively as an ornamental bird. And upon no one of the descendants of the wild Gallus has more skill, more time, and more money been expended. In England five hundred dollars have been repeatedly paid for a winning cock, and though in this country such prices have not been reached, one hundred, and in one case one hundred and fifty dollars has been paid. I remember of seeing sold, at an exhibition held in Indianapolis à few years ago, two cocks and one hen for three hundred dollars. These were Black-breasted Reds, which usually lead in price, but Red Pyles command very high figures, approaching quite closely to those realized by the Black-breasted Reds. And certainly they ought to, for they are nearly, or quite as perfect in shape, which is the main thing American Agriculturist.

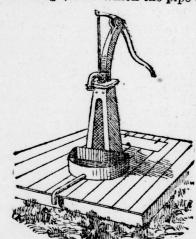
MAKE THE ORCHARDS PAY.

Trees Apt to Be Dying of Starvation Rather Than Old Age.

On the care of orchards a writer in the Stockman says: "That many of decaying fruit trees are dying of starvation instead of old age cannot be questioned by any one who has a fair knowledge of the average condition of the orchards. A tree lives and grows and bears by the nourishment it obtains, converting the materials the roots find in the soil into leaves and wood and fruit. The tree is stationary; the roots, it is true, branch out but their advance is slow. An animal fastened in one after it uses the supply laid in must have its feed and water brought to it if it is to continue its life. So with the tree. In time there is a using up, more or less com-plete, of the material stored in the soil through the ages for its benefit; then if it is to be sustained in a healthful condition more must be brought to it. This is especially true of a fruit tree, for the production of large crops of choice fruit is a heavy draft on its vitality. Among special manures, none is more easily obtained and fe better than wood ashes. They potash and some other ingredie. staaller proportion of orchard trees. of orchard trees. \_ne ashes, leached or unleached, should be spread over the entire surface, the latter more thinly than the former. No ashes should be wasted but saved for such purpose, if not wanted for scap-making; and even when used for soap there is always something left that is worth hauling out to the orchard. The great stand-by, however, is stable manure; just as good for the orchard as for the field or the garden. Hauled out in open winter weather (toward spring, when the hardest freezing is past) and spread under the trees, the rains will carry most of the strength down to the roots, Many heap manure around the trunk, where it is not needed, as there are few or no feeding roots there. They are out from the same trunk, some of extending even farther than the branches. It is best to take out the manure when the ground is open. If frozen solid, before it can thaw out much of the best part of the manure is likely to be washed off into the runs-a condition of which there is too much already on many farms, as an examination of the barnyards will show."

Platform for a Pump.

While traveling among the farmers I have observed that those who take papers and magazines are always making something to lessen labor and make home more attractive. A wide-awake neighbor has just fitted up his pump platform in a convenient way, as seen in the engraving. A galvanized iron pan fifteen inches across and eight inches deep, of a semi-circular shape so as to fit snugly against the pump, with an inch pipe to convey the water, is placed directly under the spout. Into this pan all the drippings and water that slops over fall, and are conveyed by the pipe to a flower garden where the ground is irrigated, by filling a small trough, into which the pipe emp-



IMPROVED PUMP PLATFORM.

ties to save the supply for the ditches. Behind the pump a trap-door, fitted with strap hinges and, a hasp, staple and padlock, opens into a convenient receptacle in which butter, cream, vegetables to be warmed over, and meats can be kept quite as well as in a refrigerator, and without the expense for ice. The platform is made of a frame-work of two by six inch joists, with a floor of matched flooring nailed on both sides, the intervening space being filled with clean sawdust. This keeps out frost in winter and heat in summer, and with the provision for carrying off the drippings, it is always clean and healthful. -J. L. Townshend, in American Agri-

Providence, Then Yourself. Trust in Providence, but prepare the

best you know how for a crop.

The man who has failed to put up a good supply of fodder or to grow a crop of roots for his cow will be slow making

the ends meet. Instead of wasting time bemoaning the low price of wheat, we know some farmers who have wisely taken the drop in values to mean that they should give more attention to stock. This is right, because it will help toward growing better crops of whatever you may then undertake.

Keep Good Bags,

Cotton bags are now sold very cheaply, but they should have good care. The cost of the bag is not so important as the waste that results from using bags through which holes have been worn. It is not good practice to borrow or lend bags. Each farmer should have his own supply, and be independent in this matter if in no other. A borrowed bag is seldom well used, and if returned is apt to cost its owner more in wasted HUMAN FOOD.

The Dairy Furnishes Human Beings With the Best and Cheapest.

Prof. Dean of the Guelph dairy school, at the recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen, presented the claim that the dairy furnished the best and cheapest food obtained; that the dollar spent for milk, butter and good cheese, supplied more food nutriment to the system, unapproached in digestibility and nerve stimulation. There was no waste to dairy food while all other foods ranged in waste from 20 to 75 per cent. then the ration that made a pound of beef in the steer made a pound of the finest cream cheese if fed to a cow. One was worth 3 1-2 cents, the cheese 12 1-2 cents. The cheese was all digested and transferred into human force and strength, while the pound of beef was over 50 per cent water and the balance not nearly all digestible. The plea for in game fowl, while in color they are dairy food was fortified by charts, showless or more beautiful according to one's ing a great variety of foods and their diindividual taste.-H. S. Babcock, in gestibility and comparisons of cost, and also comparisons of their value with milk products, and the proof seemed conclusive that the cow is the producer of the cheapest and best food, and that it should be more largely used than it is. in connection with other food sup-

The probability that within five years Canada will be largely interested in winter dairying makes this subject one of great importance, and how to make the winter a close approach to summer is a large problem. Hence, warm barns and summer food for cows calls out the closest attention. The "silo and silage" is a live topic, and the lecturer tried as best he could to present the subject in its different phazes and show that with a warm barn, water in the stables, and a big pit of silage, a man may succeed in this new departure in dairy-

The talk called out the liveliest discussion both as to building and filling, and the feeding as well. Canada is the possessor of thousands of silos already, but wants more. Those who had them spoke in highest terms of their success, and their agency is the cheaper production of winter milk. Prof. Robertson stood ready to back the statement up, and told of their new forage or combination of crops that they are using at the Government farm this winter; corn threefourths, horse beans onefourth, and sunflower heads onefourth, cut and mixed into the silo when filling. The object sought is to so fortify the corn with nitrogen that no bran will be needed to balance the ration. The result seemed to be satisfactory, the only question being its adaptation to various localities. It is presumed that corn will continue to be the great reliance, and peas and oats and clover form the ration largely, as all can grow these in any province or locality.

The Use of Ensilage.

Prof. Robertson, at the recent Western Ontario Dairyman's meeting, touched briefly on the necessity of overcoming climatic conditions when unfavorable by means of a reserve supply of succulent fodder, and he read a letter to him from Mr. E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg, Oxford County, regarding the severe drouth of last summer, and in which he surmounted it by the use of ensilage. Mr. Tilson, in the course of his letter, says:—"We had the most severe drouth in this section I ever knew. I planted 26 acres of M.S.S. corn, one-half on dry, sandy soil, and one-half on clay loam. All came up and grew well till the 1st of July. It was as fine a crop up to that time as I ever had, particularly on the sandy soil. Never did corn get a finer start, but during the month of August and the last half of July we had no rain. It was so hot that the corn wilted, and on the sand dried up, so that on the dry, sandy soil I had only a quarter of a crop-say 5 tons per acre-and on the damp, clay loam soil had three-quarters of an average crop, of 15 tons per acre, so that, on the whole, I had about half a crop. I usually get twenty tons to the acre, and some seasons more. I have 200 tons of old ensilage left over from last year, so that I shall have plenty of feed for the coming year. I have been feeding my 40 cows on ensilage all summer. During the months of July and August our pastures about here were completely burnt up, but, with my old last year's ensilage, I managed to keep my cows in good condition, with but little falling off in milk, and that was caused more by horn-flies than from want of feed. It was a fortunate thing that I happened to have an over-stock of ensilage from last

A Dollar a Pound.

John Boyd, of Elmhurst, Ill., is the only man in the West, we think, says the Practical Farmer, who sells the butter of his herd, from fall until spring, at a \$1 a pound, and as this butter has to pass the every-day criticism of the famous Union club, of Chicago, it is worth while to inquire what the rations fed to these cows are composed of. To an inquiry, Mr. Boyd states that from fall to spring these cows are fed, on an average, forty pounds silage, three pounds mixed oil and cottonseed meal, seven pounds bran and five pounds hay. The cream is taken off with a hand separator, ripened with a sour skimmilk "starter," and churned at once. He considers that, taking the herd together, one pound of butter a day is a satisfactory yield. Those who are disposed to insist that ensilage spoils milk and butter, can find in this what the Westerners used to call a "knockdown argument" for themselves.

Test Your Milk.

By all means get a tester. There is no way on earth that will spot a shirk in the dairy as quickly and as accurately as a milk tester, and in every herd of cows one finds some that are living on the credit of the other members, eating good feed and giving no return.

One must use care in taking samples for testing so as to get a fair average of butter fat in the sample to be tested. To do this, a cow should be milked thoroughly. After the milk has all been drawn, have an extra bucket at hand. Empty the milk out of the first pail into the extra one, then out of No. 1 back into No. 2, then again out of No. 2 into No. 1. Now with the pipette take a sample and put into the test bottle and test at leisure.

Butter More Value Than Beef. Good cows for milk, and not necessarily for beef, are the best; for a pound of butter is always worth more than a pound of beef, and the lifetime of a cow will give many more pounds of butter than the weight of the carcass for beef grain than it would cost to purchase | so that the profit in a butter cow is far creater than that of a beef cow.

TORANGO DE

BREEDING TO TYPE.

Some Points That all Careful Breeders Make a Note On.

What is type? Webster defines it "the aggregate of characteristic qualities." Before we can breed to type we must therefore thoroughly understand what are the characteristic qualities of the breed we are cultivating. Celebrated breeders have always had

a type of their own and they each suc-

ceeded in moulding their herds to such an uniformity, that the types are distinct even to this day. But here comes in the trouble—too many are breeding after their own type, Take the Leicester sheep for instance; there are Border Leicesters and English Leicesters, which have to compete in the same classes at shows, and yet the Lincolns and Cotswolds more nearly resemble each other than do these two branches of the house of Leicester. What are you going to do about it? Either divide the the classes, or have a standard and breed to it. If the latter, would not the course pursued by the early Shropshire Breeders when Shropshires were first given separate classes at the Royal, be advisable? This was to employ the same judges at the principal shows for years, men who always went for the same type, and in fact established it. How often do we hear such remarks as: "Oh, so and so is to judge; I must send my biggest lambs. He does not mind if they are a bit rough if they have plenty of size and bone." Or it may be: I am not in it this year; Mr. — will have quality; he would rather have a neat little one than a big coarse one. Now, this ought not to be the case. There should be one type, and that type should be interpreted by the judges the same each year. Then instead of hearing such remarks as above, we should hear: "I am a little off this year; that ram I used last left the fleeces too open; I must change, or I shall lose type.

In the West the Shropshire men are getting away off and are more nearly approaching the Oxford yearly. If the prizes are persistently given to the big, open coated sheep, it is easy to foretell the result. Instead of having the shortlegged, easy-feeding sort, with firm backs of good mutton, they will get slow feeders, with narrow chines, and the backbone never covered even when fat. I had my hands on some of that sort at Chicago. If the Oxford type is followed much longer, Shropshires will quickly lose the name so justly given them in England of "the rent-payers."

Again, a close examination of the Hampshires shown at Chicago would indicate a variety of types—so much so that one might reasonably ask: "Are they all of the same breed?" How is this? On their native downs they breed as true to type as any, not excepting the South-Downs. But in the West they deteriorate quicker than any sheep I ever saw. Is it because the breeders are not skillful, or are they groping in the dark, not having the n their mind's eye? At any rate, the breed keeps up its English reputation for early maturity, as the first-prize yearling had a three-year-old mouth, and the second prize looked like a broken-mouthed ewe. Contemplating a ram that was recorded, and by his owner considered purely bred, the thought arose, how could such a nondescript be possibly evolved within the limited time from importation, if kept in the pure line? Again, take some of the sheep on exhibition, not Hampshires alone; the question arose, how long would it take skillful breeder with no other material than the ram in use, as shown, to breed them back again to the true type? These sheep originally represented the skill and years of intense anxiety and labor of their founders-of failure and success. One year the means employed proved judicious and answered the highest anticipations; the next was, perhaps, great disappointment and almost discouraging, but pluck and determination finally overcame all obstacles, and the world pronounced the new breed a great success. Bakewell let his first ram in 1760 for 17s. 6d., or \$4, and for several seasons afterwards could not realize over two or three guineas for his best sheep. In 1784 and 1785, however, he obtained 100 guineas for a ram, and the desire to possess this valuable breed then became so great that in 1798 he made \$6,000 by three rams and \$10,000 by seven others. He likewise received \$15,000 from the Dishley Society for the use of the rest of the flock. What was the secret of his success? "He bred to type," and established it—so much so, that one ram was like another, and no matter upon what they

crossed they left their impress. In conclusion, a word to the young breeder: Before making up your mind as to what breed to go in for, well consider your market and also the adaptability of your farm. Some breeds will do better on rich soils producing luxuriant crops, others on hilly or rough ranges; but whatever the sort may be, thoroughly study and make yourself conversant with the acknowledged type of your choice and keep that in view, ever striving to perpetuate those distinguishing features that have made your breed valuable and sought after, also bearing in mind that the same skill that was required to evolve your breed must also be used by you to maintain its present high standard, with this difference, that you have the material at hand if you will wisely make the right selection. You will then have the satisfaction of knowing, if you do not meet with the success of Bakewell and other noted breeders, you have at any rate not prostituted their efforts and made their favorite breeds a by-word and a mockery.—Richard Gibson, in Country Gentleman.

For the Ducks. A fence two feet high will confine the large ducks, such as Pekins or Rouens. To make a cheap, movable fence, cut laths in two pieces, which gives lengths of two feet. Nail the laths (top and bottom) to shingling strips (one by three inches) and nail a whole lath across the ends of the short laths to bind them. The panels should be eight feet. It is only necessary to place them on the ground, their ends touching, and fasten them in position with a stake on each side at the ends of the panels.

Early Development. If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at four years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is six. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this

FEEDING FOR WOOL

The Percentages of the Directions in Which Food Assimilates.

Dropping the wool is a frequent trouble with sheep. There are many different explanations for this annoyance to the flock master, but few of these hint at all at the fact that wool must be fed, or it cannot grow, and any failure in its nutrition must result in such a weakness that the fleece fails to keep up its connection with the skin, and thus drops off as if it were severed -as it really is-at its root. The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep makes up ten per cent., or more, of the animal's weight, and it consists of a greater proportion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has seventy-five per cent. of water in it; wool has only fifteen per cent. The flesh has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the quantities set opposite to them. Thus the composition of flesh is: Carbon, 51.83 per cent.; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, 15.01; oxygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. Wool: Carbon, 49.65 per cent.; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur, 2.0.

Taking into account that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it requires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of a Merino weighs fifteen pounds, and the carcass, after shearing, weighs seventy-five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers ugon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriments is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much for the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat, or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur,

this is also to be provided in the food. Every time the sheep is underfed, or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fiber of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represent a fault in feeding, or other part of the management. This weakness in the fiber is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus become too short for the spinner, and fit only for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as 'break," and makes it unsaleable. Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers; the sheep must necessarily suffer, for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible signs of injury to the

whole animal. In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be increased, for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added, on account of the extra dry substance of the ffeece. To be on the safe side, it will be quite reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully 100 per cent.; that is, to double the weight, and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of three per cent. of dry matter per 100 pounds of carcass may thus be doubled, without any fear of overfeeding.—S. Henry, in American Agriculturist

A DEHORNED COW.

She Looks Much Less Fierce and Dangerous Than With Horns.



Patent Foods.

The Homestead has the following about condimental food, condition powders etc.: "We sometime since exposed the character of so-called condimental food, claiming that an article of precisely similar composition could be made by mixing common feeding stuffs in proper proportion. The latter would not cost over \$1.25 per cwt, while the patent food, no better in composition, or quality, cost \$8 per cwt. We here give several recipes for making condimental foods. Sometimes these mixtures are appetizing to animals off their feed or a little out of condition. Smaller quantities can be mixed in the same proportion below given. These articles, all made as fine as possible, should be very carefully and thoroughly mixed together upon a smooth floor. Poor or damaged maple sugar will do, or the cheapest brown that can be had. If cottonseed meal is used, get the best decorticated. The saltpeter, the sulphate of iron and the salt should be well pulverized and sifted, and the spices be pure, of the best quality and finely ground. The fenugreek is a plant belonging to the clover family, the seed of which have a strong, peculiar smell and an oily, bitter taste, supposed to be a tonic and stimulant. Special cattle feed: Locust bean meal 600 lbs, corn meal 1000 lbs, linseed meal 300 lbs, sulphur 40 lbs, saltpeter 40 lbs, salt 30 lbs, fenugreek 20 lbs, gentain 10 lbs, sulphate of iron 5 lbs, anise seed 4 lbs, ginger 3 lbs.

A Good Point.

An exchange says: "Don't get mad and kick the ram that uses his head occasionally; for a ram that can't knock a man down once in a while is not worth having; a sleepy ram is a poor sire.' This indicates that its author gets his idea of farming from a long distance and considers the man and the ram a part of a great animated landscape, the scenes of which are enacted for his amusement. Some civilized, self-repecting ram would like to get a whack at the fellow who thinks he must be ross in order to perpetrate his race. Mirror and Farmer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, MAR- 11-

Jacob at Bethel-Text of the Lesson Gen. xxviii, 10-22-Golden Text, Gen. xxviii, 15-Commentary by Rev. D. M.

10. "And Jacob went out from Beersheba and went toward Haran." Since the last lesson Isaac has been to the Philistines, and being forbidden to go to Egypt he sojourned at Gerar, where he fell into his father's sin concerning his wife. He afterward made his home at Beersheba in the extreme south, where his father dwelt when called upon to offer up his only son. Then follows the story of the deception practiced upon Isaac by Rebekah and Jacob, with Esau's consequent hatred of Jacob, resulting in Jacob's leaving home to go to his mother's people at Haran in Padanaram, where Abram had sojourned on his way to Canaan till Terah died.

11. "And he lighted upon a certain place and tarried there all night, because the sun was set, and he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows and lay down in that place to sleep." If we consider Jacob from this on apart from his nature and conduct as a sinful man, there are several things in his history suggestive of facts in the history of the Lord Jesus. He goes forth to obtain a wife (verse 2), for whom he labors patiently a long time (chapter xxxi. 40, 41), but it seems short to him because of his great love to her (xxix, 20). Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it (Eph. v, 25). Eliezer seeking a bride for the son at home with his father is suggestive of the present work of the Spirit in gathering out the church. As you see Jacob in his loneliness with the stones for his pillows you can't help thinking of Him who had not where to lay His head (Luke ix,

12. "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. And behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." By comparing John i, 51, the ladder is suggestive of the Son of Man, who becoming man reached down to where we were, and being God reaches up to heaven, the angels being ministering spirits unto to the heirs of salvation. It will be fully seen in the hereafter of the millenial kingdom.

13. "And behold the Lord stood above it and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham, thy father and the God of Isaac; the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed." Notice in this verse and the last three beholdsbehold a ladder, behold the angels, behold the Lord.

14. "And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east. to the north and to the south, and in thee and in thy seed shall all the fami-lies of the earth be blessed." Abram was promised a seed as numerous as the dust of the earth and as the stars of the heaven (xiii, 16; xv, 5). The latter was repeated to Isaac (xxvi, 4), and now the

former is confirmed to Jacob. 15. "And behold I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." Here is a fourth behold and associated with what seems to me the most comprehensive assurance in the Bible, "I am with thee." Compare Ex. iii, 12; Joshua i, 5; Judg. vi, 16; Jer. i, 8, 19; Isa. xli, 10; Hag. i, 13; ii, 4; Math.

xxviii. 20. etc. 16. "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." His partnership with his mother in the deceit practiced upon Isaac would not tend to fellowship with God, but to be alone and away from home sometimes causes deep thought, and it is possible that ere Jacob slept he had turned to God with true penitence and confession, and that

this vision was the answer to his prayers. 17. "And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Ever since Adam sinned and said, "I was afraid" (Gen. iii, 10), sin has made man afraid at the presence of the Lord. And yet God is love and loved us when we were dead in sins, and Christ died for sinners. We cannot have peace in the presence of God apart from the forgiveness of sins, but this also he has provided in Jesus

Christ (Acts xiii, 38, 39; Eph. i, 6, 7).
18. "And Jacob rose up early in the morning and took the stone that he had put for his pillows and set it up for a pillar and poured oil upon the top of it. A sense of the presence of the Lord is now upon him, and he is awed and subdued and grateful. It should be always so with the believer, with joy addedjoy in the Lord and the joy of the Lord, serving the Lord with gladness.

19. "And he called the name of that place Bethel, but the name of that city was called Lvz at the first." Near this place was one of Abram's first tenting places in Canaan (chapter xii, 8), and later God appeared to Jacob as "the God of Bethel" (chapter xxxi, 13). But Jeroboam defiled it when he here set up one of his golden calves (1 Kings xii, 29). Every spot in our pilgrimage may be to us a Bethel if we will not defile it by any idol.

20, 21. "And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me and keep me in this way that I go and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." In view of the most gracious and unconditional assurances of verse 15, it is surely too bad to hear Jacob come in with his great big "if," and yet how many of us leave out all the "ifs," and when God says a thing boldly declare, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me," or gratefully say, "Be it unto me according to thy word" (Acts xxvii, 25; Luke i, 38)?
22. "And this stone which I have set

for a pillar shall be God's house, and of all that Thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." Yet there are Christians without number who never yet began to give God a tenth and are therefore more mean than crooked, scheming Jacob. If we are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus, then we are Abraham's seed (Gal. iii, 29), but Abram gave Melcdisedec tithes of all. Let us therefore cheerfully give our Melchisedec tithes of all as the very least we should do, and then pile high the free will offerings on top of that. Let no one try to escape by saying, "All I have is His." Well, the Lord grant it to be so, but show up the tenth anyhow as a little evidence that you are all his. Read Prov. xi, 24, 25; xiii, 7,

# Wives \* and \* Daughters

(Written specially for these columns.) A writer in the Welland Tribune inveighs against the luxury of supercleanliness, and the unreasonableness 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 slavish a fidelity to the broom and incomes of families. It does not do a are too awful to be faced. The man family any real good to be so desper- who grumbles at being rooted out of ately clean." But what are we to do his lair at housecleaning time is singuabout it? Are we to consent to live larly inconsistent. Why did he not in a dirty small house or a dirty large marry some girl as easy-going as himone, simply because to keep such self, instead of being so careful to pick houses clean is a serious expense? out a good housekeeper and a good so. I've written moderation over the Are windows to go unwashed, and manager? Untidy women frequently walls of my house. In every room I carpets unswept, and rugs unshaken, and paint uncleaned, merely because bands, and the husbands themselves to maintain them in a respectable con- have been known to grumble. dition 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-asother-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 selfcomplacency 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 utter helplessness. We had had a hey 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 find 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 in my hatband for this winter, only I butter that resides in a cellar that is don't wear a hat," laughed a woman a not absolutely clean will itself be con- day or two ago, "is moderation." taminated by its surroundings. No against is covered with dust?

as well as the nerves of its wearer.

"It is generally conceded that if the man on the other. in the house has a fair chance he will may not be exceptionally neat, nor careworn. I grew nervous and irridifferently. Let a man be careless in was positively ill. his habits, and not particularly clean in his surroundings, and it is thought no or he would not answer for the conse-

The Housekeeper's Pet Virtue. | and denounced by her acquaintances. | many a mother has learned wisdom and thought may exist in a woman ing, but it is generally believed that in

carious 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 marry, but nobody envies their hus-

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

## 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 nothing; the great secret system seemed impregnable. 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

Then she went on more soberly, says article of food can remain long unin- the New York Times; "Five years ago and proceed to grow old as fast as fluenced by an impure environment. I was well and strong. I got caught, possible. As to cleanliness of person and dress, however, in the vortex of occupation how can they possibly be maintained and excitement in which most of the when every object handled or leaned women I know are struggling and it has almost killed me. I was busy from An ill-kept house is not only an morning until night. I joined club young." offense to the eye, and a reproach to after club until I counted membership the moral nature, but it is also a in five. My correspondence grew to menace to health. Dirt is a synonym such proportions I really needed a of disease. The unswept carpet and un- secretary. I went everywhere possible shaken rug would not be permitted in -to lectures, meetings of various sorts, edge until she actually died that she a sick room, and they are only a little luncheons, teas, and different social less injurious in a well room. The festivities-belonged to several charistuffy or musty odors that arise from un- table organizations, was a more or less disturbed corners are as deleterious as active church worker, looked after my they are offensive. A house is a sort husband and family (I thought), and, of outside garment, and if it is not kept in fact, pursued the same rounds that and rest, which only invited the ment against the habit. He therefore in good condition it affects the health hundreds of other women are pursuing stealthy approach of the enemy she prepared a very simple pledge, the who are not bread-winners on the one The Tribune writer goes on to say: hand or votaries of fashion and society keep her body in good condition by from cigarette-smoking until they reach

particularly pretty, but it will be a good table at home until the utterance she would heed the voice which forplace to sit down in, and a good place among the children, 'Mamma's tired,' ever told her: "Don't worry. Keep to work in. Does he ever complain became a respectful way of intimating quiet. Everything is all right." She that it is not kept'clean enough? No, that mamma was cross and would cause the carpet has been taken up, and rushed on, fancying I saw smoother all the books turned out." But in waters ahead. Last winter I lived on above any outward assurances that

No personal gift or charm or accom- from the mouth of a child. My little jolly, full of tact and aplomb. She plishment that she may possess will boy brought a tiny boat in one, day, carries on at least half her mother's make amends for this unpardonable asking for his oldest sister, that he defect. It is true that purity of life could have the sail mended. Till do and resources. it, Harold,' I said. 'Clara isn't here. of those who will maintain it no matter along with impure outward surround- Delightedly he brought it and hovered around me, with the beaming face at such circumstances they lead a pre- 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 some thought

struggling for expression. "Then he turned and came back to ceilings whitened once a year, and to scrubbing brush. It means a great have clean table linen and bright deal of unpleasant hard work, but the busy always up here, are you? and besilver, are all luxuries that eat up the results of leaving that work undone fore 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 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

"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

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 ous 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 !"

conventional, old-fashioned clothes, regret or cling to. And there are they will no longer submit to polygamy. 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 and tenderness they enforce the doc-

"Let me take the walk while you sit by the fire. I'm younger than you!" of your age, dear !" Sometimes the motives are not so

kind, but they ring the same changes: 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,

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

"How?" she inquired, and proceed-

ed to think it out. She determined, in the first place, not to feel old, and never to acknowlwas old. She would keep up all sorts of active exercise, being resolute against letting herself be "shelved" by all proper means, but not by confessat her service at all. And, above all, severe conviction would keep her far

better worth following than that of the take boys known to be cigarette Scientific Progress. woman who lent herself to getting old as fast as she was able? - [Harper's

## 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, correspondence and is full of energy

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 Alumnæ.

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 occu-pation, 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 fail most in honor is in controversy. One of the writers says that the sanction of a convention, falsely kind, And now live idle in a vague regret. which enables women to use the But still our place is kept, and it will peculiarities of their position in the wait, 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 Bishcp only pleasantly, but eagerly, the vari- 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 Of their own accord they take to un- such schools in the Empire higher than the primary grade. In the city stiff ungraceful coiffure, and ugly of Kobe, with a population of 150,000, colors, with the same innate idea that there is not a single public school for all things pretty, becoming, or modish girls higher than the intermediate should belong only to an age which grade. This retrogression is attributed they have passed, to a period of their to the fear that if Japanese women lives which it savors of wickedness to become educated and emancipated

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 motives. Sometimes it is with love 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 posi-"Take this big easy-chair, auntie!" tion of a cordon bleu; another went to "This style is the most suitable for one 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 "It must be vanity which makes you 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 Elliot, 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 muchneeded reform in a thoroughly practical way. His attention having been called to the extent to which cigarette-smoking is practiced by schoolboys, and to its pernicious effects upon the mind and body, he conceived the anybody, from any motives whatever. idea of appealing to the manhood of She would decline extra warmth, ease the boys and crystallizing school sentiwas determined to fight. She would signers of which agree to abstain the age of 21 years, and to use their "And pretty soon the pace began to ing that limbs and muscles were not influence to induce all boys of their make himself comfortable. His lair tell upon me. I lost flesh and became meant to be used so long as they were 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 would keep so thoroughly convinced that by the first of May 75,000 boys in never. When he grumbles it is be- better be avoided. I knew it, but that "everything is all right" that her the public schools of the metropolis will have enlisted in this reform movement. Mr. Hubbell mentions the fact this matter society judges the sex very tonics and stimulants and in the spring "things are all wrong." And she felt that the medical examiner of one of sure that this quiet certainty of "all the largest life insurance companies re-"My physician ordered absolute rest being well" in her soul would in time cently said that he would not accept as express itself in her face and her whole a risk the life of an applicant who had worse than if he were color blind, or quences, and so with my babies, I went body in activity, helpfulness, beauty steadily smoked cigarettes between the lacked an ear for music. Let a woman off to a sleepy little village to vegetate, and youth. And how far this one ages of 8 and 18. He also calls atbe slovenly and not very clean, and "It was there I fully realized the woman succeeded is of less importance tention to the fact that professional she is mourned over by her friends folly of my ways, and I learned it as than the question, is not her example men and shopkeepers will no longer

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

## With the Poets.

to receive the adhesion of every school

for boys in the country.-[The New

York Outlook.

#### 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 Some pure ideal of a noble life That once seemed possible? Did we

not hear The flutter of its wings and feel it near, that the point at which women seem to And just within our reach? It was

And yet We lost it in this daily jar and tret,

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 dis-

tance seem

May be the truer life, and this the dream. -A. Procter.

## The Merrymakers.

Among the wintry mountains Beside the Northern Sea There is a merrymaking, 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 The awful lightnings, that for eons

ran Their devastating and untrammeled

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. his ring.

Scientific and Sanitary Facts and Sug gestions.

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

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 unhealthful 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. Hoffmann also made fear and the adynamy 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, Desgennettes 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. Grisalle 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 pessessions by the number of keys he carries on

# FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE a glass of cordial. My old red gown has given your mind a twist, I fancy; so off it goes." Hans looked up from

The Red Forester.

One fine day in October three children were merrily at play on the outskirts of one of the grand old foreststhat 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 Eisa 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 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, ane 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 copperhued sails; and the white, sandy beech 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 nestling 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 of his reason, and began to mutter as the horrors of exposure. 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 a warm bed, still, all night long he ever returns that seeks it; and if one tossed and cried in fever: "My father. 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 heavyhearted. 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 the last October storm had brought to around. What had come to him?

three families? boots in the corner made her shudder, | bed was so soft. for she knew they were the fisherman's doom. Weighted down by these heavy turned and came to his side. The rubber things, which are buckled child clasped his hands and cried, fearsecurely about the legs and loins, there fully: "Red Forester, take my life, is no possible chance for a man to save but not father's. Mother could not button off widout ebber tichin' yo' himself in the water. And thus it is live without him, and what would we neck!" that none of the fishers learn to swim, poor children do then? Your raven preferring the drowning agonies to be gave Elsa such fear, and I did not over as soon as possible.

Frau Muller rose at length and put the little one to bed, not dreaming that word," said the doctor, "you must eat effectual. Try it, and mark the im- one bad case of Dyspepsia that it has cellent medicine, and one that will sell Hans was watching every look.

Old Walther's forecast was indeed rue, and before morning the sea was errific 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

"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

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

The little fellow's brain was dis-The mother slept worn out with care. He must go at once. Putting on his he loved, the little fellow made his tears and sobs came fast. 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.

he walked: "Oh, my father, my life for yours; spare my father !"

Hours went by and still he walked 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 time.—[The Independent. 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 | ligious one."-[Somerville Journal. room where all was done to restore him. His wet clothing was removed; and although Hans felt the comfort of oh, Red Forester, my father!"

It was into a hunting lodge of one of 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 was brewing; many shooting stars had much to reduce the fever, and when been seen the night before, showing Hans opened his eyes at last to conclearly from which direction to expect sciousness the red man stood at the the wind. Did she not recall the woe door looking out. The child glanced What place was this, so warm, so Indeed, she remembered it only too | beautiful, yet fearful? The skins of vividly. The wind as it blew stronger animals hung everywhere; not only sounded more and more dreadful to skins but heads with eyes, living eyes her. It, as last year, they were driven glared at him. All kinds of terrible. as far out, it would be days before all gleaming weapons shone on the wall. could return; until then what terrible Oh, what a horrible place! Yet there anxiety! The sight of a great pair of were flowers in the windows, and the

As he tried to move, the man in red

know that you loved him so." "My child, before I hear another this good soup I have ready and drink provement in your child.

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 sleep. 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 wakens 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 pleasantest way the folly of believing the silly stories so common among the

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 tracted. It was still early morning. of joy burst from him. The doctor also sprang up. "My father's boat!"

> The Herr Doctor found himself jedge the law as well as the facts?" 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

The good language and clear intellect of the man, his honest bearing and the neatness of the simple home won on, not knowing how he moved. The the doctor's heart. "Give Hans to darkness came on early, and the boy me," he said. The father and mother poultry and pigs. 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

"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 re-

One.

"God gave us meat, but the devil sent us cooks," is a trite saying. From proving very successful in completely ing comes a whole train of diseases the royal family that Hans had indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, wandered. The old gentleman, who catarrh of the stomach, headache, dizziness, and the like. God also gave cation. The system is without doubt, us a brainy man, who compounded the the most successful ever brought before tive of all the ills resulting from over- Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, eating and bad blood. Dr. Pierce, of Westminster, London, S. W. 14ui 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 plai nenvelope. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 our corns.

A colored man was bragging about

## 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

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

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 haul-

"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 He must go at once. Putting on his old jacket and looking his last on all number. "My father is safe!" and the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose. "Jedge," said he, "weren't we to

> I told you not to judge 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 By and by the fever took possession this good woman for their rescue from man is found who makes no such dis-

with Widow Brown. He had long prided himselt upon his short-horn cattle; she was in her way as proud of

"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 \$800 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. Waiter ! Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, for Any person suffering from Deatness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is bad cooking, fast eating and overeat- curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on appli-"Golden Medical Discovery," a correcthe public. Address, Aural Specialist,

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 Bickle's Agnes-Well, I want a husband 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."

## 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 "Certainly," was the response, "but 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 Farmer Jones sought an interview 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

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 Afri ca produce a weak top 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' ECLECTRIC 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.

PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specially upon the diseased 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.

\*\*\*\*

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 provement in your child.

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Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has worked wonders for dyspeptian to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify. The power of this medicine to cleanse and purify. The power of this medicine to cleanse and organs, stimulating to action the dor-

#### 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 indorsed 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.

Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rhermatism cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys, Dose is two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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