

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII, NO. 14.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 10084

Tame and Tawdry.

London's Lord Mayor's Show Didn't Amount to Much.

Lord Rosebery's Speech at the Annual Banquet.

Indications Pointing to the Winding Up of the Chinese War.

November 17 the Day Fixed for the Funeral of Alexander III.

Big Failure.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Bosch & Co. have failed. They have been in business for 40 years and were the largest dealers in produce in Europe.

Sent to Siberia.

WARSAW, Nov. 9.—Lieutenant Boborkin has been deprived by a court martial of his military and nobility ranks and sentenced to servitude in Siberia for life for complicity in a plot against the life of the Czar.

Tribal Revolt in India.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—The natives of the tributary state of Nyaghur, in the Province of Orissa, have revolted against their ruler, the Rajah Sitt el Ouspeut, and a large force of police and a company of infantry have been sent to put down the disturbance.

Tame and Tawdry.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's show attending the installation of Sir Joseph Rensals, the new Lord Mayor, today was a very tame affair and the crowds present were unusually small. The decorations were few and tawdry and the procession was not in any respect comparable with the processions of the last few years. The weather was mild with showers.

Standing of the C. P. R.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Financial News today, in a long editorial dealing with the standing in the market of the Canadian Pacific, asks whether there is any truth in the boisterous current for some time regarding the condition of the line, and suggests that the directors might do a worse thing than publish a report from some independent trustworthy source on this point.

A Deadly Parallel.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Zukunft creates a sensation by drawing a parallel between the Kaiser and Charles I. of England, and predicting that the German ruler may meet a fate similar to that of the English king if he persists in his King Charles methods of claiming that the people must blindly confide in his policy, for which he holds himself responsible to God alone. The paper expresses the hope that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe may be able to dispel the Kaiser's illusion that a modern people can be treated as a plaything.

The Czar's Funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The funeral of Alexander III. will take place Nov. 17. This date has been definitely set and the Russian Ambassadors and Ministers who had been notified that the funeral would take place on the 20th were requested today to hasten their preparations to return. The mourning will last one year. The Czar and the Grand Dukes will be in full mourning to the end of the period. The Czarina and the Grand Duchesses will be in full mourning for three months. At the close of every month of the remaining nine they will assist their mourning, thus gradually resuming their usual habits.

In Unknown Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The scientific expedition headed by Donald Smith, of Philadelphia, which started last June to explore the unknown regions lying 200 miles off Berboa, Africa, and extending to Lake Rudolph, has been heard of here for the first time since it reached Africa. In the region to be explored it was believed that traces of ancient civilization still existed. Soon after his arrival at Berboa, Smith formed a caravan of 100 camels, and reached a large stream, believed to be the Ebor early in September. The party explored the unknown country of Milmil. Dr. Smith is reported to have had a narrow escape from death or serious injury by a rhinoceros which charged upon him. The health of the party is good.

Grand Trunk Matters.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The dissatisfied shareholders of the Grand Trunk, representing some \$500,000 worth of stock, held a meeting this afternoon in order to receive the reply of the board of directors. The answer of the board was that the "kickers" must await a final decision until the board had received some further information from the general manager of the company at Montreal. The meeting thereupon decided to publish all the correspondence which had passed between the board of directors and themselves on the subject. The shareholders say they believe that a large part of the \$500,000 debentures consists of advances made by the G. T. R. to its affiliated companies.

Will the War Soon End?

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—The Chinese army of the north has retreated to the mountains, where the soldiers are reported to be starving and suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle considers that Port Arthur will probably be the scene of the last engagement of any importance between the Chinese and Japanese. The former are not expected to make much resistance.

The Central News says that England and other powers have urged China to make her peace proposals directly to Japan and to negotiate at once for the cessation of the war. Japan has promised to receive the overture in a benevolent spirit.

The London Daily News bears from Odessa that Emperor William has ordered the German admiral in Chinese waters to place himself in certain contingencies under the orders of the British admiral, Fremantle. The Daily News also learns that France seems to favor a European conference to consider affairs in the east.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 9.—Rumors are current

here to the effect that the Japanese forces have suffered a reverse at Port Arthur.

Rosebery on the Political Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The most notable feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall this evening was the Prime Minister's speech on the political situation at home and abroad. The British Government had given strong and tangible proof of its friendship for Japan by concluding the recent comprehensive treaty with her, Lord Rosebery said. It had also shown its benevolent neutrality by attempting to promote peace between the two warring powers. In this delicate and difficult business the Government had gone hand in hand with Russia and other interested powers. Although the sky was not clear, the Government would let slip no opportunity to settle the war. Great Britain's relations to Russia were most cordial, the difficulty as to spheres of influence in Asia having terminated. If all the European countries concerned could only proceed cordially and without suspicion in Asiatic affairs a great step would be taken to secure the peace of the world.

But recently the civilized world has been walled the assassination of the president of a country with which England ought to stand shoulder to shoulder in the generous commercial rivalry. Now she had to regret the death of a great emperor, the master of peace. The young head on which had fallen the terrible responsibility of the Russian crown might prove not unequal to the task.

After paying high compliments to the wisdom and moderation of Alexander III., Lord Rosebery spoke of his services in preserving the peace of Europe. Few persons realized, he said, the difficulty of keeping a good understanding among the nations. There was danger in the enormous armaments of Europe. There was also danger in the mighty engine of the press which often spoke under the influence of fierce competition, and without weighing the effects of its announcement. He must ask the press to sit its news carefully before publishing it.

The foreign policy of England was strictly conservative, and had nothing to do with party. The Government wished things to remain as they were. It coveted nothing abroad. It was not worth England's while, with interests all over the world, to disturb the existing conditions.

Late Canadian News.

Suicide of a Newly-Married Woman at Port Arthur.

An Ottawa Official Fined for Scalding a Cow—A Kingston Man Killed by the Cars.

Lewis Wigle, ex-M.P., has sold his tobacco crop for \$20,000 in Montreal.

Percy Barry, of Belleville, the boy who was struck a day or so ago by an electric car, died Friday night of his injuries.

Michael Cook, arrested at Amherstburg a few days ago, on the charge of counterfeiting, was on Friday committed for trial.

Wm. E. Dysart, a young man, while piling laths at Deakny & Main's saw mill at Egin, Albert county, N. B., on Friday, was thrown into the water and drowned.

George Ray, formerly connected with La Banque National in Quebec and Montreal, died Thursday evening of injuries received in the Hotel Normandie fire three weeks ago.

The real estate, stock and plant of the Acme Plating Company, Toronto, amounting to \$30,000, was sold on Friday for \$16,000 to the Manhattan Silver Plating Company, of New York.

Adam Bole and Thomas Webster quarreled at a dance held at Oliver Nicol's place, near Birtle, Man., on Tuesday night. Bole has since died, and Webster is under arrest. The men had been drinking.

W. Hunt, of Sharbot Lake, while walking on the railway track on his way from the village to his residence, was struck by a Kingston and Pembroke special train, and died shortly afterwards of his injuries.

In the Ottawa police court on Friday, Frank Nelson, of the Department of Interior, was fined \$1 and costs for scalding a cow. The case was prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Ethel Burrows, the 7-year-old daughter of Thos. J. Burrows, Emerald street north, Hamilton, died on Thursday afternoon from injuries received while at play at school. The girl was run into by a larger girl, causing strangulation of the bowels.

Wm. E. Morris, accountant, was a prisoner at the Hamilton Police Court on Friday on a charge of forging the name of Wm. B. Williamson to a promissory note for \$120. Defendant was formerly employed by the Gurney & Tilden Company. Case adjourned for a day.

It has just leaked out that Florence Mabel Glover, the well-known vocalist, and Harry Woodland, the lacrosse player, were secretly married in Cook's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Oct. 11. The young couple left for New York, but Mr. Glover brought his daughter back.

Miss Lucier, who lives with her family in Sandwich East, was taken down with the smallpox Thursday. The Lucier house is over 300 feet from where the Rousses live, but the doctors claim that the disease traveled from there, and is likely to keep on traveling till the health authorities out there make some effort to stop it.

The traveling dairy is at the present date laboring under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute of the riding of West Elgin. During the summer the counties of Halton, Peel and York, parts of the counties of Wentworth and Brant, and the counties of Essex and Kent, have been successively traversed, and the meetings have, generally speaking, shown an intense interest in the dairy work.

RETURNS REVISED.

Friday's Figures Give the Republicans 245 Members in the House.

New York, Nov. 9.—Today's changes make the total strength of the several parties in the House as follows: Republicans, 245; Democrats, 100; Populists, 11. Changes will probably be made in several of the State delegations after the new Congress shall have been organized, notice having been given that contests will be made by defeated candidates in several States, notably Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia.

A Record of Failures

Why City Legal Expenses and Civic Junketings Have Increased.

Better Management Would Have Given Us the Electric Street Railway.

The Mayor Agrees to Expend \$50,000 Without a Vote of the People, After a Pledge to the Contrary.

Mr. Essery desires the citizens of London to elect him because, as he and Mr. Hellmuth say, he is a talker, a safe lawyer, and a man who does what he promises.

Is it not a fact that in the use of language Mr. Essery is the most intemperate talker in the city of London? If any one differs from him, no language is too coarse for him to apply.

Is it not a fact proved by the Council records that Mr. Essery promised before his election to abolish all junketing expeditions, to put down costly deputations?

Is it not a fact that during his tenure of office deputations, of which he often formed one, have roamed all over the continent at civic expense?

Is it not a fact that on several platforms during the municipal election contest, Mr. Essery asked to be elected on the ground that he was a lawyer, and that he would see that all documents were legal and thus save resort to the city solicitor for paid advice?

Is it not a fact that since Mr. Essery has been mayor the legal expenses of the city have been greater than at any former time? Is it not a fact that Mr. Essery pledged himself to the citizens that no large sum of money should be spent on the waterworks unless the taxpayers voted to grant it?

Is it not a fact that Mr. Essery has broken this pledge?

Is it not a fact that Mr. Essery signed a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in council asking to be permitted to issue debentures for \$50,000, in express opposition to his pledge made to the taxpayers?

Is it not a fact that the negotiations for this attempt to override the law have, with Mr. Essery's cognizance, been conducted in secret?

Is it not a fact that unless Sir Oliver Mowat consents to the law being broken which called for a vote of the people before the \$50,000 was spent, the taxpayers will at once have to pay additional taxes amounting to 4 mills on the dollar?

Is it not a fact that Mayor Essery is more responsible than any man at the council board for the delay in beginning the construction of the electric street railway?

Is it not a fact that an agreement was virtually completed before Mayor Spencer retired, but that it was thrown out?

But why extend the list? Surely enough examples have been given to convince any elector of the fact that Mr. Essery's entire municipal record is distinctly to his disadvantage in a campaign wherein he seeks to be promoted to a higher sphere. With Sir Oliver Mowat in power for another four years, as he undoubtedly is, Mr. Hobbs, the industrious, progressive business man, constantly working to add to the prestige and labor-giving agencies of the city, is the best man to choose.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—The trees this morning looked like big chrysanthemums.

—Rev. Dr. Mungo Fraser, D.D., of Hamilton, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church tomorrow morning and evening.

—Geo. Buskin, of the Algoma and North-west Evangelical and Colportage Mission, is making his eleventh annual visit to London in the interests of the work in that district.

The missionary has supplied there during the past year 1,240 Scriptures and Scriptural books in six languages. Many hundreds of the mission stock have also been supplied there by other agencies. Religious services and tract distributing have accompanied the work and have been pursued over hundreds of miles in that district. More than 12,000 elementary Scriptural books have been published to help the work, in four languages, and others necessary are in the printers' hands. The missionary gratefully acknowledges \$53.19, contributed last year in London by cash and books, and again respectfully asks a renewal of assistance to sustain the enlarging operations of the work.

Communications can be addressed in care of Mr. N. F. Yen, Dundas street, or the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., where (D. V.), prayer services will be conducted in connection with the work each morning next week at 9:30.

Local Masonic Notes.

At the 24th anniversary of Rehoboth Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Toronto, the members made it the occasion of a very happy reunion. It was the past master's night, and the first ruler of the lodge, Mr. W. Bro. D. Spry, of this city, was there with the rest and was the recipient of a congratulatory fraternal address, handsomely engraved and bound in morocco leather of blue, tinted with gold. Bro. Spry made a good speech in reply.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Instruction, to be held at the blue room of the Masonic Temple on Friday evening next, should be very largely attended by companions of the London district. The grand first principal, M. Ex. Comp. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, will be present and the chapter will be under the supervision of R. Ex. Comp. Rathbourn, of Aylmer, the energetic superintendent of the district. The city and Aylmer and St. Thomas chapters are expected to take part in the exemplification of the work, the St. John's and St. George's workers of this city having charge

of the Royal Arch. Every lover of Capitalist Masonry should make a point of attending.

A Heavy Snowfall.

When nature made up her bed last night a beautiful snowy counterpane accompanied the mantle of darkness and announced the advent of winter. All day long the snow fell, and from the damp and heavy nature of it the clothing of pedestrians suffered. It clung closer and was harder to shake than an alderman about Dec. 30.

The cause of the heavy fall of snow and decline in temperature could not be definitely ascertained at a late hour last night. That it had its origin in the chilliness that followed the speeches of the Toronto pilgrims on Thursday night was denied at the weather bureau, although it was conceded that snow began to fall as soon as the meeting adjourned, and the audience reached the fresh air. Congestion followed shortly afterwards. The street railway company last night had its snow plow at work. Even with two horses to do the usual work of one several animals gave out in their endeavor to pull the cars through the heavy snowfall. Cars left the track in some instances, and more than one horse slipped and fell. The steam railway service was not affected, as the snow did not drift. Some of the "beautiful" had a surprising and sudden way of falling from the sloping roofs of buildings on the main streets and dousing pedestrians underneath, but no one was injured so far as known.

Charming Children's Concert.

The concert by the Victoria Mission Band of the First Presbyterian Church last night was a treat which everybody who braved the rough weather to attend thoroughly enjoyed. A feature of the affair was the representation of the heathen children of different nations, with accompanying part songs and dialogues by the children. Miss Constance Cameron was spokeswoman, and introduced the various characters. Miss Louie Craig was a little Japanese girl for the occasion; Gertrude Hodge, a Chinese girl; Mabel Reid, a Turkish woman; Mabel Harkness, a Samoan; Elma Beld, a Hindoo girl; Gerie Barty, an Indian maiden; Charles Riach, an African, and Fred Lind, a Chinaman. The costumes were typical. A trio of little tots—Mary Grant, Janet Cameron and Clara Chadwick—sang sweetly in connection with the representations of nations, and little Elma Fox recited charmingly "Biddy Redwing's Nest." Miss Beatrice Gibson accompanied the children, and Misses Charlotte Dunbar and E. Ferguson trained the little ones. Rev. W. J. Clark occupied the chair, and Miss Evans, Miss Lilywhite, Charles Riach, Mr. Devlin, Miss Bolla Boon, Miss Higgins, Mabel Harkness and Nellie Burrip also took part. Mr. W. C. Barron accompanied the performers in his usual accomplished manner. The hall was well filled.

"About Gotham" This Afternoon and Evening.

The name of George Thatcher at the head of a theatrical organization has long been an endorsement to the public that fun, music, dancing, bright and witty dialogue, entertaining specialties and new and novel features will be furnished in generous quantities for the delectation of those who enjoy an evening of good pure fun and bright sparkling entertainment. His new minstrel force, "About Gotham," in which he and his minstrels and farce comedy company will appear at the Grand Opera House today, matinee and evening, has a bright, interesting and witty story, filled with comic situations and "business" and told in breezy, pointed dialogue. Minstrelsy being a strong feature of the performance, it became necessary to secure such artists as have ability in that line of work as well as in comedy, and to that end Mr. Thatcher engaged that clever comedian and minstrel, Carroll Johnson; that mirth provoker and dancing marvel, Dave Foy; the wonderful of singing and acrobatic comedy, Griffin, Marks and John Dilly; those sweet singing balladists, Fred Oakland, W. H. Thompson, Jay N. Binkley and Andrew Bode, and a bevy of beautiful and talented ladies in the persons of Miss Edith Newton, prima donna soprano; Miss Georgie Caine, one of the brightest and sweetest of comedienne; Miss Florence McKinley, a thoroughly graceful actress and singer; Miss Carrie May, a mad-cap, harum-scarum dancing spirit; Miss Nellie Butler, a strikingly handsome actress and singer, Miss Lillian Chambers, a petite and clever specimen of youth and vivacity, Miss Jeannie Barton, and a group of pretty and agile dancers known as the "Sunbeams."

Caned the Editor.

A very pleasing incident occurred at the home of F. W. Hodson, corner of Becher street and the Wharfedale road, yesterday evening. Mr. Hodson has for the last seven years been editor of the Farmers' Advocate, and since its inception the secretary of the Wm. Weld Company (Limited), also a director of the London Printing and Lithographing Company. Between him and his fellow workers a strong bond has existed. Last night at about 8:30 a delegation chosen by the men from among themselves, visited Mr. Hodson's home and presented him with an address, accompanied by a beautiful gold-headed cane. The following is a copy of the address and a synopsis of Mr. Hodson's reply: "We the employees of the London Printing and Lithographing Company desire to express to you our regret at your leaving London for another sphere of usefulness, and that the friendly and cordial ties that have subsisted between us for the past few years are to be severed. We wish to express to you our best wishes for your future welfare. The kindly friendship we entertain toward you will not soon be forgotten. That success and prosperity may attend yourself, Mrs. Hodson and family is our sincere wish. We ask your acceptance of this gold-headed cane as a slight token of our esteem." The address was signed by J. H. Morrill and a number of others. Though the affair was a complete surprise to the recipient he expressed his deep appreciation of the thoughtful kindness of his fellow workers, and pointed out some wholesome truths respecting the brotherhood of man and the dignity of labor. He dwelt at some length on the privilege each enjoyed of lightening one another's burdens and the true equality of all honorable men. Mr. Hodson will leave the city at an early date and will for some time to come occupy an office in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Special Mum's Sale.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will hold a special chrysanthemum exhibition and sale. We will have some grand blooms and some thing new each day. A special reduction will be made on all cut flowers and plants, and we respectfully ask the public to look at us during the next three days. GREENWAY FLORIST, 245 Dundas street. Phone, 74.



ATTEND

OUR

GENUINE

SURPLUS

STOCK

SALE.

Kingsmill's

THE

RELIABLE

STORE.

Dundas and Carling

STREETS.



Silks

Dress Goods

Velvets

Mantle Cloths

Millinery

Shawls

Blankets

Flannels

Underwear

Carpets

Curtains

Oilcloths

Window Shades

Linens

Tweeds

Mantles

Ribbons

Laces

wages. To sneer at and belittle Mr. Hobbs because he loses no chance to increase the

number of London employment agencies, and to praise and elevate the man who merely talks is to supply a contrast that every citizen of London must note and by a large majority of votes declare to be decidedly in favor of Mr. Hobbs.

VOTES ADDED

At the Preliminary Sitings for the Eve

**Election—Students Enlist
—Hard-Fought Case.
“DRUMMED” THEM UP.**

The session of the preliminary sitting yesterday afternoon lasted only one hour, an adjournment being made at 4 o'clock. The early rising was made at the request of Mr. Hellmuth, who said more voters could be “drummed up” to attend.

Louis M. Logan, 292 Central avenue

whose case came up in the morning, was present. He denied having been in the Northwest last summer for anything but the benefit of his health. Allowed.

W. R. Hobbs, son of Mr. W. R. Hobbs of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, studying at the Toronto University, and came down purposely to enlist.

"When did you come up here?" asked George C. Gunn, one of the Conservative representatives.

"Last night."
"Were you promised your expenses you came down?"
"No; I was not; I paid them myself."
"Where were you when you were out the Province during the last year?"
"I wasn't out of the Province."
Mr. Hobbs then took the oath and his name was entered.

Walter D. Laidlaw, 718 Queen's avenue, was called to the bar by Judge H.

Edward Rowell, 150 Oxford street, with sciatica, and Arthur Sadlier, of the London House, was just recovering from typhoid fever. Both were added.

▲ LONG-FOUGHT CASE.

The closing revision last night was marked by a long-fought case. Mr. J. Wood, of this city, a well-known dental student, came from Toronto to have his name placed upon the list. He stated that he had his home here. On Oct. 1, when the college term opened in Toronto, he gave up his house at 910 Dufferin avenue to his wife to Hamilton and had his goods stored here. Mrs. Wood went to Hamilton on a visit, intending to return

London on March 1. Mr. Wood was here on that date, and started in business. He was under articles with his brother Dr. Fred Wood, and had no intention of leaving the city for good.

Mr. McKillop asked that Mr. Wood's name be added.

Mr. Hellmuth claimed that Wood's domicile was not in London, and therefore he had no right to vote.

Judge Edward Elliott took this view.
Mr. McKillop—But it is here.
Judge Elliott—Under what circumstances?
Mr. McKillop—Well, he has not moved away. He must have a domicile somewhere. He has just left temporarily.
Judge Elliott—His family is certainly not residing here.
Mr. McKillop—They are not residing in Hamilton. They have just gone there.

Wm. Elliot at the last court of revision in the case of Mr. H. E. Nelles, who gave up his home and with his wife went to California, seven months' trip to California.

"Yes," said the senior judge, "I remember the case well. I think, to be consistent, that I will have to favor the action of Mr. Wood's name."

P. M. Parke agreed with the senior judge, but Judge Edward Elliott and Judge Shanley held a different opinion, and as the board was evenly divided Mr. Wood did not vote.

Judd Vining, of Princess avenue, was the introduction of whose case the board

Joseph P. R. Gundy, son of Rev. J. Gundy, a law student at Toronto University, could not qualify. He formerly lived in Essex, and previous to his going to Toronto was articled to Crown Attorney Clark, of Windsor. During summer Mr. Gundy had served with Clark and had drawn a monthly salary of \$100.00.

Cop. James E. Burns, of Wolcott Barracks, was added. He was confined to the hospital for several weeks. Ffr. McDonough, another soldier, was placed on the list.

Jesse Russell, 539 Richmond st., traveling agent for an English firm,

He had been absent since about Sept. 20.

Mr. McKillop held that Mr. Russell qualified himself on his own statement. He had been absent over 30 days.

Judge Edward Elliott agreed. Russell could not come under the heading commercial traveler. His absence alone franchised him.

Judge William Elliot gave the

"Yes, but the organ man was not alone," said Mr. McKillop.

Neither was Mr. Russell.

The court then adjourned. The first of the sittings was satisfactory to the jurors. The court of appeals begins tomorrow.

02 00
75 26
65 27
91 80

o'clock this morning.

James Miller has opened up a new b
shop in Collins' block, London West
guarantees to do first-class work.
In a call, yw

In another column the announce
made of a great emergency sale by t
E. Mara Company (Limited). This
ADVERTISER learns, is necessitated by

Characteristics of Hair.
Black hair is the never-failing sign of quick and passionate temperament. Light denotes a mild and unobtrusive nature.

Auburn hair shows a hasty and dictive mind.

Long hair shows that it needs cut and the place to get it cut is at Tr Richmond street, near King.

The only way to cure catarrh is to pur blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the and tones up the whole system.

Westlake's photo studio open all T

with- giving Day. Fine cut flowers and
er. design y

WHISKARD'S

230-232 Dundas St.

Bargains Extraordinary
Every Day with Us.

Just received, per special import,
180 dozen of Plain and
Ribbed CASHMERE HOSE,
Ladies' and Children's, spiced
ankles and double knees.
Special prices. Call and see
them.

See our special line of Ladies'
Heavy Gray Hose in Ribbed
and Plain, regular price, 25c.
Whiskard's price,
15c PAIR.

Just in, 880 yards of Fancy
Apron Muslin, open work, skirt
width, regular price, 25c,
Whiskard's price,
20c YARD.

See our 25c Ladies' Heavy Cash-
mere Hose, going at
15c PAIR.

See our Black, Heavy Quilted
Skirts, cheap at 75c, our price,
50c EACH.

See our heavy home-made FLAN-
NEL, worth 25c yard, Whisk-
ard's price,
15c.

See our large size, bleached
HUCK TOWELS, only
10c EACH.

See our large line of CHIL-
DREN'S TOWELS, special,
50c EACH.

See our beautiful, double-fold
SERGES, in all colors, at
25c YARD.

WHISKARD'S

230 and 232 Dundas St.

A RHINOCEROS BLACKBOARD.

The Big Animal in the London Zoo
Used for Autographs.

A well-known personage, the Indian
rhinoceros in the Royal Zoological
Gardens, has found an artistic friend
writing concerning an outrage recently per-
petrated upon him, says the London Tele-
graph. The writer was justly grieved to
see, on a recent Sunday, the back of the
animal "ornamented with autographs in
various degrees of neatness." This particu-
lar beast is not one with which even his
keepers dare to trifle. They can pass into
the cage of the hairy-headed rhinoceros if
armed with a whip and keeping a vigilant
lookout, but no one dare to venture into
the den where the monstrous creature
presented to the gardens by the Maharajah
of Kooch-Bihar spends his restless days.
It is not possible therefore for any liberties
of the kind indicated to be taken with this
beast when in his shed, but on occasion
ally he is let out into the inclosure at the
rear, and loves to lie or lounge against the
iron bars surrounding the space.

It is then, at the time when he is sun-
ning himself and dreaming doubtless of the
warm jungles of his native land, deep in
the pleasant vision of some bamboo thicket
in Assam, or grove of sal and tamarind
trees in Nepal, where he passed his child-
hood, that the public or some among them
turn the monster into a tablet and inscribe
things on his vast hide. The keeper, be-
ing questioned, will confirm the statement
made by the artist. It is a fact that at cer-
tain times, especially after a bank holiday,
or indeed any Monday at the Zoo, the out-
side of the rhinoceros is found written
upon with names, dates, and what not. At
the first bath which the monster takes, or
the first scratch which he gives to his warty
integument on the brickwork or the trellis-
work, these inscriptions vanish. Yet they
are renewed from time to time with un-
failing regularity. Harry and Harriet link
their names together in a loving scrawl upon
the haunch of the beast; Brown, Jones
and Robinson respectively register them-
selves and the date of their visit to the
gardens at the foot of his tail; and before
every big race it is common to find the
names of the favorite horses written in the
order consonant with the fancy or the
betting book of some visitor. Ladies have
had their names entered many times on the
hide of this behemoth; and as to inscribing
the beast had a private tip of that great
racer's last triumph days and days ago.
Some people content themselves with sim-
ply marking their initials with chalk,
pencil or stick point; and this may be
merely their idea of leaving a card upon the
rhinoceros, who is not the animal to resent
such an attention—the more so because to
make the slightest impression upon the
plates of leathery iron with which he is
armored, one would have to employ a red-
hot poker or the point of a pickaxe.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAIN'S OINTMENT."
No internal medicine required. Cures
tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the
face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin
clear, white and healthy. Its great heal-
ing and curative powers are possessed by
no other remedy. Ask your druggist for
SWAIN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co.,
Montreal, wholesale agents.

Repairing.

Bicycle, gun and general repairing given
careful attention. We have a few good
second-hand bicycles cheap. D. McKENZIE
& Co., 338 Richmond street, opposite City
Hall.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Long Lost Son—Windsor's Water Sup-
ply—Verdict Against the Defendants
in the Fort Credit Pool
Room Case.

A large consignment of Manitoba butter
has been sold in Orangeville.
Robt. Milhew, of Warwick, picked ripe
strawberries in his garden last week.

Alfred Thomas has sold his 25-acre farm
in Aldboro to R. C. Hawkey, of Walk-
erville, for \$1,150.

A movement is on foot among the Hamil-
ton retail grocers to have early closing on
Saturday nights.

Windsor water commissioners recom-
mend filtration as the best system for the
city's supply. The cost will be \$20,000.

Rev. Mr. Watts, of Henfryn, near Lis-
towel, fell from his roof Tuesday, breaking
an arm and sustaining a bad scalp wound.

Someone poisoned a horse belonging to
Mrs. Barwell, of Sandwich West, Wednesday
day, by putting Paris green in the feed box.

J. H. Doimage, the Northwest postmaster
who suicided, was at one time a resident
of Walkerton, being the first station agent
there.

The Lucknow Sentinel says that Mr.
Hugh Morrison, of that village, will be the
Conservative candidate for West Bruce at
the coming elections.

Mr. Samuel Hancock died at his home in
Mitchell the other day, aged 72. For many
years deceased had been a settler of Logan,
but retired from farming in 1890 and moved
into Mitchell.

A thief entered the rooms of a family
named Clemens, at 40 Sandwich street west,
Windsor, on Thursday, during the absence
of the family, and stole articles and money
to the amount of \$10.

The Goderich Signal says: At the solici-
tation of a large number of friends, we
understand that Mr. George Acheson has
decided to allow his name to stand in nomi-
nation for mayor of Goderich for 1895.

The marriage took place Thursday, at the
home of the bride's father, John Stephen-
son, Woodstock, of his eldest son, the now
Miss Eliza Stephenson, to Dr. Frank Field,
a successful practitioner at Dewar, near
Buffalo.

The "pool" brokerage firm of George M.
Irwin & Co., of Pittsburgh, owed depositors
about \$300,000 when it failed. Several per-
sons in Brantford and vicinity had been led
by the seductive circulars sent out by the
company to invest money in them.

The Chatham Waterworks Company have
offered to sell out to the town for \$132,000,
and the people will vote on the question in
a few weeks. The concern has never paid
the company, whose resources have been
expended in the search for a water supply.

Charlie Tibesudo, brakeman, of Wiarton,
met with an accident that will lay him up
for a time. While shunting in the yard
there the connection bar on the cowcatcher
of the engine fell on his foot, smashing
three of his toes so badly that they had to
be amputated.

The family of Adolphus Cousins, M. C.
R., assistant yard master, St. Thomas, con-
sisting of wife and three children and Miss
Ida Stringer, who lives with the family,
and Miss Wilda, of Cayuga, sister of Mrs.
Cousins, were all prostrated Thursday
night from the effects of coal gas. They are
recovering, though ill.

The case against Mrs. Matilda Langton
for feloniously wounding John Harris, near
Chatham, was brought to a close with the
dismissal of Mrs. Langton. The Harris brothers,
John Henry and Walter, were bound over
in \$500 each to appear at the next Court of
Assizes. Mrs. Langton shot Harris in de-
fence of her honor, she alleged. Harris
denied this.

"I find the defendant Giles guilty of
keeping a betting house in the town of Port
Credit, subject to a reserve case to be argued
before the Superior Court." This is the
verdict given Friday afternoon, Nov. 9, by
Judge McRobb at Brantford in the now
famous Giles pool room case. Mr. Osler,
who was present for the defendant, im-
mediately took exception to the verdict,
and said it should have been a "disorderly
house," etc.

Emmanuel Finch, aged 80 years, died at
Clinton a few days ago. Deceased was
born in Devonshire, England, and came to
Huron from Britain in 1870. By the first
wife two sons and two daughters were born.
Mrs. Daly and Mr. John Finch, of Seaford,
survived by family second a family of nine,
three sons and six daughters survive, all re-
siding at Clinton, except Mrs. DeCew, of
Point, and Mrs. Spindler, of London. Three
years since deceased fell from a plum tree
and received severe injury. Two years ago
paralysis set in, although he was not con-
fined to bed until six weeks ago.

Geo. Elliott, formerly of Thorndon, left
there some years ago and went to the
United States, and engaged in a railroad
life. Nothing being heard of him for years,
he was supposed to be dead, but it seems he
went to the Isthmus of Panama, took down
with fever and lay at the point of death for
a long time. After he recovered he came
back to San Francisco, and got a good statu-
tion in the railway yard there, and a short
time ago wrote a letter home to his aged
mother in Widdler, Lambton county, relat-
ing all his wanderings during the long years
she had mourned for him as dead, and
gladdened her heart by the news that he
was doing well and intended to come home
next spring.

How Political Phrases Are Made.
[From the Westminster Gazette.]
It has been suggested that an expression
in Mr. Asquith's speech on Monday evening
reported as "peacecock temper" was prob-
ably an error of the reporter, and that the
reading should be "pigeon of temper."

The term "peacecock" has, however, been
introduced into party warfare on the floor
of the House of Commons. Thus Lord
Randolph Churchill, shortly after his
resignation of his seat in the Tory Cabinet,
referred, amid roars of laughter, to his
former colleagues as "members of the peace-
cock family."

If Mr. Asquith be misreported, the
ornithological error of the reporter or com-
positor may take a place beside a noted
zoological reporting error. The late Mr.
Baron Dowse, who was a celebrated wit,
remarked from the bench that Mr.
Ballour's removables were as little able to
state a case for appeal on a point of law
as was a Greek ode. A reporter trans-
formed the words "write a Greek ode" into
"ride a Greek goat."

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.

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The Roof Fell!

Startling and Fatal Accident in Mon-
treal.The Street Railway Company's New
Building Partially Wrecked.Two Workmen Killed Outright and
Many Injured—Numerous Hair-
breadth Escapes.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 9.—A few minutes
past 3 this afternoon the roof of the new
seven story building being erected by the
Montreal Street Railway Company, at the
corner of Craig street and Place d'Armes
Hill, fell in with a terrific crash, killing
two men and injuring several others.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.
While a large force of workmen were em-
ployed on a large new stone building which
is being erected by the Montreal Street
Railway Company at the corner of Craig
street and Place d'Armes Hill the roof
caved in. Twenty-one men were on the
top story when the caving took place and
they were hurled down amidst a shower of
debris including broken plaster and stone.

NARROW ESCAPES.
Some of them saved their lives by catch-
ing at the rafters and cornices, but others
were hurled beneath the ruins. The fire
brigade and police patrols were called to
the scene, and an immense crowd of people
gathered around the buildings.

SEARCHING THE RUINS.
The firemen and police set to work to
rescue the workmen from the ruins.
Regis Pouge, a French-Canadian, was
the first man rescued. He was smashed
from head to foot, and died shortly after-
wards at the hospital.

Pierre Monette, another young work-
man, was rescued shortly afterwards, suffer-
ing from severe scalp wounds. It is ex-
pected he will die. The rescuers are still
working on the building.

It is believed that several other men are
still buried in the ruins, but it was impos-
sible to remove them owing to the danger
that the whole building would collapse and
kill many people.

ANXIOUS SPECTATORS.
Thousands surrounded the scene, watch-
ing the work of the firemen and policemen,
who rescued many people from the top
story. The work of removing the debris
will be continued in daylight.

ANOTHER VICTIM LIKELY TO DIE.
It is impossible to tell at present whether
there were any more men than the two
already mentioned killed in the accident on
the Montreal Street Railway Company's
building this afternoon.

Pierre Monette, a third laborer, is
lying at the hospital with his skull
badly fractured, and is not likely to
recover. Several other workmen were
injured, but as they were removed to their
homes the names cannot be ascertained.

THE CAUSE.
The accident is supposed to have been
due to frost which displaced the supports
of the roof. A thorough investigation will
be held.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK
In the United States and the
Dominion,

As Reported by Dun & Co. and Brad-
street's—Business Brightened
Somewhat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
weekly review of trade says: Business has
been waiting the greater part of the past
week, and the elections are expected to
give it a sharp stimulus. Whether men
are right or wrong in expecting better
things, the fact that they expect them does
tend to make things better. Thus a large
volume of trade might be anticipated, al-
though no political events can alter the
size of the corn crop nor make the demand
for wheat or cotton closer to the supply.

Neither can the election returns alter the
tariff, and if any industry is affected by it,
favorably or unfavorably, the situation is
exactly the same as it was before the peo-
ple voted, at least for some time to come.
But it is fair to infer that further modifi-
cations of the tariff are rendered less prob-
able by the elections of Tuesday.

There is a decided improvement in the
tone of the iron market. The boot and
shoe manufacturers have been doing rela-
tively well. In the textile industries there
is rather more hesitation than a week ago.
Scarcely anything is doing in woolen goods
for spring delivery, and the demand for
fall and winter goods has nearly disap-
peared.

Bank clearances at 75 cities throughout
the United States this week amount to
\$350,000,000 or 2.6 per cent more than in
the previous week.

Exports of wheat (including flour as
wheat), both coasts of United States and
Canada, aggregate 2,689,000 bushels this
week, against 2,954,000 bushels last week.

There are 241 business failures reported
throughout the United States this week
as compared with 253 last week.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FROM HALIFAX report
gains in almost all lines with collections
improved. There is also an improvement
in wholesale lines at Toronto, colder
weather having stimulated business, but
prices are unchanged. Retail trade is
stimulated at Montreal, but jobbers report
collections less prompt than a year ago,
and the volume of business is not equal to
expectations.

The failures during the past week have
been 261 in the United States against 358
last year, and 42 in Canada against 37 last
year.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.
Bradstreet's says: Interest in the elec-
tions this week naturally tended to restrict
the volume of trade, particularly south,
where it interfered with mercantile col-
lections. But within a few days the in-
fluence of more reasonable weather west
and northwest, with the emphasis with
which political questions have apparently
been settled, have increased the confidence
of many merchants and manufacturers in a
prosperous and an increased rate of improve-
ment in general trade in the near future.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto,
Montreal and Halifax amount to \$22,544,
551, a large increase as compared with the
preceding week, when the total was
\$16,972,237. One year ago the week's total
was \$21,559,863.

There are 49 failures in business reported
from Canada this week, compared with 43
last week, 23 in the first week of Novem-
ber, 1893, 14 in 1892 and 30 in 1891.

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

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A RAT trap in Alyth, Scotland, was found
to contain a female rat which was calmly
sucking eight little rats. They had been
born in captivity.

A RAILROAD is to be built from Los Ange-
les to Salt Lake, 1,500 miles; one from Col-
orado to the asphalt region of Utah, one
from Natchez, Miss., to Texarkana, Texas,
and one of 300 miles in Mexico.

GOOD spellers are often "stumped" when
asked to write from dictation the following
sentence: "It is disagreeable to witness the
unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed
peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled
pear."

A CLOTHES wringer that operates without
any person to attend it has been constructed
by a Pittsburger. It takes the clothes,
pieces by piece, from the tub, wrings them,
and when all are out of it empties the water
out of the tub. It is moved by electricity.

ACCORDING to a telephone authority the
easiest language for telephoning is Chinese.
It is principally monosyllables and is made
up of rising and falling inflections. German,
it seems, is not so bad a language for tele-
phoning as might be thought. French is not
bad, but it is almost as difficult as English.

THE thermogen is an appliance for keep-
ing up the temperature of a patient during
an operation, doing away with blankets and
hot-water bottles. It is in the form of a
quilted cushion, with an arrangement of fine
wires inside, by which any desired degree
of heat may be maintained by electricity.
It was exhibited at the last meeting of the
Royal Society of England.

A DRESS reform costume for rainy days
was recently adopted by the female
students at the University of California,
and now a club has been organized by the
women of Berkeley for the purpose of
securing the adoption of this dress for gen-
eral use by the women of that town. The
main reform feature of the dress is that the
skirts are cut short and are not made full,
thus leaving the wearer hand and foot free.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, the English novelist
and essayist, was the youngest of the
twelve children of a clergyman with a
limited income, and was obliged to get her
education as best she could. She not only
never went to school, but she had neither
governess nor tutor, and taught herself
about all she knows. In spite of her lack
of training and the fact that her father held
in disfavor the higher education of women,
she always loved study of all kinds, and was
especially attracted by languages. She
learned to read French, Spanish, Italian,
German, Greek, Latin and even a little
Hebrew.

REV. SABINE BARING GOULD, the author
of the popular hymn, "Onward, Christian
Soldier," is at once a country parson, a
country squire, a lord of the manor, a
sermon writer, a student of comparative
religion, a popular novelist and poet. He
has written 50 books, is deeply versed in
medieval myths and legends, and at the
same time is in sympathy with modern life
and progress. He is 60 years old, and
lives in the beautiful Elizabethan
Mauor House at Lew Frenchard, where
the Gould family have lived ever since the
days of James I.

SIR GEORGE TYLER, the Lord Mayor of
London, has been decorated with the
Japanese order of the Sacred Treasures.
These treasures are of divine origin, and
were given as heirlooms by the Sun goddess
to her grandson, the first Mikado. They
are three in number—a mirror of metal, a
stone sword and a stone or necklace. The
last has disappeared, or perhaps the legend
of its existence may have arisen out of a
confusion of the material of which the
sword is made.

The treasures were at first
kept in the Mikado's palace, but are now
preserved in separate temples. The mirror
has been at use for 1,898 years; the sword
is at Astuta.

OF THE men to whom is due the honor of
discovering the new cure for diphtheria,
Locellier first accurately identified the dip-
theria bacillus ten years ago. He was
trained in Dr. Koch's school of bacteriology
in Berlin. Behring's investigations into the
nature of immunity resulted in the dis-
covery of the antitoxin principle in the
serum and the means of destroying the
bacilli by sterilizing the medium in which
they live. Roux, who experimented inde-
pendently in the line of Behring's dis-
covery, devised the practical means of
obtaining the inoculated serum easily and
in quantities, and first demonstrated that
it would cure the disease in human beings.

Danger from Catarrh.
The most important feature about that
very common complaint, catarrh in the
head, is its tendency to develop into some
other more serious and dangerous disease.
The foul matter dropping from the head
into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very
liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption,
that destroyer which causes more deaths in
this country than any other disease. As
catarrh originates in impurities in the
blood, local applications can do but little
good. The common sense method of treat-
ment is to purify the blood, and for this
purpose there is no preparation superior to
Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action
of this medicine upon the blood expels
every impurity, and by so doing cures
catarrh and gives health to the entire
organism.

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London, Saturday, Nov. 10.

—It takes more than a party flop-over to make a statesman.

—Keep it up, Mr. Free Press. You are making votes for Tom Hobbs every day.

—The tongues of some talkers give strong evidence against the soundness of their understanding.

—The opening speech of the new leader of the Ontario Opposition, while dull, was not even dull in a new way.

—Monday night's mass meeting in the will be a great one. It is years since Hon. Geo. W. Ross has spoken in London, and Hon. John Dryden has never addressed a public meeting here.

—Of the opponents of Mr. Hobbs in this election the poet could in truth have written:

"He figured out just what he knew,
 By his own chosen rules—
 And found that 'anyway 'twas true
 All other men were fools."

—Daniel Webster, the famous statesman, well said: "If you divorce capital from labor, capital is hoarded and the laborer starves." Yes, capital and labor must go hand in hand. The mere talker, who neither labors nor employs labor, is of little real value to his fellow-men.

—Mr. Essery makes it a merit that on some unspecified ancient occasion he was treated to rotten eggs while advocating temperance. Assuming that such an incident ever really occurred, is he quite sure that his own intemperate language would not account for a reception so different from that accorded to other speakers?

—We do not know of anyone who objects to Mr. Essery either as candidate or member because he has no money. In his own profession there are men like the Oslers, the McCarthys, the Blakes, who have made money by superior legal ability, and we do not know of anyone who would object to Mr. Essery trying to do the same. But how will that fit in with the new doctrine sought to be applied to Mr. Hobbs, that if a man is a success at his own calling it should disqualify him for legislative honors?

HARTY HOLDS THE FORT.
 The opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat simulate much wrath because Mr. Harty, whose seat was stolen from him in Kingston, does not go somewhere else and get a new seat.

Let us state a fact or two.

Mr. Harty really obtained a majority of the legal votes polled in Kingston at the general election. The official statement was that he was defeated by a majority of one, but it has been ascertained that the one was a vote by a young man belonging to this city who was not 21 years of age, and who therefore polled a bogus vote. When the trial comes on it will be further proved that other corrupt votes were polled against Mr. Harty. His opponent will be unseated, another election will be ordered, and Mr. Harty will get that which the legal electors have already on two occasions said belongs to him as their chosen representative.

It may be asked why we speak so confidently.

We have a good precedent. Hon. J. M. Gibson was defeated in Hamilton by Mr. Stinson under precisely similar circumstances to that which have attended the temporary defeat of Mr. Harty in Kingston, and the majority of his opponent was about 80. Mr. Gibson, like Mr. Harty, was not called upon to give up the claim on his seat. The people knew that he had been unfairly deprived of it, just as they know that Mr. Harty has lost his by means that cannot be defended. Mr. Stinson was unseated, and in the by-election which took place Mr. Gibson was elected by a majority of over 700.

That is the way the by-elections generally go with the veteran Sir Oliver as pilot, and it is not probable that Kingston will be an exception to the rule. Why, then, should Mr. Harty not await the result of the election trial and of the subsequent by-election with equanimity? He will be on deck to represent the department assigned to him when the Legislature meets. Let not the fearful and fearful ones among his opponents who are so solicitous about his welfare have any misgivings on that score.

IS IT A CRIME?

Perhaps the most humorous incident in the campaign so far is the attitude of the two legal gentlemen, Mr. Hellmuth and Mr. Essery, posing, if not as workmen, as special spokesmen for the workingmen. It is a rather new attitude for either, and we have not learned that at any accredited gathering of the Trades and Labor Council or any similar body either or both were clothed with authority as typical and representative workmen. The workmen of London have those in their organizations quite capable of taking the platform and saying whatever they desire to say for themselves.

It may be worth while, too, directing attention for a moment to the new crime brought against Mr. Hobbs—that of being a successful business man. For that is exactly what all these open and covert appeals to supposed envy mean. For this purpose it is exaggeratingly proclaimed that Mr. Hobbs is enormously wealthy, whereas no such assertion has ever been made either by Mr. Hobbs or his supporters. What is claimed is that he is a young Englishman who came to this city without a dollar, that he took hold of the first honest job he could get, that he gave honest work in return for his dollar or whatever it was per day while on the Grand Trunk railway, and that by hard work and perseverance and good business judgment he gradually worked up to a successful position as wholesale merchant and manufacturer, in a position to meet all his business engagements, and at the same time incidentally to aid the city of his adoption by bringing a lot of business here that would otherwise go to Toronto or Montreal, and to give a considerable amount of employment to Londoners that would otherwise have gone to Montrealers or Torontonians.

This is the crime against London for which it is asked by some that Mr. Hobbs should now be condemned at the polls—the crime of helping along the city!

What is stranger is that it should be thought these doctrines and appeals would be relished by the masses of London's workers. There are few successful business men in London who are not the sons of workmen; and we believe there are few workmen in London who do not desire to see their own boys succeed, and who would not be indignant were it in after years urged against one of their successful boys that he should be discriminated against because he had not been a failure in his own calling!

"BULL-IN-A-CHINA-SHOP" STATESMANSHIP AT A DISCOUNT IN ONTARIO.

The question of whether or not the Local Legislatures have the right to grant power to a municipality to dispense with the licensed retail liquor trade has been before the Supreme Court of Canada for nearly two years. The court is apparently determined to consider the question in all its bearings before it gives a decision.

It was perhaps unfortunate that the court was not asked to decide the extent of the powers of the Provinces before the law was put into force. If it had been so, many municipalities which adopted local option would have been saved much trouble and expense, and all parties concerned would have been relieved of the worry and losses incident to the attempt to put in force a law, the constitutionality of which had not been established beyond a doubt.

Warned by the legal squabbling that followed the passage and attempted enforcement of the local option law, the Ontario Legislature promptly voted down the catch proposition made by Mr. Marter that the retail liquor trade should be blotted out while the constitutional right of the Provincial authorities to pass a prohibitory law was in doubt. The members had been taught the lesson that it is better to be sure you are right before you go ahead by the dearly bought experience of the municipalities which attempted to enforce the local option law, and they resolved to have no more expensive litigation, but once for all to sustain Sir Oliver Mowat in obtaining from the highest court in the land a declaration of the rights of the Province that could not be successfully assailed.

This, we say, was a discreet course. It was an attitude which not only prohibitionists but every fair-minded opponent of prohibition could understand and respect. Too often in the past has the temperance cause suffered by the intemperance and ill-considered action of professing friends. The time has come to stop the "bull-in-a-china-shop" policy, and to demand that statesmen shall have constituted authority at their backs before they act. Otherwise, they will but cause demoralization and provide work for the lawyers, as has been the case wherever it has been attempted to enforce the local option law.

We are told by Mr. Marter and his friends that this is not the proper course—that the proper way is first to throw the liquor traffic into chaos by passing a law that may be ultra vires of the Legislature, and then to fight it out in the courts! We decline to endorse that view. We believe our friends generally will refuse to adopt it. The Supreme Court will by and by decide the constitutional rights of the Province, so far as prohibition is concerned. The judges have been considering the

matter since May last. When the decision of the highest court in the land is known, the time to obey the popular mandate will have come. Meanwhile we have the best license act in the world, according to undisputed testimony, which will continue to be operated by the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat. We want no slipshod legislation on this or any other great question affecting the welfare of our people.

What this Province needs at this juncture is not an experimenter, without regard to what is provided by the constitution under which Ontario exists, as fully defined by the highest court in the land, but a cautious statesman, bent on carrying out the will of the people in a constitutional manner. Such a man is the Premier who was returned to power for another four years in June last.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

Some of Mr. Carling's friends are wondering if the new broom in control of the Conservative party in this city, in the person of Mr. Essery, is not sweeping a little too strenuously, among other things making Mr. Carling a logical impossibility in the line of candidature at an early date. Many of the old-time Conservatives are rubbing their eyes, wondering where they are likely to be at, shortly; and they are not altogether unimpaired of the incident of Frankenstein, who, it will be remembered, created a being that he afterwards found he was unable to control. The man on horseback will be dictator or nothing.

LONDON FIRST.

No one need waste much oratory nor lie awake at nights thinking how to save Ontario. That little matter was attended to all right in June last, thanks, among other things, to the large number of moderate Conservatives who held with Principal Grant (himself a Conservative) that "Ontario could not afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat." Accordingly, all that remains for London as an individual constituency, is to consider whether Mr. Hobbs or Mr. Essery will best represent the business interests of London.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALGOMA.

The Toronto Telegram (Conservative) has received information that Mr. Savage, who was elected as M. P. for West Algoma by a majority of seven votes at the general election in June, is about to remove from Rat Portage to Winnipeg, where he will in future reside. The news is authentic. The election of Mr. Savage is protested, and he would be unseated anyway, but this removal may enable him to relieve himself of the exposures that an election trial would bring forth. Probably this is the reason why his agents are so anxious to have the election postponed till next spring, though Mr. Coumbe, the claimant of the seat, is anxious to get the trial over and a new election held before the meeting of the Legislature. Mr. Savage, by the way, did not attend the meeting of the twenty members of his party, who selected Mr. Marter as the Opposition leader.

The Telegram, which is not prejudiced in favor of Mr. Coumbe, believes that he will get his seat without a contest. He will be elected any way, as Algoma never elects an Opposition member in a by-election. That will be a gain for Sir Oliver of two on a division; the election of Mr. Hobbs will be another two; and the regaining of Kingston will add another two.

What's the matter with Sir Oliver?

TWENTY SOLDIERS SLAIN.

Bound and Shot for Crying Out Against Peixoto.

New York, Nov. 9.—A special dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, says: Some artillerymen here, having been ordered to Pernambuco, flatly refused to move, and a detachment of infantry was sent to the artillery barracks to restore order. The artillerymen barricaded the barracks and prepared to defend themselves, all the time shouting: "Down with Peixoto!" "Down with hunger!" Finally, their Colonel appearing, they listened to his speech recommending obedience and promising that the Government would redress their wrongs when order was restored.

Twenty of the ringleaders were then arrested by the infantry and immediately shot. One hundred and seventy of the men were discharged from service and the rest distributed among the troops. It is feared the mutinous spirit will show itself among other troops.

BY A CLOUDBURST.

One Hundred and Fifty People Were Killed in Venezuela.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—A cloudburst near Valencia, Venezuela, killed 150 persons and damaged the coffee and other crops to the extent of \$500,000. Houses have been leveled, bridges washed away and traffic generally suspended.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.

Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

POOR COMFORT FOR MARTER.

Even His Political Friends Disappointed With His London Speech.

EGGS AND ANCHOVY SAUCE POLICY. (From the Toronto News, Conservative.) Sir Oliver Mowat will never be displaced by a labored criticism on the expenditure incurred in the purchase of table delicacies for public officials. This story of the excessive consumption of eggs and anchovy sauce at the asylum is a very good one. But now that Mr. Marter has reached the dignity of a party leader he ought to assign the task of telling it to some subordinate member of the Opposition. The business of a leader is to state the broad lines of his public policy; the elaboration of details ought to be left to smaller men.

SAID NOTHING NEW.

(From the Bradford Express.) Mr. Marter made his debut as leader of the Ontario Opposition at London last night. Messrs. Essery and Howland also spoke. Mr. Marter failed to say anything new.

A GREAT PURCHASE.

(From the Montreal Star, Conservative.) An established government has a great purchase for a bye-election tug.

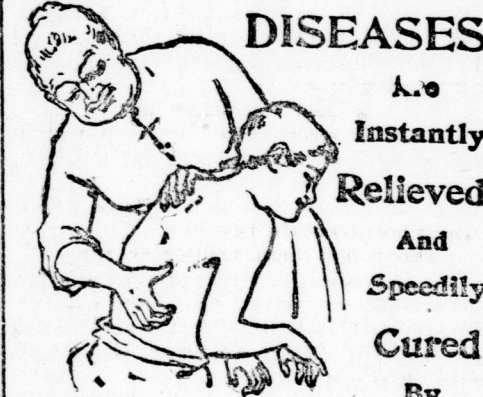
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

(From the Hamilton Herald, no politics.) Speaking in London last night Mr. Marter said: "I cannot hope to follow in his (Mr. Meredith's) footsteps as a leader and give anything like the satisfaction which he afforded to the people of this Province and especially to his own followers." If Mr. Marter made this remark in the hope that his audience would insist on contradicting him, he was grievously disappointed. Not a voice was raised in dissent.

ADMITTED HIS INCAPACITY.

(From the Hamilton Times.) The new Opposition leader spoke at great length, rehearsing all his raspberry jam stories with which he used to entertain his fellow-members in the House. He admitted his own incapacity to meet Mr. Meredith, and he proved it by arguing that Sir Oliver Mowat ought to resign so that he and his minority could take office.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES



Cuticura Remedies

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this or any age.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 25c; SOAP, 25c; BOXES, 50c. CUTICURA, 25c; SOAP, 25c; BOXES, 50c. CUTICURA, 25c; SOAP, 25c; BOXES, 50c. CUTICURA, 25c; SOAP, 25c; BOXES, 50c.

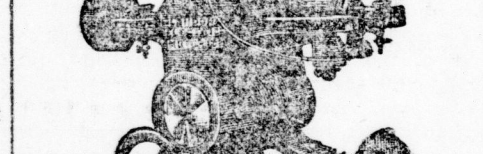
PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS, PAINS

and weakness, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Liniment.

LONDON ELECTRIC MOTOR CO

Manufacturers of the London Motor and Dynamo for incandescent Light and



SPECIALTIES.—Repairing and reconstructing of dynamos, motor armatures, All systems repaired and rewound. Commutators and electrical appliances. Work guaranteed. Office and factory, 39 York Street, London, Ont. All kinds general repairing done. Write for estimates and circulars. tx

Leo King, Chinero Laundry, The best work in the city. 467 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up Collars ironed without being broken in the wings. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' Dresses fitted and Vests ironed.—This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If our work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. xt

Corset Waists and Shoulder Braces.

LADIES, PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by ordering American Health Waists Misses' Health Waists and Shoulder Braces. Once worn, always worn. Great reductions in prices during the fall season.

MISS H. M. WAY, 253 Dundas St., London, Ont.

GEORGE PARISH. Is selling bedroom suites, mattress lounges, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, cheap to make room. Parlor and heating stove and baseburners with ovens—price them before burning. Old furniture taken in exchange. 257 Talbot St. south of King.

WM. SPENCE 381 Talbot Street, Market Square.

Stoves and Furnaces!

Agent for HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES and RADIANT HOME BASEBURNERS.

Double Heaters. Tinsmithing work done on the premises; also orders solicited for furnace work of any kind. Estimates given for furnaces on application. We sell the "LEADER" and other makes of first-class Furnaces. A Call Solicited.

Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 o'clock at the Popular Store:

CHAPMAN'S

HOSE—Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Hose, worth 20c, Tonight 15c.

HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed All-Wool Hose, worth 30c, Tonight 20c.

HOSE—Ladies' extra-heavy all-wool Cashmere Hose, high-spliced ankle and toes, worth 60c, Tonight 42c.

HOSE—Boys' extra heavy fine ribbed Wool Hose, worth 50c, Tonight 38c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Black Laced Kid Gloves, worth \$1, Tonight 69c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidery and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 8c, Tonight 5c.

MITTS—Ladies' Black Wool Mitts, worth 25c, Tonight 19c.

VEILING—Fancy Net Veiling, worth 25c yard, Tonight 17c.

GLOVES—Ladies' All-wool Cashmere Gloves, fleece-lined, worth 25c, Tonight 19c.

VESTS—Ladies' Merino Vests, worth 65c, Tonight 46c.

DRAWERS—Ladies' Merino Drawers, worth 60c, Tonight 39c.

VESTS—Shetland Lambswool Vests, worth 90c, Tonight 63c.

MENDING—Colored Mending Wool on cards, worth 2c each, Tonight 6 for 5c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Black Kid Gloves, worth 50c, Tonight 42c.

MITTS—Children's Black Wool Mitts, worth 20c, Tonight 14c.

SHIRTS—Men's Gray Flannel Top Shirts, worth \$1, Tonight 75c.

GLOVES—Gents' Lined Kid Gloves, worth 90c, Tonight 75c.

MITTS—Boys' Home-made Mitts, worth 35c, Tonight 25c.

GLOVES—Men's Tricot Gloves, worth 75c, Tonight 50c.

SOCKS—Gents' All-wool Socks, worth 20c, Tonight 15c.

HATS—Men's Black and Brown Fedora Hats, worth \$2, Tonight \$1 50.

BRACES—Men's Braces, worth 40c, Tonight 25c.

OVERCOATS—Men's Scotch Tweed Overcoats, worth \$14, Tonight \$8.

ULSTERS—Men's Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 75.

WATERPROOFS—Gents' Waterproof Coats, worth \$9, Tonight \$6 50.

FUR COATS—Men's Natural Fur Coats, worth \$16, Tonight \$10.

MELISSA—Waterproof Coats, worth \$15, Tonight \$11.

SUITS—Men's Blue Serge Suits, worth \$12, Tonight \$9.

SUITS—Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9, Tonight \$7 50.

PANTS—Men's Worsted Pants, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$2 95.

SUITS—Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4, Tonight \$2 75.

SUITS—Boys' 2-piece Suits, German make, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$2 75.

SUITS—Children's All-wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, Tonight \$1 95.

PANTS—Boys' Blue Serge Pants, worth 75c, Tonight 40c.

SHAWLS—Samples in double and Velvet Shawls, in black and colors, to be sold at less than manufacturer's cost, Tonight.

CLOTH—Black Ladies' Cloth, slightly damaged, worth 25c, Tonight 12½c.

PLUSH—Lester's Plush, in black, cardinal, garnet, peacock, moss green and old gold, worth \$1, Tonight 75c.

CREPON—40-inch all-wool Crepon, full range of evening shades, worth 50c, Tonight 39c.

SILK—Silician Silk, 23 inches wide, worth 75c, Tonight 39c.

SILK—7 pieces Surah Silk in colors, and black, worth 65c, Tonight 50c.

CLOTH—42-inch Ladies' Cloth, in colors and black, worth 25c, Tonight 15c.

SERGE—Union Serge, heavy, worth 35c, Tonight 25c.

CURTAINS—White Lace Curtains worth \$4 pair, Tonight \$2 50.

TWEED—Dress Goods, all-wool, worth 50c, Tonight 25c.

COTTON—Double-warp Bleached Sheet Cotton, worth 11c, Tonight 8½c.

FLANNEL—Cream Shaker Flannel, worth 8c, Tonight 5c.

CANTON—Extra Heavy Cantons Flannel, worth 12½c, Tonight 8½c.

LINEN—Bleached Table Linen, full 2 yards wide, worth 75c, Tonight 60c.

FLANNEL—Gray Flannel, plain or twilled, worth 15c, Tonight 12½c.

FACTORY—Fine Unbleached Cotton worth 6½c, Tonight 5c.

COMFORTERS—Reversible Comforters, worth \$1 25, Tonight \$1.

BLANKETS—Large White Wool Blankets, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 75.

BLANKETS—Lambskin Flannel Blankets, worth \$1 25 pair, Tonight \$1.

COMFORTERS—Eiderdown Comforters, full size, worth \$5, Tonight \$4 50.

FLANNELETTE—English Flannelette, spots and figures, worth 8c, Tonight 5c.

TOWELS—Large Linen Towels, colored border, worth 12½c, Tonight 10c.

JACKETS—Ladies' Fur-trimmed Jackets, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 50.

JACKETS—Ladies' Fur-trimmed Jackets, worth \$15, Tonight \$10.

JACKETS—Ladies' Fur-trimmed Jackets, worth \$12, Tonight \$9.

JACKETS—Ladies' Serge Jackets in black and brown, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 50.

JACKETS—Ladies' Serge Jackets in black, brown and navy, worth \$7, Tonight \$5.

JACKETS—One special lot worth \$5 50, Tonight \$4.

CLOAKING—For Children's wear, worth \$1 75 yard, Tonight 85c.

CAPES—Ladies' Fur Capes, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$4.

CAPS—Children's Wool Caps, worth 50c, Tonight 25c.

COLLARS—Ladies' Collars, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 10.

MUFFS—Ladies' Fur Muffs, worth \$1 25, Tonight 89c.

COLLAR AND MUFF—For Children, in Gray Lamb, worth \$8, Tonight \$5.

CAPS—Gray Lamb Caps, worth \$3, Tonight \$1 50.

CAPES—Greenland Seal Capes, worth \$25, Tonight \$18.

We make prompt delivery of all goods by our own delivery wagons.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.

Headaches, Dizzy

Spells and faintness have been my afflictions for 22 years. Often I would fall in a sudden faint and several times narrowly escaped being burnt on the stove. No medicine gave me more than a few days relief, and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I am now perfectly well. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is worth its weight in gold to me. Mrs. R. H. HANES, Paris, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

ONTARIO RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Final Tussle to Take Place Today in Hamilton

Between the London and the Queen's College Teams—Brutal Slugging Match in St. Louis, Mo.

ATHLETICS.

BRUTAL EXHIBITION.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Jim Owens and Frank Zacker, St. Louis, light weights, fought eighteen rounds on an island in the Mississippi River, opposite this city, yesterday, for a purse of \$500. Zacker forced the fighting, but was punished all over the ring in the fourth round. He fell bleeding into his corner, the call of time saving him from a knockout. He stood the punishment to the eighteenth round, when he was knocked out and was carried, bruised and bleeding to the boat and was unconscious for half an hour.

FOOTBALL.

THE FINAL TUSSE.
London's Rugby football team goes to Hamilton this morning to play the final championship game, which will decide whether or not they shall hold the trophy for the coming year. The match will be played on the Dundurn grounds, and a lively battle is looked for, as both teams have been practicing a good deal and are in prime condition. London will be represented by the following players:

Back—Hugh Niven.
Center half—H. Pope (Capt.).
Right half—Walker.
Left half—Reid.
Quarter—R. Lind.
Right wings—Evans, Skeggs, Mills, Sharp.
Left wings—A. Sippi, Gillespie, G. Sippi.
Right scrum—Stringer.
Left scrum—W. H. Minihinnick.
Center scrum—Pumphrey.
Spare men—Belting, Scraton and Graydon.

All are requested to be at the Grand Trunk station at 8 o'clock sharp this morning.

THE TURF.

PATCHEN BREAKS A RECORD.
DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 9.—At Taylor yesterday Joe Patchen went over a half-mile track in 2:30, breaking the previous record for a half-mile track by 1 1/2 seconds.

Why He Didn't Ask His Doctor.

(Letter to the Homeopathic Enquirer.)
Do you know of the few internal remedies that will prevent the hair from thinning out? I say internal, for the reason that many believe a disposition to baldness is constitutional. I have some hair left yet on top, and it took some fifteen years to bring about the present state of affairs. One of our physicians in the family is so exceedingly bald that I did not have the courage to ask his advice, especially as the hair on the back of his head is blonde, like my own.

A Great Remedy.

Are you bilious? Eesjay's Liver Lozenges.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges are 25 cents.
Tongue coated? Eesjay's Liver Lozenges.
Gotta headache? Eesjay's Liver Lozenges.
Are you tired? Eesjay's Liver Lozenges.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges clear the skin.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges cure constipation.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges cure sick headache.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges cure nausea.
Eesjay's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take.

Call at Westlake's for fine photos and cut flowers on Thanksgiving Day. ywt

Spectacles! Spectacles! Gold, and gold filled, steel and nickel frames. Lenses that will suit all sights at 263's jewelry, 274 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. ywt

OLD LEAVES.
OLD LEAVES,
OLD LEAVES,
HAVE YOU SMOKED THEM? THEY ARE THE FAVORITE
5-Cent Cigar.

—ASK—
HUGH LOVELESS,
202 1/2 Dundas Street.
FOR THEM.

ONE CASE OF

New Fall Woolens

JUST RECEIVED.

Very Choice. Come and see them.

HARRY LENOX
MERCHANT TAILOR

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Spanish Steamer Sunk and Ten Lives Lost.

Anxiety for the Safety of a Missing British Training Ship.

TEN PERSONS PERISH.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The Spanish coast steamer *Fernanda* foundered Tuesday twenty miles north of Bahia Honda. Ten of her passengers and crew were drowned.

TRAINING SHIP MISSING.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the training ship *Calypso*, which, with the *Active*, *Ruby* and *Volage*, was caught in a gale during a voyage to the Canary Islands. The *Calypso* parted from her companions at the height of the storm on Oct. 24, and has not been seen since. The *Active*, *Ruby* and *Volage* arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Wednesday. The *Calypso* is a steel and iron corvette of 16 guns, 2,700 tons displacement and 4,000 horse power.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British steamer *Clyde*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Southampton today. She reports that on Nov. 5, when approaching Lisbon, one of her second-class passengers, who was believed to be an American, was missed, and is supposed to have been drowned. The missing passenger had in his possession a considerable amount of valuables.

SAFE IN PORT.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—The report given out in the United States that the steamship *Rhineland* was overdue is untrue. The vessel is at her dock here.

BIGGEST HOTEL ON EARTH.

John Jacob Astor Will Put \$3,000,000 Into a New York Tavern.

It is announced that the greatest hotel on earth will be opened in New York Nov. 1, 1897. It will surpass the Waldorf in size, and, while its interior may not be more beautiful, it will be far more imposing. This superb structure is to be erected by John Jacob Astor, under the personal supervision of George Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf. It is to stand upon the ground now covered by the Astor mansion, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Mrs. Astor and John Jacob Astor are now building a house at Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy in about six months. As soon as Mrs. Astor moves the old homestead will be torn down and the work on the foundation of the new hotel will be started.

The hotel will face 100 feet on Fifth avenue, and run 350 feet on Thirty-fourth street, and will be from sixteen to twenty stories high. While it will adjoin the Waldorf, it will be entirely distinct from that hotel. Under his contracts with both the Astors, Mr. Boldt has leases for both hotels, which cover a long period of years. To a New York World reporter Mr. Boldt said:

"My whole aim will be to make the hotel the crowning glory of the greater New York. The rooms of course will be larger than the rooms in the Waldorf. The dining-room will face Fifth avenue and will have seating capacity for 1,000 people. The cafe and lounge-rooms will be much larger than those of the Waldorf. On the second floor, on the Thirty-fourth street side, I intend to have a pillar in it. Of course this is going to be a great piece of work for the architect. No high building has yet been erected where this amount of floor space has been clear. Henry J. Hardenburg, the architect of the Waldorf, will draw the plans of the new hotel. He says the ball room can be built as I have planned. There will be the assembly rooms and apartments for Germans and small receptions. In short, I intend to have a hotel the capacity of which will meet the demands of our social and political life.

"In the new structure there may go on at one time on the same night a ball, a banquet, a lecture and two or three assemblies without a clash. There may also be 1,000 guests in the hotel at the same time and no one be disturbed by crowding or sounds."

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE MARTIN PETITION.

The petition presented against the return of Mr. G. F. Marter, M. P. for North Toronto, is to be withdrawn.

SOUTH WELLINGTON PATRONS.

GUELPH, Nov. 9.—Wm. Roe, of Guelph township, was nominated by the Patrons of South Wellington at the convention held here today.

MR. GERMAN'S CASE.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The protest against the return of W. Mantley German, member for Welland, will probably be withdrawn, an application to that effect having been filed.

SIR RICHARD IN SOUTH NORWICH.

OTTERVILLE, Nov. 9.—Sir Richard Cartwright was given a most cordial reception when he appeared before the people of South Norwich in the town hall here last night to discuss the political issues of the day. The hall was crowded to the doors. Sir Richard spoke with his characteristic vigor and ability, reviewed the work of the last session of Parliament, and by a statement of the Government's course in regard

to Mr. Foster's abortive measure of tariff reform showed how hopeless it is to expect relief from the oppressive burdens of protection, as long as the Conservatives are allowed to retain their hold upon power.

TELEGRAPHIC DOTS.

A great American pilgrimage is expected at Rome next May.

Five cases of smallpox were reported Friday morning in New York.

On the occasion of the funeral of the Czar 25,000 of St. Petersburg's poor will be provided with dinners.

Kid Thompson and Col. Hopper, two of the Roscoe train robbers, have been captured and taken to Phoenix, Ariz. The robbers fought desperately.

Copenhagen was, on Friday morning, declared a free port. The formal royal ceremony accompanying the declaration was limited in consequence of the death of the Czar.

The Czar and Czarina have thanked the Jewish community for their message of condolence upon the death of the Czar, and for the loyal and patriotic sentiments thereupon expressed by the Jews.

Chas. Sweeney, formerly one of the best known baseball players in the country, was convicted at San Francisco on Friday of a murder committed in a saloon quarrel and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

A call will be issued in a few days for a meeting of the representatives of the trunk lines, the Canadian Pacific and transcontinental lines generally, to meet at Buffalo and try to arrive at some settlement of the question of commissions on east bound freights.

Indecent Posters.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Mr. Stair, manager of the Toronto Academy of Music, was committed for trial today by the police magistrate on the charge of having immoral and indecent posters exposed in the streets. It is understood the case will be tested.

A Divorce and \$3,000,000.

New York, Nov. 8.—Within the past fortnight the final financial arrangements are said to have been made between Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and suit for divorce will be begun under the laws of Rhode Island. Mr. Vanderbilt will not oppose his wife's suit for divorce, and will give her \$3,000,000 as her dowry. This handsome portion will be in lieu of alimony. Mrs. Vanderbilt will probably have the custody of her two children.

Went Home in a Good Time.

WINSTON, Nov. 9.—Conductor Leighton, of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway, went home early last night. Had he been much later, there is no reason to doubt, his wife and child would not be alive today. When he opened the door of his house, which is on Arthur street, near Sandwich street, he was almost overcome with the smell of coal gas. After opening the doors and windows he found that both his wife and child were unconscious. It took some time to bring them to, but this morning they were out of danger.

"Sam" Shut Up.

TRENTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—M. B. Curtis, "Sam" of Essex, the actor, was locked up tonight on a writ of attachment for \$900 in favor of his late advance agent, Duncan B. Harrison.

A. O. U. W. Liabilities.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The master in ordinary has given judgment holding the policy-holders of the A. O. U. W. Relief Society responsible for the liabilities of the society.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—While J. Dokes, an apprentice barber in the employ of Chas. Oxe, was shaving a man this morning he let the razor slip, cutting the customer in the throat. When you want a shave go to SHARKEY'S. He keeps no apprentices. Hot and cold baths. Next City Hall Arcade.

IN ASHLEY no man is allowed to see one of the king's wives, and should he happen, through accident, to get a glimpse of one of the "sacred creatures" he is forthwith put to death. The law of that country allows the king to have 3,333 "helpmeets" and no more. These wives all live on two long streets in the City of Coosame, the Ashantes capital, the quarters occupied by them being locally known by a word signifying "heaven."

The great lung healer is found in the excellent 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, phlegm in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

It was formerly supposed that people of pale complexion, especially if the hair was a pronounced blonde, fine and thin, were specially liable to mental excitement and brain disorder. Statistics which have recently been compiled prove this to be another of the grave errors of the old-time "specialist." At the Kirkbridge (England) asylum out of a total of 263 patients only one has red hair, and only three either light hair or fair complexion. In the New York, London and Paris hospitals for the insane the same proportion holds good. Exactly why dark-haired persons are more liable to mental disease than those of other shades of color has not yet been explained.

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Windy, snow falls, clearing and colder.

RAIN CHECKS.

Our Heptonette Cloaks will check the rain every time—won't allow it to get through and wet you. A great many ladies are wearing our Heptonettes, they are so popular and stylish. We say "our" because we alone in the City of London have the right to sell Heptonette.



ONLY \$6

The illustration represents our "Florence" shape, which we are selling now at \$6. It covers the wearer completely, has long military cape with two chic frills, and fits like a charm. These cloaks are particularly nice for rainproof, as well as traveling and storm cloak, being porous, but perfectly waterproof; contains no rubber, consequently emits no objectionable odor. The increasing demand for these proofs has made it necessary for us to repeat our large order, and we are now able to sell cloaks exactly similar to illustration for \$6—positively the cheapest cloak ever sold in London. We have Heptonettes from \$5 up.

A JOB LINE.

We have a specially good lot of English Waterproofs at \$1 and \$1.50. These goods would be cheap at twice the price we ask. All the new shapes.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—WILL SELL—

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

—AT—

SINGLE FARE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Good going Nov. 14 and 15, returning until Nov. 17.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Good going Nov. 18, 19 and 20, returning until Nov. 30.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, Office, 161 Dundas Street, corner of Richmond. City Office open 7 a.m.

World's Fair Photographs

NOW READY

Elegant Bindings

At all Prices at

E. H. KORDES'

MONTEBELLO

The First and Only
5c
Sold in Canada for Five Cents

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Vallens & Co., Manufacturers, London
H. LOVELESS, Special Agent.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R.Y.

Taking effect Tuesday, June 1, 1894.

Leave London..... 8:30 10:30 2:30 5:30

Arrive London..... 8:45 2:15 5:20 11:10

NOTE—Trains leaving London at 2:30 and arriving at 5:20 p.m. only run to St. Thomas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—

London..... 8:15 8:45 11:45

Windsor..... 8:30 9:00 12:00

Galt..... 8:40 9:10 12:10

Guelph..... 8:50 9:20 12:20

Orangeville..... 9:00 9:30 12:30

Peterborough..... 9:10 9:40 12:40

Kingston..... 9:20 9:50 12:50

Uxbridge..... 9:30 10:00 1:00

Montreal..... 9:40 10:10 1:10

Quebec..... 9:50 10:20 1:20

Portland, Me..... 10:00 10:30 1:30

Boston..... 10:10 10:40 1:40

Halifax..... 10:20 10:50 1:50

Trains arrive from the east at 11:20 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

Coming West.

DEPART—

London..... 11:35 11:40 7:00

Windsor..... 11:50 12:00 7:10

Galt..... 12:00 12:10 7:20

Guelph..... 12:10 12:20 7:30

Orangeville..... 12:20 12:30 7:40

Peterborough..... 12:30 12:40 7:50

Kingston..... 12:40 12:50 8:00

Uxbridge..... 12:50 1:00 8:10

Montreal..... 1:00 1:10 8:20

Quebec..... 1:10 1:20 8:30

Portland, Me..... 1:20 1:30 8:40

Boston..... 1:30 1:40 8:50

Halifax..... 1:40 1:50 9:00

Trains arrive from the west at 8:40 a.m. 4:25 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations..... No. 1 No. 3 No. 7 No. 9

A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Sarnia (G. T. R.)..... 7:30 8:30 8:35

Courtright..... 8:30 9:30 9:35

M. C. R. Junction..... 8:40 9:40 9:45

Chatham (C. P. R.)..... 8:45 9:45 9:50

Chatham (G. T. R.)..... 8:50 9:50 9:55

Fargo..... 8:55 9:55 10:00

Blenheim..... 9:00 10:00 10:05

Trains North.

Stations..... No. 2 No. 4 No. 6

A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Blenheim..... 8:20 9:20 9:25

Fargo..... 8:30 9:30 9:35

Chatham (C. P. R.)..... 8:40 9:40 9:45

M. C. R. Junction..... 8:50 9:50 9:55

Courtright..... 9:00 10:00 10:05

Sarnia (G. T. R.)..... 9:10 10:10 10:15

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

LONDON TIME.

Canada Southern Division—Going East.

Leave London..... 8:30 11:00

Arrive St. Thomas..... 8:45 11:15

American Express (daily except Monday)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

Atlantic Express (daily)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

New York and Boston (special daily)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

Fast Eastern Express (daily)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

North Shore Limited (daily)..... 9:50 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

Canada Southern Division—Going West.

Leave St. Thomas..... 6:25 a.m.

Arrive London..... 7:35 a.m.

North Shore Limited (daily)..... 6:25 a.m.

Detroit Express (daily except Sunday)..... 6:25 a.m.

Fast Western Express (daily)..... 6:25 a.m.

American Express (daily except Monday)..... 6:25 a.m.

Mail and Accommodation (daily except Sunday)..... 6:25 a.m.

Pacific Express (daily)..... 6:25 a.m.

Boston, New York and Chicago special (daily)..... 6:25 a.m.

[NOTE.—No trains up or from London on Sundays.]

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 295 Richmond street.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED JUNE 3, 1894.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

ARRIVE | DEPART

Lehigh Express (B)..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.

Accommodation..... 4:15 a.m. 4:20 a.m.

In Good Faith

'SALADA'
(CEYLON TEA)

is offered to a critical public, as being the most delicious tea it is possible for you to buy.

Sold in lead packets only
ALL GROCERS.

TANGLED
THREADS

But there were moments when, in spite of his happiness, Arthur Bohun had quailings of conscience for his preoccupation; more especially did they press upon him immediately after the marriage was decided upon. For, after all, he really knew nothing, or as good as nothing, of Mr. Adair's position; and the proud Bohun blood bubbled up a little, as he thought of him that it was just possible he might find too late that, in point of family, he was not fitting to have mixed with him.

The human heart is treacherous; given over to self-deception, and to sophistry. So long as a thing is coveted, when it seems almost unattainable, we see nothing but the advantages of gaining it; the happiness it must bring. But, let this desire be attained, and lo! we are round, and repeat our haste. Instantly every argument that could bear against it, true or false, rises up within us, and we are back, and we say, Oh that I had waited before doing this thing! It is that deceitful heart of ours that is in fault, nothing else; placing upon all things its own false coloring.

At first, as they sat together under cover of the rocks, or on the more open benches on the sands, or wandered to the inland walks and the rural lanes, his conversation would turn on Mr. Adair. But Ellen seemed to know as little of her father as he did.

"It is strange you don't remember more of him, Ellen," he suddenly said on one occasion when he was alone with her at Mrs. Cumberland's.

"Strange! Do you think so?" returned Ellen, turning from the bay window where she was standing. "I was sent to Europe at 8 years old, and children at that age so soon forget. I seem to recollect a gentleman in some sort of white coat, who cried over me and kissed me, and said mamma was gone to live in heaven. His face was a pleasant one, and he had bright hair something like the color of your hair."

She thought Arthur had alluded to personal appearance. But he had not meant that. "I remember another thing—that papa used to say I was just like my mother, and should grow up like her," resumed Ellen. "It seems ages ago. Perhaps when I see him I shall find that my memory has given me an ideal father, and that he is quite different from what I have been told."

"You know none of your Scotch relatives, Ellen?"

"None."

"Or where they live?"

"Why does not Mr. Adair come home?"

"I don't know. He has been thinking of it for some years; and that's why I am with Mrs. Cumberland instead of going out to him again. I am sure, however, a very high opinion of Mrs. Cumberland," added Ellen, after a pause. "His letters prove it. And he often mentions her late husband as his dear friend and chaplain. I will show you some of his letters, if you like. Would you care to see them? I keep all papa's letters."

Arthur Bohun's face lighted up at the proposition. "Yes," he said with animation. "Yes, as many as you like. I have a very high opinion of Mrs. Cumberland," added Ellen, after a pause. "His letters prove it. And he often mentions her late husband as his dear friend and chaplain. I will show you some of his letters, if you like. Would you care to see them? I keep all papa's letters."

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toward events for us," remarked Captain Bohun; but he spoke with a smile, as if no untoward events could mar their happiness. "We want a third to complete it, don't we, Ellen?"

"What are the two?"

"The bad weather threatened for tomorrow, and Dick's non-arrival is the other. I am vexed at that."

For, on this same morning, Mrs. Cumberland had received a letter from her son. Amidst other items of news, Dr. Kane mentioned that Richard North was absent; it was supposed Belgium, but no one knew positively where. This explained Richard's silence to Captain Bohun, and put an end to the hope that Richard would be at the wedding. Dr. Kane also stated another thing, which was anything but pleasant news; that beyond all doubt fever was breaking out at Dallery, though it was not yet publicly known. The doctor added that he feared it would prove of a malignant type, and he felt glad that his mother was away. Bessy was well, and sent her love.

Will you rest a little before going in?" They were passing the favorite old seat under the rocks. Ellen acquiesced, and they sat down. The black clouds grew and higher; but, absorbed in their own plans, their own happiness, had the heavy heavens above them overshadowed it, it would have been as nothing to them. In low tones they conversed together of the future; beginning with the morrow, ending they knew not where. Their visions were of the bliss so great as their own had never been found on earth. His arm was round Ellen as they sat, her hand lay in his, her head seemed resting against his heart. To all intents and purposes they seemed as entirely alone in this sheltered nook as they could have been in the wilds of the desert. The beach was shingly; footsteps could not approach without being heard; had any one passed, they would have been seen sitting as decorously apart as though they had been alone; but he shore seemed deserted this afternoon.

(To be Continued.)

GENERALLY PRESCRIBED

The Idea That Bright's Disease Cannot Be Cured Proven To Be A Fallacy.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5.—Local physicians are much gratified over the letter of Dr. A. G. McCormick, of Richmond, this Province, testifying to his cure of Bright's Disease by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Since the introduction of the remedy in this city many physicians have not hesitated to prescribe the pills, and numerous cures have been the result. This latest testimony, coming from so well known a medical man, proves that the local men were right in changing the old-time remedies for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Hence their jubilation.

"ONLY THE FRINGE"

Of the Eccentric Developments That Are to Come—Aldermanic Crookedness in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The court of investigation into aldermanic corruption sat for only twenty minutes this morning. The evidence of two or three directors of the Toronto Electric Company was taken in connection with Mr. Wright's statement yesterday, showing that he had last summer reported to them the occurrences he mentioned yesterday.

President Hammill, of the Brush Company, Cleveland, saw in the Cleveland papers a story to the effect that Mr. Keating had been approached by Rogers and Wheeler, and wrote to Keating, expressing the hope that the story was false.

Mr. Nesbitt has the letter, and Mr. Hammill may possibly come over soon. The inquiry will be resumed tomorrow.

Mr. Nesbitt, who is prosecuting the inquiry, says the evidence already adduced is only the fringe of what is to come.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, grip, or costive.

There is as much difference between caution and cowardice as between valor and foolhardiness.

At Death's Door.—Dyspepsia Conquered.—A Great Medical Triumph. GENTLEMEN.—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 30 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it came to me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALCOURT, (Signed.) General Merchant, Wotton, P.Q.

A legislative chemical strong enough to erase the color line has yet to be discovered.

Why will you slow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of falling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Little's Anti-Consumptive cure the pain can be alleviated and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

A smirk is something that seems always to be advertising for a slap.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The laurels of pre-eminence grow on the precipice of verges.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Photographs enlarged at Mackie's studio Agents wanted.

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

It is very important to know where to find fine bedroom sets at low prices. When buying call at Trafford's and you will find them 95 and 97 King street.

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MIDDLESEX MATTERS.

Gloucester's annual fall cattle fair was held Wednesday, and presented a very lively appearance all day, and buyers were present in abundance from all parts of the country. The number of cattle shown was larger than usual and the quality was good. Prices ranged very low. Good, sound animals were sold as low as \$15, while others brought from \$25 to \$30. The fair was a great success, although a large number of cattle were driven home, prices being so generally low.

Feder Reinhardt writes to a friend in Strathroy under date Oct. 25 from Tacoma, Wash., that his missionary party sailed on Oct. 30 from Tacoma for Tibet. They had intended taking the Canadian steamer, but their boxes arrived four days too late for the steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt (formerly Dr. Jennie Carson) send their united Christian love to all their friends in Strathroy.

Mr. V. H. Taylor, M. P. P. for North Middlesex, has gone to Montreal this week with two carloads of cattle, which he is shipping to Great Britain.

Benjamin M. Cordic, of Jura, was accidentally shot in the leg while squirrel hunting near Strathroy the other day. The limb will be saved, though it was not thought so at first.

Mrs. Holmes, who lives with her son Thomas on the river road in Delaware, and who had two ribs broken on the Wharncliffe road, near Glendale postoffice, recently, through her horse shying and upsetting the heavy cart in which she was riding, is doing so well as to be rapidly as could be expected.

Another runaway occurred on Thursday. The horses of Mr. Nelson McWheneey, standing in front of Mr. George Doble's bank, became frightened, and, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. McWheneey was in the wagon and held the reins, they ran away. The horses dashed around the bank, and were going so fast that they were doing so well as to be rapidly as could be expected.

He seems, however, not to have been very badly hurt, for he picked himself up and gave chase to his flying team. They in the meantime had, in passing towards the station, mistaken the ditch for the road, and there they were securely held until the owner came up. There was no more damage done than the doctor and blacksmith can quickly repair.

The A. F. and A. M. of Lambeth held a fraternal supper at the village hotel on the evening of Nov. 7, when about 30 invited and uninvited Masons thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Rev. Mr. Blatchford has opened a series of revival services in the Methodist Church, Lambeth.

Local postoffices complain about an unusually large supply of misdirected advertising matter, which puts them to a great deal of bother.

"A THUNDEROUS CRASH."

Three Men Killed and Two Blocks of Houses Damaged.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 9.—Several men were killed and many others injured this morning by the explosion of a box of dynamite. They were employees of Keeler & Halwood, contractors for the construction of the Clinton Creek sewer, and the explosion occurred as the men were going to work.

SECOND ACCOUNT.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 9.—A frightful explosion occurred here at 6:30 this morning, and resulted in the death of three men and the injuring of many more. The dead are John Hartman, Norton Keeler and John Flynn—all married.

The explosion occurred at the Flint Creek sewer, which crosses the entire city. The employees were just going to work. Probably 100 men were in and around the ditch. Some of them had built a fire on the bank and were thawing out a 50-pound box of dynamite. There was a thunderous crash and the entire city was shaken.

Keeler, Hartman and Flynn were nearest the fire. Hartman was literally torn to pieces. Every house within two squares was damaged. The residence of Marion Wilbur was totally destroyed.

You Can't Get Too Much

Of a good thing. This is eminently the case with Pain-Expeller. It cures all pain, cure. It is an honest remedy, for it contains the most powerful, the purest, and most certain pain subduing remedies known to medical science. It is honest, for it does all it claims to do. It is honest, because it is the best in the world. It only costs 25 cents to try it, and you can buy a bottle of any drug store. Navyline cures toothache, neuralgia, pain in the back and side. All pains are promptly cured by Polson's Navyline.

If you fall after doing your best you have still done well.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows. A man may think he adores a woman. But his love is put to a terrible strain when she asks him to button her shoes with a hairpin.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely cures a curable spavin. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, swellings, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROBB, Markam, Ont. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell.

The Chicago packers have ceased to advertise that the Chicago army is being supplied with canned meat from the Chicago packing establishments.

Files Files! Itching Files.

Symptoms.—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals the ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At drugists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

"He seems to be a great favorite with the ladies." "Yes, I suppose he is the most popular husband in Chicago."

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

Betrothal means to a man the sponge was washed his past sins from the slate, and to a woman the glass case in which she and her past are placed for careful scrutiny and criticism.

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

It is very important to know where to find fine bedroom sets at low prices. When buying call at Trafford's and you will find them 95 and 97 King street.

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A WESTMINSTER RELIC.

School Report in 1829.—The Second Concession—Rules for the Pupils.

An esteemed Byron correspondent of the ADVERTISER has contributed a curious old document dating from 1829. It is the quarterly report of the district common school on con. 2 of Westminster. The parchment is yellow with age, but most of the writing is quite legible. Some of the pupils whose names are mentioned are still living. The report reads as follows:

"Quarterly report of a district common school, second concession of the township of Westminster, and taught by George Turner, a British subject, commencing 2nd June and ending 1st of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (1829). Children's names and ages: Helen Elliot, 11; John Elliott, 14; James Beeton, 14; John Griev, 12; Margaret Nixon, 10; Catherine Griev, 10; Jane Griev, 11; John Nixon, 12; Lavina Wilkins, 12; John Beattie, 9; William Beattie, 8; Isabella Nicols, 11; Adam Nicols, 9; John Elliott, 10; Wealthy Crouse, 10; Wellington Crouse, 7; Robert Shaver, 12; Robert Nixon, 7; Thomas Nicols, 7; George Nixon, 5; Margaret Beattie, 6."

Here follow the marks made by each and the books used—chiefly Murray's reader and speller. On the back is a statement by the trustees that the scholars mentioned had duly attended said school and had made satisfactory progress. The trustees' names are not decipherable. The following rules are then laid down:

1. That every scholar attend at 9 o'clock in the morning with hands and face clean.

2. That the scholars are all clean and free from all contagious infection.

3. That lying, swearing, pilfering, etc., be punished with the rod.

4. That crimes of a less serious nature be more moderately punished.

Extra diligence rewarded with ticket.

GLENCOE.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, John McNeill.)

GLENCOE, Nov. 9.—On Thursday last, while Mr. John Lee was drawing wood his horse, making a false step, fell, and becoming entangled with the harness rolled into the ditch, where it remained for some hours. When at last with the assistance of others, Mr. Lee succeeded in taking the animal from the ditch, it was found that the horse was seriously injured, so much so that it is thought it will be of no further use. The damage done to harness and rig was slight.

The recital in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening was a success in every way that could be desired. The selections were chosen and well rendered and highly appreciated by the audience. The programme consisted of the following: Duet, instrumental—Miss Brown (London), Miss L. Rodgers; solo, instrumental—Miss Fanny Dixon; duet, vocal—Miss M. Seaman, Mr. Stevenson; duet, instrumental—Miss Fanny Dixon, Master Abner McKenzie; solo, vocal—Miss McLachlin, Alvinston; solo, instrumental—Miss Maude Coakley; solo, instrumental—Miss Maggie McKellar; duet, vocal—Miss Brown (London), Miss M. Seaman; solo, instrumental—Miss Kate Thompson; solo, vocal—Mr. J. Stevenson; solo, instrumental—Miss M. Atkinson, Wardville; solo, vocal—Miss M. Seaman.

LUCKNOW.

(Agent for the ADVERTISER, W. H. Smith.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.—Mr. P. A. Macdonald, who was on a two weeks' shooting trip to the Punjab, returned last week. "Perk" succeeded in securing two deer.

Mr. James Reid, of the Farmers' Hotel, is building an addition to his house, which, when finished, will make a great improvement.

The Guy Brothers' Minstrels are billed to appear in the opera house here Nov. 10.

Mr. John West, who left here some time ago for the Toronto Hospital, has returned. He had been troubled for some months with one of the jaundices of the liver, and the doctors in Toronto were unable to give him any relief.

The Orangemen of this town intend having an entertainment and supper on Dec. 13. It is expected that Lieutenant-General Kirkpatrick, Clark Wallace and E. F. Clark, of Toronto, will be present.

The Beau Ideal Concert Company will appear in the town

Thinking Comes Hard

To some people, especially in these times when dollars are hard to get. It behooves every body to study economy, and there is no better way than to have your Suits, Dresses, Shawls, Wraps, Gaiters, etc., cleaned or if faded redyed right by

R. Parker & Co.,

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Telephone—611.

Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Et. Catharines, Galt and Woodstock.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFFLE'S Drug Store, 529 Dundas street east, Redwood, Dundas street, corner William, take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. No bond required.

LICENCES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

MACPHERSON—CARNEGIE—On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, Frederick Charles Macpherson, of Paris, Ont., to Eleanor Mary (Birdie), elder daughter of John Carnegie, of this city.

DIED.

HURLEY—At 211 Adelaide street, on Nov. 9, Jas. Hurley, aged 68.

Funeral will leave the family residence at 9 o'clock on Monday, Nov. 12, Mass at St. Peter's Cathedral at 9:30 a.m. Omit flowers.



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

527 York Street,

Telephone 1115.

BOOMER'S

Fresh! Pure! Delicious!

BONBONS,

CHOCOLATES.

181 DUNDAS STREET.

Candies carefully packed and shipped

to all parts of the country.

THE

F. C. B. C.

Forest City Business and Shortland College,

LONDON, ONT.

Leads in methods of instruction, attendance,

success of students. Catalogue free. Good

board. \$2.50 per week. Address carefully

761 J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Insure Your Life with "THE

DOMINION LIFE."

Their Reducible Endowment Investment

Policy, with profits to reduce time, gives an

endowment insurance as low as ordinary life

rate in most American companies. The popu-

larity of this endowment investment is such

that in this plan alone over \$10,000 were

written by the London office in October. On this

and all other endowment plans ladies are in-

sured at same rates as gentlemen.

Ten agents wanted to work this popular

company.

A. B. POWELL

District Manager for Western Ontario.

Office—437 Richmond Street, London.

WALL

PAPER

It will pay you to give us a call before

purchasing elsewhere. We have the

largest and one of the best selected

stocks in this city, at prices which

defy competition. Also a full line of

WINDOW SHADES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. Lewis, Richmond St.

Mrs. A. G. McLeod

Having attended the latest Millinery opening

in Toronto is now showing the newest

patterns in the trade; also a

full range of

Fur Capes, Muffs, Trimmings, etc.

WOOD

Beech and Maple Long Wood, \$4 75

Beech and Maple Blocks, - - 5 25

Beech and Maple Split, - - 5 50

Knots for box stoves, - - 4 25

Coal at Lowest Prices

GEO. McNEIL

Cor. C. P. R. Track & Richmond St.

Branch Office, - - 657 Richmond Street

Phone 333.

R. K. Cowan

1st Street, etc., over Bank of Commerce

London.

MANLEY'S

Celery Nerve Compound

With Beef, Iron and Wine.

Is doing more to restore the health of weak,

delicate and overworked men, women and

children than any other medicine on the

market. Remember, it is a GUARANTEED cure

for Lyphepsia, Nervousness, Mental Depression

and all weakness arising from a rundown,

debilitated system. It is especially beneficial

to weak and delicate women.

Sold by all druggists, or LION MEDICINE

COMPANY, TORONTO.

Here is a Snap!

150 dozen pairs of

LADIES'

Laced Kid Gloves

—FOR—

69c A PAIR.

Worth \$1. At

Priddis Bros.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

DUCK SHOOTING.

A large stock of guns and cartridges for duck

shooting; wholesale and retail; fine gun repair

ing a specialty.

WM. GURD & CO.

183 Dundas Street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 819

WINDY, SNOWFALLS, THEN CLEAR-

ING AND COLDER.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—11 p.m.—The storm

which was in Manitoba last night now

covers Southern Michigan, and the im-

portant anti-cyclone is centered over the

Qu'Appelle Valley. The winds have in-

creased to a gale in the lake region,

attended by snow and rain, and local falls

of snow have occurred along the Nova

Scotia coast.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 16°—28°; Qu'Appelle, 10°—20°;

Winnipeg, 18°—22°; Parry Sound, 29°—34°;

Toronto, 26°—37°; Montreal, 23°—32°;

Quebec, 28°—34°; Halifax, 30°—34°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—1 a.m.—Probabilities

for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes

region (covering the peninsula and as far

east as Belleville) are: Strong winds and

gales, westerly to northwesterly; some

local snowfalls, but gradually clearing and

turning colder.

The old established and justly celebrated

house located at 144 Dundas street ever since

the establishment in 1838 by Mr. Edmund Belz

has enjoyed the confidence of a large and

ever-increasing list of customers. The house

has always been noted for its fine goods,

honest and straightforward dealings and busi-

ness methods, and under its present manage-

ment it has not lost one iota of its prestige

in fact, if such a thing be possible, it has

never before been on such a firm footing. Its

facilities are such that the firm is fully capable

of meeting the demands of the public, and

everything runs along like clockwork at the

Belt concern, which is so well known, and

the styles are so neat and new.

There has been a lively demand for fine Fur

Capes this season, which has been the most

successful year they ever had in long Capes,

and those manufactured by this firm will bear

closest scrutiny, and are at prices that make

them very attractive. An order placed with

this firm is sure to be finished satisfactory, as

you can always depend on a good, sound, old

firm who know their business.

GAS

GRATES and ART TILES.

WOOD MANTLES.

R. R. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.

Gas Fixtures and Globes

A SPECIALTY AT

Smith Bros.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters and

Heating Engineers,

376 RICHMOND ST.

Opposite Masonic Temple.

Phone 533.

N.B.—A full stock of supplies always

on hand.

Transportation in the West.

"How's land going in your neighborhood?"

"Well, it's been sorter quiet, but we're

expecting a few hundred new settlers on

the next cyclone."

Re Paired.

"Hello, Thompson; how does it happen

you didn't register?"

"Well, you see, I paired with my wife."

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings,

healthful, durable, attractive and cheaper

than other fittings. Send for our new cat-

alogue. The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings

Co. (Ltd.) No. 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Easily cured by taking

KUR-A-KOF

PRICE 25c.

AT

ANDERSON & NELLIS'

DRUG STORE,

240 DUNDAS STREET.

Coming Mass Meetings.

The Issues in the Present Bye-Election to be Fully Discussed Next Week.

The mass meetings of the electors which the ADVERTISER announced some time ago will be held early next week, when well-known members of the Government recently returned to power for another four years will speak in furtherance of the candidature of Mr. Hobbs.

Hon. Geo. Ross, Minister of Education, a son of Middlesex, of whom we are all proud, and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who has the confidence of all classes in the community, but is better known in Eastern and Central Ontario than in the West, and Mr. Hobbs, the London citizen candidate, will be the chief speakers. Of the visitors little need be said by way of introduction. Mr. Ross is well known as the most eloquent speaker in Canadian English-speaking public life today. Even his opponents conceded that he made the best speech at the unveiling of the Sir John Macdonald monument in Toronto a few days ago. Hon. Mr. Dryden, we believe, makes his first appearance in London.

We are certain it will not be his last, as he is a most entertaining and instructive public speaker.

The mass meetings will be held in the Grand Opera House on Monday evening next and in the East End Town Hall on the following night, at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday next is nomination day at the City Hall, so the electors will not, as we have before said, suffer from lack of discussion of public affairs.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

The time to get your Printing is

now, the place is the London ADVERTISER Job Printing Department. Will

our friends everywhere remember that

we print positively everything, from a

book down to the smallest card? Either

call in or write for prices and

samples. You will be gratified to find

how well, how reasonably, and how

speedily your order will be filled. We

try to keep every promise to the hour.

—Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald is in New York

on business.

—The fall fair of the Oneida Agricultural

Society was very successful, over \$200

being cleared.

—St. Andrew's Society meet tonight in

J. W. Jones' rooms, to arrange for the

annual celebration of St. Andrew's Day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hornsey, city, left

on Thursday for England, where they will

in future reside. They sailed from New

York today.

—E. R. Cameron, of London, president

of the St. Thomas Street Railway Company,

says that the latter have no intention of

extending the electric railway from St.

Thomas to London.

—The Askin Street Epworth League

promised a musical entertainment on the

evening of Thursday, Nov. 15. Miss Neil,

of Alma College, St. Thomas, the popular

eloquentist, together with first-class city

talent, is already spoken of.

—Fireman Taylor, of No. 3 company,

who fell about a dozen feet at the fire at

Patmore's apple-drying factory on Thurs-

day, is under the doctor's care and suffering

from a badly bruised spine. Fireman Dan

McDonald, of No. 1 station, who received

a severe scalp wound, is doing nicely.

—Little Johnnie Conn is home. The

authorities at St. Mary's "got onto" Johnnie

and sent him home for his health last even-

ing. They sent him in charge of the G. T. R.,

and Relieving Constable Barnwell

escorted him home on Horton street.

Parties anxious to learn of his reception

after his protracted journey, and the

charge had better ask Johnnie why it is

that he prefers to do his sitting down stand-

ing up just now.

—Mr. James Hurley, for fourteen years

a resident of London, died at his residence,

211 Adelaide street, last night. Deceased

had been in good health until Sunday, when

he was taken ill with congestion of the

lungs, and rapidly grew worse. He was a

native of Tipperary, Ireland, and came

Canada about 1850. A widow and six

children—three sons and three daughters—

are left. The funeral takes place on Mon-

day morning to St. Peter's Cathedral.

Fined \$40 and Costs.

The adjourned case of David Williams,

charged with selling liquor to Indians

during the Oneida fair, came before

Squires Smyth and Lacey yesterday after-

noon. Williams pleaded guilty to the

charge and was fined \$40 and costs, amount-

ing in all to \$50 10. Another charge pre-

ferred against defendant was dropped.

Rhea.

Dalver's perennial play, "The Lady of

Lyons," was produced at the Grand Opera

House last night by Rhea and her com-

pany. The large patronage in such

weather was a strong proof of Rhea's draw-

ing powers. The dramatic merits of "The

Lady of Lyons," though it is some years

since the drama was presented here, have

been too thoroughly established to require

comment, and were creditably exhib-

HIGHBINDERS AT HOME.

HOW SECRET SOCIETIES OF CHINA CONTROL THE EMPIRE.

The Army Honeycombed With Them—They Hate the Tartars and Constitute China's Greatest Danger—All About the Koloa Hui Society.

The Chinese Government is greatly alarmed over the rebellion that is being fomented in nearly every State of the Empire. The Pekin Gazette is full of the reports of the arrest of members of the Koloa Hui Society, and executions are taking place in many of the cities. It is now death to belong to this society, and the heads of the members are hung up outside of the cities as a warning to others. Notwithstanding this, the organization steadily increases, and it is being recruited from the disaffected soldiers and others of the empire. It is said to have had its origin among the soldiers of the Hunan Province, which is one of the most rebellious of the Chinese states. The Hunan men are noted for their bravery, and hundreds of thousands of them were employed in putting down the Kaiping rebellion. After the war was over numbers of them were kept on in the retinues of the different viceroys, and notably so by the Viceroy of Nanking. A few years ago an attempt was made to disperse with their services, and some of the soldiers got together and organized this society. By others it is said to have been founded about sixty years ago, but it undoubtedly had its great impetus through these men at Nanking, and to-day its membership runs well into the millions, and it has its secret meetings in every city of China. It is avowedly against the Manchu Government, and its motto is "China for the Chinese." Its members swear to be faithful to the society under penalty of death, and each society has its executioner, and any member is supposed to commit murder at the commands of the order. Members are initiated by the drinking of hot wine mixed with the smoking blood of a cock which is killed at the time, and the ticket of membership is a small card of linen, or calico, stamped with a few characters, two of which are "China." These cards are diligently looked for by the officials, and the man who has one upon him is immediately arrested. The society numbers among its members a large number of army officials, and the great Viceroy of Nanking, who died not long ago, was, for a time, an active member. It may have been this



A CHINESE ELDERHOUSE. That made his capital the centre of their operations, but toward the latter part of his life he became lax in his support of the society, and it is said, finally disobeyed its orders. Within a week of the time he died very suddenly, and it is currently believed that he was poisoned. The next Viceroy played fast and loose with the society, and it is said that his action was, to a certain extent, the cause of the riots against the missionaries in 1890.

The clans of China are very much like those of Scotland. Every family keeps its pedigree, and the reason why the Chinese want to be carried to their own country is that they will be buried with their families. The clans have their feuds, just like some of the mountain families of Kentucky, and they lay for each other with bows and guns. Every family has its ancestral hall in the town or village near where it lives, where all the different members of the family meet and worship their ancestors. The members of a clan combine together to punish those who have injured the family, and there are said to be families who make a business of blackmailing and stealing. There are in all China about 400 clans, and the 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 which make up the Chinese people belong to these.

The secret societies are run, however, independent of the clans, and the Koloa Hui is only one of a large number of them. The oldest society in China is the Triad Society, known as the Sam Hop Wui. This is said to have been the cause of the Taiping rebellion, which lasted for years and cost China ten million lives. It sprang up in the South and spread all over the Empire, and had it not been for Chinese Gordon and Li Hung Chang the Tartar dynasty would certainly have been overthrown.

The Triad Society and Koloa Hui are very much like the Highbinders of San Francisco. They swear to defend each other against the police, to hide each others' crimes, and they are ready to kill for the sake of the order at the command of its leaders. Their main grievance is against the Government, and they have published manifestos against it, and are doing so now. Some of the chiefs of the order are said to be traveling around the country as doctors, and they are carrying the news of the Chinese defeats, and are gathering in numbers wherever they go. Their motto is "Drive out the Tartar," and it is said that one branch of the Triad Society dates back to 1674, A. D., or twenty years after the conquest.

The greatest danger arises in the character of the Chinese as regards social and labor combinations. The Government is, perhaps, the only organized part of the country. Every city, every State and almost every province is packed full of different unions, and all branches of industry are banded together.

The bankers of China have a guild, and it depends very much upon them whether the Government is supplied with money for the war. There are nearly 1,000 banks in the two cities of Shanghai and Tientsin, and their members all work together. They have their connections with other banks of the Empire, and they fix the rates of interest and regulate exchange. The tea merchants have a guild, and there are silk guilds and all sorts of manufacturers' unions.

These guilds have magnificent halls in the great cities, and the Hankow tea men may have a clubhouse in Shanghai and Canton, and some of the finest buildings in China to-day are those possessed by the trades unions. I have visited many of these buildings, through the courtesy of Chinese friends. You find them full of well-dressed Chinamen, who are chatting together, drinking tea or playing cards. They are, in fact, much like the big clubhouses of America in their social aspects,

and many of them have beautiful gardens connected with them.

These unions are very rigid as to their own men, and they have wage wars against modern machinery. In some instances they have killed employers who have acted contrary to their wishes, and a horrible case occurred at Shanghai a few years ago, where an employer tried to defy the union. He was warned, but he refused to accede to the demands of the men, and they concluded to make an example of him. He had more than 100 men in his shop. These were present when he entered one morning, and at a concerted signal they sprang upon him and commenced biting him. They had a leader, and this leader would not let one of the men go away from the place without showing his teeth. If his teeth and gums were bloody he was permitted to go out, otherwise he was sent back and told to take a bite. The plot was gotten up on the basis that there is no capital punishment in China for biting. The employer was bitten to death, and the matter finally came to the ears of the Government. It made a great fuss on paper, and published memorials concerning it, but only the man who took the first bite was punished, and the union gained its end. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SOME PARIS BABOONS.

Sketches of Some Handsome Members of the Hamadryas Family.

Some very interesting baboons have lately joined the collection of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris. Sketches of them are printed here which give a good idea of the personal characteristics of these animals.

They belong to the hamadryas species of baboon and are natives of Africa. They come of a family that was worshipped and commemorated in stone images by the ancient Egyptians. The hamadryas is an intelligent animal, but little inclined for human society. Among those of his own race he is, however, eminently sociable. The organization of a hamadryas community is as admirable as that of a highlanders club, to which it bears a certain resemblance. The methods by which the baboons plunder farmers are peculiarly interesting.

A body of young and active monkeys of minor rank in the community are sent to an orchard to gather fruit. A long line of other baboons of ascending importance is established between the orchard and the mountain home of the animals. As the fruit is gathered it is passed along the line till it finally reaches the old boss baboon up at headquarters, each retaining a certain share as the plunder passes him. Scouts are also sent out to give timely warning of the approach of the farmer or any other man.

The new baboons in Paris number four. With their long, gray hair and thin faces, they have a resemblance to short-sighted and invalid old gentlemen. They spend much of the time plunged in somewhat gloomy meditation. They are doubtless thinking of their lost African home, where they robbed farms with so much success.

From time to time they utter a strange and very harsh cry. When angered they exhibit a fine collection of canine teeth.

These particular baboons come from Abyssinia. They make their home by preference among the mountains. The males go forth to fight and plunder and the females stay at home and rear the infant baboons.

They appear to go out in search of food at fixed hours. Then they return to their dwelling place to rest.

At evening time they go to the edge of a lake to take part in a sort of soiree. They drink their fill and then have a concert.

The females have an extraordinary love for their young, which is shared to some extent by the males, a thing very rare among animals. Apart from this, it is said, they have few amiable qualities. They are ferocious and, when full grown, untamable. It can hardly be urged, however, that men have established any peculiar claim to their gratitude.

They are often caught by tricks which appeal to their sensual instincts. One way is to put sugar in a block of wood having a hole considerably smaller than its hollow interior. The baboon having filled his hand with sugar is unable to pull it out. He is too greedy to give up the sugar and goes hopping away with the wooden block. He is then easily overtaken and caught.

Another trick is to put a pitcher of strong drink in their way. They lose no time in getting drunk, and are then helpless. They are incorrigible drunkards.

The canine teeth of the baboons are long and pointed at the tips, and their inner edge is as sharp as a knife. When the baboon fights he leaps upon his enemy, and, drawing it towards him, fixes his teeth in its throat. He then pushes it away with his feet, so that the teeth cut their way out. The leopard fears the baboon. When reared in captivity baboons of some species are tamable.

Horse Power of the World's Engines. A steam "horse-power" is equivalent to the actual strength of three horses of the average weight and size, and each horse represents the strength of seven men of the average weight of 154 pounds. The total horse power of the engines of the world (not including locomotives, of which there are 105,000, with a total horse power of 3,000,000) is 46,000,000, which represents all the force that could be exerted by 1,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the entire globe. Four-fifths of the power machines now in active service have been made during the past 25 years. The U. S. has the highest amount of horse power, 7,500,000; England comes second, with 7,000,000; Germany third, 4,500,000; only two other countries, France and Austria-Hungary, having engines representing over 1,000,000 horse power, that of France being reckoned at 8,000,000, and Austria-Hungary at 1,500,000. The above figures are for 1891, and are the very latest on that subject.

The Last Word.

The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the latter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."



BALL BEARINGS FOR WAGONS.

Investigation Shows That They Are Not Yet Economical.

Ball bearings are successful only when the balls themselves are of the highest quality, and the shells and axles are of the best steel, hardened and ground to the highest perfection, writes Professor Sweet in the Rural New Yorker. The limit of error in the best does not vary more than one-quarter of one-thousandth of an inch, or one-fourth the thickness of tissue paper. Such perfection is very costly, and the least dirt destroys the whole gain, for if the balls be stopped by any impediment, they are very soon ruined. Such accurate work is not likely to be properly protected or properly cared for in farm vehicles. Hence it is questionable whether the failures would not more than overbalance the advantages; besides, in the cost of drawing a load, a part is friction and a part is overcoming the ground resistance. The poorer the road the greater the ground resistance, and this has a great bearing on the percentage of advantage, for supposing that, in the case of a trotting sulky, the friction is half the resistance and the ground resistance the other half. Now if we reduce the friction one-half, the power required to draw the sulky would be reduced one-quarter, or 25 per cent., whereas, in drawing a lumber wagon, the friction is ten per cent. and the ground resistance ninety per cent.—which on a farm and farm roads is about what it amounts to—then by reducing the friction one-half, we have reduced the actual power required only five per cent.

The time has not come when it will pay. It will be an infinitely better investment to use the same money to put wide tires on the wheels and cut off the forward axles so as to bring the forward wheels the width of the tires nearer together than the hind ones.

I have just been over a dirt road where one hundred tons of limestone are drawn every day, and the ruts were horrible when only common wagons were used. The road is now splendid, all owing to the use of half the number of wagons built as above described, while the ball bearings could at the best reduce the power required to draw farm wagons only from five to ten per cent. The wide tires and short axle wagons would reduce the cost of hauling on the farm roads forty to fifty per cent., and the cost of the changing to ball bearings would equal the cost of the new wheels and front or back axles.

Flexible Stone.

It may be safely said that no specimen in a geological collection is more curious than the bar of flexible sandstone, which can be bent with less pressure than that required to bend a piece of wet leather of the same size. In an article upon the subject in the Mineral Collector, we are told that "when a thin slice of the stone is looked at under a lens by transmitted light, the fragments are seen to be locked together like the parts of a sectional puzzle toy, fixed, but only loosely. The simplest way of explaining how this stone was formed is to say that the grains of sand were once cemented firmly together by another material, which has been partly dissolved, leaving countless natural ball-and-socket joints of jagged shape behind."

Detected by His Thumb.

In course of transit between New York and New Orleans a packet of paper money had been opened and its contents considerably reduced. Two of the seals had been broken and one had been re-sealed by thumb pressure. Mr. Carvalho, an expert in matters of identification, endeavored to find out the thief, and with this view obtained wax impressions of the thumbs of all the officials of the American Express Company through whose hands the packet was known to have passed. The big impressions were photographed and enlarged, and one of them clearly agreed with an enlarged photograph of the thumb impressed seal. The thief was thus detected.—Scientific American.

Hidden Burglar Alarm.

A new type of burglar alarm is being introduced by Messrs. Siemens Brothers & Co., the special object of which is to arrange the usual contact appliance in such a position as to render it invisible and not readily accessible, while at the same time it is protected from dust and damp. The magnet, which actuates the alarm by closing or opening a circuit, is fixed inside the door jamb or window frame, while the contact lever is similarly imbedded or sunk in the door frame itself, or vice versa. On opening the door or window the influence of the magnet is withdrawn, and a spring or weight throws over the contact lever, and the circuit is thus completed.—English Mechanic.

The Chinaman's Brain.

The brain of the average Chinaman is, says Mr. C. H. Bond, up to the normal standard as regards convulsions, and rather above it in the frontal lobes. The cross furrows are more conspicuous than the front and rear ones. The weight of the brain studied by Mr. Bond is 1182 grammes, or 176 grammes less than the average male adult brain of European nations. The cerebrum is smaller and lighter in comparison to the cerebellum than is usual. For the average man the proportion is 84 to 1; but for this particular Chinese brain it is only 5 to 1, while it is 64 to 1 for the chimpanzee.

Everybody is Interested.

It is a mistake to suppose that only farmers are concerned in good roads. City merchants and manufacturers, who depend largely on the country for their patronage, are also interested, and ought to join in the movement.

WELL-GROOMED GIRLS.

And What a Well Known Woman Writer Has to Say of Them.

We read frequently of late of the well-groomed girl, and though the sentence has a horsey flavor, possibly the girl of the period may not object to it, carrying with it as it does the suggestion of an extreme neatness.

We all love to see a neat girl; she is refreshing to the eyes; but while we enjoy her exquisite make up of polished fingernails, satiny hair and spotless apparel, let us inquire if her immaculate toilet is honestly come by.

We all know that a complete toilet takes time; indeed the directions for the modern art of "grooming," which we read in nearly every paper we take up, would require hours to accomplish, and we wonder when we see the young woman of moderate means emerge from her dressing room, if her mother is as well groomed as she. We hear little about the well-groomed mother, and yet why should she not be susceptible to the delights of a perfect toilet as well as her daughter?

Too often, we fear, in modest households, mother pares the potatoes that "angels" hands may not be stained. Mother handles the fruit and cleans the kettles for the same good reason; in short, mother does all the dirty and disagreeable work where there is no servant to relieve her.

"Angel" has an eruption on her face if her blood is overheated, so mother irons the delicate muslins in which her dainty girl appears in public, and gets up in the small hours of the morning to hurry out the weekly wash that the girls may not be deprived of their beauty nap, and, sad to say, sometimes their good nature nap as well.

Mother, long ago, trundled her babies about; prepared many a meal with a fretful child on one arm, nursed them through all their baby diseases, and thought of the day when she should have grown-up daughters to share her burden of care.

But as the girls grow the sewing increased, the seams grew longer, the demands of fashion became more and more exacting, and mother's services were always in demand. The girls go to school and must keep in sight of their mates, at least, in point of dress, and mother, unless she is able to hire a seamstress, never sees the hour when her work is done.

After school-days are over the girls go out more or less, and accepting hospitality must also extend it, and so mother insensibly merges her own comfort and happiness into a round of drudgery.

She doesn't need manuring scissors; her shapeless nails are worn down to the quick; her whitening hair, which, with grooming, would lie in soft shining coils like her daughter's, is too often twisted up into a tight, ugly pug to save time for the inexorable duties of the house.

If mother washes the dinner dishes while the daughter brushes and polishes her pretty person we do not like the latter, and we turn with pleasure to the plainer, less immaculately neat girl who has sacrificed her personal adornment to the more urgent duty of helping mother.

Infinitely sweeter and more alluring than her merely well-groomed sister is she who unselfishly cares for the comfort of others, and brings into her home life the sweet element of self-sacrifice and thoughtfulness.—Mrs. F. M. Howard, in *Jeuneur Miller Monthly*.

An Amusing Fight.

There were three of us in a wagon driving from Springdale, on the railroad, to Hunter's Hot Springs, says a writer in the Northwest Magazine. We had forded the sloughs that, during the season of high water in the Yellowstone cut off the approaches to the bridge—the water filling the wagon box and taking the horses almost off their feet at times in the swirl of the current. One of the dogs from the hotel joined us on terra firma—a mild faced yellow cur with no fighting qualities. He was trotting along on the road a few rods ahead of the horses when there came loping across the open country a big coyote, making straight for him. Away went the dog and after him the wolf; then the wolf ran and the dog pursued, but as soon as the dog had overtaken his enemy he changed his mind about attacking him and turned back. Now the wolf gained courage and took up the chase, running the yellow cur clear up to the porch of the hotel at the springs. The party in the team got a good deal of fun out of the novel turn-about hunt. Mendenhall, the landlord, whipped up the team and we bounded along at a tremendous pace, shouting "go it wolf" and "go it dog." The landlord yelled encouragement to Stub, the dog, but Stub had no mind for a tussle with the sharp-toothed, long-nosed brute, and was happy to gain the shelter of the hotel. The coyote trotted off across the hills. "What things a fellow will see when he hasn't his gun with him," remarked one of the men in the wagon.

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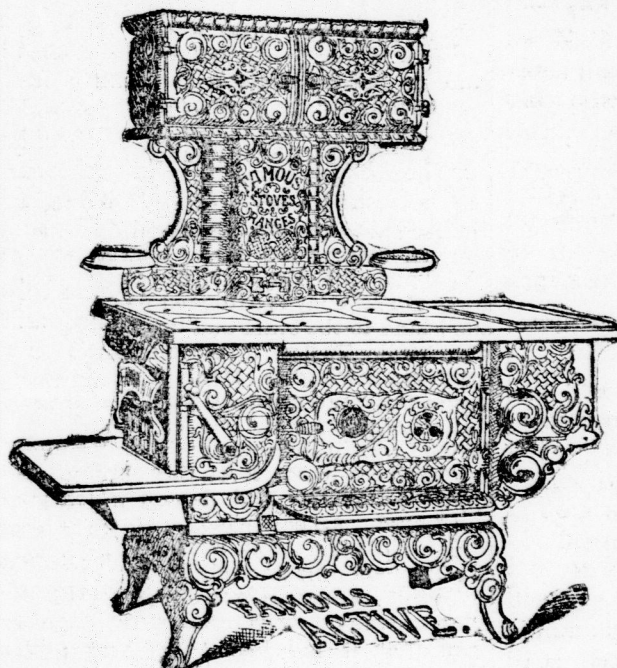
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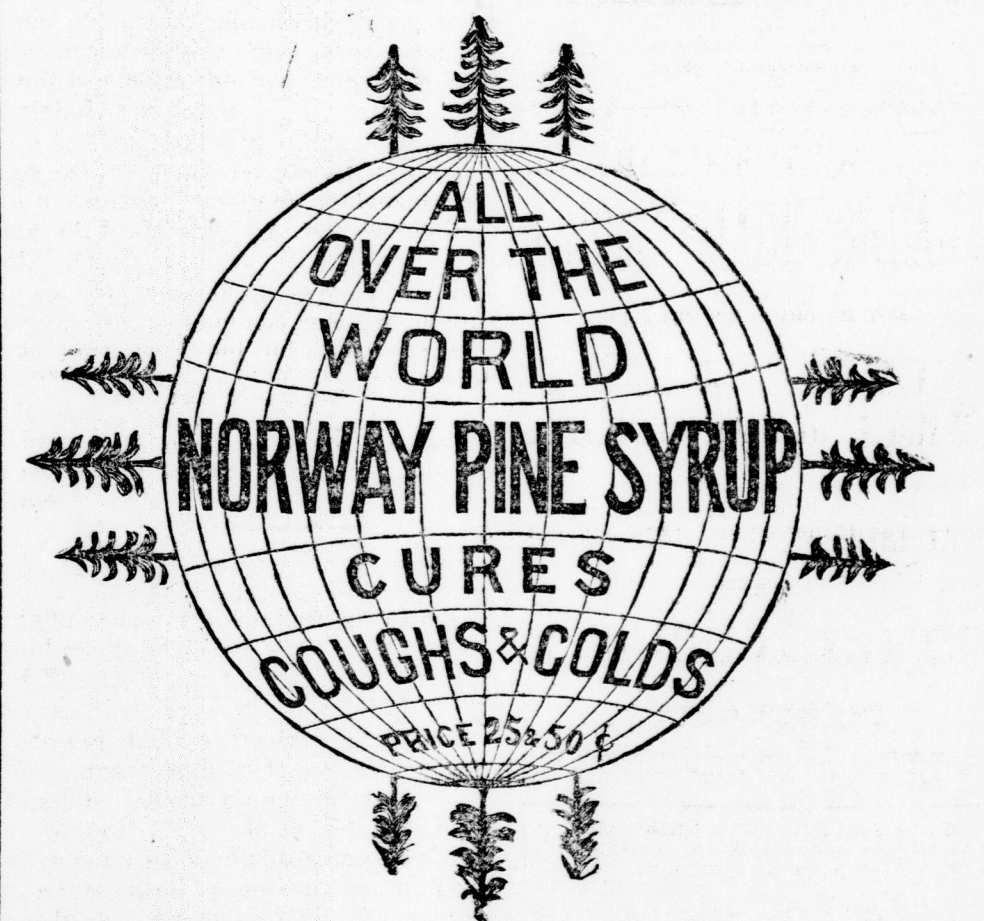
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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

He that hath so many causes of joy, and so great, is very much in love with sorrow and peevishness, who loses all these pleasures, and chooses to sit down upon his little handful of thorns. — Jeremy Taylor.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, one of the prominent Wesleyan ministers in England, and a well-known Christian and temperance worker, has taken a very prominent position regarding temperance, both in his pulpit and out of it. Some Mr. Old-school attempted to rebuke him awhile ago by reminding him that "his duty as a pastor consisted in taking care of his flock." Canadian temperance ministers sometimes get just such grave "reminders" from just such sources. Mr. Pearse readily replied: "The sheep are all right just now; I'm looking after the wolf." An exchange remarks that "one good way of caring for the sheep is to put an end to the wolf."

Some one has been seriously imposing on a number of Canadian papers, some of whom we are sure would not be parties to such a fraud if fully aware of it. One day last week the Toronto Empire published what purported to be a London cablegram, stating that "the British Medical Association has been investigating the question of longevity in connection with the use of alcoholic beverages," and then gave a class of figures with a view of showing that the rate of mortality among total abstainers was greater than even among "careless drinkers." As a matter of fact those very figures have been going the rounds of a certain class of papers for years and years past, and have twice before been published in the columns of a Toronto liquor journal during the last few months. We have seen them posted in a bar-room window in this city last year, and some Scotch distillers have had them on their business cards for years past. That investigation took place in 1885 and 1886 and the figures have been published in some form ever since. Those tables never pretended to show the length of the lives of different classes. They were prepared for an other purpose altogether and gave merely the habits of some 4,000 persons who had died within a given period and what their habits were. The chairman of the association later on publicly repudiated any such inference as some made pretended to draw from the reports.

Here and There

CANADIAN.

—A New Brunswick exchange says: Thomas Barry, while drunk, fell off the north market wharf at St. John, Tuesday night, and was drowned.

—R. Nichol, a resident of Beeton, was lodged in jail one day last week, charged with breaking the skull of his nine-year-old son. He threw a chair at his wife which missed her and struck the boy. It is feared the boy may die.

—Wm. Taylor, a man 31 years of age, living on Czar street, Toronto, was taken to the hospital on Friday of last week, suffering from the effects of deadly poison. He had been drinking heavily and then attempted to commit suicide.

—In consequence of Moody's great evangelistic meetings commencing in Toronto on Sunday next the commencement of the Sunday afternoon mass meetings of the Canadian Temperance League have been postponed to Sunday, Nov. 18. Due notice of the arrangements will be given before that time.

—At Moncton, N. B., Peter McNaughton, a hotel proprietor there, got his bed on fire one night last week either from the lamp or smoking and was burned so badly that he died next morning. The fire brigade did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until a good deal of damage was done to the house.

—A Napanee correspondent reports: Police Magistrate J. Daly had busy days Saturday and Monday disposing of cases, every one the result of liquor. Then follows the report of seven such cases, in one of which two neighboring farmers, while intoxicated, had a collision of their wagons on the road, and one of them had his head badly cut open by a whip-stock blow received.

—A. C. Benson, a British Columbia rancher, was found foully murdered on the 3rd inst. his body lying in an open boat near Bank Island, north of Vancouver. The skull was smashed in. The murder is supposed to have been the work of, or instigated by whisky

smugglers, who have been carrying on their trade between Vancouver and the scattered whites and Indians along the coast.

—At the recent session of the High Court at Kentville, Kings county, Nova Scotia, William Stewart was fined \$150 for interfering with a constable engaged in a Scott Act case. The act has been in force in that county for the past twelve years.

—A stabbing affray took place at Guelph, in Devlin's livery stable, on Sunday. It is the old story: "Both had been drinking." One is in the doctor's hands and the other is under arrest. There will be the usual trial, and more bills to face by the tax payers.

—At the Welland Assizes last week A. J. Connolly was tried for setting fire to Coulson's coal sheds at Niagara Falls on Sept. 9. He was found guilty of the serious charge. One of his sisters, who was a witness for the defense, testified that the prisoner was drunk and had been drinking for three weeks at that time.

—Mrs. Edward McKee, a woman about 40 years of age, was found dead in a house on Simcoe street, Toronto, last Saturday. She was addicted to heavy drinking. Dr. Johnson, coroner, after inquiring into the facts, was so convinced that her death was another of the many cases of alcoholic poisoning that he did not deem an inquest necessary.

—Bill Arnott, a Belleville man, got loaded up with whisky one day last week and fired at Steph Lynch, another drinker, who had a narrow escape of being murdered. Arnott is reported to be a quiet, harmless man when sober, but a terror to all around him when drunk. He has given the Belleville police a good deal of trouble for years past because of his drinking escapades. He was at one time arrested, charged with the murder of a Belleville woman.

—Quite an exciting case was before the Guelph Police Court on Thursday of last week. J. Stanley Woodburn made complaint that he had been robbed of \$1,500. His evidence was that on the previous Sunday he hired a rig and drove out in the country with two Barclays to have "a good time." He seems to have had it. They had a bottle of whisky with them, and as a result of his frequent pulls at it he became very drunk. When he sobered up again at the hotel his money was gone. He was later on arrested for perjury.

—At the Barrie Assizes last week there was a long criminal case against Donald McCauley, charged with the serious crime of "stabbing with intent to kill." The crime was committed at Severn Bridge last July when Hamilton, a night watchman, was stabbed twice by the prisoner and narrowly escaped being murdered. McCauley's plea was the old-time one—he was drunk at the time and would not have got in any such row if sober. He was found guilty of assault, occasioning bodily harm. McCauley was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

—A sensational death took place in Toronto last week and an inquest was held. John Love Smithson died very suddenly on Tuesday. The Evening News, of Thursday, sums up the first day's inquest results as follows: "From last night's evidence it appears that Smithson had been drinking heavily on Monday and Tuesday with a man named Pearson. He slept at the Schetler House on Monday night, and on Tuesday slept off the effects of his spree to some extent in a Francis street warehouse, going back to the Schetler House, where he was found in a dying condition."

UNITED STATES.

—In Chicago up to Oct. 16 there had 10,455 women registered themselves as municipal voters. This is a very small proportion of all who are said to be eligible, but the system is new and not well understood yet.

—A story is going the rounds of the papers that at a very low level in a mine near Ishpeming, Mich., a spring has been found very strongly impregnated with a gold solution, and whoever drinks of it loses his appetite for liquors. If a natural "gold cure" remedy has thus been discovered great results will follow. It is as well to wait developments, however.

—The saloon keepers of Washington have had a problem to solve. Some of their customers are so overcome as to be unable to go home when the hour for closing comes. The liquor dealers did not wish to turn them into the street, where they would be liable to arrest, for then they might transfer their custom to another saloon which would show greater solicitude for its incapables. A colored man has cracked the nut. About closing time he makes the round of the principal saloons with a wagon with cycle movements. Into it the drunks, duly labeled with name and address, are placed and conveyed home.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—The Lancet, the leading English medical journal, says: "Sir Evelyn

Wood says in a recent report on the Aldershot maneuvers, that there was less smoking in the ranks on the line of march than in the previous year, with the resulting advantage that fewer men fell out."

—During the last session of the British House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget speech, stated that the government excise receipts on beer during the year had been £9,537,000, being £91,000 more than the year before. He went on to say: "The consumption (of beer) is the highest on record, exceeding any former year by £80,000. I believe this has something to do with the drought. (Laughter.) I am told when the weather is hot there is more beer and less spirits drunk, and then when the weather is cold there is more spirits and less beer. At any rate, we find that the decrease in the consumption of spirits during the year is almost exactly compensated by the increased revenue from beer."

GENERAL.

—The Medical Pioneer (English) says: "The Federal Council of Switzerland just now finds itself face to face with a problem of paramount importance. The result of medical statistics has recently shown that 50 per cent of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military service are rendered unfit for that service owing to the marked physical deterioration produced in them by excessive drinking."

—The Australian Christian World says: "The Inebriate Institution Bill introduced to the Queensland Legislative Council by the Hon. W. H. Wilson, bids fair to be a very useful measure. This bill aims to secure the compulsory commitment of the unfortunate victim of drink to a curative asylum. Among other provisions there is one to license private retreats where drunkards may voluntarily go to be treated."

A Londoner's Impressions.

Reflections on the Provincial W. C. T. U. Meeting at Cornwall.

We will always be thankful we were privileged to attend the annual convention of the Provincial W. C. T. U., which convened in the Baptist Church, Cornwall, Oct. 30 to Nov. 2. The people of Cornwall have great hearts, if we may judge by the right royal reception tendered every delegate, from the president down to the youngest representative from the smallest union.

Upon entering the church vestry smiling out from a background of crimson the word "welcome" greeted us and seemed so identified with the generous hospitality exhibited on the part of the Cornwall people that we couldn't, if we would, disassociate the two. As we advance into the church proper, on one side of the platform we notice a large motto—scroll-like in design—suggestive of the quiet, implicit trust of the organization—"God Will Give Us the Victory." On the opposite side, uniform in size and appearance, was another motto that might be styled the "modus operandi" of the W. C. T. U.—"Agitate! Educate! Legislate." Suspended midway from the middle arch was a huge globe most appropriately encircled with a broad white ribbon. The device was not only pretty but most suggestive, as already the "White Ribbon" belts the globe, joining nations and peoples together with one common tie. At the end of each pew assigned to delegates hung the neatly-made scrap bags donated by the London W's and Y's to the Provincial Union, and which proved to be almost indispensable. Of

course everybody, particularly those of the male persuasion, could not at once decide as to their utility, one gentleman being known to anxiously inquire of his neighbor, "Whatever those things were? Were they the delegate's bonnets? as there was no knowing what sort of headgear women might don nowadays."

So much for the exterior. Now for the work accomplished by this gathering. The 25 departments of work undertaken by the Provincial Union were represented—in most instances—by their respective superintendents, reports from which were most encouraging. Evidently the watchword all along the line for this year was "Advance," a number of the departments reporting that the county and local unions engaging in departmental work had more than doubled. The reports from the different superintendents of press work, work among lumbermen, railway men, young women's work, juvenile work, schools of method, scientific temperance, legislation, petition and franchise, parlor meetings, hygiene, heredity and social purity, evangelistic work, Woman's Journal, purity in literature, art and fashion, and narcotics were particularly hopeful and showed a marked increase of interest on the part of local unions in the work. Truly there has been a plentiful harvest vouchsafed to each respective superintendent. Each has abundant reason "to thank God and take courage." As a synopsis of a number of the reports has been given in the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD I will not further particularize. In the report of the conference with influential bodies a letter couched in the most kindly of terms was read from the Hon. Neal Dow, being a response to the birthday greetings sent by our Provincial W. C. T. U., and evincing such a spirit of interest in and fellowship with our work that we doubt not that it will be placed among the valuable Provincial documents and in the years to come will be regarded as one of our most precious souvenirs. The president's (Mrs. Thornley) address was given Tuesday afternoon; as it has already been printed in full in this paper we will not enlarge upon it—suffice it to say it was listened to with marked attention, and gave forth no uncertain sound on such questions as Sabbath observance, equal franchise and the educational side of the temperance work. It was characterized by a breadth of thought and a clear insight into the needs and possibilities of the work. General-like she had reviewed her troops, noted the weak places and brought suggestions as to their fortifying, and in what we had deemed our well-nigh impregnable fortresses her keen eye detected points that needed strengthening and guarding. The proceedings of the convention, which you have fully reported, must also be very interesting to all.

A touching memorial service in memory of our beloved Mrs. Fawcett, ex-vice-president of the Provincial Union, and Mrs. Orchard, the mother of the present Vice-President Mrs. Rutherford, was held on Friday afternoon. We miss her presence sorely in our gatherings. Her sweet, patient face was like a benediction among us, but this autumn the summons reached her, "Come Up Higher," and in obedience to the heavenly behest, she entered upon a broader, fuller service in "the house of many mansions." The convention was brought to a close by the delegates joining hands and singing "God be with you till we meet again," Mrs. Lavers, our esteemed ex-president, conducting the closing exercises. All agreed in pronouncing this one of the most spiritual, most harmonious, most helpful conventions they had ever attended.

Doings of the Orders.

Sons of Temperance.

COOKSVILLE.—We are glad to be able to report that Cooksville Division is still alive in the grand old work of temperance, and never in its history were prospects brighter. This quarter bids very fair to be one to be remembered, all working in harmony and pulling together, which is the only way to success, and in so doing we realize that union is strength. Stand by the motto, "Love, Purity and Fidelity." Success is bound to follow. —[A. E. T.]

LOWVILLE.—The following have been elected officers for the current quarter for Lowville Division, No. 219: Worthy patriarch, Miss S. Seaman; recording scribe, Miss N. Gastle. Initiations for last quarter, 15; suspensions, none; expulsions, none. S. P. MORSE, District Correspondent.

EDEN, ONT.—H. Price, D.W.P., and G. Ault, of Vienna Division, arranged for a public meeting at Eden on Oct. 26. There was an excellent programme by members of Vienna Division, assisted by the Methodist

and Baptist choirs and Miss J. A. Allemond, of Eden. Rousing addresses were given by Rev. T. L. McCutcheon, D.S., of Vienna Division, and Rev. Mr. Phesant, of Staffordville Division. At the close of the public meeting 30 persons gave their names as desirous of having a division organized at Eden, and Eden division, No. 311, was accordingly organized by Henry Brien, Provincial D.G.W.P., assisted by members of Vienna and Staffordville divisions. M. W. Hatch, W. P., Miss N. Howe, R.S., Eden. Night of meeting, Monday.

HALTON DISTRICT MEETING.—The regular quarterly session of Halton District Division was held at Omagh on Oct. 18. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm, such strong, vigorous divisions as Sheridan, Bronte, Palermo, Hornby, Lowville and Omagh being among those well represented. Most of the active workers of the district were present, including Miss G. H. A. Buck, G.D., superintendent of Y. P. Work; P. G. W. A. Dr. Buck and A. Q. Henderson, Miss Grace Hallett, P.G.C., and many others. Chas. Hall, G.W.P., occupied

the chair. Plans were arranged for future work and much practical work accomplished. In the evening a public meeting was held. Large attendance, good order, first-class programme, and deep interest were characteristic features of the meeting. Among those who took part in the programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, essays, dialogues, etc., were Bros. Walbrook, Hughes, Shook, Bremner, Sisters Smith and Speers, of Sheridan, Sisters White and Sheridan, of Palermo, Sister Hallett and Bro. Luscombe, of Bronte, Sister Nixon, of Hornby, and the Hornby Orchestra, with fine addresses from P. G. W. A. Dr. Buck, of Palermo, P. G. W. A. Henderson, of Omagh, and the chairman. The next session will be held at Hornby.

THE NEXT SESSION.—R. Craig, P. G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Quebec, has intimated his intention of being present at the next session of the Grand Division of Ontario, to be held at Prescott, Dec. 4 to 6.

Prescott friends are making excellent arrangements for the entertainment of representatives and visiting members present at the approaching Grand Division session. A rousing session at Prescott will do much to encourage the workers and benefit our order in the eastern part of the Province. Let there be a grand rally. Let every division be represented if possible. Members of the order not eligible to member's seats, are admitted as visitors, and are thus permitted to hear and see all the business transacted. The Grand Division sessions are always attended by many visiting members. This adds to the interest and benefits of the Grand Division sessions.

ACROSS THE LINE.—The Grand Division of Massachusetts at its late semi-annual session, shows a net gain of 151 in membership for the preceding quarter.

P. B. Stiness, of Rhode Island, P. W. W. A. of the National Division, and one of its oldest and best known men, died suddenly on Oct. 27.

BRIEF NOTES.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., visited Laverder Division on Oct. 30. The division is active and vigorous. Seven new members were initiated. The G. W. P. gave an interesting and encouraging address.

Greenbank Division, Greenbank, R. Michie, W.P., Geo. Miller, R.S., shows a net gain of 21 in membership for the past quarter.

Kingsmill Division, W. Baker, W.P., Fred Wilson, R.S.; Hornby Division, John Shanks, W.P., Wm. Sibbald, R.S.; East Whitby Division, A. J. Smith, W.P., D. M. Row, R.S.; Oshawa; Avonbank Division, J. B. Mountain, W.P., Jas. Gibson, R.S.; Raglan Division, Wm. Weir, W.P., J. McKenzie, R.S.; Silver Crescent Division, Carrie Atkinson, W.P., Etta Losie, R.S., Warkworth; and Erie Division, Port Colborne, W. M. Everingham, W.P., Blanche Boyle, R.S., are among the divisions returning a net gain in membership for the quarter just closed.

Whitby Division held an open meeting with a good programme on the 5th inst.

Manchester Division is working vigorously under the leadership of Capt. Wm. Thompson and George Harper.

That very interesting letter in last week's HOME GUARD respecting the Palermo Company of Loyal Crusaders and juvenile work generally, should be read and studied by every member and division and the suggestions therein carried out wherever practicable.

The Good Templars.

TORONTO.—There was a very pleasant and successful public meeting at Temperance Hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, under the auspices of Toronto District Lodge. Two or three hundred were present. The principal feature was an elocutionary contest for a Demorest silver medal. There were six competitors, all of whom acquitted themselves well. There was also an interesting musical programme. Mr. George Spence, P.D., presided.

HAMILTON, ONT.—International Lodge still takes the lead in membership of all the lodges in the Dominion of Canada. There were several initiations at the last meeting and several more proposals. The new officers were installed by J. D. Andrews, G.C.T. E. Fenton is C. T.; Mrs. S. A. Mitchell, V.T.; Mrs. J. Chapman, S. of J.T.; Miss R. Cotterell, S., and F. S. Morrison, F.S.

The Hamilton Spectator of Monday says the Good Templar Gospel mission service of song on Sunday afternoon, at the Andrews Hall, was crowded. The singers were Mrs. L. Hills and Dr. D. E. Russell; Mrs. T. Quinn was organist and Wallace Graham the elocutionist. They all excel in their parts.

BEAMSVILLE.—Cyclone Lodge, at Beamsville, Ont., was reorganized on the 30th ult. by F. S. Morrison, D.C.T., of Hamilton, with good pros-

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should know that the Abstainers' Graded Plan used by

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gives insurance at a lower guarantee cost than any other plan of any company in existence, and before insuring their lives if they are wise they will write for particulars to head office or consult an agent of the company.

H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.
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Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

pects of future success. I. J. Zimmerman is C. T.; Daisy McCauley, V.T.; Bert Ayers, S., and Sam L. Culp, L.D.

HOME ITEMS.—The HOME GUARD is supplied with very few Canadian items of work though they have been frequently asked for and though the Grand Lodge at its last two annual sessions unanimously adopted resolutions instructing the executive to prepare and supply such news to the press. Whatever may be supplied, of interest, will be used in these columns.

A GOOD OUTLOOK.—The International Good Templar for November says: "The outlook for the order was never brighter than today. The reports that come from the various Grand Lodges and from subordinate lodges are all very encouraging. There is a demand just now for such work as our order is pledged to do. The need of the time is for a pledge for today, as well as an opportunity to work for entire prohibition which is the hope of the future."

OBSERVANCE COMMITTEES.—A capital suggestion is made by one Templar journal which is worthy of note by all. Appoint "observance committees" and let a report come from such at some time in each meeting. Let it be a committee of all for that matter. Let the reports consist of what has been seen or read of, or suggested about home work—of what ought to be done to help one or to save another, or of some law observance that there should be, or of some person or persons who might be seen to advantage, or got to help, or ought to be helped, whether in the ranks or outside. Such reports and observations suggest practical work and "something to do," which now so many fail to see. The HOME GUARD would like to have reports of the results of such experiments.

REVIVAL WORK.—The Independent Good Templar remarks that there is a call from many sources for temperance revival work. There has been so much scientific temperance and political temperance, and so little of anything else, that something is being asked for that will reach people's hearts. It goes on to make some suggestions which would well apply to the other organizations also: "Every lodge should hold at least one series of revival meetings within the next three months. Secure a speaker if you can, if not, secure the talent found among your members. Sing temperance songs, read temperance articles and essays, present this pledge and ask for signatures." This old-fashioned method of work needs reviving.

A NICE LEGACY.—Miss Grimwade, of Ipswich, England, was an enthusiastic member of the Good Templar Lodge in that place. She died a few months ago and did not forget the order in her bequests. She willed the lodge of which she was a member \$500 to assist in the promotion of the work.

The Royal Templars.

NEW COUNCILS.—The Templar of last week contains a long list of new councils reported during the last month. There were fifteen in all. Of these eight are in New Brunswick, two in Nova Scotia, two in Ontario and three in the Northwest Territories. The most of these have been referred to in the HOME GUARD within the last month. The select degree has been established in five councils in the Maritime Provinces in that time, and in two in Ontario. Quebec and Manitoba do not seem so progressive in this respect as last year.

BENEFICIARY WORK.—The insurance work in connection with the Royals has been an important and distinctive feature. Every month the members are supplied with a detailed report by J. H. Land, Dominion secretary. According to the October report, just published, the receipts from insurance assessments during the month amounted to \$4,796 56, and the balance on hand in the bank to the credit of that fund was \$68,498 57. The mortuary claims paid during the month amounted to \$5,000, and since this year began to \$40,800. Assessments were received from 5,576 members during the month, there being 4,513 in Ontario, 156 in Maritime Provinces, 395 in Quebec, 137 in British Columbia, 200 in Manitoba and 175 in the Northwest Territories. There is also a total disability fund in connection with which \$2,375 have been paid out since the year began and there is now a balance on hand of \$3,103.

W. C. T. U. Department.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Ontario Convention — Continued.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)

CORNWALL, Nov. 2.—The fact that there are a very large number of "heads of departments" in the W. C. T. U. work has been referred to before in these notes. That came out pretty strongly to notice in the second day's proceedings. The entire day was taken up in receiving and disposing of the reports of these superintendents of departments and all of them were not received then. There are separate and independent departments, for unfermented wines, for provincial and county fair, for work among lumbermen, for young women's work, literature, schools of method, parlor meetings, scientific temperance, legislation, franchise and petitions, evangelistic work, hygiene, heredity and social purity, the Woman's Journal, purity in literature, art and fashion, narcotics, flower mission work, and some others. Of course, in order to the best success of the superintendents, each of them requires to communicate with all of the hundreds of unions and to receive replies and reports from all. The amount of work thus involved is by no means small and the work required of every individual union in this sending in such a variety of reports to such a variety of officers is very great. No wonder a number of superintendents have such limited data at their disposal for making up their reports.

SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

It would not be possible, even in double the space afforded, to give even a fair synopsis of the dozen or more superintendents' reports presented, many of which were able documents, and prepared by workers who have given a good deal of thought and attention to their respective subjects.

Mrs. Gilchrist, of Toronto Junction, presented a report on unfermented wines. She reported that the number of churches using such wines is increasing, and none who have made the change go back again. She enthusiastically advocated the importance of this movement. A discussion arose about the difficulty of obtaining such wines and Mrs. Rutherford recommended their home manufacture, giving a formula, which the HOME GUARD may give later on. Wherever raisins or fresh grapes can be obtained such home manufactured wines are quite practicable.

Mrs. Rutherford presented the reports on exhibitions and fairs. At a considerable number of these W. C. T. U. tents, refreshment and reading rooms have now become established. They have resulted, in many cases, in quite an addition to the funds, and in an excellent opportunity of distributing literature and in awakening an interest in the work and also in dispensing with any necessity of going to places where intoxicants are sold.

Mrs. W. A. Hunter, of Pembroke, whose name has become so familiar with workers all over the Province in connection with work among lumbermen, sent in her report. It indicates what real practical work the organization has done in this direction. During each winter there are some 15,000 to 20,000 men engaged in our various Ontario lumber shanties, where they are cut off for months together from home influences and comforts, and from nearly all regular church and other religious influences. During the year two men were employed for a time in visiting many of their outlying shanties, where they held religious services and distributed literature and "comfort bags" and the like. These have been very much appreciated by the men. Nearly all the unions can easily assist by preparing during the year neat and convenient small scrap books—not large and bulky ones—filling them in with such sketches, poetry, tales, facts and the like as may interest and benefit these hardy sons of toil during their long winter evenings.

Miss W. A. Douglass, of St. Catharines, reported on young woman's work. This particular class of work has been largely taken up by various church organizations—Christian Endeavors, Epworth and other leagues, King's Daughters, and the like. Still the "Ys" in many places are doing a splendid work.

Miss Scott, of Ottawa, reported on the literature depository, which is not now so necessary as at one time, because much of the needed literature is now being supplied through the regular booksellers all over the country. The receipts during the year were \$677 and the expenditure \$576, with nearly \$500 worth of stock on hand. These transactions seem small for so large a body, but it must be remembered that only a few unions depend on it for their supplies, getting them now readily near at home.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business of the afternoon was considering Mrs. Thornley's report on schools of method. This work does not consist merely of parliamentary drill, or the best methods of conducting meetings, which of itself is important and an excellent educator. The number of schools of method in the various counties increased during the year and its importance is more

generally recognized. Among the special subjects, she urged, which should come under the scope of this work are: 1. Scientific temperance, including the watching and encouraging the temperance teaching now required in our public schools. 2. The tobacco habit, which needs increased attention, because of its increased spread, especially among young boys. A good deal of training is needed just here. 3. The woman's franchise movement. 4. Reform in dress.

Mrs. Emma Wheeler, of Paris, reported on parlor meetings, which in many places have become a popular and profitable branch of the work. Fourteen unions report holding such and in two of them about \$60 were thus raised to aid in the work. Increased attention was recommended to that branch of the work during the coming year.

Mrs. G. D. Platt, of Picton, a well-known worker and writer, presented an excellent report on scientific temperance work, which seems now too much overlooked by temperance organizations, now that the political phase of the question is being so much considered. She made special reference to the importance of temperance education now in our schools, and very wisely remarked that it would be well to cease the agitation for further legal enactments and to give more attention to the details of home work. The popular cry with too many has been "more law" and constant amendments, and then allowing such laws, when obtained, to take care of themselves. The importance of having school teachers and trustees where practicable, who are total abstainers not only from alcoholics, but from tobacco and profanity, was duly urged.

THE FRANCHISE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Huldah McMullen Rockwell, of Picton, a real stalwart in that reform, reported on woman's franchise and petitions. Hers was an able and exhaustive document. She referred to the plebiscite during the year and its results, the cheering indication of the selection of Mr. Marter as leader in the Opposition, in view of his temperance position, the shame of the adoption of the French treaty by our Dominion Parliament, in spite of hundreds and hundreds of protests and appeals, and its hindrance to the future of prohibition, to the franchise agitation in the Ontario Legislature, in which she paid a very fitting tribute to Mr. Waters, who had been its constant friend, and the loss the movement has sustained by his retirement, and several other matters. There was quite a discussion over the various points raised, indicating that the members have a lively interest in what is now being done in the political world of this Province.

CRIME, HEREDITY, ETC.

The report on evangelistic work was important and interesting. Many of the unions have made a specialty of visiting the jails that may exist in their localities, and some excellent results have followed in the conversion and reformation of the men thus remembered when in prison. The report emphasized the great fact, too much overlooked by many, that drunkenness is the great cause of crime and debasement—among women especially. The fact that there is less drinking among women than men accounts also for the fact that there is far less crime. One delegate showed from the published Ontario prison returns that while there were 32,150 men in our various prisons, there were but 3,500 women.

Dr. Lelia Davis, of Toronto, made an excellent report on hygiene, heredity and social purity, which will be dealt with more fully in future in these columns.

Miss Scott, of Ottawa, who has for years published the Woman's Journal, as an organ, reported the probabilities of its being changed from a monthly into a semi-monthly. Its subscription list continues very small—only about 1,500, with a circulation of 3,500, which is very small for so large and intelligent an organization. The fact that so many weeklies, including of course the HOME GUARD, are constantly supplying the news regarding the work of this and other temperance organizations, has dispensed with the necessity of a small monthly organ for that special work.

Mrs. Jennie Cavers, of Galt, who has for years taken such a prominent part in the work, reported on purity in literature, etc. She urged that every member should do her best to see to the observance of the law regarding the importation, publication and sale of impure and obscene literature. The many half nude posters and play bills that are too often posted up, the new "living picture" rage and several other similar matters were well dealt with.

Mrs. Sara Wright, of South London, gave an excellent report on narcotics, to which subject she has evidently given study and thought. A much larger number of unions are giving attention to this important question. The "Children's Tobacco Act," she urged, ought to be amended so as to make it more workable and efficient. As it is, it is not amounting to much. In a discussion the fact was mentioned that opium-using is becoming more prevalent among women. In some

cases it is now incorporated with chewing-gum and is being thus quite considerably introduced.

Miss Anning, of Belleville, a zealous young member, presented an excellent report on Flower Mission work, showing how much good has been, and can be done in this kindly way, especially to the sick and the invalid poor. A very interesting and valuable paper was read by Miss Bessie Ross on the same subject.

A very kindly message was received from Mrs. Letitia Younan's, whom all cheerfully acknowledge as a veritable mother in Israel in this grand movement. Though confined to her invalid room at Metcalf street, Toronto, because of physical weakness, her heart goes out, as of old, to all such meetings. Her prayers and benedictions follow them.

NOTES.

Mrs. Fawcett, of Toronto, whose presence and counsel added so much to the work in former years, is no more present. She now rests from her labors, having received the great message to "Come Up Higher," but a kindly remembrance will long be entertained of the noble work she did. Few entered more heartily and ably in the spirit of the great work in past years.

Miss Dougall, of Montreal, a worthy daughter of a worthy sire, the late John Dougall, founder of the Montreal Witness, is in attendance and has been constituted an honorary member. She is a life long temperance worker, and a member of the Witness staff, in which she ably seconds her excellent brother, Mr. J. R. Dougall, in the promotion of great moral and social reforms.

Third Day.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The early part of the forenoon session of the third day was taken up with routine and some changes of the constitution, which were not of much general interest. These were followed by the election of officers for the coming year. The union has learned by experience that very much of the success of its work depends on the officers in whose hands the work has been committed. When good officers have been secured there is little tendency to change, for the sake of change, and to "divide honors round," which is a too frequent mistake. The general feeling was that the present officers had done well their duties, and though there were ballots in each case, the results were practically unanimous re-elections. The list, therefore, stands as follows for this year:

President, Mrs. May Thornley, London.

Vice-president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. Wiley, Richmond Hill.

Recording secretary, Miss Ella Cosford, London.

Treasurer, Miss Jennie McArthur, Cornwall.

Later on the superintendents of departments were appointed and the list may as well be given here. They are: Scientific temperance, Mrs. G. D. Platt, Picton; literature department, Miss Scott, Ottawa; press, Mrs. Livingston, Tilsonburg; evangelistic, Mrs. A. Gordon, Ottawa; railroad men, Mrs. A. P. Morrison, Owen Sound; sailors, Mrs. (Capt.) Davies, Gananoque; unfermented wine, Mrs. Campbell, Colborneville; lumbermen, Mrs. Hunter, Pembroke; lumbermen, Mrs. C. Mickle, Gravenhurst; exhibitions, Mrs. Hilburn, Toronto; legislation, etc., Mrs. F. S. Spence, Toronto; Parliamentary, etc., Miss L. Phelps, St. Catharines; hygiene, etc., Mrs. Dr. Jamieson, London; literature, etc., Mrs. J. R. Cavers, Galt; Sunday observance, Mrs. McCallum, young women's work, Miss Z. Rae, Ottawa; young women's work, Miss Huff, St. Catharines; juvenile, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Hamilton; parlor meetings, Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Paris; Flower Mission, Miss Anning, Belleville; Woman's Journal, Miss Scott, Ottawa; narcotics, Mrs. Wright, South London; methods, etc., Mrs. M. Thornley, London; Indians, Mrs. Tennant, Cornwall; colored, Miss Phelps, St. Catharines.

There is also a plan of work committee, consisting of Mrs. Wheeler, Paris; Miss McArthur, Cornwall; Mrs. Cavers, Galt; Mrs. Livingston, Tilsonburg; and Mrs. Gordon Wright, London.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first interesting feature of the afternoon session was a very valuable and practical address by Miss Dougall, of Montreal, who has been a member of the Witness staff for years and has had a life-long training in temperance work. Among other things she gave some valuable statistics, founded on official reports and calculations, which may seem startling to those who have not given the subject study. Among others are these: There are now in Canada about 75,000 habitual drunkards, and 70,000 deaths occurring annually, directly and indirectly, from alcoholism. From 80 to 90 per cent of the crime of our country is traceable to intemperance. There is one conviction and imprisonment for crime to every 331 of the population. There are four times as many licensed liquor shops of some kind as churches, and nine times as many liquor sellers as ministers, and twelve times as much money paid for liquor each year in Canada as for the Gospel. The cost of liquor directly and indirectly is estimated at \$55,000,000 and tobacco \$20,000,000.

Mrs. Gordon, of Ottawa gave an

earnest and practical address on evangelistic work, in which she urged more attention and more fervency in such work, greater attention to Band of Hope work, the visiting of the poor, the sick and the afflicted, bringing comfort to soul and body and relief from temptations to vice and sin.

Mrs. Bigelow, of Aultsville, gave a practical address on scientific temperance. Among other valuable points she stated that, notwithstanding remedies, "cures," and the like, now so much talked of, about 5 in every 100 inebriates who attempted reform accomplished it. The importance of more thorough instruction in the true nature and results of alcohol was urged. There should be an amending of the school temperance text books so that some part of such instruction should be given in every grade, instead of in the fourth class merely, as now. Both the above mentioned addresses drew out some valuable discussion which will result in good in the work of the year.

THE BALLOT REFORM.

There was an interesting discussion also on the woman's franchise question. Mrs. Dr. Edwards gave a first address, giving a series of practical suggestions of what may be done to further this movement. It was to be regretted that, so far, so few women who have the franchise exercise it. This brought out the fact that the women to whom it is now granted are those least likely to use it, being spinsters and widows, which includes among the former a large proportion without families or homes, and therefore least interested; and among the latter of old and feeble persons who are not likely to be active on that account. The wives and mothers, yet disfranchised, are the very ones most likely to desire and use such a right, whenever legally conferred. The feeling expressed by all present was general for an extension of the franchise as early as practicable. In this connection Dr. Anna Shaw, of Boston, who has done so much to ably champion the franchise reform, gave a telling address. To her the question is not whether women wanted the franchise, but whether she ought not to have it as a matter of right and justice, just as many men now have it, as a matter of right, who do not exercise it.

Dr. Anna Shaw gave a public address in the evening in the large music hall, which was crowded with citizens of all classes. The address was listened to with great interest. There was also a good programme presented.

Fourth and Last Day.

One of the first orders of the fourth and last day was selecting the next place of meeting. It was decided to hold it at Hamilton, which being central, of easy and convenient access, and affording many local attractions, may be considered an excellent choice.

SUNDAY VISITING.

There was quite an interesting discussion on Sunday visiting, a number deploring that the day is made too much one of social visiting and too little a day of religious worship. Here again Dr. Anna Shaw came in with some very practical suggestions. She said she desires to make her home as happy as it can be made and as far as possible a comfort to others as well as to herself. With that view she often on Saturday visited some of the large shops in Boston and invited half a dozen or so of the most tired and dispirited young women to come to tea with her on Sunday and tried to make it pleasant to them.

The HOME GUARD may here remark that there are some Christian ladies among its readers who are in the habit of inviting young men, who are boarders in towns and cities, away from home, to dine with them on Sunday and spend some afternoon hours in religious and literary conversation, interesting them in local temperance and religious work, and others in to spend an hour or two in music and the like in the evening, after church services. These experiments have resulted in much good, and can be almost everywhere practiced to good advantage.

SOME PLANS OF WORK.

An important committee report on plans of work was presented making a number of recommendations, which were adopted, among which were the following: That physicians be asked to give health talks to unions and bands of hope. That unions should co-operate with Mr. Kelso, Provincial officer, regarding neglected children work where practicable. That attempts be made to have the Tobacco Act amended so as to make it more workable and render the buyer as well as the seller subject to penalty. That special efforts be made regarding holding parlor meetings during the winter. That special efforts be made towards having Sunday school libraries well supplied with temperance books. That more women should be elected to our various school boards. That the Provincial license inspector be asked to see to the better enforcement of the license law in regard to prohibited hours, selling to minors, to intoxicated persons and to gambling. That anti-tobacco literature be more widely distributed and more warnings regarding the growing use of opium and morphine, especially among women. That the Dominion Government be petitioned to prohibit the importation of opium. That action be taken towards helping in the employment of police matrons where female prisoners are incarcerated, and in the

establishment of poorhouses and inebriate asylums.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolution committee submitted a report, which was adopted, embodying the findings and conclusions of the convention regarding most subjects presented. These are abbreviated here, the fifth of each being given:

1. Re-affirms the former policy and platform as to moral suasion for the individual and prohibition for the State; also the fact that "the saloon issue is not only a moral fight, but a political warfare and the only consistent position is to support that individual or party that stands as the exponent of the policy and platform of the W. C. T. U.

2. Commends the brave stand of Bishop Watterson and calls the attention of the Canadian hierarchy to the large proportion of liquor-sellers and manufacturers who are amongst their communicants. Also calls the attention of Roman Catholic women to extracts of the bishop's circular, in which he says: "Also to endeavor to engage women in the cause; the influence and prayers of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters will be of much avail."

3. Protests against lowering of the press by giving the disgusting and revolting details of prize fights, seductions, outrages and the like, and asking that such should be omitted.

4. Protests against living figures, displayed as "living pictures," unless arrayed in proper garb, and the show bills now becoming too common in many places, bordering as near as the law will permit on obscenity, and asking that our laws be amended so as to prevent such to a much greater extent.

5. Deprecates the publication in published police case reports of the names of women inmates in houses of ill-fame, and withholding the names of equally guilty men; such discrimination being degrading to women and unjust to society.

6. Recommends reform in women's dress in the interests of health and mental vigor, and urging women to give more time and thought to that important question.

7. Urging that the laws regarding the sanitary and other inspection of workshops be extended to mercantile houses, in which so many women are now employed, and to remedy many conditions inimical to health and morality, and also to provide for Provincial women inspectors, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Premier and leader of the Opposition.

8. Thanks extended to John Waters, ex-M.P., for his years of faithful championship of woman's franchise in the Legislature, and to Judge Chesley, of Nova Scotia, for his move in the late General Methodist Conference to include women equally with men as eligible for delegates in that body.

9. Congratulating Sir Oliver Mowat upon his return to power at the last Provincial election, "not because we are a unit upon his policy and methods, but because we consider the temperance issue, upon which he is pledged to act, as the foremost now before the country." Asking for as rapid a redemption of his temperance promises as legal procedure will permit. Also asking for immediate relief from some of the more burdensome features of the licensed system, such as misnumbering offences, long the source of flagrant abuse; the lack of legal provision for relief in cases where licensed bars exist in sections where public sentiment does not sustain them, and the continuance in office of men out of sympathy with the law they are appointed to enforce.

10. Congratulating the Ontario Opposition on its choice of a leader in the staunch temperance advocate, Mr. G. F. Marter, and congratulating Mr. Marter.

11. Deprecating military and society parades on Sunday and the circulation and encouragement of Sunday papers.

The session, on the whole, was pleasant, practical and harmonious. The union enters on its new year with excellent prospects of a good year's work.

Y's Hallowe'en in Toronto.

"You must be sure to come to our Hallowe'en party, and tell us a story," said my good friend Miss H., principal of Elizabeth street school, to me last week. I accepted the invitation with pleasure, and on Wednesday evening, in company with a friend, arrived at Mission Hall sharp on time, which was 7 o'clock. The doors of the hall were fairly packed with a crowd of excited children, eager to begin proceedings. As the children are of the poorest class found in St. John's ward, this party is of immense importance, in their opinion, while Misses H. and S. regard it as a means to an end, for it keeps the girls and boys off the street, and so prevents all possibility of any one of them being led into trouble by the older and more hardened dwellers in the ward.

Once in the hall, the party was begun by the singing of several motion songs; then a march round in good style to the accompaniment of a mouth-organ, and after a story about a cat who lost eight of its lives in a vain attempt to celebrate Hallowe'en, the audience was divided into groups each one of which was under the charge of two or three workers, who were responsible for the entertainment of their small guests during the evening. The girls seemed to find solid enjoyment in such games as "Lazy Mary," "Rachael and Jacob," "The farmer sows his seed," etc. While

down stairs, the boys ducked for apples, played "Tug-of-War," and similar games. At 8:45 the whole party reassembled, and were treated to snow-apples, grapes and taffy, all of which were fully appreciated by the recipients. The order throughout the evening was first-class, almost the whole company being pledged Band of Hope and Band of Mercy girls and boys. After another march round and the singing of several hymns, the merry gathering regretfully separated, wishing that Hallowe'en came, at the very least, three times a year, and in a very short time the Hallowe'en party had become a thing of the past.—[W. M. Wills.

Caledonia W. C. T. U.

The following are the new executive committee: Honorary president, Mrs. T. W. Jackson; president, Miss MacKinnon; vice-presidents, Mesdames Street and Conning; recording secretary, Miss Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. H. Hewson; treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Seldon.

The parlor meeting at the manse the other evening was a decided success. Some excellent solos were given by Miss Hull, Rev. J. S. Conning, Miss M. Kennedy, Miss McGregor and Mr. Wm. Brierley, and a very fine piano selection by Mr. P. Hayes. Several young people gave a rousing anthem, "Wine is a Mockery," and after Miss Wills' splendid reading there was a good quartet. Mrs. Day Smith, of Hamilton, was invited to explain the aim of the union and the great necessity of their efforts. Her unaffected manner and sweet womanly face won her hearers at once, and her visit to Caledonia has added a number to her many admirers.

The intellectual part of the programme, over which Mrs. Street modestly and gracefully presided, was closed with a chorus, "Sign Our Pledge," after which all partook of a lunch.

—Just when the other countries are beginning to talk of the Gottenburg system as a "remedy," the countries who have tried it for years and years are adopting the Local Veto—something like our Canadian Scott Act. Recently both Houses of the Norwegian Parliament have enacted a bill which transfers to imperial control the sale of liquors, which has hitherto been regulated by the various municipalities, and the proceeds are to pass into the National Exchequer. But it provides that each community shall have the power of absolute prohibition within its own district, and this is to be determined by a vote of a bare majority, not of those who vote, but of the registered voters. The voters are to include every man and woman above 21 years of age.

The readers of the HOME GUARD are directed to the advertisement of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company, Toronto, in this issue. Insurance secured at the rates quoted by this company is guaranteed to be lower than any issued by rival companies. The prominence of the low rates of this company has gained them an extra large number of policyholders in the western district. Send to H. Sutherland, manager, Toronto, or apply to a local agent for rates.

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237 KING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

DR. ROZELLE V. FUNNELL — ATE Professor of Electro-Therapy, Queen's University, announces her removal from Deer Park Sanatorium to

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Trained nurses in constant attendance on resident patients. Massage, in addition to electrical and medical treatment. Office hours from 2 to 6 p.m. daily.

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DEAN'S CURE

USERS TELL ITS WORTH. WE DON'T NEED TO.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1892.

MR. WM. DEAN, Sir—About six years ago I was taken down with a severe attack of Sciatica. After trying several remedies with no effect I took your Sciatica Cure, which completely routed the pain, and I have had no symptoms of it since. I can highly recommend it to any one suffering from the disease. Yours, etc., W. J. DIXON.

1336 Queen street west, Toronto. The medicine may now be obtained from my druggists in 81 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer or permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

WM. DEAN, DUNN AVENUE, — TORONTO.

Our Young People.

A True Fairy Tale.

Do you know of the house
Where ginger-snaps grow?
Where tarts for us children
March out in a row?
Where wishing is having,
Where— isn't it grand!
Just up in the garret
Is real Fairy-land?
Where youngsters can caper
And romp and halloo,
For they always do right,
Whatever they do?
You don't know the house?
Then oh deary me,
I'm sorry for you!
Why, it's grandma's, you see.
—Youths' Companion.

Saved by a Goose.

"Mamma says these are God's flowers, but he has so many flowers I know he won't care if I pick some," said little Mary Ellis, darting up the hill in her red frock, her hands full of golden dandelions, and her auburn hair blowing in the wind.

"How bright and gay you look, you dear! Don't run away from me," said I, stopping to catch the child.

"Well, then," said she, coolly, "I won't if you'll put me on that rock."

I lifted and placed her on the rock.

"Oh, pretty, pretty!" she cried, drawing a breath of delight. "I can see all the folks in the world, and all the houses! I can see your house, auntie."

"My house was the dear old brown house that we loved, tucked into a hollow between high elm trees, and we had come away and left nobody in it but grandma and the cat."

Well you may sit here awhile, and look at the houses and curl dandelion stems," said I, "but I cannot talk to you, for I am going to write."

"Well, then, write about me, please, auntie, tell 'em I came from Boston. Tell 'em my papa's mamma came, too; but they've gone a-riding, and Fanny's gone a-riding."

"Little Mary," said I, "I'm in a great hurry about my story; and you are such a dear, good, happy little girl that I know you will be willing to let me go and sit under that big tree and write it. You won't talk, will you?"

"No, I won't talk. Kiss me 'fore you go. Oh, what queer little tucks you've got in your eyelids!" she said, smoothing out my tired wrinkles with her soft hand, and gazing admiring at my old face.

"Good-by, darling," said I, hurrying to a large oak tree with my writing pad and paper and pencil. But little Mary kept on chattering to herself all the same. Her voice had a cooing, pleasant sound, like the twitter of a bird on a bough; and I was not at all disturbed till she began to ask questions again.

"When will I be go, auntie?"

"Oh, not for a long time!"

"Am I so now, auntie?"

"No, you are only 3. But please be quiet, dear!"

She obeyed nearly a minute, and then called out again in her clear, little voice: "Will tomorrow be Sunday?"

"No."

"Oh! it won't be Sunday again till Thursday, will it?"

Sweet little torment! Dearly as I loved her, I did wish somebody else had charge of her that morning. Why need her sister Fanny have gone to ride when she knew I was so very busy?

I rose and went back to the rock.

"Let me take you down, little Mary! Don't you want to go home?"

"Oh, no! Oh, no!" said she, clinging to the rock with both hands, and spilling half her dandelions.

"Well, then, I must go to another tree farther away; for you talk too much. But how will you get down when I am gone?"

"I'll ring a bell," laughed she, gayly; and I laughed, too, just for thinking what a little goose she was. I told her she was a goose, turned away, and left her still talking.

"Little chatterbox!" thought I; "she would talk to the very flies and mosquitoes."

"Funny fire, funny fire," I heard her say; and I did not move my head; had already wasted much precious time in listening to her prattle. Little red fire! Auntie, aun-tee! See that funny fire! What made 'em make it top of your house?"

Then I turned, you may be sure. I felt my heart stop beating. I turned, and looked down the hill where our house stood. And, indeed, there was a fire 'top of it'—a red flame shooting up from the roof!

How it came there I could not guess. I think now a spark must have blown over from the railway engine. But, oh, the horror of it!—our house burning, and the dear old mother all alone in it! I had left her in her chamber, peacefully making a cap, and that fire was blazing right over her head!

I tore down the hill, shouting "Fire! FIRE! FIRE!"

I met a man, I met a boy. It was not two minutes—it seemed hours—before the bells were ringing and the fire engine clanging through the street.

I entered our yard just ahead of the

engine. The dear mother came to the door to meet me with an anxious face. "Is anybody's house on fire?" she cried.

Anybody's house! She understood it all in a moment. The engine hurried up the gravel path, and the water from the hose began to play upon the roof like a heavy rain storm. That red flame, which had been growing and growing, was beaten down and drowned out before it had done any serious harm, and our home was saved.

Yes, and it was little Mary who saved it. It was a restless, bright-eyed, chattering baby. Not another soul in town had seen the fire when Mary spied it, bless her heart!

"It was a goose that saved Rome, you know," said I to Mary's mamma, when she got back from her drive. We were all so happy that we laughed at every little thing, and made ice cream for Mary, and let her give some to the cat in the best China bowl; and, when the bowl broke, we only laughed again.

Little Mary did not know why I held her so close that night, and cried over her, declaring she was "no goose after all." She did not know why I gave her a silver cup lined with gold, on the day she went home to Boston. "But you will know sometime," said I.

"Will I know when I'm 90?" she asked, joyfully flourishing the cup over my nose.

"But, oh, auntie! who did build that funny little fire top o' your house?"—[Congregationalist.

How It Happened.

"Dear me!" said the Summer, While packing her grip And cleaning her house

For a long southern trip, "Here's a pot of red paint I've just found left over (I mixed it with white

To color the clover.) I can't bear to leave it, It seems such a waste, And I can't take it with me, I'm in too great haste,

Just then, as quickly She lifted her eye, A bush with red berries She saw standing by.

She caught up her brush As quick as a wink, And said, with a laugh, "I'll use it, I think."

So she laid on the paint With a regular splash, And made a red berry At every dash.

And that's how it happened, In my autumn walks, I found that red bush With its fiery stalks.

Now, I've told you this tale, How it all came about, I'm sure you'll believe it, Without any doubt.

—The Outlook.

From Jaffa to Jerusalem.

The railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem has witnessed a year of its operation, and the results are most encouraging. The line, which is a single one, is 54 1/2 miles in length, and its course rises from a little over sea level at Jaffa to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea before it reaches Jerusalem. The travel has constantly increased. It may interest our readers to see the actual time table, which is as follows:

Jaffa.....leave.....Jerusalem.....leave.....Jaffa.....arr.....Jerusalem.....arr.....
Lydda.....arr.....2:20.....Bittir.....arr.....3:40.....
Ramlah.....arr.....3:30.....Beer-Sheva.....arr.....4:30.....
Sajed.....arr.....3:30.....Sajed.....arr.....4:30.....
Beer-Sheva.....arr.....4:30.....Ramlah.....arr.....5:30.....
Bittir.....arr.....5:20.....Lydda.....arr.....6:10.....
Jerusalem.....arr.....6:30.....Jaffa.....arr.....7:30.....

The fare is \$3 for a single ticket and \$4 for a return ticket first-class, and \$1 either way second-class. Besides the two passenger trains, there are also two freight trains which run each way, starting at night from Jerusalem and Jaffa respectively. The road at Rehaim travels right through the Valley of the Giants—the very heart of Old Testament history and heroism. For it was in this Valley of the Giants that David fought his great battles with the Philistines, and here occurred some of the noblest incidents in Bible history.

What a change time has made among these sacred hills of Palestine! To the sleepy inhabitants of Jerusalem and to the Jews lamenting by the great stones of the ruined temple, the first shriek of the steam-whistle must have come with startling effect; the noise and hurry of our modern methods of working being in such strange contrast to the proceedings of the ancient Jews when that great temple rose in all its original splendor and magnificence, growing silently as a tree grows, for there was "neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building." But it is the destiny of man to move forward, leaving old things behind and inventing new; and even the Holy Land is not to be free from the modern spirit and its aggressive enterprise. And better so. In this way the past takes on the garb of romance, but more than that, the railway is no mean helper to the missionary, no inefficient promoter of that force which it is declared will certainly win the whole world for Christ.—[The Interior.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing, and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

With the Poets.

What Endures?

What do you think endures?
Do you think the great city endures?
Or a teeming manufacturing state, or a prepared constitution, or the best built steamships,
Or hotels of granite and iron, or any chef-d'oeuvre of engineering, forts, armaments?

Away! these are not to be cherished for themselves;
They fill their hour; the dancers dance; the musicians play for them;
The show passes; all does well enough of course;
All does very well till one flash of defiance.

The great city is that which has the greatest man or woman;
If it be a few ragged huts, it is still the greatest city in the whole world.
—Walt Whitman.

Love and Faith.

On white leaves of the lily with fiery blood of rose
I write to thee a letter, a love-song I compose.

As airy and as fragrant as spring in lane and field,
The zephyr gently folds it, with dew-drops it is sealed.

The honey-bee will bring it to thee in moonlight fair;
Its sting is sharp and poisonous: dear little love, take care.

For hast thou me forgotten, and art thou not more mine?
It painfully is piercing deep in the heart of thine.

But if, in faith unbroken, in love thy heart was stout,
It will with honey sprinkle thy little rosy mouth.

Then I myself will hasten forever to thy side,
To strew thee with sweet manna, with kisses and delight.

—Hungarian song, translated by Henry Faust.

Selected From "Lake Island of Inisfree."

I will arise and go now, and go to Inisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made.

Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-land glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of morning to where the cricket sings;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linns wings.

I will arise and go now, for always, night and day,
I hear lake-water lapping with low sounds by the shore;

While I stand on the roadway or on the pavement gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

—W. B. Yeats.

Yellow.

A northern sun tinged with fallow light,
A sea that swoons on leagues of citron sand;

While in the dreamy background grimly stand
Groves of weird willows sere by autumn's blight.

The sky in strawly strips is covered quite
By indolent clouds which, nonchalantly fanned

By drowsier winds, blend on the aureate land
With stacks of wheat, ungarnered, dry and bright.

A golden dusk serenely falls and fades
As if it shrank to love the sere earth more;

Sky, clouds and leaves fuse in one color rare,
While by the sad waves, flecked with fluctuant shades

A blond girl watches the mad sea-gulls soar,
With scraps of sunlight in her wind-loved hair.

—Francis Saltus.

An Old Lady's Boast.

Those who have charge of charitable institutions for the aged poor will tell you that no topic is more pleasing to some poor old women than the discussion of their "better days," when they were the fortunate possessors of "everything heart could wish for," as they are apt to express it.

One old lady never tires of describing the finery she had when she was a bride; another boasts of having once owned a "gold-band chany tea set" and six "solid silver teaspoons;" while a third dwells at great length on the elegance of a flowered silk gown and a satin parasol with fringe fifteen inches long that she once owned.

One poor old woman never says anything until the others are done boasting. Then she calmly remarks: "Well, I never had no chany tea things, nor no silk gowns nor embroidered petticoats, nor openwork stockings, nor gold ear-drops, nor nothing of that sort; but I have had four husbands, an' I'd like to know if any of you can beat that!"

The Jews' Creed.

In the eleventh century, Moses Maimonides compiled a summary of the religious views of the Jews, and it has since been the confession of the orthodox Hebrews. Maimonides holds a most exalted position among the Jews. In the thirteenth century they said: "From Moses (the lawgiver) to Moses (Mendelsohn) there is none like Moses (Maimonides)."

This is the Jews' creed, as given in the Danskeren, Copenhagen:

"I believe, with a true and perfect faith, that God is the Creator, Governor and Maker of all things; and that He hath wrought all things; worketh now and will work forever.

"I believe, with a true and perfect faith, that the Creator is One, and that such a unity as is in Him can be found in no other, and that He alone hath been our God, is, and forever shall be.

"I believe, with perfect faith, that the Creator is not corporeal, not to be comprehended with any bodily faculties, and that there is no bodily essence that can be likened unto Him.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, the Creator to be the First and the Last; that nothing was before him and that nothing which now is shall last forever.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that the Creator alone—whose name be blessed—is to be worshipped and none else beside Him.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that the words of the prophets are true.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that the prophecies of Moses, our Master—may he rest in peace—are true; and that he was the father and chief of all wise men that lived before him or ever shall live.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that all the law which we now possess was delivered by God Himself to Moses, our Master.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that that law will never be changed nor substituted by another from God.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that God understandeth all the works and thoughts of men, as it is written in the prophets. He fashioned our hearts and understandeth our works.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that God will recompense all that do good and keep his commandments, and that he will punish those that transgress them.

"I believe, with a perfect faith, that the Messiah is to come. Though He retard His coming, I will wait till He come.

"I believe, with perfect faith, that the dead shall be restored to life when it shall seem good for the Creator, our God, to do so."—[Translated for the Literary Digest.

Man does not move in cycles, though nature does. Man's course is like that of an arrow; for the portion of the great cometary ellipse which he occupies is no more than a needle's length to a mile.—[Coleridge.

A Time to Laugh.

You know how it grates on your finer sensibilities to be laughed at to your face, especially when the laugh is of the harsh, unpolished type. And you know one or more persons who are possessed of such a laugh and such a disposition to use it. Well, there is such a person in this town. He is a very well educated man, too, and is especially good in the languages. Not long ago he was talking to a mild-mannered little woman who had asked him a question about a French sentence. He asked her to repeat it. She did so.

"Ha, ha!" he laughed. "Ha, ha! Haw, haw, haw!" And the little woman blushed.

"What is it?" she asked, very much embarrassed.

"Haw, haw—I—haw, haw—was laughing—haw, haw—at your very bad—haw, haw—pronunciation—haw, haw—"

"Haw, haw, haw!" she interrupted suddenly. "Haw, haw!" ha, ha, ha, ha!" And she kept it up as loud as she could, until he began to get red in the face and feel embarrassed himself.

"What is it?" he exclaimed, when she gave him the chance.

"Haw, haw!" she responded, uproariously. "I was—haw, haw—laughing—haw, haw—at your—haw, haw—very bad—haw, haw—manners—haw, haw! Good-morning." And she turned her back on him and hasn't spoken to him since.—[Detroit Free Press.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

What did the callers say when you told them I was out?"

Maid—Just smiled and said Friday's not always an unlucky day.

No article takes hold of blood diseases like Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. It works like magic. Miss C—, Toronto, writes: "I have to thank you for what Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done for me. I had a sore on my knee as large as the palm of my hand, and could get nothing to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four bottles completely cured it."

A Smile and a Laugh

Borrow—Could you let me have \$5 if I bring it to you tomorrow?"

Stumpup—Certainly. Bring me \$5 tomorrow and I'll let you have it.

Tommy—What is right, stuffin' or dressin'?

Jimmy—It's dressin' when it's on your plate, and stuffin' after you have swallowed it!

"I don't know whether to accept Willie Hinkins or not," said the young woman. "He's so wonderfully well satisfied with himself."

"Well, he'd surely be easy to get along with," replied the confidante.

"What makes you think so?"

"He must be easily pleased."

"Let me tell you, Mrs. Thomas," said a happy parent to a neighbor, "my son Ernest has got a first prize."

"O! I quite understand your feelings, marm," said Mr. Thomas. "I felt just the same when our young pig carried off a medal at the agricultural show."

A good old lady said to her nephew, a poor preacher:

"James, why did you enter the ministry?"

"Because I was called," he answered.

"James," said the old lady, anxiously, as she looked up from wiping her spectacles, "are you sure it wasn't some other noise you heard?"

Lord Cockburn, after a long stroll, sat down on a hillside beside a shepherd and observed that the shepherd selected the coldest situation for lying down.

"Mac," said he, "I think, if I were a sheep I should certainly have preferred the outer side of that hill."

The shepherd answered: "Ay, my lord; but if you had been a sheep, ye would have mair sense."

And Lord Cockburn was never tired of relating the story and turning the laugh on himself.

PRaise FOR THE ACTOR.—A dignified little mamma, who sometimes indulges in acrobatic feats in the privacy of her bedroom for the entertainment of her six-year-old daughter, took the child to an amateur circus where the society people were acting for the benefit of a fresh-air fund. One of the performances consisted of a double somersault, which elicited great applause, and when the applause had died away, the voice of the child could be heard distinctly over half the tent: "Mamma, that man does that 'most as well as you do it."

James Payn tells an amusing story concerning a well-known club in Pall Mall:

A member lost his umbrella there, and caused the following notice to be put up in the entrance hall:

"A nobleman who took away an umbrella not his own on such a date is requested to return it."

The house committee took umbrage at this statement, and summoned the member who had composed it before them.

"Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?"

"Well," he replied, "the first article in the club rules says that this club is composed of noblemen and gentlemen; and, since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman."

FROM NANTUCKET.—Last fall a man was tried for petty larceny, and sentenced by the judge to three months in jail. A few days after the trial the judge, accompanied by the sheriff, was on his way to the Boston boat, when they passed a man sawing wood. The sawyer stopped his work, touched his hat, and said, "Good morning, judge." The judge looked at him a moment, passed on a short distance, then turned to glance backward, with the question:

"Why, sheriff, isn't that the man I sentenced to three months in jail?"

"Yes," replied the sheriff, hesitatingly; "yes, that's the man. But you—see, judge, we—we haven't any one in jail now, and we thought (it a useless expense to hire somebody to keep the jail for three months just for this one man; so I gave him the jail key, and told him that if he'd sleep there nights it would be all right."

A Pretty Face

is the result of a healthy physical condition. "Beauty is but skin deep" yet it greatly depends on a clear complexion, free from wrinkles and hollow cheeks.

Health always brings wealth of beauty. A healthy state of the system comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine prepared for woman's ailments—it cures those derangements and weaknesses which make woman's life miserable.

A woman who neglects to take proper exercise is particularly prone to excessive congestion, debility and a sluggish circulation. This is the time we advise the "Prescription." In all derangements and displacements of the special organs which result in "signs of inflammation," in catarrhal discharges from the lining membranes, and in distressing irregularities—this medicine is guaranteed to cure, or the money will be returned.

Catarrh—Use positive cure, healing.

What Motherhood Means.

Kate Field says: There is no more hopeful sign of the times than that women are soaring less after the infinite, and are buckling down to the duty of all duties, the duty of motherhood when it comes to them.

To bring children into the world is but the beginning of an awful responsibility, and, as usual, the women of Chicago are first to drop the study of Browning for the study of child nature under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College. The following report from a valued correspondent interests me vastly; I'm sure it will be equally welcome to many of my readers:

In preparing for the meetings, the promoters provided for 200 or 300 people. Instead, there were all the way from 1,000 to 1,500. Another hall was opened and still the meetings were crowded. The women sat for about six or seven hours a day, packed like sandwiches, in a room close and hot to a degree, and never budged. I must say the lectures seemed to me interesting enough and important enough to warrant the effort. The whole being of the child was studied, physical and mental. Dr. Jaggard, a specialist in obstetrics, gave a lecture on pre-natal influences, stating that the pre-natal connection between mother and child is merely physical, the mother merely affecting the child through the circulatory systems of each. Whatever tends to impair the quality of the blood of the mother injures the child, but science today utterly scouts birth-marks, and mental conditions, and frights, as affecting the child.

"Elizabeth Harrison fairly surpassed herself in eloquence, speaking on the conscious development of the intellectual and moral in children.

"Margaret Moiley, author of 'The Song of Life,' spoke on reproduction as the central fact in nature. 'Sexuality is not sensuality,' she said. 'The little child with the mother can begin to observe the beginning of life in seeds and all vegetable and plant life. Then in the lower forms of animal life, from fishes and frogs and birds to the domestic animals, until realizing the common principle running through all the knowledge of the human baby and where it comes from is reached without a shock, without any feeling of mock modesty, simply as an interesting scientific fact, full of beauty and mystery. The average mother, you know, is much too modest and lady-like to discuss these matters with her children, preferring to let vulgar older children with minds full of prurient curiosity give them the information on the sly.' The last lecture was given by Prof. Denny, of Denny's Psychology on the need of parents being psychologists. Such meetings and such interest as this do not look much as if womankind in her new-found freedom intends to eliminate motherhood."

I should think not. It is an insult to the Creator to assume that equality of the sexes will destroy the noblest instinct of one-half of his creatures.

The True Philosophy of Life.

You know how the human character is formed and how the faults and vices which degrade it, and which afflict the world, are generated. Pity their unhappy victims, treat them with mercy, pour, if it be possible, the light of knowledge on their minds, and in-fuse, by obliging them to witness its excellence in your own disposition, the love of goodness into their hearts.

In the family and in the world be what your views of philosophy and religion ought to make you—forbearing, generous, just, the intrepid defender of others' rights, the uniform observer of your own duties, the master of yourself and the servant of all. Endeavor at all seasons and by all means to diffuse the blessings of knowledge, deem no labor too protracted or too severe which may terminate in the removal of error. Let no calumny or invective excite in you a spirit of resentment or force from your lips a harsh expression. May those you strive to enlighten feel that you wish them to embrace your views only that they may be inspired with the same cheerful, amiable and benignant spirit of which your heart is full, rejoice in the good that is, live but to labor to increase it, believe that every great event is so arranged by infinite wisdom as to perform its necessary measure in securing its ultimate and universal triumph. This is the true philosophy; this is the genuine Christianity; this is the way to live happiest, to die happiest, and to prepare best for glory, honor and immortality.—[Dr. S. Smith.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Steal a chicken, and you are a thief. Steal \$1,000 from your employer, and you are an embezzler. Steal \$5,000 from the government, and you are a defaulter. Rob your competitor on the Stock Exchange of \$10,000, and you are a financier. Rob him of \$100,000 to \$500,000, and you are a wizard or a Napoleon of finance. Wreck a railroad and gather it in, and you are a "magnate." Wreck a great railroad system, and you are a "king." Conduct a negotiation of a strong nation plunders a nation of thousands upon thousands of miles of territory and you are a diplomat. You are out of joint.

Catarrh—Use positive cure, healing.

Alcoholics as Medicines.

Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, F.R.S., the leading authority in England on the physiological effects of alcoholics, has just contributed an interesting paper to the Medical Pioneer, a new English monthly, in which he refers to his 25 years' experience of medical pioneering of temperance. We have only space here to give a few of his best points regarding the progress made in that time. These points may be of interest to many HOME GUARD readers who are not connected with the medical profession.

Sir Benjamin says: "There were (in England) perhaps 50 staunch abstaining men in medicine in 1869. There are 500 now who openly declare themselves, and there are a great many more than 500 thorough abstainers who do not declare themselves, that is to say, who practice though they do not preach medical abstinence.

"The profession has learned to use the word 'alcoholic' as an adjective freely applied to diseased conditions by the use of alcohol. We have now not only alcoholic phthisis (consumption) and alcoholic dyspepsia, but alcoholic paralysis and various other maladies bearing the fatal name; nay, alcohol has even been compared with a metallic poison, lead, in regard to its pathological effects upon the body.

The greatest advance, Sir Benjamin claims, is "in the fact, now clearly demonstrated by actual experience, and on a large scale, that as men, women and children can live through their most healthy lives in the best of health without alcohol, so in their diseases they can recover with equal facility under the same abstinence. The practice of the London Temperance Hospital (now 25 years in operation) is incisive and decisive in this respect. We receive there patients in the most varied types of diseases, acute and chronic in all stages without any thought of selection. We receive some who are abstainers, and, therefore, it might be supposed, ready for abstaining treatment; we receive many who are not abstainers, but we treat all alike in so far as the non-administration of alcohol is concerned, and our results leave nothing to be desired.

"I have watched the treatment of disease for 25 years with alcohol; I have watched it for 25 years without alcohol, and, apart from any prejudice or the least bias, I am confident, on a review of the whole of the facts, that if the systems of treatment of disease with alcohol, and absolutely without it, be compared, the non-alcoholic system leads the way as the safest, the most rapid, and most certain system in curative tendencies."

There have been some thousands of cases treated every year in the hospital referred to, so that now the experiment has been tried long enough and on a large enough scale to demonstrate its efficiency without doubt. The days of alcoholic prescribing for medicinal purposes are nearing their end.

T. W. CASEY.

Spirit Consumption in Great Britain.

The last received number of the Economist, the leading English trade journal, gives the following facts regarding the production and consumption of spirits in Great Britain:

In 1894 there were 44,414,321 gallons of proof spirits produced in the country against 40,369,691 in 1884, showing a considerable increase in the quantity. Of these quantities England produced 10,691,576 gallons; Scotland, 20,107,077 and Ireland 13,615,668. In all the countries there was an increase over 84 except in Scotland, where the quantity was a little less.

There has also been a considerable increase in the quantities consumed. In 1894 they are reported at 34,324,792 gallons against 31,359,513 in 1884. Of last year's consumption 30,452,382 gallons are reported, "as a beverage," against 28,548,489 in 1884. There seems to be the same tendency to overproduction of spirits in England as in Canada and the States. The quantities now on hand, in bond, are reported at 103,313,208 gallons against 53,987,466 in 1884, or nearly double as much.

The above quantities represent the consumption of home manufactured spirits alone, besides which there are large quantities of foreign spirits imported for consumption. Then there are immense quantities of ale and beer manufactured and consumed in the country, besides large quantities of wines. When these are all added together it will be easily seen that the drink bill of Great Britain is still an enormous one, and it is not growing less, by any means, so far as either the consumption of spirits or malt liquors is concerned. Those who talk so complacently about "the people rapidly becoming more temperate" under the existing license laws, and there is therefore no need of prohibition, may be well enough, but they have very little pains to inform themselves regarding the actual facts.

RECOMMEND IT.—Mr. Enos Larocque, writes: "I am glad that Dr. Thomas' Cataplasma is being used for so many ailments, and externally, and that it is doing so much benefit from its medicinal and recommending

A Deficit Somewhere.

In a small, unventilated room in a tenement-house on Allen street in New York, a slipper-maker, who has a wife and two small children to support, and to whom one room serves as kitchen, workshop, and living-room, was able, by working twelve or fourteen hours a day, to keep his family clothed and fed; but with the financial depression the prices for his work fell so much that he received only as much for two pairs of slippers as he had received for one. He endeavored to meet the deficiency by doubling the hours of labor, until he sat twenty hours a day upon his work-bench. Sometimes 30 hours passed with only enough remuneration for the apologies for meals which the family were able to secure. As the Jewish Day of Atonement approached last week, the slipper-maker calculated that by working three days and nights in succession he could secure money enough to keep the festival by laying aside his work. He began on Saturday morning and by Sunday night he was falling asleep in spite of every attempt, and in order to keep awake prodded himself with his awl. Refusing all entreaties to rest, he sat on his bench until 4 o'clock Monday morning, when he had finished twelve pairs of slippers and worked 52 hours without interruption. He was then in a kind of trance, and, falling asleep in spite of himself, fell forward against the table, upset the lamp, burned up his work, and seriously injured his hands. And yet there are people who hold it to be a "crime against society" to say that the social organization is defective, and that every man who is able and anxious to work cannot get the work that will keep body and soul together!

Calvin.

Prof. Wilson, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, delivered a notable inaugural address on "John Calvin," concluding it with the inquiry, "For what did Calvin and for what does Calvinism stand?" In answer he states seven principles, and illustrates each of them aptly and felicitously. They are: 1. The supreme authority of Holy Scripture. 2. The church's independence of the state. 3. Religious and political liberty. 4. The equal binding authority of law. 5. Courage. 6. Education. 7. Charity. As an example of the authority of law, Calvin announced to a noble family who regarded themselves as superior to local laws: "As long as they live in Geneva, they must obey the laws of Geneva, though every one of them were a diadem." In regard to education Bancroft said: "Calvin was the father of popular education and the inventor of the system of free schools." All this is true of Calvin. His work might be summed up by saying that he came into the reformation and gave it those principles which made it permanent. Without those principles it would have been a reaction and a relapse. It is no denial of the inestimable value of Calvin's work to say that he built better than he knew, and that he was not himself fully imbued with those principles which he formulated with such diamond-like sharpness, hardness and purity. Right here is where men like Professors Shields and Wilson lack discrimination. It is nothing to the world whether Calvin burned Servetus, more than it is whether David killed Uriah. We are not concerned to defend every act in the life of the man. We are only concerned to promote the principles which he formulated. He did not invent them—he drew from the written records of Jesus Christ, and of his prophets and apostles. Calvin's merit was that, amid the almost absolute confusion of thought in the stormy times in which he lived, he saw with almost perfect vision the great truths upon which human freedom, order, happiness and progress depended, and presented them to the world as clearly as he saw them himself. We will not say that had Calvin not arisen we would have had no abiding Protestantism, no personal liberty, no republic like the United States, no constitution like the British, no system of popular education—we will not say so, because God is dependent on no man for the progress of his kingdom. But we will say that had Calvin not arisen, and no man like him had arisen, we would have none of these things. But that Calvin did not himself enter the promised land, but only stood like Moses on Horeb and saw it, is abundantly shown by his writings. He was a religious persecutor, did cruel things, and desired to do cruel things which he had not the power to do. He tells us of them with perfect simplicity and candor over his own signature—with just as much candor as Paul did. We have been very foolish to allow ourselves to be drawn away from the promulgation of the great fundamental principles of Calvinism into a contention that Calvin himself was immaculate. Those were fiery and bloody times. Calvin was himself in peril of the rack and the stake. We may say, humanely speaking, that it was impossible that he could escape wholly from the influence of his surroundings in his life. It is sufficient that he saw above them, and for the most part lived above them.—[The Interior.

An upstart man calls his dog "Miser" because he is quick to catch the scent.

English Version of the Lord's Prayer.

A. N. Jannaris, a native Greek, contributes a long and scholarly article to the Contemporary Review, October, in answer to the question: "Is the English version of the Lord's Prayer a faithful representation of the original as recorded in St. Matthew?" He takes up the petitions seriatim; not only translates each word, but tries to get at the significance of the word in the original, and then gives us the Lord's Prayer in this form:

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name—Thy dominion come—Thy (fixed) purpose be done; as in heaven, so too on earth. Give us this day our mere (or simple) bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors theirs; and let us not fall into a tempter's snare, but deliver us from the evil one." And if we admit the spurious doxology—"For Thine is the dominion, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen."

The "Tyrant Potato."

Mrs. Rorer evidently indorses Marion Harland's view of the "tyrant potato." Says the former: "Life is too short to be spent in digesting potatoes. I never eat them in any form. You might as well put pieces of mica into your stomach as to fill it with Saratoga chips." It is undoubtedly true that in many houses nowadays the potato habit is much lessened. Time was when potatoes fried for breakfast, baked for luncheon, and mashed or plain boiled for dinner was the logical course of table events in almost every well-regulated family. The breakfast cereal has practically banished it from the first meal of the day, it is often absent from the luncheon board, and it is really only at dinner that it is apt to be in perennial evidence. A dish of boiled rice or savor baked hominy will be found an excellent substitute for the berated Irish tuber, which, while not perhaps guilty of all the indictments against it, might well be relegated to an occasional rather than an everlasting appearance.

Origin of Nursery Rhymes.

"Three Blind Mice" is in a music-book of 1609.

"A Froggie Would A-wooing Go" was licensed in 1650.

"Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century.

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" dates from Charles II., as does also "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket."

"Old Mother Hubbard," "Goosey, Goosey Gander," and "Old Mother Goose" apparently date back to the sixteenth century.

"Cinderella," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Blue Beard," and "Tom Thumb" were given to the world in Paris in 1697. The author was Charles Perrault.

"Humpty-Dumpty" was a bold, bad baron, who lived in the days of King John, and was tumbled from power. His history was put up into a riddle, the meaning of which is an egg.

"The Babes in the Woods" was founded on an actual crime committed in Norfolk, near Wayland Wood, in the fifteenth century. An old house in the neighborhood is still pointed out upon a mantelpiece in which is carved the entire history.

Cologne Water Will Check Asthma.

Attacks of asthma may be brought on by the most varied and singular causes; different sorts of scents, the odor of raspberries, as was the case of Claude Bernard; the smell of hay, the vapor of a sulphur match that has just been lighted, the dust from oats or powdered ipecacuanha. One patient will have asthma in the north, but will be free from it in the south; another will have asthma in Paris, but will be perfectly well in Vienna; still another will have the most terrible attacks as long as he is in Egypt, but will be relieved as soon as he gets to sea, says the New York Herald.

It is generally admitted nowadays that the attack of asthma is due to a spasm of the inspiratory muscles, and that the origin of the trouble is some stimulation of the nasal mucous membrane. On the other hand, it is also known that a vigorous stimulation of the mucous membrane of the nose may put an end to an attack of asthma; therefore in this purely nervous phenomenon the same cause may either bring on or put an end to the attack.

It is on this peculiarity that are based a certain number of methods of treatment of an attack of asthma, and the latest born of these methods consists in sniffing eau de cologne. My readers may remember that I made known to them the process whereby M. Roux, of Lyons, cuts short colds in the head and chest at their beginning. It consists in having the patients inhale by the mouth and nose for about two minutes and about four or five times a day about 50 drops of cologne water. It is now claimed that the same method will put an end to an attack of asthma.

A hen is a very superior creature, but she could never lay a corner-stone.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

The Advantage of a Fad.

The man who undertakes to cultivate some fad like the growing of plants, the raising of fish, photography, entomology, boating, bicycle riding, athletic sports, microscopy, painting, drawing, music, fishing, hunting, and a thousand and one other things which may come under the head of personal recreation, has always something within his reach which makes him independent of the outside world. The boating man is forever "feeding" his canoe or yacht with paint or varnish and fittings of his own invention. The mineralogist has an endless pleasure in arranging his specimens and in obtaining those which are new. The sportsman fights his battles over again, and the fisherman attends to his tackle and invents "facts" to illustrate his next year's exploits. All harmless amusements, but more valuable than gold, because they take a man away from himself.

Man's Help-Meet.

The Union Signal pertinently remarks: Dr. Parkhurst, of New York city, is slowly but inevitably coming around to a favorable view of woman suffrage. When he first started on his righteous campaign against Tammany, he explicitly stated that he did not care for the assistance of women, remanding them to "their proper sphere—the home," without whose "sacred precincts they could do no good." But after a year's experience, the good doctor finds he cannot fight the hydra-headed Tammany evil single-handed and is actually calling out the ladies, as witness this press dispatch:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—There were nearly 2,000 women in Cooper Union this afternoon. It was the largest mass meeting of women this city has known. It was an admirable illustration of the extent of the women's movement in politics and was held to protest against Tammany rule. Abbie Sage Richardson, Marie Huntley Elwell, Mrs. Clara Bell, Mrs. George Gunton, Alma Calder Johnston and Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill were among those on the platform. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the president of the league, presided. She came upon the stage with Dr. Parkhurst on one side and Mr. Leavitt on the other. They all made speeches denouncing Tammany."

The political corruptors of New York may well tremble now that women are aroused. As Breckenridge now is, so will Tammany soon be, a thing of the past. The novelist, William Dean Howells, put it well when he said: "There is not much difference between housecleaning and municipal housecleaning as some people think."

The Rest Cure.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The rest cure is now practiced at home by many women who have come to a proper realization of its value. It used to be an expensive remedy, necessitating an absence of six to eight weeks in a private hospital, with trained nurse, massage and the rest, including a trunk full of pretty teagowns for the convalescence. Now the sensible woman has discovered she can take her cure in homeopathic doses without stopping her work or quitting her family.

A half hour daily of complete retirement, lying down in loose clothes and banishing all worry, all thought, indeed, if possible, works wonders if persevered in. Have the shades drawn and close the eyes. A tired brain strays restfully in darkened ways; even mechanical impressions of which one does not seem to be thinking at all, consume a little force; blindness, physically and mentally, is what is sought, and it is this that rests and restores.

For the woman whose work is at home the half hour immediately preceding or following luncheon is apt to be one that could be spent in this way. Where there are children old enough to go to school after the meal is better, for the little folks will have turned back to their lessons, no callers need be expected, and the afternoon's task or engagement can usually brook this little delay. For the mothers whose babies are still in arms the rest should be taken while their little charges sleep. Says one mother to this: "Why that is my only chance to pick up and catch up with things." Spare the half-hour to rest and the picking up and catching up will be better forwarded.

The business-woman whose work must be done at office or shop must invent her chance for rest. It is a common habit of several young newspaper women, reporters, to step into one of the big shops or hotels, seek the parlor, and conscientiously rest for 15 or 30 minutes, as their time permits. In shops it must be taken with the stop for luncheon, as a rule, in offices it may also have to be, but often there is a lull in business that may be almost regularly depended upon.

The hod-carrier finishes the contents of his dinner-pail, then lolls against a friendly fence in sheer animal rest. Perhaps he lights a pipe—as often he does not—but he rests in every fiber of his being. A shop-girl hurries over her bread and tea to try her eyes and tax her interest with a story paper, eagerly devoured till the last moment, or she spends her rest time in exciting gossip with her neighbors. Either is foolish expenditure of needed force. The closer the strain the greater the need for the complete and daily respite, however brief. Such workers should pursue the opportunity to take it relentlessly.

A SIMCOE COUNTY MIRACLE.

The Startling Experience of Mrs. Robinson, of Midhurst.

Eleven Years Sickness—Her Case Pronounced Positively Incurable—She Was Given Up to Die by Two Doctors—Now a Picture of Good Health and Strength.

(From the Barrie Examiner.)

Near the village of Midhurst, about six miles from Barrie, stands the smithy of Mr. John Robinson, while within sound of the sawl is his home, where in the midst of a large and lovely orchard dwell the smith and his family. Mr. Robinson is a type of the proverbial blacksmith with "the muscles of his brawny arms as strong as iron bands," but with Mrs. Robinson it has been different. The wife and mother has for a long time been a victim to acute and painful dropsy of the kidneys. Shortly after the birth of her youngest child (now about 13 years) Mrs. Robinson began to take fainting spells, accompanied by violent headaches. This continued through the years that have elapsed, during which time she has obtained the best medical advice available. For about a year she was in constant terror of going insane. Her dull, heavy headaches, beating pain in the back, and weak swollen legs and body, made her case something fearful.

To a representative of the Examiner Mrs. Robinson said: "It is some five or six years since I took worse, and since then we have spent hundreds of dollars in medicine and for medical advice. The symptoms of my case were heavy headaches, pain in the back and kidneys and swollen legs. I rapidly grew worse, and last July was given up by two doctors to die, and all my friends and neighbors tell me that they never expected to see me again. I could not raise myself up, could not dress myself, and had to be assisted in everything. Now I am well and strong, and can put out a big washing without any over-exertion. I have also suffered from diarrhea for a number of years, and when I spoke of it to my doctor he said if it were stopped, worse results would follow. At the urgent request of my son, who was then living in Manitoba, and personally knew of wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give this remedy a trial. Since using the Pink Pills I have been completely cured and have felt none but beneficial effects. Only the week before I commenced taking the Pink Pills I was told by a physician that he could not cure me, and that I would likely get worse when spring came. He analyzed my blood and said it was in a fearful state and that my disease was dropsy of the kidneys, which positively could not be cured. This was about the middle of last January. After the third box of pills my backache left me and it has not since returned. I have taken thirteen or fourteen boxes in all and owe my recovery to this wonderful medicine. I can't praise Pink Pills too much, whatever I say of them," said Mrs. Robinson.

"I recommend them to everybody. I can't speak too highly of them. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to let others who are suffering as I was know all about them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pallid cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

"What is the judge going to do now?" asked the green juror, in a whisper.

"He's going to charge the jury," said the foreman.

"Charge the jury? Charge us? What for? We don't have to pay nothin' for the privilege of sittin' on jury, do we?"

Mr. John Blackwell, of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, writes: "Having suffered for over four years from dyspepsia and weak stomach, and having tried numerous remedies with but little effect, I was at last advised to give Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable discovery a trial. I did so with a happy result, receiving great benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and a third bottle, and now I find my appetite so much restored, and stomach strengthened, that I can partake of a hearty meal without any of the unpleasantness I formerly received."

The Lady of the House—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Browning, the tramp—Madame, not to evade your question, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

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FARM WIND-BREAKS.

Why Every Country Place Should Have a Natural Fence of Willows.

Every farm needs wind-breaks, some more than others, for protection in winter and summer, for what breaks the force of the wind in the winter will not only serve the same purpose in summer, but if the right kind will also supply shade, and shade on a farm is as necessary as some other things.

Anywhere, under any circumstances, a wind-break saves—saves fuel in winter whether put into the stove or fed to the stock, and in the summer saves the life or prolongs the life of man and beast. A tight board fence costs, but it is economy to build if no other kind is available; but a board fence in the summer may be in the way and is always a radiator of heat. If it runs in the right direction it may furnish shade, but other wind-breaks are better.

Better than wood, more picturesque and more useful in summer is the natural fence of willows—the common willow that grows wild in great abundance. Nothing requires less care. A farmer went into a meadow and cut an armful of willows in the spring, thrust the scions into the earth where he wanted his wind-break, making two rows, eighteen inches apart, and the work was done.

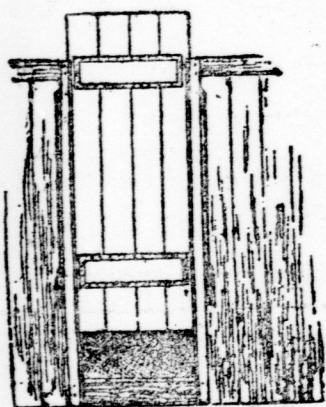
The willows grow with surprising rapidity if there be sufficient moisture, and moisture they should have in abundance at the start. After they are rooted they will grow if the soil is not moist, but they grow faster with moisture.

In two seasons they may be an appreciable wind-break, and in another the hedge will turn a cow. In the summer the hedge of willows is ornamental; it gives the yard, the buildings and the surroundings generally a bright setting; and more, it provides through the hot months shade for all small stock on the farm.

The ducks, geese, hens, chickens and the turkeys delight in the shady retreat; the turkey may make her nest there instead of going to the woods or roadside bush. In providing a living wind-break, several purposes are accomplished, every one important and useful.—George Appleton, in Farm and Fireside.

Hanging a Stable Door.

In windy climates some other way of hanging the stable door than swinging it on hinges is greatly desired. A de-



A SECURELY HUNG STABLE DOOR.

vice to do this is shown in this engraving, and can be made from the following description. For a doorway three by eight feet, make a batten door in the usual manner, weigh it, and procure two square sash weights that together will just balance the door, or make the door to balance the weights. Purchase about eight yards of sash cord and two large sash pulleys. Place in position a frame made of two by eight inch plank having the pulleys near the top, and fit the door so that it will slide up and down without wearing the cord. Fasten the sash cords to the bottom of the door near the batten. On each side of the door fasten to the frame strips of inch square pieces to hold the door in position. The weights may slide up and down on the sides of the frame, which may project out far enough for the purpose, or be boxed in to protect them and the cord from the weather. This method costs less than the common overhead hangers, is very durable, can be used for doors or shutters, and any farmer who is handy with tools can easily put it into practice.

Sunlight for Horses.

The proper nursing of sick horses requires only slightly less delicate attention than the nursing of sick men. Not to speak of diet and medicine, frequent change of bedding and clothing are as indispensable in one case as in the other. Perfect attention, abundant light, and pure atmosphere should always be prime considerations in treating the stable patient as well as the human subject. The influence of light on the animal frame, and even on the rudest form of organism, or death, as the case may be. The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness—of the open air, not of the confined stuffy stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains, and avoids the darkness of forest glens; and if we would fortify him against the destructive effects of protracted illness, we should ensure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to rack or manger, but have the comparative freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any odd space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box or for an infirmary for a horse "told off" as too ill to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architecture and sanitation of the stable for both sick and healthy horses.—London Live Stock Journal.

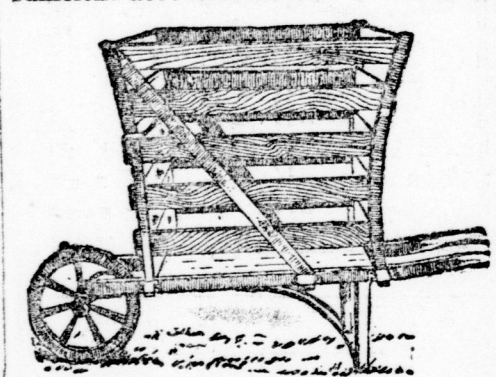
EXPERIMENTAL FARM WORK.

The Distribution of Grain and the Influence of United Action.

The importance of the distribution of grain can best be indicated by giving an idea of what has been done in the different departments and the effect of the experimental work of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa upon the quality and production of Canadian farm products. In order to induce the farmers to observe and study the productive elements of their land and ascertain by actual experiment what varieties of grain are best suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the districts in which they live over 22,000 three-pound bags of various kinds of seed grain were distributed last year to farmers in the different provinces. Owing to the early frosts in the northern districts of the northwest there is considerable danger of crops being damaged. Experiments in crossing different varieties of grain, such, for instance, as Ladoga wheat, noted for its early ripening qualities, and Red Fife wheat, celebrated for its productiveness, have resulted in obtaining new varieties possessing a blending of both qualities of early ripening and productiveness. Experiments are also made in early and late seeding, and the effect upon different varieties of grain and the results made known by monthly bulletins giving the results. In the other provinces the tendency toward mixed and dairy farming is accentuated at the market end by an ever increasing demand for the products of the dairy and stockyards, while at the other end the rest given the land from continual seeding of grain and other cereals preserves the utility of the soil. One of the greatest inducements offered to the farmer in turning his attention to stock raising and dairy farming is the success of experiments made in obtaining scientific mixtures of fodders, which give a complete ration to animals in the shape of ensilage. The adoption of this cheap and productive means of feeding cattle throughout Canada during the past few years has worked a marvelous change. In 1886 there were not more than a dozen silos in the entire Dominion, while now, as a result of the work done on the experimental farms, over 5,000 are in use in the province of Ontario alone. As a result the growth of corn as fodder purposes has more than doubled each succeeding year. Last year experiments proved that an ensilage mixture containing sunflower seeds produced most satisfactory results. It was found that the 729 pounds of fat contained in an acre of sunflower seeds grown at a cost of 3 cents per pound yielded from cattle fed on the mixture in the form of butter fat at least 18 cents per pound.

Not only has corn fodder been found cheaper and more productive as a food for cattle in the production of dairy products, but stock raisers and feeders of fat cattle are adapting the ensilage system with beneficial results. The feeding of swine on damaged grain has shown very satisfactory results. Experiments show that it produces an increase of from eleven to fourteen pounds in live weight per bushel of wheat consumed, or a realization on unmarketable wheat thus used of from 45 to 75 cents per bushel at the selling price of pork. The satisfactory result of this experiment is important to the Canadian farmer, for every year large quantities of wheat grown in the Northwest are damaged by early frosts and rendered comparatively useless for sale in the grain market.—William Smith.

Enlarging a Wheelbarrow's Usefulness. It is often desirable to wheel away from a lawn or garden, light rubbish, straw, hay, or vines, for which purpose the ordinary wheelbarrow does not give sufficient accommodation. So often is



WHEELBARROW WITH RACK FRAME.

it desired to wheel away light but bulky loads of this sort, that such an arrangement as is shown in the illustration will be found very serviceable. It is simply a light rack frame that can be attached to the barrow in the same way that the ordinary sides are attached, the addition of a couple of sockets near the handles being the only necessary addition to the barrow in order to accommodate the rack. The construction is so plainly shown in the sketch that added explanation is not needed.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Wheat.

A press despatch from Toledo, O., says that a grain firm there has received replies from 3,057 dealers and millers in seven States raising nearly one-half the entire wheat crop of the country, in regard to the amount of wheat likely to be fed to animals this season. The reports vary from three per cent. to one-half the crop, with an average of 15 per cent. Kansas will feed the most, Michigan nearly as much, Missouri next, then Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Nearly all say farmers have sold more freely than usual; one-half will hold remainder of crop; 836 say about half continue selling, and 808 say they are still selling freely. Indiana and Illinois are disposed to sell; Michigan holds firmly. A report on clover seed is also given, showing that the crop will be smaller than last year. Acreage is much less, though some sections report a larger yield per acre. Mammoth clover will be very short; medium, a trifle below average. Michigan reports poorest prospect for both; Indiana the best, but not over average.—Country Gentleman.

THE SOY BEAN.

The Japanese Plant That Is Suggested as a Substitute for Coffee.

While no substitute will satisfy the lover of high-grade coffee, the peculiar properties of coffee as a drink render it unsuited to a few people in every community. These few persons frequently make use of a substitute, which, while lacking the alkaloid of true coffee, in a measure imparts to that of coffee. Such a drink may be palatable, nourishing, and well adapted to the person using it. A desirable and easily available substitute for coffee, which can be grown upon the farm in this latitude, is the Soy or Soja bean.

The Soy bean (Soja hispida) is a Japanese plant that has been but little grown in America. It has an upright, stiff, bushy form, under favorable circumstances attaining a height of three feet. There are three large leaves on a leaf stem. Short flower shoots come from the axils of the leaves, which with maturity produce pods in clusters of two or three. Each pod contains from two to four seeds, a little longer than broad, being about three-eighths of an inch in length. One plant may produce a large number of pods and leaves. The plant sends a vigorous root down into the soil. The leaves, stems and pods are as a rule very hairy.

The writer's attention was first directed to the peculiar merits of the roasted Soy bean, as a substitute for coffee, by Mr. L. D. Brown early in 1892, who was then a farmer in this county. In a letter, Mr. Brown says: "We have used it almost exclusively of other coffee, for coffee, for many years—seven or eight, I believe. I have raised 782 beans on one stalk from one bean planted, and had 16 bushels on one acre in Tippecanoe county."

The seed should be planted about 30 inches apart, in rows, with a bean every 6 to 9 inches in the row. The ground should be prepared as for any other beans. The seed should not be planted until the ground is well warmed, about the latter half of May, though a satisfactory crop has been gathered at this station from seed planted about the middle of June. Yet the season may be too short if planting is delayed much beyond June 1st. After the beans are ripe enough, the plants should be moved off or pulled up, and dried in the field in small piles or stacks, after which they may be taken to the barn and threshed out. Care should be taken not to harvest when the pods are too ripe, or they will shell in handling. A flail is a satisfactory instrument for threshing them out with, for they must be broken as little as possible in shelling.

Of the Soy coffee, 17.07 per cent. became soluble when boiled in water for drinking. The one main and essential difference between the seeds of the Soy and coffee is that one contains an alkaloid—caffeine—to which is due its peculiar flavor, which the other lacks. Both contain considerable fat, fibre and albuminoids, but the amount of available nutriment in either case would be inappreciable in a cup of coffee. That there should be so close a relationship in the amount of fat in each is of special interest. It is important to note that the Soy bean roasted is more nutritious than the artificial coffee or barley coffee sold in the market, and that the two latter contain but little fat and a great deal of carbohydrates (starch and sugar mainly).

As tried in the family of the writer, the drink made from the Soy bean was agreeable, and enjoyed more than some of the so-called coffee served in some hotels and restaurants. I have



PHYSIANTHUS ALPENS.

no hesitation in recommending farmers to make a drink from roasted Soy beans, rather than buy the cheap grades of coffee sold on the market, that in so many cases are adulterated with burnt pastry beans, peas, chicory, etc. Drink made by a number of persons in this community from the roasted Soy bean was much relished.

A tablespoonful of the ground beans makes a cupful of coffee. Mr. Brown recommends using one-fourth cupful of Soy to begin with, and one will thus more readily become accustomed to it. If too strong, it has an unpleasant odor, and may be diluted with boiling water. Special care should be taken in roasting. The hull of the bean should be brown, and not black, when properly roasted, and the berry should grind easily in the mill.—Charles S. Plumb, in Country Gentleman.

Washing the Bark of Trees.

In spite of the many professional theories about the nature of bark and the injury to it from being coated with outside material, the German farmers of Pennsylvania have extremely healthy apple trees by washing the bark with lime. No cleaner or healthier bark may be seen on apple trees anywhere than those German trees present. The white color of the lime is of course objectionable, but this may be readily obviated by putting a little yellow clay or even coal ashes in.

For Winter Egg-Laying.

A few quarts of millet seed may be useful to induce the hens to exercise when confined to the house in the winter. Scattered among the leaves and litter on the floor the hens will hunt all day for them and do a great deal of scratching for a little food, not enough to fatten them much.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

Condition That Gives Rise to Neuralgia, Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Troubles.

Poverty of the blood is the plain English for what medical men term anæmia, and it is a condition that destroys the happiness of thousands and hurries many to an untimely grave. "Going into a decline," is an expression frequently heard in reference to those suffering from languor, heart palpitation, headache, loss of appetite, etc., and it is but another method of saying that the trouble is poverty of the blood. To those then suffering, the following statement of Mr. Chisholm, of North Tyrone, P. E. I., in reference to his daughter Lizzie, will point the way to renewed health: "About a year ago," says Mr. Chisholm, "my daughter took sick and wasted away, until she was a mere skeleton. We tried the ordinary remedies at first but no help was had from them, and the family physician was called in. He treated her for about six months but without any apparent benefit. At this time she was confined to bed most of the time, her appetite was almost gone, and she was so weak that death seemed not far distant. To add to our sorrow and discouragement the doctor said he could do no more. We had often read of the cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but up to this time had not thought of trying them. The doctor's opinion was asked and he said by all means give the Pink Pills a trial; there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. We then began the use of the pills and by the time the second box was gone we noticed a slight improvement, and slight as it was it renewed our hopes and encouraged us to continue the use of Pink Pills. From that time the improvement was constant and rapid. Lizzie is now the picture of health and no one looking at her would think she had ever been sick a day, to say nothing of having been almost at the brink of the grave. There is no doubt in our minds that had our daughter not taken Pink Pills she would not be alive today, and it is with feelings of gratitude that we recommend them to others." If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an imitation.

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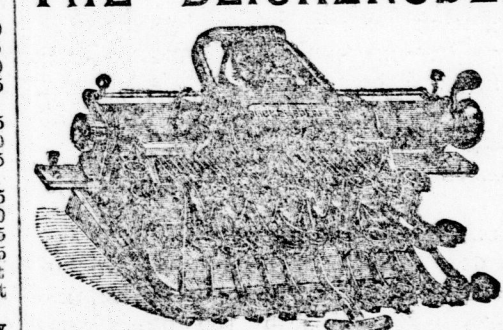
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ROAD IMPROVEMENT

COUNTRY ROADS.

An Old Roadmaster on the Conditions for Their Homebuilding.

The building and care of roads by the localities themselves, the right of abutting property owners to the centre line of the road, subject to an easement for public purposes, and the moral responsibility involved by such ownership, have important social aspects.

The making and care of a road under present local methods is founded upon road district patriotism. Its mechanism involves Godlike doing for others; while the slough holes, pit fall sluices and stone "juncos" from the stony heart of an unkempt road, epitomize practical infidelity. Broad ideas, willing hands, and love of one's neighbor as one's self are supplementary to good neighborhood road building; these given, needed appliances will be forthcoming, and the perfect road emerge from pre-existent imperfections. In short, spirit controls matter, and "what spirit ye are of" will determine the character of the roads in any locality.

If the spirit is for the road, then one of the first necessities is a good four-wheel road machine. These machines are usually bought by the districts themselves, in which case it is customary for three or more districts to club together for joint use and ownership. The pay for these machines is usually made in instalments covering from three to five years—the districts paying one-half of their assessments on account of their road machines, and working out the other half on the roads. In some instances the towns have bought the machines outright, which is not so desirable, however, as for the districts to own them.

It has been the custom for towns to build all bridges larger than a six foot span, and for the town to supply plank and aid in building sluices requiring less than a six foot span. Towns are now beginning to buy cast iron water service pipe for all sluices and supply them generally from 3 to 3.4 inch thick, which, imbedded in the ground, stands the weight of heavy loads, even in muddy going, and will last for all time. Being round they are less liable to catch the road scrapers when working the road, and all annoyance and expense of rebuilding and replanking sluices is done away with and the road is at all times entirely smooth and comfortable. Such pipe in carload lots can be bought at from 1.18 to 1.14 cents per pound—making the cost of a 12-foot, 4-inch sluice \$2.67.

Width of road must depend upon conditions. Just wide enough and none to spare, and well taken care of, is better, but the road should be worked sufficiently wide so that teams are not compelled to travel in the same ruts in muddy weather, and should be so crowned and flatted in the centre as to avoid water running in the tracks. Keep runways on sides of roads open and iron sluice pipes clear, to prevent the road bed from washing out and the road itself cleared from loose stones. Such a road once well formed needs but little care to keep it in condition—but that little is required.

Put the teams on road building and road working cheerfully, for what they do saves double their labor to the team itself in the course of the year, and the man gets his pay for the work done, three or four times over in the lessened wear and tear of himself and of vehicles, and the distilling dew of the commendation of his brother man who passeth that way, repays it over again in the currency of the gods.

To remove rocks and such like obstructions, dynamite will be found very useful and cheap. Its use is simple and with ordinary care not dangerous. It costs but ten cents per pound. On dugways and sidehills use the road worker on the upper side only; drain the road bed with iron sluice pipe, at proper intervals, and leave the lower side for a path.

One day's working with Jack Frost when he lets loose in the spring, and again when he commences "journey work" in the fall, is worth two days without him in summer time.—D. W. Lewis, of Sherruck, N. Y., in Good Roads.

Too Much Advice.

I read a good many papers, almost all of which agitate the subject of road making in a general, theoretical sort of way. They advise the government to build them, advocate state taxation, the sale of government land, a whisky tax, and other innumerable ways; but always dodge the only practicable solution of the difficulty to my mind, i.e., the farmer and those contiguous to the roads to be benefited. Just as long as we keep looking for something or somebody, nobody knows what or who, to provide us all with good roads to travel on, we are pretty sure to walk in the mud. When we are once thoroughly disabused of that idea, and we realize that good roads, if they come at all, come the same way as good houses, barns, fences and other improvements, by individual effort and expense, we will soon be able to enjoy them. Judge Biggle says: "Don't haul a lot of small stones in the road to make the traveler miserable." Other judges say: "Don't haul in loose dirt to make a bed of mud the next time it rains." If there is any other available commodity suitable for making roads, we farmers would like to hear of it as those of us at any rate who live in this quarter of the globe don't feel like treading on air these times.—Woodland (Wash.) Letter in Rural New Yorker.

Dust and mud are the alternative conditions of dirt roads.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

It is One of the Great Problems Now Before the Public.

No person or association in the land can afford to neglect a movement so vital to the country's progress and prosperity; few, indeed, have not, in addition to their concern in the general welfare, some special interest, direct or indirect, in the condition of highways. The organization that will solve the good-road problem will secure a notable place in the history of civilization. The best thought is required in developing or choosing a plan of action, and the solid support of the people is required when a plan is found.

When the subject shall have been discussed in school district assemblies, in town meetings, in county conventions, and in state and national road congresses, a final conclusion reached, and that conclusion sent back to the school districts and confirmed, we shall then have to come as near as possible to a proper solution of the problem. Apart from the acknowledged interest in good roads of the builders of wagons, carriages, bicycles, traction engines and implements, that of coaching and country clubs, coach and carriage owners,



A TYPICAL COUNTRY ROAD.

[For such ruts as these the farmers of the country pay millions every year, to say nothing of loss of patience.]

horse breeders, etc., and that of all merchants and manufacturers, in respect to the cheap and speedy distribution of goods and better collection of raw materials and money returns, there are many great semi-public institutions whose interests are deeply involved.

Railroads, in the equal distribution of their traffic through the seasons, securing constant employment of their force and equipment; telegraph and telephone companies, in the extension of country service; newspapers, in the expansion of their circulation through free delivery that will follow good roads; banks and bankers, in the quicker movement of capital in country business; fire insurance companies, in the ability to reach country fires with town apparatus; life insurance companies, in the prompt relief of the sick or injured, and in a general amelioration of physical and social conditions tending to prolong life; labor organizations, in the non-competitive employment of convicts, and all philanthropic associations and individuals in the provision of employment sufficient to "abolish poverty," or at least want and starvation, for a generation, diminish crime and relieve the congestion in cities, and in the cheapening of food products to all consumers, and general promotion of the happiness and welfare of the whole people.

A strange apathy has fallen upon the country, and a stranger paralysis upon the government, since the time when the fathers of the republic declared it the "duty of congress to bind the republic together with roads and canals." The duty was performed to the best of the nation's feeble ability for thirty years, then neglected by congress and forgotten by the people. But from this apathy there are signs of an awakening.

Columbus discovered America in vain, if after four hundred years we are still behind the ancients and are not advanced yet. Within the past year, through the special reports of our consuls abroad, many people have discovered that all over the world the common roads are among the prime concerns of national government, alike under monarchies and republics, and are asking the pertinent question: "Why cannot the government of the 'great republic' do what all the other governments are doing for the people's benefit?"

The distressingly improvident and wasteful condition of the common roads that are quagmires half of the year and beds of dust the other half, and the great necessity for their improvement, are becoming universally recognized. The people are at last beginning to realize that bad roads annually entail losses that in magnitude are beyond computation, and that this permanent improvement would yearly effect the saving of untold millions of the nation.

It is sufficient to say that in this progressive age, in this great country, filled with every opportunity for progress and adornment, ranking high in position for intelligence and skill in matters that appeal to the comforts and economies to everyone, we could gain valuable lessons from the earliest nations of the world. Roadmaking is a subject of its common interest, and because of its magnitude and the varied interests it affects it needs the control of a central power and public legislation to establish an intelligent basis of action.—Rochester (N.Y.) Landscape Architect.

George Vanderbilt's Roads.

George Vanderbilt is a firm believer in good roads and has a laboratory on the estate, where an expert is employed in finding the best soils on the place as well as rock and stone for road formation. The result of these experiments, as well as those of agriculture, are freely furnished to all inquirers and put to practical use at Biltmore. The result is that already around the mansion and at Biltmore forest are ten miles of as fine driveway as can be found in the vicinity of any large and progressive city. But before the improvements are completed this length will be increased to fully fifty miles. Macadamized stone, gravel, ash and clay are the principal substances used.



WINTER WINDOW GARDENING.

The Art and Science of Fall Propagating for the Amateur.

Plants can usually be relied upon to blossom at a specified time if a few simple conditions are observed. Special provision seems to be made for this in a great variety of bulbs. The following will readily respond to the amateur's care: Hyacinths, oxalis, freesia, lilyum Harissii, lilyum Candidum, amaryllis regina, scilla, and many others. The crocus remains in blossom too brief a time to make it a desirable plant for house culture.

Any good garden soil mixed with a little leaf mold and sand makes good soil for potting. Strong fertilizers tend to too heavy growth of foliage, and sometimes cause the bulbs to decay. Put the bulbs in



VARIETIES OF CLEMATIS.

loosely, just below the surface, water freely and set the pots in a cool, dark cellar to form roots. Some florists recommend cutting the bulbs from top to bottom in several places, the same as gladioli.

From four to seven weeks after potting, bring them to light and warmth. In a short time blossom buds will appear. If the plants are kept in a cool room the blossoms will remain unchanged a long time.

Cyclamens are recommended highly by florists for winter plants, also sansevieria zelanica—the latter will thrive with little sunlight, and needs little water and will endure well the dust of living rooms. A window box is a pretty receptacle for plants. Filled with ferns, with here and there a flowering plant, it is very attractive.

One of the handsomest window boxes I ever saw was filled with woods moss, ferns, checkerberry vines and a purple and pink hyacinth. Ferns will thrive well in a northern exposure with little sunlight. The soil should be taken from the woods and should be always kept damp but not wet. The roots of ferns lie near the surface and are small compared with the foliage.

A box six inches deep and wide is about the right size. It can be rendered water-tight by a preparation of three parts of builder's cement and one of clean sand mixed with water. This will last a season or two and can be renewed when the box is empty. Do not paint the outside red or any bright color; give it some neutral tint; any glaring or pronounced color attracts the fady of the plants. When the flowers fade do not remove the bulbs but leave them in the pots to mature, giving a very little water till the leaves turn yellow, then still less, and at the last let them become quite dry.

An amateur florist who wishes to increase his collection with little or no outlay may be glad to know that plants may be readily propagated from slips. The process is usually successful and not at all difficult.

Green, thrifty shoots should be taken from healthy, vigorous plants. Unless in the case of roses, these shoots be chosen from the young wood. If a shoot snaps readily from the stock it is in proper condition to grow. Fill a box or any convenient receptacle to the depth of three or four inches with sand, insert the slips and water them well. If the sand is allowed to dry out while roots are forming, your labor will be lost. Keep the box containing the cuttings in a room where the thermometer registers about 65° and out of the direct rays of the sun 30 hours.

As soon as the plants are well rooted remove each one to a pot two and one-half inches deep. Some florists recommend placing the pots in a shallow box or tray containing an inch or two of sand, that the plants be occasionally sprinkled, and the sand kept wet for four or five days, then gradually accustomed to the sunshine.—Ohio Farmer.

Dairy Suggestions.

Always treat the calf kindly. Many kicking, ugly cows have been made by abusing the calf.

Experiments have shown that potatoes make poor butter. They make a white butter deficient in grain.

Churn promptly when the cream is ready for churning. Every moment it stands after that is a detriment.

There is no better hay for the milch cow than oats cut and cured when the seed is in the milk state.

The man who has calves to carry through the winter should have bran and ground or crushed oats on which to feed them.

An exchange says that if a cow gets choked with an apple or potato, holding up its head and breaking an egg in its mouth is a sure cure. The same remedy is recommended for horses under similar circumstances.

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An Invitation to All Sickly and Broken-Down Women.

Paine's Celery Compound Guarantees Health, Strength and Renewed Life.

Mrs. Mossop, of Mimico, Ont., Speaks for Your Benefit.



MRS. MOSSOP, MIMICO, ONT.

A modern professional writer says: "A life of extreme labor, or, indeed, extreme exercise of any kind, of extreme anxiety about worldly concerns, of extreme moral excitement of any kind, is unfavorable to long life."

A large proportion of the wives and mothers of Canada shorten their lives, owing to the fact that they become too devoted slaves to home and children; they shoulder greater burdens than nature can bear, and as a result health is undermined and shattered; they become wrecks physically, and husband and little ones lose their best earthly friend.

To all broken-down, overworked, and sickly women we would say, that while there is life there is hope, yes more than hope; a certainty of a renewed life—a freedom from all sickness and physical infirmities. In order to secure this desired change—a happy change that has been experienced by thousands of women, old and young—it is necessary to use a true health builder and strengthener, an agent that purifies the blood, and that braces the weak and shattered nerves.

The experience of cured and saved women points at once to Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true and never-failing medicine. In this our dear Canada, thousands of sincere hearts thank Heaven for it, and health through Paine's Celery Compound.

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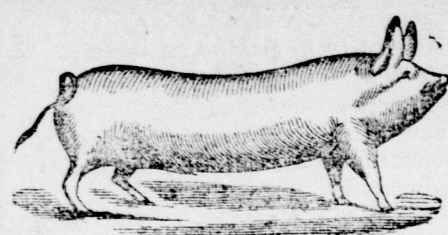
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