WHOLE NO. 12394

VOL XXXIII., NO. 62.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

Meetings. WANT ADS.

A NNUAL MEETING LONDON TOWN-SHIP Agricultural Society, Oddfellows' Hall, Ilderton, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1896, 10 clock

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

ORGANIST - THE WARDENS OF THE

A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street:

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

advertisement less than ten words.

NOW FOR XMAS-RING UP THE OLD reliable. Dwyer's Intelligence of the cold

reliable. Dwyer's Intelligence Office. On hand: Cooks, generals, housemaids, diningroom girls, girls for all kinds of work; 591 Richmond street. Phone 1191

OOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED

- Apply 291 Central avenue, between
Wellington and Waterloo streets.

92c

ANTED AT ONCE - GOOD DINING

ROOM girls and chamber maids to go out of city; also generals and girls for all kinds of work. Armstrong's Intelligence office, 56 Dundas street. Phone 386.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-naif cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

modern conveniences, 433 King. Apply J. H. Moran, corner Wellington and Hyman

South London, very convenient, city and

street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Fraser &

Agents Wanted.

cent each subsequent insertion. No

advertisement less than ten words.

A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL WIRE 5 Dundas street west. Novelty Works. 94c

A GENTS - "SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"-

Particulars, NICHOLS COMPANY, Wesley Build-

ANTED-AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSI-

NESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply I. W. BURKE, Superindent, No. 5 Masonic Temple.

WANTED - GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address to place building and loop

stock. Men of experience preferred, Salary and commission. Address "Birkbeck." 169 Dundas street, London, Ont. 19tf

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half

advertisement less than ten words.

Year's morning between Hodgins House and Bathurst street on Talbot. Finder reward-

FOUND, ON DUNDAS STREET-POCKET-

BOOK containing small sum of money. Call at Atlantic House, corner York and

OST—THE PARTY WHO PICKED UP

the imitation buffalo robe on Friday
afternoon by returning same to the Star Livery

Y LITTLE BLACK AND TAN DOG lost. Reward at 611 Colborne street.

FRED. W. MATTHEWS.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion le per word. One-half

advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE -ONE HUNDRED THOROUGH-

BRED chickens at sacrifice prices. Address Jas. Park, 171 Dundas, or 215 Colborne

FOR SALE - GROCERY FIXTURES-

Shelving, counter, show cases, large vindow, etc. 215 Colborne street.

OR SALE-ORGANETTE, EIGHT STOPS,

plays any tune, walnut case, five feet high, cost \$125; \$10 takes it; good as new. Fine upright plane, being sold for taxes, cost \$400; \$175 takes it. A. R. TAYLOR, 182 Queen street

ARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, B. LLS, Trunks, Valises, wholesale and retail-J. Darch & Sons, 377-379 Ta bot street.

VILI. EXCHANGE FOR GOOD BI-CYCLE-a very handsome standard bred pony. 142 hands high; well broken, per-fectly sound, 3 years old. Apply at Bernard House.

cent each subsequent insertion. No

ed at 28 Horion street.

will be rewarded.

street.

cent each subsequent insertion. No

ADY'S SABLE RUFF LOST ON NEW

FRASER.

ing, Toronto.

mond street. Phone 1121.

cent each subsequent insertion. No

Officers elected, etc. E. IRONSIDE, Sec. 88u t bw

If you want to sell or buy anything, wish a servant immediately, have a house to let or sell, or want a partner, try our columns.

Rates are Cheaper

and returns are surer than you would think for.

One cent per word for first insertion and one-half cent per word for each subsequent inser-tion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TRY THEM AND SEE

MARRIED. WILSON-MURNEY-On Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1896, by the Rev. T. M. Campbell, George Wilson, Esq., editor of the Guide, Port Hope, to Miss M. A. Murney, daughter of the late

John Murney, Esq., Picton. HODGENS - OWEN - In the Memorial Church, on Dec. 31, by Rev. Canon Richardson, Mr. Wm. T. Hodgens, to Miss 1da Gwendolyn Owen, youngest daughter of Mr. L. W. Owen, street commissioner of this

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King ROBERTS-In Toronto, on Jan. 3, 1896, John T. Roberts, formerly of this city, in his 29th street west, Toronto. WANTED - MEN TO BRING THEIR

Interment at Toronto. old clothes and have them cleaned, pressed and repaired by first-class workmen; old clothes turned out as good as new. New York Clothes Cleaning Company, 291 Welling-PARKER-Mahala Parker, beloved and oldest daughter of the late Charles W. Parker, at 543 Richmond street. ton street. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence. Service at 2:30 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

The Churches Tomorrow

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. GT. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. M. P. Talling, B. A., pastor. Morning, New Year's Service. All welcome. K ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH
-Pastor Charles Swith Pastor, Charles Smith. Morning subject, "New Things"; evening subject, "The Sheepfold." Strangers welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— Rev. A. G. Harris pastor, morning and evening. II a.m. subject, "The Paraclete"; 7 p.m., "A Startling Dream."

Rev. J. W. Pedley will preach. Morning subject, 'Christ's Devil"; evening, "Brotherhold of Man." Bible class at 3 p.m.

T. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robt. Johnston, B.D., pastor, at both services. Morning at 11; subject, "Our Watchword for 1896." Evening at 7; subject, "Gathering Gloom." Sermon for young men on the life of Saul. Pastor's class for Bible study at 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

MRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark. Subject, "Paul's Training After Conversion, and Our Ideal for 1896." Sabbath school and class for Bible study 3 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. Covenant service after evening and hord's Su per after morning service. Sunday school 2:30.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church-Grand Opera House. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. Dr.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL - MATINS -Yenite, H. I. Frost: Te Deum, Dykes; Benedictus, Dykes. Preacher. Rev. Canon Dann. B.A. Evensong—Magnificat, Vincent; Nunc Dimittis, Vincent; anthem, "Thus Speaketh the Lord of Hosts." Preacher, the Dean. A special sermon for the New Year.

A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Services 11 a.m. and 7 n.m. Port J. J. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. J. inclair will preach at both services.

THE BISHOP OF HURON WILL PREACH a New Year's sermon in St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow evening. b

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO DIST Church-Services II a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach morning and evening. Subjects-Morning, "A New Year's Message"; evening, "My Account Before God." The musical service will contain: Anthem, "O Lord, Our Governor," Gadsby; quartet, "The Golden Threshod," Lohr. Evening, "Praise His Awful Name," Spohr; solo, "The King of Love," Gounod; quartet, "Tell Me More of Love," Gounod; que Jesus," Thompson.

Church—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor.
Services at 11 a m. and 7 p.m. All are wel-

CHURCH OF CHRIST — (SCIENTIST)
Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All wel-

LIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B. Moraing subject, "Go Forwarl"; evening, "A Test." Baptism at evening service. Seats free.

OLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church - Rev. Walter Rigsby pastor. Services as usual.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

RAND OPERA HOUSE - MATINEE and night, Saturday Jan. 4th. The world renowned German dialect and singing comedian, Mr. J. E. Toole, and his competent comcian, Mr. J. E. Toole, and also competent come pany of players, in the romantic comedy suc-cess of three continents. "Killarney and The Rhine," interspersed with comedy pathos, original music, songs and dances; special scenery and elaborate costumes. Seats now on sale Night prices—25c, 5 c, 75c; matinee— Children 15c to all parts of the house, adults

RAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL Westminster Rink. Monday, Jan. 13. Admission 15c. Double tickets, 25c. b

CENTRAL AVENUE RINK-SKATING afternoon and evening; band Friday and Tuesday; ice in splendid condition. 93n THE BALL IS UP-QUEEN'S AVENUE

OLD COUNTRY TICKETS—VERY LOW EST rates always quoted; finest and fastest steamers. Do not forget to call before buying. FRANK B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond

street, next "Advertiser." DALACE DANCING ACADEMY-NEW Year's term commences Monday, Jan. 6.
Gentlemen Monday, ladies Tuesday; advanced class Wednesday evenings. Children Saturday afternoons. Dayton & McCormick.

DRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fassionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

GRAPHER (lady) wishes office work for a few hours daily; remuneration according to acryice required; unexceptional testimonials. Box 76, this office.

Educational.

MRS. EVANS WILL BE READY (D. V.) First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No to receive ber pupils on Tuesday, Jan. advertisement less than ten words.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught by professional teachers at the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London. Situations secure for graduates when competent. WM. C. Coo, principal. A NNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST Middlesex Agricultural Society, will be held in the court house, London, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1896, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual and auditor's report, and electing officers for the ensuing year. John Kennedy, president: Charles Treebilcock, secretary. principal.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music, drawing and painting thoroughly taught. Mrs. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street. ONDON COUNCIL. NO. 75, CANADIAN Order of Chosen Friends, meets Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Duffield Block; Visitors welcome. A. KIRKPATRICK, Chief Councilor. WESTERN UNIVERSITY LECTURES in all faculties, beginning Jan. 7. Special classes in English literature and classes in afternoon and evening. Extra mural course in arts. Apply to Rev. CANON SMITH, Registrar, Oxford street. THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A., F. and A. M., meets (Mondar) evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. E. B. SMITH, W.M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, Secretary. b

Money to Loan.

ONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates, Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 78; Dun-

MI ONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$309, \$500, \$600, \$1,000 and \$1,600 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgage. Also various other sums. Weekes & Scandrett, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

Wanted.

Memorial Church (Episcopal) are open to receive applications for the position of organist and choir master. Address, stating previous engagements, J. H. Higginborrom, 443 Colborne street, London Ont. First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

MARMERS, ATTENTION-THE UNDER-Signed are prepared to purchase good logs of all kinds and to do custom sawing to the satisfaction of customers at lowest rates. Don't forget the place, on Bathurst street, just east of Adelaide. S. GILLIES & SON. 90i

Patent Barristers.

TETHERSTONHAUGH & CO,- PATENT solicitors and experts solicitors and experts, Toronto; patents obtained in Canada, etc. London Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and R ch und s eets.

London Real Estate Exchange. NEW LIST-MY NEW LIST JUST PUB-LISHED contains a lot of great bargains in city and suburban real estate. Free on application at the London Real Estate Exchange. UNDAS STREET PROPERTY-THAT fine business property at present oc-cupied by Mr. Dart as his carriage works, with good cottage in rear. Bargain, W. D.

THEAP RENTS-\$6 PER MONTH RENTS good 6-roomed house, 441 Central avenue. \$15, first-class modern brick house, 10 rooms, 110 Cartwright street. W. D. BUCKLE. TENO SELL OR RENT-NO. 445 CENTRAL avenue; 8-roomed frame residence with barn; rent \$8, or \$1,200 buys it; electric rail-way passes the property. W. D. BUCKLE.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS Open Saturday and Sunday to 1 p.m. Comfortably heated. VILSON'S SULPHUR BATHS ARE excellent, benefiting all who take OUSE TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE, seven rooms, large cellar, No. 4 York street. Apply N. Mills, 388 Richmond street. them. 320 Dundas street.

LECTHO-THERMO BATHS STRENGTH EN the brain, ne les and circulation EN the brain, ne res and circulation FOUSE TO LET-EIGHT ROOMS, ALL and are of great value t healt street. Hot baths, five or \$1. They are excellent for ladies.

Real Estate For Sale.

PRICK STABLE TO LET — 194 ALBERT street, now occupied by Richard Ardiel as livery: immediate possession. Apply 167 Albert First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. 30 ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN South London, very convenient, city and soft water, cars within a step. Apply 16 Morley Place. be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. Douglass, 110 Dundas street. TORE TO LET-WITH OR WITHOUT dwelling. No. 237 Dundas street. Apply next door, J. C. Trebilcock, grocer. 87a FOR SALE - COTTAGE, 309 SIMCOE FFICE TO LET-DOUBLE ROOM WITH

front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. Carling, at the brewery. 33 f street, parlor, hall, sitting room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, paniry, kitchen, hard and soft water indoors, all good and new. Enquire at Hub Restaurant, C. STEVENS, TO LET—COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THAT

TO LET-RESIDENCE. 484 COLBORNE the coming summer will be an active one in real estate, and notwithstanding the stormy weather a number of sales have been effected in view of increased prices in the opening of spring. First insertion 1c per word. One-half

Intending purchasers are invited to call and get our lists of Properties "For Sale." We have the largest and best selected lists of building lots, cottage homes, artistic residences, business blocks, acreages in the north, east and south sides; garden, fruit, stock and grazing farms ever exposed "for sale" at one A by Honorable Talors M Assarbed by Honorable Talor and Dr. Parkhurst; over 550 pages; 250 illustrations most convincing collection of facts against all foes of Christianity; latest and greatest work of the age; entirely new line of thought; prospectus free. time in London. Photos, plans, prices, terms, etc., on applica

Money advanced to purchase property, build,

remodel and pay off old loans. A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings.

Telephone 642. R. THO MAS MARTIN RESUMES piano les ons Wednesday, Jan. 8, at his residence, 283 Dufferin avenue. 94u ty

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

Dairymen's Ass'n Of Western Ontario, will be held at

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, on Jan. 7, 8 and 9, '96.

Practical addresses by practical men on practical cheese and butter making and dairy farming. Special railway rates. For official programme giving particulars, address, J. W. WHEATON, Secretary. 361 Richmond St. London, - Ontario.

-INSURE IN THE-Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co (FIRE.) Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000 EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over

Telephone, No. 507. Money to loan at 5½ per cent. ywt SAWLOGS WANTED

ARGE QUANTITY OF HARDWOOD SAWLOGS WANTED. For particulars and price apply

ADAM BECK,
Albert Street, London.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until 11th inst. for the erection of a

Brick Cottage in East London. Plans and specifications may be seen at our office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Mobride & FARNCOMBE, Architects, Duffield Block.

FUSHE WESTER NASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,0.0. Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; Assets \$19,000,000.
London and Lancashire Assurance Company of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of Montreal. J UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR
L) or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario
cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar,
lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Mant.
Agent, London, Unt.

JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent, Office, Huron and Eric Loan Building.

WHY NOT CALL IN MR LAURIER. The Dominion Government, as led by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, has collapsed. The Cabinet is a house divided against itself. It cannot stand. Any shuffling around of portfolios would but further injure the best interests of Canada. The developments of the last year are such as to call for a change of men and measures, and either before or after the general elections, which now seems to be very close at hand, that change must take place. It would simplify matters, and give Sir Mackenzie Bowell a righteous revenge against his would be assassinators, if he were to at once advise the Governor-General to call in Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, whose policy, according to the recent bye-elections, seems to have the approval of a large majority of

> STRENGTH OF THE CUBAN FORCES.

the people.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—New light on the actual numerical strength of the Cuban insurgent army under the direct command of Gens. Gomez and Maceo, and concerning the great de-struction of crops, was furnished upon the arrival here of the British steam- Sericus Foreign Complications Causing ship Adaurdhu, which sailed from Havana on Dec. 29. J. C. Deemes, an American civil engineer, who was a passenger on the Ardaudhu, was on a railroad train that was stopped by the insurgent army five miles from Cardenas. Instead of there being only 8,000 insurgents, as reported from Spanish sources, there were, he says, at least 18,000 men under the command of Gen. Gomez and 5,000 men more a short distance in the rear commanded by Gen. Maceo. The army had a train of 100 mules loaded with provisions and ammunition. He says the soldiers were ragged after their march through the forests, but well armed and well fed.

Chas. D. Johnston, boot and shoe merchant, is seeking trusteeship in ward 4. He will be elected without habitants not only of these islands, doubt.

Business Chances. First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. OUSTOM WORK BOOT AND SHOE store for sale. Apply 289 Wellington, corner Bathurst, between 7 and 9 p.m.; doing good railroad business. good railroad business.

Livery Stables.

ONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable - Express drayage, 141 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 503. A. G. STROYAN proprietor.

Board and Lodging.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. FEWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOM-MODATED with first-class toard and room; modern conveniences, 248 Queen's avenue. 93c

Artists.

ISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 188
Dundas street, receives pupils in all RS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2434 Dundas street, upstairs. branches of art.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT otice is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to the extent of \$25,000 to raise money for the purpose of erecting buildings on the grounds of the Western Fair Association, to replace those recently burned, and to provide further accommodation for the said association, and for such other powers as may

ociation, and for such other powers as may

oe necessary or advantageous to enable

Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 18th day of e purposes aforesaid. Dated this form. City comber, A. D., 1895. C. A. Kingston, City 82n t VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legis ature of Ontario at its next session for an act to authorize the Corporation of the City of London to issue debentures to borrow moneys to pay for lands and other necessary works and materials for a sewerage farm, and for the construction and extension of the sewers to the construction and extension of the sewers to the said farm, to authorize the said corporation to do the said work and establish, operate and do the said work and establish, operate and maintain the said sewerage farm, and for such purposes to expropriate such lands and rights purposes to extropriate such lands and rights as they may deem necessary or expedient, and to charge property benefited by or chargeable with such work in such manner as may be just and equitable. To amend section 1 of "An Act Respecting the City of London," passed in the 5th year of Her Majesty's Reign, by fixing the assessment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada as therein provided for a assessment of the Grand Frank Railway com-pany of Canada as therein provided for a period of ten years from the first day of Janu-ary, A. D. 1897. instead of for ten years from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1894, and to ex-tend the time for the payment of the deben-tures, in the third section of the said act re-ferred to, for 40 years from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to change the date of the issue of the same, to confirm the issue of such debentures, and to confirm an agreement made

Canada, and for such other powers as may be necessary or advantageous to enable the Corporation of the City of London to carry out the purposes aforesaid. Dated this 11 h day purposes aforesaid. Dated this Hall day December, A. D. 1895, C. A. KINGSTON, C. 76n t MORTGAGE SALE

between the Corporation of the City of London and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of

Y NEIL COOPER, auctioneer, at 241 Dundas street, on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., of lot 27, on the January, 1896, at 2:30 p.m., of lot 27, on the south side of east Bathurst street, in the city of London, excepting part sold to G. T. R. On the premises is erected a large two story frame building lately occupied by the Magee Manufacturing Company as sash and blind factory, also a frame blacksmith shop. This property has a frontage of 160 feet on Bathurst street by a depth of 190 feet and is well adapted for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars see posters or apply to

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, London, Ont.

1896.

AT JONES' AUCTION ROOMS, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 a.m.

CQUARE PIANO, CABINET ORGAN. QUARE PIANO, CABINET ORGAN, parlor suites, spring edged; casy chairs, lounges, combination dressing case and folding bed, in oak; folding crib, center tables, sideboards dining tables, hanging lamps, wardrobe, knitting machine, sewing machine, baby sleigh, baby carriage, bedroom suites, mattresses, syrings, dressing case, lady's cabinet, kitchen ranges, baseburners, etc. Without reserve. Terms cash

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

The News of Britain Received This Afternoon.

At Least 70 Killed in the South African Outbreak,

And Many Others Seriously Wounded.

Another Fearful Massacre of

Armenians in Turkey. Probably 2,000 Persons Slain in

Much Alarm in Great Britain.

Cold Blood.

(Specially cabled to the "Advertiser' this afternoon.)

London, Jan. 4.-Nearly all the sparkle and gaiety seemed to have been driven out of London this week by the serious foreign complications growing out of the Transvaal invasion and Venezuelan dispute, assisted the act afforded no remedy for woby the warmer, wet, cloggy weather men living with their husbands. Among and occasional pea-soup fogs peculiar to this busy metropolis. There is no doubt that recent events have had a decidly sobering effect upon the inbut of the British Empire generally. The stand taken by President Clevecurb his words and actions and reflect mains in supreme command. future. It is doubtful if such a crisis in the recent history of Great Britain was ever reached, even in the most United States could easily place under

arms, and that the British fleet, powerful as it is, could not begin to successfully meet the combined fleets of Russia, France and Germany. ONE GREAT COMFORT.

Great Britain's only comfort lately has been the treasury report, which estimates that the surplus at the end of the financial year, in March, will exceed f5,000,000 (\$25,000,000). Claims for a reduction of taxes have been pouring in from all quarters. But it is learned upon very good authority that the first public purpose to which the overflowing revenue will be devoted will be a great increase in the strength of the British navy. As one news-paper puts it, "It is for the Admiralty to decide how much money it wants. Until they are satisfied, not a penny

of the surplus must be spent for any other purpose.' THE QUEEN INTERESTED. Queen Victoria has been kept fully informed concerning the most important questions agitating the Foreign and Colonial Offices. In addition to the official information received by her Majesty, Queen Victoria has been regularly supplied with the service of 'Reuters' Telegram Company and that of the Associated Press, and will be so supplied wherever she goes, to Windsor, London or the southern part

of Europe. ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

Victoria as Empress of India, that day is always observed with considerble ceremony. The usual tribute of buried. Indian shawls arrived opportunely on Wednesday with other presents from Dr. Jameson, Sir Charles Willoughby the Indian chiefs. At dinner on New and Capt. White (a brother of Lord Year's Day, the royal table is always Annaly) are lodged in Pretoria jail. supplied with many Indian dishes. next, is to visit Lowther Castle, where and a brother of the Earl of Coventry) Lord Lonsdale has made magnificent are wounded. The Boers captured preparations to receive him, and a about 500 prisoners. lively house party has been invited to receive the prince. The Prince of party will long been untouched. Every detail of ranged and in some instances rehearsed. THE NEW HONORS.

The New Year's honor list contained two surprises-Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., president of the Royal Academy, being elevated to the peerage, and Alfred Austin being made Poet Laureate of England. But both were well received. The elevation of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, director of the Bank of England and president of the British Bimetallic Association, to the peerage had long been expected. St. James Gazette, two of his sons are members of Parliament and one of them married a niece of the Marquis of Salisbury. Among the baronets created in honor of the New Year are two distillers, two colliery owners and one cotton spinner. Science is recognized by the knighthood of Prof. Prestwich, the celebrated Oxford geologist, but this honor is somewhat belated, as he is 94 years of age, list is also remarkable as for the first time a pure blooded negro has been 95 to 97 King street. knighted. He is Sir S. Lewis, was born in Sicrra Leone, was admitted to the bar here in 1871 and became Chief Justice of Sierra Leone in 1892,

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROTECTION. The new act for the protection of Wednesday last and on Thursday fol- Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Pure and Sure

Our Baking Powder exceeds all others in leavening power, purity and wholesomeness; makes food lighter, sweeter, of finer stavor. No other should be used. 25c a pound.

SOLD ONLY BY Cairncross & Lawrence,

Druggists, London, Ont. 2 DRUG | Main Store, 216 Dundas Street, corner Park Avenue. Brauch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

lowing there were six applications under its provisions. The justice to whom the applications were made explained that wives could leave their husbands and claim maintenance; but, he added, the applicants was a married man seeking relief from a dissipated wife. The magistrate explained that the act was not passed for the purpose of re-

lieving husbands. A NEW EDITOR.

The appointment of Mr. Edward T. Cook, formerly editor of the Westminland regarding the Venezuelan bound- ster Gazette, as editor of the Daily ary dispute, the excitement which fol- News, in no way involves the retirelowed, the appointment of the United ment of Sir John Robinson, who for States boundary commission, the evidence furnished in Europe of the iso-editor of that paper, nd to whose abillation of Great Britain and the trouble ity the success of the journal is in the Transvaal have caused even the most jingo-minded Britisher to quishes his duties as editor and re-

seriously upon the possibilities of the ALL QUIET AMONG THE BOERS. The Colonial Office received a dispatch from Johannesburg at 4 o'clock troublesome of times, and therefore it this morning saying that all is now is beginning to dawn upon people quiet there. An official dispatch re-TILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS here that they have an insignificant army, compared with those of the European powers or with the forces the opean powers or with the forces the Cape Colony, says: "Dewett (Sir Cape Colony, says: "Dewett (Sir Jacobus Dewett, the British agent at Pretoria) wries: 'Everything is quiet, and no further serious disturbances will occur. A deputation from the Johannesburg reform committee come over yesterday evening, giving guarantees to keep the peace and maintain order. I waited upon President Kruger and informed him of the guarantees. He gave me the assurance that, pending your arrival, if the Johannesburg people keep quiet and commit no hostile acts or in any way break the laws of the country Johannesburg will not be molested or surrounded by the burgher forces. deputation was highly grateful for this assurance, and pledged the com-mittee to preserve peace and order." I take this opportunity of testifying in the strongest manner to the great moderation and forbearance of the Government of the Transvaal under exceptionally trying circumstances.
Their attitude toward myself was everything I could wish."

The prisoners have just arrived. The casualties on their side are said to be severe, and on the side of the burghers very slight.

SEVENTY KILLED Another dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson to Mr. Chamberlain reads: "Dewitt wires that Jameson's wounded number over thirty. They are all at Krugersdorf and attended by doctors. The names and the de-New Year's Day being the agnitails of their wounds cannot yet be versary of the proclamation of Qgon given. The number of killed is estimated at 70, but no reliable information is obtainable. The bodies are still being picked up on the battle-field and

The Cape Town papers state that upplied with many Indian dishes.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday Coventry, of the Bechuanaland police,

A Constantinople dispatch says: The receive the prince. The Prince of recent massacre at Orfah is stated to Wales will occupy the same rooms as have been a terrible affair. The offi-Emperor William had during his re- cial dispatches admit that 900 Chriscent visit to Lowther Castle, and the tians were killed; but, according to party will go out shooting daily. private accounts, about 2,000 Christon to be the result. to be the result, as the covers have the massacre, however, have been received. A massacre is said to have the battues has been carefully ar- occurred at Biredjik, an important town on the Euphrates. The outrage is believed to have been committed by the Kurds and Hamidieh cavalry. The foreign embassies have received information to the effect that the bloodshed there was exceptionally seri-

The weekly newspaper of which Lady Colin Campbell was editor is dead.

Have You Thought of It?

For four thousand years or more the world groaned, suffered and fumed about its corns. for there was no positive relief-no certain was for many years proprietor of the and painless cure until Dr Scott Putnam gave to the world his great Corn Extractor. If there is suffering now it is a result of carelessness, for the remedy is at hand. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is sure, painless and prompt. Beware of substitutes. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price. As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S.

Stoves! stoves! Baseburners, cook stoves and parlor stoves at the Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory. Dealer in general house furnishings. Live goose feather pillows and hair mattresses married women went into effect on made to order at JAMES F. HUNT'S, 593

Last Night's Wind-Up of the Municipal Campaign.

Deputy Reeve Murdock and Councilor Moore Have a "Tiff,"

and Mr. W. T. Duff Goes After the Reeve on the Financial Statement-A "Misprint" - "Cat Concerts" at the Council Meetings to Be Abolished.

The tamest election meeting in London West in years was held in the Albert Hall, on the Wharncliffe road, just night. So tame was it that the majority of the ratepayers who atcended thought something must have oeen radically wrong. It was not a tack of attendance that made the meeting so orderly; nor was it a scarcity of speakers. The hall was overgrowded with ratepayers, and every andidate for municipal honors spoke, and the only reasons which could be attributed for the peace which reigned were the selection of a good chairnan, the presence of the village contable, and the absence, to a great degree, of any personal remarks by the speakers. On two or three occasions, however, small storms arose, out they soon abated. Mr. Wm. Spence, ex-reeve, occupied the chair, and implored the speakers to refrain from any reference to the misdeeds of the past, and to confine themselves to Condon West and its present condition. "Let the dead past bury its lead," said Mr. Spence, and there was 1 chorus of "that's right."

Reeve Macdonald was the first speaker, and as he mounted the platform he was given a cordial reception. He confined his remarks entirely to the doings of the council since he entered it in 1894. When he entered there was a floating debt of nearly \$11,000, which it was heartily agreed to consolidate, and the sale of the debentures was the best ever made by a minor municipality. Subsequently it was decided to consolidate the whole debt, but when the matter was broached early last year an influence was brought to bear on certain members of the council, and the deal was never carried through. "I guess some persons thought I was going to get a little boodle," said the reeve, "and to save my life I have been unable to find out who brought the influenece and caused the flop over. If the council had had confidence in me I would have saved the village \$200 a year." Had the village act of 1894 not been passed the corporation would be bank-rupt—a rate of 35 mills would not mave carried on the affairs. The council last year had made a great mistake in not accepting the debenture ex-change which the speaker had ef-fected. Mr. Macdonald was willing to leave the matter to any business man and if such was not the case he would drop out of the contest. Mr. Mac-donald denied that he had any axes grind in the deal, and he ur electors not to "swap" horses until the debenture consolidation was carthrough, A great deal has been about useless lawsuits becarried on, but the one ast the street railway comagainst the pany had resulted in consent minutes being entered, by which the company agree to run an electric car every 20 minutes as soon as they were able to than Feb. 1), and also to run an elec-tric car to connect with the London West line at Kensington bridge. The company had also agreed to pay the village's costs in the case, amounting

Mr. Whilam Saumby, who opposes
Mr. Maodonald for the reeveship, demed everal statements made by the previous speaker, and scoffed at the idea that he should be left at home because he had never been in the sound! before. The mayor of the city went into the chair last year without training as an alderman, and there never was a year when London had made more advances.

Mr. Macdonald-1876. Mr. Saumby-No; I beg to differ with you.

"A very misleading statement has been going the rounds," continued Mr. Baunby. "It has been repeatedly circulated that I said a workingman should only receive 75 or 80 cents a day. Now, gentlemen, allow me to give it a most unqualified denial; a workingman should get all he can; and, personally, I do not think he should work for less than \$1 25 a day."

Deputy Reeve Murdock unwillingly took the platform before Councilor Moore, his opponent for the deputy reeveship, but as he was called first by the chairman, the crowd compelled him to obey. It had been stated by Reeve Macdonald that common sense could not be pounded into his (Murdeck's) head with a mallet, simply because he would not sanction the pet consolidation scheme. He (the speaker) had spoken to several financiers on the subject, and he had been told that for the debenture exchange the village should get between \$4,000 and \$5,000.
"Just name one of the men," said

Reeve Macdonald. "Mr. George Pritchard was one," re-

plied the speaker.
"Oh, pshaw," retorted the reeve, with
an air of disgust. Mr. Murdock was called a Judas by the reeve. and had abuse heaped on "simply because I would not do

as he (the reeve) wanted me to," said Mr. Murdock.
Councilor William Moore was next
on the list, and at the outset disclaimed any intention of making a lengthy speech or any reference to the past. The past of the village had been very dark, and the road traveled was very rough, but now the affairs were getting straightened out, and a bright future was before it. Mr. Moore paid little attention to a statement made by Friend Murdock to an employe of his last March, that he (Murdock) was going to cause trouble in the council

by acting independently in all matters.
"Mr. Murdock tried to produce documents at the Collins Hall meeting with the object of making me out a liar,' the object of making me out a liar,"
and Mr. Moore, as he drew a letter
from his pocket.

The crowd tumbled to the fact that
the speaker was about to resurrent
the story of the deputy reeve trying to
have his son admitted to the hospital

as a pauper, and there was a chorus of "Rats! Rats!" "We didn't come to talk about that,"

said a ratepayer.

Mr. Murdock wedged his way to the pletform before the uproar subsided.
and, with a shake of his fist, declared he had the receiped bills for his son's

Again there was an outbreak, and Mr. Little also said that \$50,000 a year chairman demanded order. "Let was paid into the city by those com-

us hear municipal affairs discussed,"

A Voice—That's right, Spence.

Mr. Moore started afresh by saying that the contents of the letter should he known.

be known.

"Sit down, sit down," shouted the crowd. While Mr. Murdock informed the speaker that he would not believe him on his oath.

Councilor W. T. Hamilton, for two years chairman of the board of works, said that during his terms of office the expenditures of the department had the expenditures of the department had been lighter than in any previous year, and yet no accidents of any kind had happened. He believed that the older the sidewalks were the better they became. For all that, however, he had fought the consolidation scheme, and was supported by two other members, making a kind of par-liament, with himself as the ruler of the roost. He didn't chase around, either, to all the financiers of the city to find out whether or not it would be a good thing. It was not necessary, as any person with an average educa-tion could see through it. "We had the pluck to stand by our guns," said Mr. Hamilton, 'in opposing the con-solidation, and although the reeve refused this, that and the other thing, he finally had to come down to his milk. (Laughter.) Remember, I am not opposed to consolidation, but I will never agree to it as long as it is not in your interests and mine." Mr. Hamilton picked to pieces what he thought was a "to be continued" financial statement for 1894, and said that if re-

turned for a third term he would do as he had done for two years-serve the village to the best of his ability. As he was suffering from throat trouble, Mr. W. T. Duff, one of the candidates for the council, spoke very briefly. He expressed his opposition to consolidation as proposed by the reeve, and was about to retire when somebody mentioned his recent law suit to recover his fees as village auditor. He had been refused payment on the grounds that he was not ap-pointed to office by law. He sued and lost. He brought the case on again, and won the judge holding that having performed the duties of auditor he was entitled to his pay, no matter how appointed. And now the financial statement credited him with having received \$60, where he had only

"Isn't that right?" asked Mr. Duff, turning to the reeve. "Yes, it is," replied the reeve, "but it is a misprint." (Laughter.) "And I think you will find a good many other misprints in that statement," continued Mr. Duff, "yet you get up and say you never lost a law

Reeve Macdonald-But the judge only gave you \$15 for charity's sake. Mr. Duff spoke of the "cat conetc., which had been held at certs," the village council meetings, and promised, if elected, to secure sweet peace at the sessions of that body. Messrs. R. J. Kearney, Dennis Collins, and Wm. Nicholls spoke briefly. Mr. Frank Jones gave an account of the excellent showing made by the London West schools, and expressed regret that he was unable to stand

At Grand Avenue School.

Quiet Meeting of Ratepayers of the East End of Ward 6.

Parnell and Ald. Weld Address the Gathering and Are Well Received.

The meeting in the Grand avenue school house last night was as tranquil as the average parlor social, which, from the size of the room, it was not unlike. Small as the room was it was plenty large enough to hold the crowd, and what is remarkable for that section of the ward, there was practically no "heckling" of candidates. It was the usual ward meeting scene. The room was lit by two kerosene lamps placed close together to keep one another company, while the score of taxpayers sat cramped in the seats intended for grade one pupils. Christmas sentiments still adorned the blackboards and streamers and evergreens the walls. The clock had run down during the holidays, and pointed to 11. The lights on the table had the effect of making the darkness in the balance of the room more pronounced, and the big policeman in the corner was

merely a shadow in the gloom. The most significant feature of the meeting was perhaps the reception of . ex-Ald, McCallum, who fell a victim to the majority bee that affected the Conservative bonnets last spring. He was given a splendid reception, and proceeded to give a satisfactory account of his stewardship while he held his seat, during which time he had, in accordance with the pledge given to the same ratepayers a year ago, insisted upon the street railway company crossing Clark's bridge. He had also tried to induce the street railway manager to build a loop from High street to the Wortley, and was assured that this would be one of the first considerations when extending line. Mr. McCallum's manly rethe quest for support was well receivel. Mr. Thomas Walton spoke on behalf of Ald. Marshall, saying that the people at that end of the ward would do well to return him again. (Ap-

Chairman Loney said that for his part he would like to see Mr. Marshall elected, not that he objected to any of the other candidates, but Mr. Marshall was the closest representative of the east end of the ward, and that portion of the ward was as much entitled to a representative as any other.

Mayor Little, whose entrance was the signal for applause, said that the interests of that end of the ward had not been neglected by the ward's representatives. He further thought that the whole council had done its work honestly and fairly, and the crowd applauded this sentiment. Briefly he reviewed the events of the year, and told the people present that ward six looked after the actions of its representatives better than any other ward. Not that they needed looking after more, but it taught them that their actions were being watched. If they did well it was also noticed, and this proved an incentive to good work. As in the East End, the mayor asked for a favorable consideration of the Western Fair bylaw. He pointed out that it was a mistaken idea to upon the \$25,000 as a bonus to the fair, and he showed that the money would be spent upon the city's own property, and at the end of the term the property belonged to the city. The mayor said that to crush out the Western Fair, the only Canadian fair to pay its way, would be to delight the management of the Industrial Fair.

ing to the fair. In conclusion, the mayor thanked the electors for their mark of appreciation, and was vigor-ously applauded as he left for the North End meeting.

Ald. Parnell was likewise given a popular reception. After thanking the electors for their magnificent vote at the last election, he went exhaustively into the amounts expended by the board of works and compared them favorably with the expenditures of the year before. He referred to the city hall alterations and improvements, and other unforeseen expenditures and other unforeseen expenditures amounting to about \$7,000, notwith-standing which there was a cash balance, after all expenses had been met, of between \$2,300 and \$2,400. The speaker then went into a detailed statement the ward improvements put down during the year. Speaking of the condition of the road at Victoria bridge, disclaimed responsibility, stated that the onus rested with the city engineer, who permitted the work to proceed even after Mr. Parnell had ordered it to be stopped. He favored the placing of the engineering department under one head, making him responsible for all the engineering work, including that of the waterworks. Mr. Parnell had, with Mr. McCallum, held out on the council for a car line over Clark's bridge, as they promised the same ratepayers a year ago that they would. He briefly reviewed the work in connection with the car shops, asphalt pavement, and other matters. and in conclusion asked for one of the three votes to be cast by each on Monday.

Ald. Weld spent a good deal of his time retailing the street railway legis-lation, and showed an evident desire not to let the other aldermen run off with all the credit. On No. 3 committee, where he had been placed, they had spent the usual amounts. He related at length the circumstances leading up to the purchase of the aerial truck, and spoke of the great advantage it would be to the citizens. He imparted the intelligence that a great deal more had been done in the sewerage question than had appeared on the surface. His concluding plea for reelection was British fair play for man and man.

A ratepayer asked Mr. Weld if he had not voted for the terminus of the Wellington street car branch to be at the north end of Clark's bridge. Mr. Weld indignantly denied this. After a few closing remarks from the

chairman, who was accorded a vote

of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil -a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most aub-

stantial claims to public confidence. Appointments, once made, become debts. If I have made an appointment with you, I owe you punctuality. I have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflamma-tion of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and

Nothing will make us so charitable and tender with regard to the faults Mayor Little, Ex-Ald. McCallum, Ald. of others as thoroughly knowing our

Foarseness and Sore Throat. Dear Sirs,-I highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat, ever used

WILBUR ASHBY. Havelock, Ont. Do good with what thou hast, or it it will do thee no good. One of the most important rules of the science of manners is an almost absolute silence with regard to your

self.

Take Notice.

During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Election Cards

Your Vote and Influence respectfully so-

as Alderman for No. 1 Ward for 1896.

Electors No. 1 Ward! Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for the re-election of

John Heaman As Alderman for 1896.

Electors No. 1 Ward

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for the re-election of .Brener

As Alderman for 1896. Motto-No bonuses or exemptions.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for J. H. PRITCHARD for re-election as

Alderman for No. 1 Ward for 1896

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD NO. 2. Your vote and influence is respectfully solicited for the re-election of

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1893

Election Gards

Electors of No. 2 Ward: Your vote and influence respectfully

ALDERMAN for No. 2 Ward FOR 1896.

Electors of Ward No. 2 Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Stephen O'Meara As Alderman for 1896.

Electors No. 2 Ward Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

H. M. Douglas Golf Capes,

As Alderman for 1896.

ELECTORS NO. 3 WARD. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Your votes and ce are respectfully requested for

FOR ALDERMAN FOR 1896

WARD No. 3

I again solicit your vote and influence for my re-election as Alderman

Heaman.

ELECTORS OF NO. 3 WARD. Your votes and influence respectfully solicited for

R. A. Carrothers FOR ALDERMAN.

Electors of No. 3 Ward: Your vote and influence respectfully requested for

THOMAS ROWE, GENTS' FURNISHER, FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE FOR 1896.

WARD NO. 4. Your vote and influence for

Walter Morgan LIGHT

For School Trustee. 93u

WARD NO. Ladies and Gentlemen-Your vote and influence respectfully solicited

Neil: Cooper,

As Alderman for 1896.

Electors of Ward No. 4! Your votes and influence respectfully solicited for

Joshua Garratt. FOR ALDERMAN.

WARD NO. 4 Your vote and influence are solicited for the

Geo. W. Armstrong To the City Council.

ELECTORS NO. 5 WARD.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for R. W. BENNETT

As Alderman for 1896.

ELECTORS NO, 5 WARD LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Your votes and

FOR ALDERMAN FOR 1896

Electors Ward No. 6! Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for the re-election of

EDMUND WELD As Alderman for 1896!

NO. 6 WARD

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Edw. Parnell, Jun.,

As Alderman for No. 6 Ward for 1896.



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WE HAVE ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

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Guaranteed not to go hard or rip in the seams.

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The Queen's (hoice

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PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

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THIS IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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AND LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

They Are the Lowest Ever Quoted by any Furniture House in Canada

Solid Oak Cheval Glass Bedroom Sets, \$15. Solid Oak Dining Chairs, with leather seats, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 each. Maple Bedroom Sets, \$10. Corner Wardrobes, \$9. Solid Ash 8-foot Extension Table, \$5. Carpet Lounge, \$4. Solid Oak Book Cabinets, \$9. Ladies' English Dressing Cases in Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and White Enamel, \$12 and \$15 each. These we are closing out at less than Cost Price.

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THE JANUARY NUMBER FULL OF COOD THINGS.

FRONTISPIECE—By J. T. M. Burnside.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL — Prof. Wm.
Clark, D.C.L.
THE EVOLUTION OF TWO OF MY PICTURES—G. A. Reid, R.C.A.
SHARESPEARE'S TEAGEDIES.—I. Macbeth
—T. M. MoIntyre, Ph.D.,
POEM (Decorated)—Chas. G. D. Roberts.
THE CANADIAN "SOO" CANAL—Chas.
Gordon Rogers.

THE CANADIAN SOO" CANAL—Chas.
Gordon Rogers.
Some New Year's Greetings. (Drawings by Frederick S. Challener, A.R.C.A.,
F. H. Brigden and Frederic W. Falls.)
IN A BOLIVIAN MIRAGE (A New Year's Story)—Ezra Huribert Stafford.

The Singer of Tantramar—E. Pauline Johnson.

Poem—W. H. Drummond—"How Bateese Oame Home"—(a French-Canadian story from real life).

EOOKEY IN ONTARIO—F. G. Anderson. DEPARTMENTS.—Dominion of Agriculture—Woman's Realm—Quting and Recreation—The World of Art—Wit and Humor—Famous Short Stories—Current Comment—Editor's Outlook.

DEPARTMENT OONTRIBUTORS.—Edward Farrer, M. M. Kilpatrick, F. G. Anderson, Fred. W. Falls, and others.

There are thirty-six engravings in the first issue, including Mr. G. A. Reid's two famous pictures:—"Mortgaging the Homestead," and "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage." For sale at NEWSDEALERS, or send 10 cents for sample copy. THE MASSEY PRESS, 827 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO ACENTS WANTED.

L ONDON WEST, 1896—TO THE ELECTORS—As a number of matters in this constituency have yet to be straightened up, at the request of my friends, and of others who may not have previously been counted as my friends, I consent to offer my services as Reeve for another year. Circumstances prevent me making a personal canvass, but I solicit the support of all who are interested in the future welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant and welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant and welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant and welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant and welfare of the village. Your obliged and faithful servant and welfare of the village.

Untario West.

The New Year Ushered in With Many Marriages.

Strathford's Assessment Roll "Roasted" by Judge Woods.

Windser Has a Long List of Taxes Unpaid - Chatham's Wagon Factory Doing Well-A Sarnia Minister Gets a Cutter Given Him.

More than 800 people attended the pening of the Windsor skating rink on Wednesday.

Through illness Mr. McLaren was compelled to suspend his tailoring business at Rodney.

Mr. Clarence Pennington has been engaged as leader of the Foresters' Band at Ingersoll.

to Buffalo on Wednesday.

During the past year 193 pupils attended the Watford high school; 130 of these were from the country.

The Methodist parsonage at Rodney nearly got a scorching by a hanging lamp falling to the floor and igniting. A newsboy named Herbert Milord, Wallaceburg, is in custody on a charge of raising checks on the Bank of Mon-

J. E. Gayfer, of Ingersoll, won the college silver medal at the 50th semiannual examinations in the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Roland G. Wilson, son of the late Dr. Daniel Wilson, St. Marys, has been appointed Toronto manager of the Canadian Express Company. At a meeting of the Woodstock Ministerial Association Monday it was

decided to exclude the press from future meetings of the organization. The annual meeting of the Warwick Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall, Watford, at 1 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 9, for election of officers and

other business. Elias Redker, aged 65, of Port Burwell was on Wednesday taken to jail Bradshaw, St. Thomas. The bridesby Constable N. Chute. He was commaids were Miss Maggie Hoag, Windshaw mitted as being dangerously insane on complaint of Henry Taylor.

Windsor has in the neighborhood of \$25,000 of uncollected taxes, and \$30,000 has been borrowed from the Bank of Commerce to meet the current expenses of the city.

The residence of Mr. E. Marshall, in the village of Langton, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 30th. Most of the furniture was saved. There was an insurance of \$400 on the building.

The Canadian Oddfellows of Ingersoll are making arrangements for an official visit from Grand Master Alex. pect will be with them on Jan. 23. Ex-Mayor E. P. Watson, of Sarnia, has issued a challenge to Detroit's

Huron opera house and settle the lit-States without gloves.

Town for 39 years. Mr. J. Brodie, proprietor of the Ma-

pleton cheese factory, has his creamery still in operation, and is making over a thousand pounds of butter a week. It has been all contracted for, by a London firm, ot 20 cents per pound .-St. Thomas Times. McDonald Brothers, South Zorra

have erected a large windmill on their A Coming Alderman After the commodious barn for cutting feed, crushing grain, pumping water, pulping roots, turning the fanning mill and grindstone. Mr. Powell's little boy had a finger taken off in the turnip Why Was a Public Me ting Not cutter recently.

At the annual meeting of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, ports for the year were satisfactory, with a good prospect for business for the coming season. Already orders for fifteen carloads of wagons have been received, and it is expected that To the Editor of the "Advertiser"; the factory will resume operations in a few days.

At Stratford on Tuesday evening there was a hallelujah wedding, the contracting parties being John Wheatley, of the G. T. R., and Miss K. Galu. he bride was assisted by Capt. Mackenzie and the groom by Capt. Stay-All were dressed in regulation uniforms. Brigadier Margetts performed the ceremony.

The funeral of the late Dr. Brooke to Maple Leaf Cemetery, Chatham, took place on Thursday, an immense cortege following the remains, embracing representatives, local and from Windsor, of the Masonic craft and the K. O. T. M., I. O. F. and K. of P. orders, of all of which deceased was a Masonic honors.

A bonus bylaw for \$5,000 for purchasing ground for a park on the river ing of disappointment at our representatives bank at the foot of Dufferin avenue, in not giving some idea of how they stand in Brantford, will be voted on at the elec- Pg; rd to these matters. tions on Monday. The ratepayers will, also be asked to sanction a sum of \$25,-000 for school purposes.

The marriage of Miss Jeanette Nesbit, sister of Warden Nesbit, to Mr. the time, and as a rule only a few voters are Alva Sullivan, of Morrisburg, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Plympton, Wednesday even-ing. Rev. Geo. Cuthbertson, of Wyoming, performed the ceremony. W. R. Paul was groomsman, while loss of time or work. Although new Miss Jean Nesbit, sister of the bride, in public life I can assure the acted as bridesmaid.

In giving decision on Court of Revision appeals at Stratford Judge the keeping of their interes s in my care I Woods spoke very strongly regarding will devote my best ability and energies to the inequalities in the assessment roll of the city, and recommended that an commission be appointed to revise the whole roll and put every property on a just and fair basis. The judge characterized the make-up of the roll as "outrageous."

Rev. Mr. Livingstone, pastor of Burns and Moore Line Presbyterian Churches, Sarnia, was agreeably surprised at his residence on New Year's Eve by being presented with a handsome new cutter and robe. Messrs. Andrew Elliott, on behalf of the Moore Line Church, and A. R. McGregor, on behalf of Burns Church, made the presentation. An address accompanied the gifts.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Richard Connell, Prescott, his daughter, Miss Josephine Connell, was united in marriage to Ald. Charles Maxwell, of St. Thomas. Rev. Prof. Austin performed the ceremony. The groom was assisted by Dr. W. D. Connell, professor of Queen's College, Toronto, and Miss Lizzie Connell, of Bishop's Mills, cousin of the bride, acted as bridesmaid.

As the city bell at Chatham tolled out the old year Rev. Mr. Sowerby declared Frank E. Burtch and Miss Alice Alger man and wife. The wedding took place at the residence of

Otterville, to visit the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Burtch, formerly residents of Chatham.

Mr. James Proctor died on Tuesday at Stratford. Deceased was for quarter of a century a resident of Stratford. He was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but when quite young his father moved to Embro, and there died when his son James was but about 4 years of age. Mr. Proctor was well and favorably known throughout the city and county as an auctioneer, and was also connected with the brewing firm of Cosgrove & Co.

Mr. Fred W. Reynolds, the popular young editor of the Petrolea Topic, was gathered into the ranks of the benedicts on New Year's. The bride is Miss Maud Isbister, daughter of the late Adam Isbister, and one of Petrolea's most charming and amiable young We extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, although we have a last rose of summer feeling when we realize that "ye local editor" is the only bachelor's button left in the garden of Lambton journalism.— Watford Guide-Advocate.

At Merlin on Tuesday, while press-ing hay at the farm of John Scott, a very serious accident occurred to John F. Restorick shipped 150 and Healy & McManus 306 lambs from Watford causing the double-tree to swing back with tremendous force, striking Mason in the left side, just below the hip joint. The force of the blow was sufficient to throw the man ten or twelve feet, and at first it was thought he was killed. The full extent of his injuries is not known, but it is expected that he will recover.

An interesting social function was held Monday evening in the Ingersoll Baptist Tabernacle, when those met together who received money on the talent system a year ago, and who were making their returns. The total amount invested was \$130, in dollar shares, and the receipts amounted to \$600. After the business part of the meeting had been concluded, all present were entertained to an excellent supper, following which programme, during which those who had identified themselves with the talent system explained how they increased their dollar.

New Year's Day marriages at St. Thomas: At the residence of Mr. J. Miller, Erie street west, his daughter, Alma R., to Mr. T. W. Bradshaw, chief clerk of the C.P.R. freight department, Vancouver, B. C., and son of Henry sor, and Miss Jennie Bradshaw, St. Thomas, Mr. George Bradshaw, To-ronto, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Miss Nancy J. Hill, third daughter of Mr. John E. Hill, was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Voaden, of Talbotville. The bridesmald was Miss Minerva Hill, sister of the bride, and Mr. Albert Patterson, principal of Dutton public school. acted as groomsman. John Beavis, teamster, was united to Mrs. Ford. Also Miss Alice M. Peters, New Sarum, to Mr. Justus Elliott, son of the postmaster of New Sarum.

At Stratford on New Year's Day, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thompson, of Hamilton, who they ex- Henderson, their second daughter, Minnie J., was married to L. H. Alexander, M.A., modern language master in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. The fighting mayor to meet him in Port knot was tied by Rev. E. W. Panton, assisted by Rev. G. W. Jordan, B.A., tle dispute between England and the of St. Andrew's Church, Strathroy. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mrs. Elizabeth Cubbon, widow of the Mabel, and Miss Eva Alexander, sister late Mr. Richard Cubbon, of Thames of the groom. The bride's little nephew, concession, Blanshard, died on Satur- Roy Robertson, also attended her as day in her 80th year. The deceased page. The groom was supported by was a native of the Isle of Man, and J. Egan Magge of the Marchants' Pank lerchants' Bank. had been a resident of the Stone Kincardine, and W. T. Henderson, barrister, Brantford, brother of the bride

Retiring Members.

Called?

Candidate John A. Creden on the Situation-Ald. Heaman Not to Blame.

Allow me to call attention to a matter that is causing considerable comment amongst the electors of No. 3 ward. So far there has been no move on the part of the representatives of our ward to call a public meeting to discuss municipal matters and to give an account of their stewardship.

When men have been honored by their fellow citizens in being chosen to represent their interests in all that pertains to the government of our fair city, it is surely a public duty for them, when seeking for further honors, to meet the electors publicly and give an account of their acts. I do not remember a time when our representatives did not give expression on public platforms to their views on all matters of public member. The remains were buried with interest. There are important matters in view for 1896, such as sewer extension, Fair buildings, etc., and there is a great feel-

> It is idle to say that an opportunity was given the electors on nomination day at Colborne street school house to attend, for the reason that very few people can spare in attendance, as was the case last Monday. Therefore an evening meeting should have been held for the convenience of the work-Mr. ingmen, who could attend without any the the electors of No. 3 ward that should they honor me with their confidence and place further the interests of our fair city, and especially of ward No. 3, and will promise you that at the end of the year I will not be afraid or ashamed to meet you publicly and give a full explanation of my work. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your indulgence, I remain yours faithfully, JOHN A. CRODEN.

Ald. Heaman was seen by a reporter in reference to this matter this afternoon. He sa s it was through no fault of his that a public meeting was not held. "On nomination day," he added, "I proposed that instead of making the speeches then we should adjourn till some evening during the week, when more convenient for the workingmen, but the proposal did not meet with the approval of the other aldermen, and the explanations were then given. I was not the senior alderman of the ward or I would certainly have called an evening meeting anyway. It is customary for the senior alderman to take the business in hand. That was the course pursued by Ald. Parnell in No. 6 ward."

the bride's brother in the presence of a few friends. The newly-wedded couple left on the G. T. R. train for & Nelles.

For coughs, colds, sore throats, etc., use KUR-A-KOF. Sold by Anderson & Nelles.

Sudden Collapse of the Transvaal Invasion.

Reported Execution of Dr. Jame-

son, Its Leader.

Germany's Sympathy Is Strongly in

With the Boers.

Grave Significance Attached to Emperor William's Utterance by the London Press-The British Public Kept

> in the Dark Regarding the Situation.

WILLIAM WRITES. Berlin, Jan. 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed to President Kruger as follows: "I express my sincere congratulations that, without appealing to the help of friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from the outside. (Signed) WILLIAM."

ALL KINDS OF RUMORS. London, Jan. 4.—All kinds of ru-mors were current in the streets about the Stock Exchange. One had it that Dr. Jameson had been tried by court martial and shot; another was that the second body of men belonging to the British Chartered Company, numbering about 400, which, it was said, had started out to reinforce Dr. Jameson's troopers, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force which is supposed to have been advancing from Buluwayo. Then again it was rumored that there had been an uprising in Johannesburg and that many persons were killed during the disturbance. Finally Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the well-known Anglo-American member of Parliament, is quoted as saying that he has heard that German sailors have been landed at Delagoa Bay. Under these influences the Stock Exchange closed greatly depressed, and a substantial fall in prices was caused by the adverse rumors from the Transvaal.
"Kaffirs were flat, and there was a general decline of 1-8 to 1, with not much offering. Consols were 5-8

Africa for four days, hence all kinds of rumors are put in circulation re-Africal Republic and the fate of the I was under his care for about a year. British invaders of that country. One of these reports has it that Dr. Jameson has been shot by his captors, and another is to the effect that the Uitlanders in Johannesburg have arisen against the Boer Government and given the city over to flames. What truth there is in these stories it is impossible to ascertain, owing to ernment monopoly of the telegraph

At 8:50 o'clock last evening a press representative called at the Foreign Office, to confirm, if possible, the report of the shooting of Dr. Jameson. He was informed by officials there that they had received no information further than had already been made No news had been received from the Transvaal since Thursday

CHAMBERLAIN'S DUTY The Globe and the Pall Mall Gazette concur in the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, by issuing proclamations in Johannesburg forbidding English subjects to join Dr. Jameson, is thereby bound to demand that President Kruger summarily redress the grievances of the Uitlanders,
A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionaires, the larges employer of labor in the Rands, and half-owner of the yacht Valkyrie III. declares in an interview published in the St. James Gazette that Dr. Jameson's movement was wholly a British South Africa Company's invasion of

The Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, says that despite the tardy disavowal of Dr. Jameson's action by the British South Africa Company, it may still be necessary that the company forfeit its charter.
POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

The Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British South African Company, says that communications had passed regularly between Dr. Jameson and not have lived much longer." he directors of the company, but that these communications no reference to the invasion of the The board was utterly maware of the movement, and had neither suggested nor encouraged anything of the kind. GERMAN SYMPATHY.

The Frankfort Zeitung (Berlin) says that the Transvaal regards the invasion as a violation of the treaty entered into with Great Britain in 1884 and the Transvaal therefore repudiates that convention, thus regaining her right to enter upon international relations on her own account. The semi-official North German Gazette invokes public opinion in Ger-

many to favor European intervention in the Transvaal trouble. Subscriptions are being raised in Germany on behalf of the Boers wounded in the engagement with Dr Jamesons' force at Krugersdorp. The sum of 100,000 marks has already been collected.

It is reported at Hamburg that the Colonial Society has placed 300,000 marks at the disposal of Dr. Carl Pe-German commissioner in East Africa, for the purpose of organizing an expedition to help the Boers.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now there, has communicated to the Emperor a direct appeal from President Kruger, asking the support of Germany. It is rumored, the dispatch says, that the united action of France and Germany in the Transvaal is projected.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the German cruiser Condor has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay, East The cruiser Seaadler is already at Lorenzi Marquez.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT. The Daily News says that it sees nothing hostile to Great Britain in the words of Emperor William addressed to the President of the South African Republic. It adds that they are not agreeable reading for Englishmen, but they will impress some minds sorely needing such impression that the encouragement of filibusterers is playing with edged tools.

The Post declares the deduction from Emperor William's telegram is that his Majesty considers a war with Great Britain within the limits of

possibility, and that he has settled the preliminaries with a view thereto. The Post advises Great Britain to concentrate a fleet by recalling the Mediterranean squadron now in the Levant to join the channel squadron.
The Standard says that Emperor
William's message is a strikingly unfriendly act. "Germany," it adds, "has no more locus standi in the "has no more locus standi in the Transvaal than Great Britain has in Havana. Great Britain cannot and will not tolerate the slightest interference between the Transvaal and herself." The paper dilates upon German hostility to Great Britain everyments and around the letter's design where, and avows the latter's desire for friendship. It then issues a warning, saying: "If Germany insists upon tresspassing on our rights we are well able to defend them. We are a peaceable people, but if others will not permit us to remain in peace we are capable of accepting the unwel-come ordeal with composure." The Chronicle says. "The Emperor's The Chronicle says. "The Emperor's message comes near being an offer of armed resistance. We hope and be-

settle on lines of perfect justice."
The Times says. "The Emperor's message is of very grave import. All the available evidence shows that he intended to give unqualified recognition to the Transvaal as an independent state." The paper asks whether it is really true, as it appears, that Germany has gladly seized the opportunity to humiliate Englad or to win cheap applause for any easy of diplomatic chauvinism, and adds, She may rest assured that no demonstrations of this kind will induce Great Britain to depart from a position which she has deliberately assumed, and which she is convinced it is her good right to maintain."

A WONDROUS CHANGE

The Story of a Young Lady in Smith's Falls.

Her Health Was Badly Shattered-Suffered from a Bad Cough and Constant Paia in the Side-Pale and Almost Blood ess_Her Health Again Restored.

From the Smith's Falls Record. "I know that if I had not begun taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have lived much longer.' These words were uttered by Miss Mossop, daughter of Mr. Johnston Mossop, of this town, and a young lady extremely popular among her friends. To a reporter she gave her story as follows: "I scarcely know how my illness began. The first symptom was a feeling of tiredness upon the slightest exertion. The color left a brick chimney furnished an abundance of sweets for the invente parts. KEPT IN THE DARK.

London, Jan. 4.—No private grams have been received from South

my face, and I became as pale as a corpse. Then I was attacked with a pain in my left side and coughed a grant deal of the control of great deal. At first home remedies were tried, but as they did not do garding the situation in the South any good a doctor was called in, and



'Could not go upstairs without rest-

But the treatment did not do me any good, and I was steadily growing weaker and weaker. I was unable to go upstairs without having to sit down and rest when I got there, and the pain in my side became more and more intense. I kept wasting away and lost all interest in life, and at last was so low that recovery was not expected. At this juncture my mother saw an article in a newspaper relating the cure of a young lady whose case was almost identical with my own, and whose cure was due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this prompted a trial of that medicine. By the time a couple of boxes were used there was a feeling of improvement, and I continued using the Pink Pills until I had taken nine boxes, all the time gaining rapidly, until now I feel that I have recovered my old-time health. I can now walk a long distance without that terrible pain in my side. My appetite has returned, and I can now eat almost as much as any member of the family, and I know that had I not begun taking Pink Pills I would

Mrs. Mossop says she cannot express the gratitude she feels towards this grand medicine which has restored her loved daughter's health, and will always speak of it in terms of praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A cough, cold or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, containing nothing injurious, and will give immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

No man is wholly bad.

In the coldest flint there is hot fire. No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegeta-ble Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bil-L. Price, Shoals, Martin county, Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmewrites: "I have tried a box of Parme-lee's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever

Files! Piles! Itching Pile

SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging; mostly 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 ulceration, and in druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

All the very latest styles of photography at Cooper & Sanders', over C. P. R. ticket

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

armed resistance. We hope and believe that President Kruger will take no notice of it. The Emperor has nothing to do with this business, which Mr. Chamberlain is trying to with an lines of perfect justice."

Should you purchase a present for your friends that would not be appreciated by them?

Be sure and see the greatest display that was ever made in Canada of novelties for Christmas presents-Shaving Stands in bird's eye maple and oak, Fancy Cabinets, China Closets, Writing Desks, Book-Cases, Music Cabinets, Ladies' Toilet and Work Tables, Five O'clock Tea Tables, Fancy Rockers and Chairs, and an endless variety of articles suitable for presents at

Do not fail to visit our retail showrooms and view these goods before making a selection for your friends. Everything offered at specially low prices.

The London Furniture Mnfg.Co.,

Retail Warerooms-184 to 198 King Street, London.

Grist of Gleanings From Glanworth-News From Other Parts of the County

There was a large gathering at the Anglican rectory, Glanworth, on Monday, Dec. 30,, on the occasion of the annual Christmas treat prepared for the pupils of Christ Church Sunday school, which consisted of songs, recitations and dialogues by the mem-bers of the school and other ladies and gentlemen. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the parish, and ance of sweets for the juvenile por-tion of the audience. A handsome teacher's Bible was presented by the rector in the name of the scholars to

D. F. Errington, superintendent. On Tuesday a good entertainment was given in connection with the Sunday school of Trinity Church, Lambeth, at the Masonic Hall, the rector, Rev. S. E. G: Edelstein, presiding. The hall was filled to overflowing, The most taking features were: An umbrella drill, a dairy maid drill, and building a ladder, performed by six-teen young ladies, members of the suitably dressed. Two very attractive songs were also given by the Rev. Mr. Grand, Methodist minister of the place, Much credit is due to Mr. P. Plaseton and Miss Bol, who had taken great pains in preparing the entertainment. The proceedings were brought to an end by the distribution of prizes from a heavily-laden Christ-

GLANWORTH.

Glanworth, Jan. 2.-A parlor social was held in the rectory of the Eng-lish Church on Monday evening, Dec. 30, in aid of the Sunday school. good programme was given by the scholars, consisting of recitations, dialogues, instrumental and vocal Refreshments were served music. during the evening and a collection amounting to \$8 50 was taken up. The scholars presented their superintendent. Mr. Errington, with a handsome

Mr. E. E. Smith has painted the interior of his store and made other alterations which make a fine appear-Miss C. Coughlin and her friend Miss

Stapleton are spending the holidays at her home in this village. A birthday party was given by Mrs. W. Doan for her daughter Alla, when a very enjoyable time was spent by the children of the village.

GLENCOE.

"Advertiser" Agent, John McNeil. Glencoe, Jan. 4.-Chas. A. Stuart, who has been spending a few days with his brother, left for Toronto today.

Hugh McLean, ex-reeve of Brooke, and brother of Mrs. John McNeil, of this place, died at his home Thursday and will be buried in the Alvinston cemetery today. A number of our young people attended leap year party at the residence of Mr. Thos. Younge, Ekfrid, last night. paid to the city. The Western Fair has no

Hugh S. Laird, one of Newbury's oldest residents, died very suddenly Thursday There is splendid skating on the rink every night now.

STRATHROY. Strathroy, Jan. 4.—The entire council of

1895 are in by acclamation for 1896. A painful accident happened to James Adair at the residence of James Clark, con. 2, northeast riding Adelaide, yesterday. While he was cleaning some cut feed from under his cutting box the elevators of the box caught his elbow, and forced his hands into the knives, severing completely

all the fingers and thumb. Dr. Bateman

was at once called in to dress the wound,

which is doing as well as can be expected.

The Strathroy dairy school is now completed and will be opened for students on the 22nd of this month. The building is commedious and well fitted for the purpose intended. On the ground floor is a room for cheese making, a room for butter making and cream separation, and also a room for milk testing, while the upper part of the building is taken up with a lecture room, a gentleman's room and laboratory and a nicely furnished room for ladies, with laboratory and bathroom in connection.

Mr. Bengough, Mr. MacKelcan and Mr.

Warrington have been engaged for the Collegiate concert of Feb. Mr. McBean, Mr. Merkley and Mr. Edgar Fenton, of Toron o, attended the

Olympic reception last Wednesday even Preparation service was held in St. An-

drew's Church last evening. Mr. Stewart,

of London, conducted the service. The following officers were elected at the last meeting of Court Sydenham, No. 43, I.
O. F.: C. D. H. C. R., G. W. Fyfe; C. R.,
J. Jefferson; V. C. R., J. Cann; R. S., J.
A. Smith; F. S., J. Heard; treasurer, D. Evans; physician, Dr. Hoare; chaplain, T. Jackson; S. W., J. Hamilton; J. W., H. Gooderham; S. B., W. Hamilton; J. B.,

A. Reid; finance committee, W. F. Hill and J. H. Lee; trustees, J. Jefferson, J. A. Smith, D. Evans, A. Reid and T. Niles. The room of this court has recently been in the hands of the painters and decorators, who have transformed it into one of the handsomest lodge rooms in town. Miss Ada Adamson, daughter of J. W.

Adamson, Mt. Bridge's Road, Caradoc, was married to Frank A. Wright, of Bosanquet, at her father's residence on New Year's Day, Rev. G. N. Hazen, of Strathroy, performing the ceremony.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the

Band of Hope held their annual social in the basemen of St. Andrew's Church. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Some London pugilists drove to Strathroy to give a sparring exhibition in the Lyceum on New Year's eve. Apparently the people of Strathroy did not appreciate that class of entertainment, as only about twenty boys and men turned out, resulting in a loss for the pugilists.

Thomas Northcott, of Toronto University. is the guest of relations in Strathroy, for a couple of weeks. Mr. A. Carruthers, of Winnipeg, spent a

few days with his family in Strathroy. Mrs. Wm. Murdock, of London, was in town for a few days. Lewis P. James, of Ac aide, has returned

m an extended sojourn in Manitoba, and

will spend the winter at his home A team of horses be ging to W. Harrison took fright at a train yesterday afternoon and ran away, throwing the occupants, Mr and Mrs. Harrison, out. Mrs. Harrison was knocked insensible and badly bruised. Mr. Harrison escaped with some bruises on his right arm.

The Western Fair

Has Always Been a Success-Don't Let It Go Down Now.

The burnt buildings must be replaced unless the Fair is to be closed up.

New Horse Stables are absolutely necessary, and will cost about \$10,000; also new Cattle and Sheep Pens, \$9,000.

Part of the Stables now in use were brought from the old grounds and are unsafe, and the stock owners have notified the Association that they will not send their valuable animals here unless proper accommodation is provided.

These buildings will be built on the latest plan; stalls on each side and passages through the center for visitors, enabling everyone to have a view of the animals.

The buildings recently burnt in the Fair Grounds cost about \$7,000. The insurance was only \$2,800, and was

control over it. After the buildings are erected they are the property of the city.

The Fair brings at least 50,000 people here each year, and assuming that each one spends one dollar at least (and this, no doubt, is a very low estimate) we have \$50,-000 spent in the city in ten days. Can you afford to lose this? Can the railway's men afford to see their

companies lose this traffic? Can anyone who lives here and wishes the city to prosper, afford to vote against this bylaw? Does any other institution bring as much

money into the city or advertise London as the Fair does?

Vote for the bylaw and save London's best asset. - Advt.

Steamers Arrived. Haliax. Liverpool
Glasgow New York
Boston Glasgow
Antworm Naw York Labrador ... Pomeranian Peruvian Boston ... Friesland Antwerp.Glasgow ..New York ..New York Umbria.....Queenstown....

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no footbold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vicality, the countills and direction with read and direction with read and direction with read and direction. appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, oiliousness, jaundice, sick headache. b

To brood over misfortune or to dwell on an ailment, is the sure way to increase it. The best remedy for all trouble is to get out of ourselves. Occupy the mind and heart with some-

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868.

The Dally Advertiser. (TWO EDITIONS.) IN LONDON-Daily, 10c per week, delivered,

Western Advertiser. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.) By mail, per annum......\$1 00

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

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

London, Saturday, January 4.

Monday's City Elections.

Because the mayor was elected by acclamation and the water and hospital commissioners were also returned unopposed, there has not been that interest in the London municipal elections this year which the welfare of the taxpayers demands. The mayor is an important civic functionary, and he can do a good deal in an advisory way to keep the aldermen on a strict line of duty; but every student of municipal affairs knows that the best of mayors will be handicapped in his efforts to promote the welfare of a

city if the aldermen are not men of probity, of good sense, and of economical, yet progressive, principles. It is of the utmost importance that London should possess a board of aldermen during the ensuing year that shall have all these qualifications, and at the same time be ready and willing to co-operate with the chief magistrate in the advancement of this fair city. Mayor Little had good support last year. Almost without exception the retiring aldermen worked hard to carry out the important public improvements that were inaugurated or completed during the year. If there is any gratitude in the public for faithful service, the large majority of the retiring aldermen who are offering for re-elecsustained at the polls, and their numbers will be augmented by the best talent offering among the new Only let the electors beware of the men who in the past have had personal exes to grind by the agency of public office, or who may now be endeavoring to oust good public servants in order that they may serve

their own personal ends. The City Council is the Board of Directors of the Co-operative Commonwealth London, and every elector should do his or her share to secure as good a board of managers as it is possible to elect from among those nominated. If the best men are not chosen, let the careless or the stay-at-home elector bear the blame. But there should be no stay-at-homes. Every voter, whether qualifying as owner, tenant, or on income, should go to the polls, and by his or her help aid in electing a council that will keep the city on

an upward, progressive course, while taking good care that the expenditures shall be prudently and fairly made. If this spirit of civic patriotism is exhibited in London next Monday, a full vote of the taxpayers will be registered, the best men will be chosen for office, and an era of prosperity such as the city has not yet known may soon be inaugurated.

Save the Western Fair. The "Advertiser" is a genuine wellwisher of the city, and therefore it has taken the ground that the freeholders will be acting in their best interests if they add to their property in the Queen's Park the buildings necessary to enable the Western Fair to be continued.

Some people have been arguing that the proposed expenditure of \$25,000 to replace the buildings burned down last fail and to provide habitable structures for horses, cattle and sheep is not warranted because the money would be given as a bonus to private epeculators. This is a "campaign misrepresentation," to say the least. The grounds belong to the city. The buildings now on the grounds are the property of the taxpayers. Every inch of property, which has been added by the directors to the grounds-and several acres of valuable land have thus been added, free of cost to the taxpayersso owned and controlled by the city, and would revert to the city if not used for show purposes. The civic ownership was very soon established when the buildings were recently burned down, for the city treasurer colthe insurance money of \$2,added it to the civic funds. The directors do not benefit from the of the Fair more than any

other class of the community. They are men drawn, as our readers are aware, from every class in the community, and they spend much valuable time, without compensation, each recurring year, in order that the Western Fair may be kept in the vanguard, and bring benefits to the citizens of London.

Thus it is proved beyond a doubt that the Western Fair is a city institution. And it is equally capable of demonstration that the Fair is of great advantage to Londoners. There is not a civic or town corporation in the West that today would not gladly subsidize the Western Fair to shut up in London and move to a new site, if such a scheme were feasible, and the subsidy obtainable would doubtless be at least double the investment which the London authorities ask the taxpayers to consent to put up to make it possible for exhibitors to show their stock in safety.

Our rival city, Toronto, would be delighted if by the neglect of our people to provide the needed accommodation at the Western Fair, the exhibitors of prize stock should refuse to show here, as some of them declined last year, and thus aim a fatal blow at our annual exhibition. Through the downfall of the Western Fair, Toronto would centralize the exhibition business, and the incidental large expenditures by visitors, and London's prestige as a commercial and manufacturing center would be seriously impaired.

London must keep its fair up to the times. Toronto and Montreal have each spent hundreds of thousands for every thousand which London has contributed for the support of our annual exhibition, and it surely will not be decreed that through stinginess in providing for ethe proper housing of live stock, poultry, etc., the people of London are ready to say that the Western Fair must go to the wall, and that the many thousands of people in Western Ontario, who have hitherto come to London to see the show and to freely spend their money on our manufactured and imported products, will in future be forced to go to Toronto to see meritorious exhibits and participate in accompanying enjoyments. This would undoubtedly be highly beneficial to our rival city, but it would not acof the Western Fair, or with those of present day well-wishers of the city. who view the threatened collapse of the Fair, unless the needed structures are provided, as a distinct menace to the welfare of the city, and a blow at prestige as a railway, manufacturing and commercial center.

The direct and indirect benefits coming to every taxpayer, as a consequence of the annual holding of the Western Fair are such as to influence us to speak kindly of the proposal to provide means to put up the required buildings, which citizens generally. from the mayor down, concede to be absolutely necessary if it is desired that the Western Fair shall continue to bring annually to the city, on sightseeing and money-spending bent, from 50,000 to 100,000 persons. The bylaw to provide necessary buildings should be indorsed by a large majority.

By the Way.

Do you want a good city council this year? Then go to the polls on Monday and vote for the best men.

Do you want good school trustees this year? Then go to the polls on Monday and vote for old and tried civic representatives where offering, or for men of ability with a stake in the community, where good representatives are not offering for re-election.

.... "It is only natural that after a party has been in power for as long as the Conservatives have that they, the appointed trustees and agents of the people, should come to believe that they are the country," said Mr. McGibbon, at Lachine, the other day. That the men now in power are not the country, the voters in Lachine and throughout the adjacent country voted by a large majority. The combine administration must give place to men in whom the Dominion has confidence. The country demands a change.

Do not grumble about civic management if you do not go to the polls and aid in electing the best men offering in Monday's election.

Every woman voter should go to the polls on Monday.

Every man voter should go to the polls on Monday.

Electors should not expect the aldernanic candidates to drive them to the polls. There is no mayorality campaign this year, and rigs will doubtless be scarce.

it will not live to fulfill them.

The speech from the throne speaks of the probable introduction of "measures for the extension and development of trade" Is the Government

going to renounce the N: P.? It has been a most pernicious restricter of trade.

-The Senate is not altogether useless It serves as a very soft cushion on which a defeated Government candidate may break his fall.

Why should Premier Bowell be made the scapegoat of the party? He did not shape the policy which is wrecking the Government. It is the joint product of the whole aggregation of incapables and they should suffer their franchise on Monday: alike.

The Canadian high tax leaders are united in their determination to keep squabbling among themselves.

A dying Parliament may ass fareaching legislation of a questionable character, but if the constituencies where elections are held show by their votes that the country is against the administration, its decisions are not entitled to respect.

Has Mr. Weismiller, of West Huron, been promised a senatorship in case of defeat? He will have use for it after the election.

The new poet laureate of England should begin earning his salary immediately by writing an ode on 'Peace.'

The shipping tonnage in the Maratime Provinces shows a decrease during the year. So will the high tax vote when the election comes.

The press censor in Cuba is struggling hard to keep up the glory of Spain. That is more than Spain's soldiers seem to be doing.

Utah is a State of the American Republic today. This fine territory could have secured her status as a State years ago if her people had promised to give up their polygamous habits. They preferred extra wives to increased electoral advantages until last year, when they promised amendment,

MODERN MUNICIPAL GOVERN-

MENT. Complex features of municipal government are becoming more common and officials are required to show an increased appreciation of them. The man who displays an intelligent familiarity with these problems, and evinces a practical knowledge of how they are being and should be handled, is the one whom the people will continue to elect to take charge of them. Hence the successful manager of municipal affairs has a good future.—Municipality

and County.

IN ASHES. Drummondville Gets a Scorching

\$10,000 Blaze in Toronto. Hyacinthe, Que., Jan. 4.—The phone and telegraph offices in Drummond ville were burned yesterday, making it impossible to obtain particulars. The greater part of the town, it is said, has been de-

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 4-A fire broke out last night on Adelaide street west, doing about \$10,000 worth of damage. The fire originated in the power house of D. M. Defoe, and shortly afterward there was an explosion which blew some 40 feet of the rear wall of the building out into the lane. The fire spread to the premises of the Toronto Can Company J. A. Manning, wood turner, and Galloway & Taylor's foundry. All partly insured. D. M. Defe is principal owner of the building. It is

insured. Owen Sound, Ont., Jan. 4.-A general store at Brookholm, a suburb of this place, owned by Chas. Lethbridge, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about \$2,000; stock nsured for \$900.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The unoccupied apartment building at Sixty-Second street and Lexington avenue was destroyed by fire yesterpay. Loss, \$100,000; covered by insur-

FISH ASHORE.

Ridgeway, Ont., Jan. 4.—For the past two months large quantities of dead fish have been coming ashore, and the beach between Port Colborne and Fort Erie is piled up high with them. The bulk of the dead fish are of the blue and yellow pike variety. Inspection shows that nearly every fish is marked by red spots. Between Port Abino and Fort Erie the fish are so thick on the beach that a wagon-load could be gathered wi hin a few rods.

No Need to Suffer Longer.

A Toronto man, recently returned from five weeks' trip to Lakehurst Institute, Oakville was speaking to one of his friends Christmas Day about his experience, He said that this was the first Christmas in five years when he could remember being sober, and the first in fifteen years when he was sober from choice. With an outburst of feeling he added: "What a fool I've been to suffer all these years and Oakville only twenty miles away." How many thousands in all parts of the Province are today suffering from a galling appetite for whisky and other intoxicants, their business capacity impaired 50 per cent by the perpetual thirst which consumes them, drifting perhaps slowly yet with the utmost certainty towards financial disaster. No one handi capped in this way can expect to hold his own in the struggle for wealth and fame. Why suffer in mind, in body and in pocket when Oakville is only a few miles away and certain emancipation awaits you there. Send for full particulars to Toronto office, Lakehurst Sanitarium, 28 Bank of Commerce

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 11 1-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairneress

A 1-4 buys a bottle of KUR-A-KOF for colds; sold by Anderson & Nelles

NOTICE-If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. The Dominion Government may have All work guaranteed satisfactory, be-made good New Year's resolutions, but cause he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

> Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style

WHERE TO VOTE

Handy List for the Guidance of Ratepayers

Who Will Exercise Their Franchise or Monday Candidates and Polling Places.

The following list of candidates and polling places will no doubt prove valuable to electors who intend exercising

WARD NO. 1. For Aldermen—O. E. Brener, John Heaman, Charles Taylor and J. H. Pritchard. For School Trustee-Dr. W. J. Logie and Dr. W. G. Teasdall.

Polling places-1. City Hall-J. Smythe 2. Brown's barber shop, King street -Frederick Hallam. 3. Rumball's lumber office, York street-W. F. Howell. 4. Mary Brown's, 344 Clarence street James M. Cousins. 5. R. Galpin's, Simcoe street-R. 6. Daniel O'Hearn, Richmond street

-Walter Stevens. 7. J. G. Williams' house, Grey street _J. G. Williams. NO. 2 WARD.
For Aldermen—J. W. Jones, Stephen
O'Meara, H. M. Douglas and A. B.

Powell. For School Trustees-A. O. Jeffery, R. A. Bayly. Polling places:

1. John Fletcher's house, Carling street-John Fletcher. 2. James Percival's store, Queen's avenue-James Percival. 3. Turner's old shop, Richmond street -Samuel McBride.

4. Webb's house, John street—Os wald Baynes. 5. Richardson's house, Richmond street—John M. Keary.
6. Shoveller's store, Richmond street -B. C. McCann.

NO. 3. WARD. Aldermen-Wm. Heaman, John A. Croden, R. A. Carrothers, Wm. Skin-For School Trustee-Thos Rows, and Amos Bradford.

1. Colborne street school house-Wm Wilson. 2. Darch's house, King street-Henry 3. Thomas Fair's house, Simcoe street John Fleming.

Polling places-

Thomas Cole.

4. B. Johnson's house, 496 Grey street -Fred McVean. 5. Mrs. Pendergast's house, 139 Colborne street—James Perry.

6. Robert Carty's house, South street -Thomas Evans. 7. Geary's house, 387 Hill street-

NO. 4. WARD. For Aldermen—George W. Armstrong, Wm. Scarrow, Neil Cooper, Joshua Garratt. For School Trustee-Charles D. John ston. Walter H. Morgan.

Polling places-1. Kindergarten school, Queen's lavenue-Wm. Lind. 2. Howie's lumber office, Dufferin avenue-George Laing. 4. Princess avenue school house—Jas

4. James Lucas' house, Princess avenue—James Lucas. 5. McCrimmon's store Maitland street-Alex. Woonton. 6. St. George's school house-John H. Taggie.

NO. 5 WARD. For Aldermen—John Nutkins, Robt. Bennett, John Wilkey, Henry Depper Henry Dreaney, F. J. Fitzgerald, and Blackwell. For School Trustee-George Burdick C H Armitage.

Polling places-1. Wm. Tracy's house, Rectory street -C. G. Moorhead. 2. Park street school-John Showle Past End Hall-A. Isaacs. 4. Lorne avenue school house Chas.

Bartlett.

6. Quebec street school house—John A. Matthews. NO. 6 WARD. For Aldermen-Ed. Farnell, jun.,

W. McCallum, John Marshall, and Ed Weld. School Trustee-A. Greenlees (acclamation). Polling places:

1. Broomfield's store, Wellington road -James Rowland. 2. Alf. Cave's house, Marley Place-Wm. Westland. 3. Holborne's house, Euclid avenue-John G. Pritchett. 4. Connor's house, Bruce street-Jas

Thorburn. 5. Armitage's store, Stanley street-Charles Hessell.

A Shower of Gold

would not be more wonderful than the cures made by Seventy-Seven. Mrs. H. B. Downey, 42 W. 98th Street New York: "I took the New Specific "77 BARTRAM B. NEWHALL, publisher of the for Grip and Colds: "Acquaintances have

for Grippe and it cured me; one small vial." Lynn (Mass.) "Transcript," says of the "77" had experience in the use and are loud in praise of the efficacy of its work. In all my experience with Humphreys' Specifics there never has been a case where they have failed to do what you claim for them."

Mrs. HUGH MAYER, Princeton, Ky., says Several weeks ago I got a trial bottle of your "77" for Grip and Colds; am so much pleased with the success of it that I want some more."

"77" will break up a Cold.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c.; or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William street, New

JOHN FRIEND'S (The People's Confectioner)

the place to get your lunches at all hours.

Hot dinners from 12 to 2—6 tickets for \$1.

Oyster and other suppers gotten
up to order. Call for prices. COOKED HAM ALWAYS FOR SALE. DUNDAS ST.

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

HOSE-Ladies' Fine Ribbed Wool Hose, | PEA JACKETS-Boys, Nap and Serge spliced, worth 65c,

HOSE-Children's Heavy Rabbed Hose, ten fold knee, four-fold heel am toes, worth 45c. Tonight 32c

HOSE-Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, Tonight 20c HOSE-Ladies' Plain All-Wool Cashmere

Hose, worth 45c, Tonight 36c COLLARS-Fancy Guipure Lace Collars, worth 50c, Tonight 25c

COLLARETTES-Ladies' Fancy Silk Collarettes, worth 40c, Tonight 32c MITTS-Ladies' Black Wool Mitts, worth

SUITS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Combinations, worth \$1 75, Tonight \$1 20 SUITS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Combina

Tonight 170

tion Suits, worth \$1 85, Tonight \$1 NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' Flannelette Night Robes, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 15 TIGHTS-Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights

Tonight 55c VEILING-Ladies' Black Veiling, worth Tonight 121/20

SHIRTS-Men's Plain Gray Knitted Shirts, worth 50c, Tonight 38c ACKETS-Men's Heavy Double-Breasted Cardigan Jackets, worth \$1 50,

Tonight \$1 SOCKS-Men's Fine Crown Merino Socks, worth 25c, Tonight 15c MUFFLERS-Men's Cream Silk Mufflers, worth \$1 25, Tonight 69c

MUFFLERS-Men's Dark Plaid Silk Mufflers, worth \$1, Tonight 65c SHIRTS-Men's Black Sateen Shirts.

Tonight 450 SOCKS-Men's Heavy All-Wool Socks. worth 18c, Tonight 2 for 25c

MITTS-Men's Kid Mitts, worth 75c, Tonight 45c GLOVES-Men's Kid Gloves, regular price Tonight 50c

ULSTERS-Men's Good Brown Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6. Tonight \$4 ULSTERS-Men's Very Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7,

Tonight \$5 ULSTERS-Men's Fine and Heavy Storm King Ulsters, worth \$10, Tonight \$7 75

OVERCOATS - Men's All. Wool Tweed Overcoats, worth \$5, Tonight \$2 50 OVERCOATS-Men's D. B. Fawn and Brown Melton Overcoats, worth \$10,

Tonight \$7 50 ACKETS-Men's D. B. Frieze Pet Jack ets, worth \$5, Tonight \$3 95

ULSTERS-Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 50

ULSTERS-Boys' Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50, Tonight \$3 75

Jackets, worth \$2 50 Tonight \$1 50

ERCOATS-Boys' D. B, Tweed Overt wats, odd lines, worth \$3 50, Tonight \$2

CLOTH-10 pieces Amazon Cloth, assorted colors, worth 11c, Tonight 70

PLAID-9 pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 50c, Tonight 35c

CREPE DU CHENE-7 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, in evening shades, worth 75c, Tonight 47c

REMNANTS—One lot Remnants of Dress Goods, worth 35c, 50c and 75c yard, Tonight 25e

TWEED-9 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 45c, 50 and 60c, Tonight 39c

CHEVIOT-7 pieces Scotch Cheviot Dress Goods, worth 380, Tonight 25c

SERGE-8 pieces All-Wool Surah Serge, Tonight 20c MUSLINS-Art Muslins, nice designs, Tonight 3c

FLANNELS-Wrapper Flannels, worth 50c, Tonight 25c FLANNELS-AllaWool Flannels, plain or

twill, fine quality, worth 25c, Tonight 20c QUILTS-White Quilts, extra large size,

worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 69 BLANKETS - All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$175

FLANNELETTES-Fancy German Flannels ettes, for Ladies' Wrappers, worth 20c, Tonight 15c CLOTHS—Cream Damask Table Cloths, 21

yards long, with fringe, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1 TOWELS-Linen Towels, colored border

and fringe worth 20c, Tonight 121/20 COMFORTERS-Down Comforters, with or without frill, worth \$7, Tonight \$5 50

LAWN-Victoria Lawn, fine texture, 42 inches wide, worth 180, Tonight 10c PRINTS-Wide English Prints, fast colors,

worth 12to Tonight 8½c OVERCOATS-Boys' Tweed Cape Overcoats, worth \$3 75. Tonight \$2 50

PANTS-Boys' Blue Serge Pants, worth 50c, Tonight 35c COATS-Recfer Coats, for children, in black, navy and brown, all sizes, at half

Tonight ULSTERS-20 different styles in Children's Ulsters, all sizes, beautiful goods, One Quarter Off Tonight

COATS-One Table Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats, worth \$8, Tonight \$1 98 COATS - Children's Eiderdown Coats,

worth \$3, Tonight \$2 WRAPPERS-Ladies' Flannele te Wrappers, Paisley patterns, 15 only, heavy and durable, worth \$2 50,

Tonight \$2 COATS - Grand assortment of Ladies Coats, worth \$7 50 for \$5, worth \$12 for \$7 50, worth \$15 for \$10. These are all new goods and latest styles. See them Tonight

CASH TERMS

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, purify and enrich your blood and prevent sickness by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years, and it has never failed to be most efficacious. All our children are troubled with boils, but Hood's Sarsaparilla removes this trouble

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes this trouble and restores their skin to a healthy condition." E. C. Scorr, Columbus, Miss. Be sure to get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with

INCERSOLL INKLINGS.

Erwin Caldwell's Death Due to Shock or Excitement-McClure Exonerated.

Ingersoll, Jan. 4.-Citizens of Ingersoll were greatly excited Wednesday evening on hearing that Erwin E. Caldwell, the furniture dealer on King street, had very suddenly and unexpectedly expired in the hallway of the McMurray House, on Thames street. He had been celebrating his New Year by indulging freely in intoxicants. The circumstances connected with his death have already appeared in these columns. As a result of the occurrence Wm. McClure, the owner and manager of a restaurant next door to the McMurray House, appeared before the coroner's jury with the grave suspicion of murder hanging over him. Coroner M. F. Lucas called the jury, as follows: Joseph Gibson, Wm. Thompson, G. W. Walley, James Chambers, George Jackson, P. Kennedy, James Sherlock, S. Ditchfield, A. Mapes, J. F. Morrey, Chas. Cook, Wm. Toull, Thomas Choate, and John Richardson. Mr. Jos. Gibson was chosen foreman of the jury. After viewing the body of the deceased, the taking of evidence was commenced in the council chamber. County Crown Attorney Ball looked after the Queen's business, while James Vance appeared on behalf of the prisoner. Edwin Smith, Charles Baillie, John Smith, Anthony Sage, Joseph Pellow, W. D. Hook and Marshall McMurray gave evidence tending to show that both men were under the influence of liquor; that their scuffling was not of a serious character, and that there was no angry feeling between them. They were talking of fighting, but neither was able to do much injury to the other. The evidence of Drs. McKay and Neff, who made the post-mortem eexamination, was to the effect that the condition of deceased was such as to cause death at any moment, The heart, brain and all the tissues generally were affected by algoholism. No marks indicating violence were found, except on the face, and they were not of recent origin. The witnesses were of the opinion that death was due to a shock received in falling. The jury deliberated 50 minutes, and then rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, Erwin Caldwell, met his death while engaged in a drunken squabble with the said Wm. McClure, at the McMurray House, on Jan. 1, 1896, and that death was due to a shock or excitment, and that no

The employes of the Chronicle office were right royally entertained by Messrs. Patience & Agur at Mr. Patience's residence, New Year's.

blame is attached to the prisoner, Wm.

The Sun begins with the new year a semi-weekly edition, published Wednesdays and Saturdays. Miss E. Hegler is visiting friends in

Miss Dolly Chambers is visiting in Tilsonburg. It is reported that the Chronicle will shortly be taken charge of by a gentleman from Wingham.

It was a great surprise to find the rink not open Thursday evening. Many prospective patrons walked the street until after 8 p.m. expecting to enjoy a skate, but were disappointed. Mr. John Morrison has received the

appointment of police magistrate in place of C. E. Chadwick, who resigned some months ago.

Do You Get Them?

If You Do Not You Are Deceived.

then you ask for Diamond Dyes, and your dealer offers you a substitute, you are being deceived, and trouble and loss of money and goods will be the result.

Diamond Dyes are the simplest, and fastest colors for home dyeing. Every package of color is warranted to do the work when the directions ollowed. The manufacturers of are followed. The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes prepare special dyes for wool, silk, citton and mixed goods, that give the most brilliant and lasting colors. Ask for the Diamond; refuse

Love is the God-ordained power to save the world.

A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my hed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to su state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

One very important factor in the best conversation is the talent of drawing a person out, or leading him to express his best thoughts in his best manner. This is a rare gift, involving the utmost delicacy and tact, but when exercised successfully is of the utmost value.

The most hopeless idleness is that most smoothed with excellent plans.

For Critical Men

It is a pleasure for us to serve a critical customer, one who knows good clothes.

tomer. We aim to make such fashionable, perfect-fitting, thoroughly reliable clothes that the most fastidious can find no fault with them.

The pleased patron our best cus-

H=A=R=Y L=E=N=O=X, cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

Many Thousands of Armenians Home. less and Hungry,

Chinese Officials Recognize the Rights of Missionaries.

Defenses of the Dominion Under Discussion-Cable Promoters Put in a New Plea.

CANADIAN GOOD SENSE. London, Jan. 4.—The Chronicle says: 'The Canadians have shown such quiet, good sense during the crisis that we will not suppose that they now mean to imperil the chances of a friendly agreement with the States by reaching headlong into an epidemic of jingoism."

The decision of the Canadian Government

to send Quartermaster-General Lake to England in connection with the defense of Canada is commended here, and it is believed that he will find the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, ready to co-operate in a reasonable measure towards

CABLE PROMOTERS' PLEA. London, Jan. 4.—Attention has been called to the fact that as the North Atlantic squadron is now leaving Bermuda for the regular West Indian cruise, lasting till April, any outbreak with the United States would leave the Canadian coasts and the transatlantic commerce at the mercy of the United States cruisers. There being no British cable to the West Indies the British Government would be unable to recall the squadron. This situation furnishes a strong reason for the Canadian Imperial support to the extension of the Halifax cable from Bermuda to the West Indies. The question is being strongly urged upon the Canadian Government.

CHINA. London, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Chung King, China, says the Chengtu commission, it is generally admitted, has achieved a complete success. The results have met with the approval of the Chengtu missionaries, who are now recognized by the Chinese officials, from the Viceroy down. The missionaries were publicly banqueted with the commissioners. Everything possible is now being done to obliterate remembrance of the late Viceroy's misdeeds. The claims of the Methodists have been settled. The commission will start on its homeward ourney next Wednesday, returning to Tientsin by the way of Yang Tsye.

MISSIONARIES BANQUETTED IN

THOUSANDS HOMELESS. Constantinople, Jan. 4.—In the city of Trebizond Dr. Parmalee and Mr. Crawford are issuing food and clothing to about 3,000 destitute persons. Many refugees have come in from the region of Baiburt and Ezinghian. About 3,000 of these have crossed over into Russia. Twenty-four Armenian villages on the plains of Erzeroum have been devastated. In Ersinghian thousands of people wander the streets in hunger and misery. At Belbert numbers of woman and children, almost without clothing and in the most awful misery, are constantly coming into the city to begalms

As many as 15,000 refugees have poured into Van, and are there houseless and without food, the robbers having gathered in the whole supply of food. Arabkir, in the Province of Kharput, has been pillaged. About 2,000 Christians of all denominations were killed and every Christian house in the city stripped of its contents. Over 2,000 houses were burned. Efforts are being made to get money relief to these people, but the difficulties are very great, in view of the notion among Turks that money sent to

Armenians is fair plunder.

In the city of Erzeroum Mr. Chambers and his plucky wife are doing what they can to relieve the destitute and care for the sick with funds furnished by the Duke of Westminister's committee in London. Hardly a village in the Province of Bitlis escaped pillage. It is hardly safe for Christians to go on the streets as yet. But the missionaries are rendering aid to the most pressing. In the city of Sivas Rev. Mr. Perry and his wife and Miss Brewer, of the American mission, are trying to relieve distress as it becomes more safe to go on the streets of the city.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE

Masons Protest Against the Stand Taken by England.

The Valparaiso Press Reads Venezuela a Lesson-The Pope's Mediation Declined

New York, Jan. 4.-A Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch says: The Grand Lodge of Masons approves Venezuela's protest to the civilized world against the injustice of England, and has cabled the Masons of the United States to sustain President Cleveland. A St. Petersburg cable confirms the report of the Czar's favorable attitude towards the United States. A Paris cable says France will join with Russia in aiding through diplomacy to bring about a settlement of the boundary question. The excitement is subsiding. Venezuela is quietly awaiting action by the United States. A commission will be appointed to confer

with the American Government. Sperial dispatches from Colon, lumbia, says the Valparaiso press, commenting upon the fact of the British schooner Myosotis being fired upon by a Venezuelan gunboat, causing the captain's death, reads a severe lecture to the neighboring republics. It says that Venezuela is asking for just such a lesson as Great Britain administered to Nicaragua, and will probably get it.

Rome that the Pope offered to mediate in the Venezuela boundary dispute. but that England refused to accept the

Salted Facts.

By new process the Windsor Table Salt is offered to the housekeeper absolutely pure; in lovely uniform crystals; full of life and power; never cakes. Ask for it.

There are many men who lack not talent so much as purpose; not the power to achieve, but the will to la-

COLIC AND KIDNEY DIFFICULTY

—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville,
N. Y., writes: "I am subject to severe
attacks of Colic and Kidney difficulty,
and find Parmelee's Pills afford me and find rarmelees Fils afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to

Haggart and Montague Ask Their Leader to Resign.

Extraordinary Charge Made Against Montague.

It is Alleged that He Wrote Anonymous Letters to Lord Aberdeen,

Making Serious Accusations Against Sir Adolph Caron.

Probabilities of an Immediate General Election.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, So Far, Holds the Fort Against His Assailants.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—There is undoubtedly a crisis here, which may any hour precipitate a general election.

It is partly the outcome of the caucus of fifteen or twenty Ontario Conservative members, already noticed by me, as being held in Dr. Montague's office on Thursday. As a result of the meeting Messrs. Haggart and Montague were deputed to wait upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and to suggest to him the advisability of stepping down and out. They were closeted with the Premier for nearly two hours this afternoon. Thereafter Sir Mackenzie had a long interview with Lord Aberdeen at Rideau Hall, and whether he resigns or resolves to resist the Montague-Haggart effort important developments are expected within the next

It is now on the cards to throw overboard remedial legislation, and call for a general election at once,

A STARTLING STORY. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World (Conservative) now gives currency to another extraordinary element in the Cabinet row. It is to the effect that Dr. Montague has on several occasions written anonymous letters to the Governor-General accusing Sir Adolphe Caron of corruptly accepting money to promote legislation in Parliament. The matter has been investigated and hushed up, according to the past few days have brought matters to a head, and Sir Adolphe Caro. decided today to make a straight charge against his colleague of seeking to ruin him politically by anonymous letters to the Governor-General, and insisting on his Excellency being informed of the serious charge he made

against a collegue." Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Parliament having met on Thursday for half an hour and adjourned for a week, the city is comparatively quiet. Still there is much speculation as to the immediate future. It is added to by the cold blooded proposals of the machine high tax leaders to politically assassinate their leader. The clique is understood to be led by Dr. Montague, but whether it succeeds or fails remain to be seen. Mr. Birmingham, the high tax party organizer, and grand secretary of the Orangeman, is here. He is characterized by Mr. E. E. Sheppard, the one-time Conservative leader, who is here, as the lord-in-waiting and bedchamber adviser of the Minister of Agriculture.

Nat Boyd, M. P. for Marquette, who was here the other day, has returned to Ottawa. It is alleged by knowing ones here that he took funds from this place to put up as deposits for the Conservative candidates in the Manitoba Provincial contest. The idea of the Ottawa high tax party is to try to have Premier Greenway's majority cut down so that it may be buttressed in its attempt to coerce the Manitobans. The information received here is that the Manitoba Government will be sustained by a large majority.

The reprieve of Shor is, the Beauharnois murderer, after the jury had found him guilty, without a recommendation to mercy, is causing much talk here. It seems that the Government were at loggerheads on this simple matter, as well as upon almost everything else. "I think," said a prominent Conservative today, "that the Government made a great mistake in not settling the case themselves, once they undertook to do so. It is a well-known fact that the Minister of Justice made a report on the case, the press says, in favor of commuta tion, but, at all events, he laid the matter before the Cabinet. Had the Cabinet dealt with the case and passed the usual Order-in-Council, either for interference or allowing the law to take its course, it would not have been necessary for the Governor-General to have appeared so prominently in the case. The Governor-General could not have exercised the prerogative of mercy in opposition to the wishes of his Ministry. That being so, it is very unfair now of the Government newspapers throwing the responsibility upon his Excellency in a case in which the Administration failed in its duty.

"It is very foolish on the part of the Conservative press to emphasize the indecision and incapacity by endeavoring to throw the responsibility of action upon the Governor's head. The case was one for political action, and the failure of the Government to do their bounden duty is a very much stronger charge against them than if they made a mistake."

The Trade and Navigation Returns for 1895 have just been distributed. Compared with 1894, they show a falling off in imports with 1894, they show a falling off in imports for colds, etc.; price, 25c, at Anderson from Great Britain and an increase from the & Nelles' drug store.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Fair, very cold; snow flurries.

Towels

You know what a towel is used for -you have used one many times. You perhaps know what they are worth—that is to say how much you paid spiece for them. There's a what an article is worth. You find that out by experience. But why go on experimenting? Why not buy the kind of towels that have a reputation. We keep a full range

A lot of Damask Linen Towels, with colored borders at 5c each. A lot of Fine Damask Linen Towels, choice patterns, were 10c, at 8½c each.

of such goods. This week we offer:

A lot of excellent quality Huck Towels, were 12½c, now 11½c each. A lot of Colored Border Damask Towels at \$1 45 a dozen, or 12 ceach.

A lot of Extra Large Huck Towels, were cheap at 30c, the whole line now at 25c each.

A lot of Fringed Bleached Damask Towels, also cheap at 30c, all going at 250

Table Covers

You've seen Table Covers often. Perhaps you won't mind looking to see if you require a new one. If you do we can almost make you a present of one. Perhaps you would sooner pay the following close price than take one for nothing. Most people would. Just a little soiled by handling, but Just as good as if there wasn't a speck of dust on them:

Linen Damask Table Covers, former price \$2.75 now \$2.45.

account of a few finger marks your choice, \$3 60.

Still another lot, former price \$3 50, for the same reason you can buy one at \$2 95.

Table Linen

What you make into Table Cloths. You make money out of these toothat is, if you buy while the price is down.

Bleached Linen Damask, were 50c

Cream Damask, were 30c, now 25c. Extra Heavy Cream Damask, were 50c,

Fine Cream Damask, were 65c, now 58c. Extra Fine Cream Damask, were 75c,

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149-15 Dundas St.

United States, The imports were: From Great Britain, \$38,717,267 in 1894, and \$31,131,717 in 1895—a decrease of \$7,585,-530. In the same period the imports from the United States were \$53,034,100, and \$54.634.521—an increase of \$1,600,421. The exports were: To Great Britain, in 1894, \$68,538,856, and to the United States, \$35,809,940. Last year they were \$61,856, 990 and \$21,297,676 respectively, being a decrease of \$6,681,866 to Great Britain and an increase of \$5,487,736 to the United

The total exports were thus classified. Produce of the mine ... \$ 6,005,894 \$ 7,214,666 eries

18,992,502 8,859,602 303,774 8,336,312 307,602 Miscellaneous..... Totals.....\$112,420,658 \$106,013,394 1894. 1895. Bullion and coin.........\$1,839,380 \$4,325,319 A resolution calling for the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements appears in the name of Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Casey proposes to interrogate the Ministry regarding the Prohibition Commission, also to introduce bills regarding the safety of railroad employes and passengers. and concerning drainage on the property of railway companies. The same gentleman will ask what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the scheduling of Canadian sheep in Great Britain.

9,000 Slaughtered.

Another Awful Massacre by the Turks in Asia Minor.

London, Jan. 4.-A dispatch from Con stantinople states that word has been received that a terrible massacre has taken place at Biridjik, near Aintab, in Asia Minor. The official report of the occurrence states that 9.000 persons were killed.

Counterfeits.

A few years ago a great discovery was Unprincipled persons are trying to prey

upon and dupe people who are led to ask for Some of the methods adopted by imitators are as follows: First-To imitate the size, color and

shape of Dodd's Kidney Pills and sell them by count. Second—To put them up to appear very nearly the same and to be offered at the

Third -To hook on the word "kidney" in naming cathartic pills so as to increase sales of mere physic. Fourth-To give a name so near to Dodd's that unwary people may be deceived and think they are getting Dodd's.

Look out for such dodges. When you want Kidney medicine you want the best. And ought not to be the subject of any trick

So beware! KUR-A-KOF for coughs, Kur-a-Kof

Broke Through the ice.

Henry Simson Has a Narrow Escape From Drowning.

The Presence of Mind of Three Companions Saved Him-May Get Medals.

Isaac Simon, the 14-year-old son of Mr. Henry Simon, of 129 John street, had a very narrow escape from drowning in tahe icy waters of the Thames, near Becher's Island, yesterday afternoon. Only by the presence of mind of three boys who happened great difference in what you pay and to be in the neighborhood at the time was he saved from a watery grave.

Young Simon had been skating on the north branch of the river all afternoon, and was returning home about 4 o'clock. He had removed his skates, and was crossing on the ice near the island when the accident happened. The ice was apparently quite solid, and Simon was walking along in a very unconcerned manner, when he broke through, about 25 feet from the shore. He struggled to drag himself out of the water, but it was impossible, as he was rapidly becoming numbed with the cold, and losing strength. Seeing that chances of saving himself were useles, Simon set up a cry for help, and in a few minutes three boys were on the scene—Frank McKenzie, 854 Richmond street; Fred Adams, 795 Richmond street; and Leonard Parker, 236 Central avenue. They had been out coasting in the vicinity, and were homeward bound with their sleds. They rapidly devised a means of rescuing Simon. Being afraid to venture out on the ice, they tied their sleights together and swing them out to the together, and swung them out to the nearly exhausted boy, who in the meantime had gone down once. He grabbed hold of the contrivance, was pulled to the shore, and then ran home. When he reached the house his clothes were frozen stiff, but young Simon, not caring to let his parents know of his nar-row escape, retired to his room, and when his clothes thawed out, went to bed. Half an hour later he notified the family of the affair. Strange to say, the boy is not even suffering from

Inspector Sanders, of the Humane Society, has been notified, and after making inquiries will report the case, and possibly the three rescuers of Isaac Simon will be presented with a bronze medal for their bravery.

LETTERS TO THE "ADVERTISER."

If you have a grievance to ventilate, information to give, a subject of public interest to discuss, or a service to acknowledge, we will print it in this column, provided the name of the writer is attached to his or her communication for publication. Make it as brief as possible. MR. HISCOX AND THE WESTERN FAIR.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser": Just as I predicted in my last letter to the press, the promoters of the for the workingman. They advertise Western Fair bylaw hold out a bait in the Industrial Banner, asking them to vote for the bylaw. Why? Because it reaches the workingman's home. The Banner in an editorial puts it very fair by referring its readers to the advertisement of the Western Fair board, on the third page, and suggests that its readers "cast their votes so as to advance the best interests of the city as a whole." I am told that arrangements have been made to hire conveyances to give the "workingman" a ride to the polls. Who pays the bills? We shall see on Monday. Electors, do your duty to yourselves, and stamp out this everlasting cry for money. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for publishing the above in your widely circulated daily, I remain, yours truly, GEO. T. HISCOX.

Editor's Note.-While giving the foregoing a place, we think that Mr. Hiscox should have stated that the Industrial Banner strongly indorses the proposed expenditure, as in the best interests of the citizens as a whole, and particularly of the workers in the community.

A Man Plainly Told That He Would Never Walk Out Again.

SO THE DOCTORS SAID.

He Is Saved and Cured by Paine's Celery Compound.

The Only Reliable Cure for Kidnev Diseases.

When Mr. H. Ball, the well known auctioneer, of Chatham, Ont., was told by his physicians that he would never walk again, it simply amounted to telling him that his days on earth were short. Kidney disease was doing its deadly work; physicians and medicines had failed, and the last ray of hope had almost fled forever. Mr. Ball, having heard wondrous reports about the medicinal virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, wisely decided to give the great medicine a trial. He was not disappointed; health and strength returned, weight increased, and today he is a new man. He tells of his wonderful escape from death as follows: "I was so seriously ill I was obliged to take to my bed, where I laid for four months. The doctors here and in Toronto said my trouble was Adidson's disease of the kidneys, and told me I would never walk again. I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. Af-ter having used a number of bottles, I was enabled to attend to business, and felt like a new man. Before using the Compound I was very much reduced in flesh; today I weigh over 200 pounds. I can affirm with confidence and honesty that Paine's Celery Compound saved my life."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

THE GREAT

Still continues for a few days longer, and we are right down to business again after the holidays. Cut prices in every department. We quote a few specials for this week:

Large Heavy Blankets for \$1 39, worth \$2. Larger Size Blankets for \$2 15,

worth \$3. Gray Flannels at 10c, worth 15c. Gray Flannels at 15c, worth 20c. 10 pieces Cotton Plaids at 6c, worth 10c.

5 pieces Cotton Plaids at 10c, worth 15c. Black, Brown and Navy Amazon Cloth Dress Goods at 12½c, worth

18c. A few pieces 6-4 Ladies' Columbian Suitings at 50c, worth \$1 25. Light Evening Shades Colored Henriettas at 38c, worth 50c

For This Week to Clear.

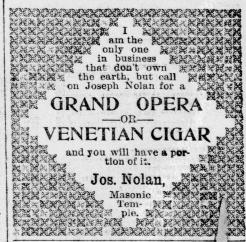
10 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 25c,

8 dozen Untrimmed Felt Hats, all new shapes and colors, at 50c,

worth \$1 and up. All trimmed Millinery away

Spittal & Co.

152 Dundas Street.



Publications

NOW READY.

portrait and illustrations by A. Dick-

page plates, drawn and colored by hand by Mrs. Chamberlin. Fourth edition, printed from entirely new type. Size of book, 148x11 inches. . 6 00 Here and There in the Home Land. By Canniff Haight. In one volume of 540 pages, with 250 superior photo engravings. Cloth \$3; sheep \$4; half morocco....... 5 00 History of the County of Lunenburg. By Judge M. B. Des-Brisay. Second edition, greatly en-larged. With map and several full-

Playter, M. D...... 1 50 William Briggs, Publisher

The secret of happiness is to love one's duty, and to find pleasure there-

And All Booksellers.

29-33 Richmond Street West, Toronto,

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all

lung diseases. How to Cure Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne'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 healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment. man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale

A Table-de-Hote Dinner

Will be served at the Hub dining-rooms 203 Dundas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make this the best dining room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include everything seasonable. Dine with us tomorrow. STEVENS & NICHOLLS, proprietors.

SKATES. We will clear out the balance of our

Spring Skates at cost. No. 5 40c Pair Genuine Acme, No 7.. \$1 90 Pair

Cowan Bros., 147 DUNDAS ST. THE YELLOW FRONT.



If you carry one of our Watches. Its far worse to have a watch that doesn't keep good time than to have none at all. We guarantee every watch bought here. Repairing a specialty.

H. DAVIS & SON (ESTABLISHED 1831)

170 DUNDAS ST.

Commerce and Finance.

New York Stock Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.

Open.	. High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Ry 144	141		14
L., B. and Q 763	767	751	
C. and N. W 983	9.4	98	
Chicago Gas 65	651	611	
Jen. Electric 261	267	25	25
L. and N 541	444	431	43%
Manhattan1014	1014	101	
Missouri Pacific 251	251		
Pacific Mail 254	254	251	251
Rock Island 66	67	$65\frac{1}{2}$	
Reading 4	4	23	3
St. Paul 691	693	67\$	677
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 264	261	261	261
Wabash 153	154		
Wostern Union 833	831	831	831
Distillers 16	161	15%	
U. S. Leather 62	62	601	
Sugar Trust103		1011	1013
Tobacco Trust 841		791	791
London Mone		rket.	

LONDON. Jan. 3-4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 106 for money, 196 1-16 for account: Canadian Pacific, 53‡: Erie, 14‡: Erie, sec., 70: Illinois Central, 95‡: Mexican ordinary, 16; St. Paul, common, 70‡: New York Central, 98; Pennsylvania, 51: Reading, 2; Mexican Central, new 48, 66; bar silver, 30‡: money, ½ per cent: open market discount for short bills, 1½ per cent; open market discount for short and three months bills, 1½ per cent.

Toronto Stock Market. Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.		
Ask.	Off.	
Montreal	217	
Ontario 86	80	
	21.	
Molsons	235	
Merchants	164	
Commerce	135	
Imperial	1811	
Dominion	2414	
Standard	160	
Hamilton	151	
British America115	114	
Western Assurance	1613	
	2014	
Canada Life		
Conteneration Life	1984	
Consumers Gas,	126	
Dominion Telegraph		
Montreal Telegraph	••	
Northwest Land Company, pre 51		
Northwest Land Company, com	614	
Canada Pacific Rail way Stock 531		
Commercial Cable Company	1581	
Bell Telephone Company	156	
Montread Street Railway	218	
Montreal Street Railway (new)	2:	
Toronto Street Railway 75	748	
Dominion Savings and Investment 81		
Farmers Loan and Savings105		
Farmers L. & S 20 per cent		
Huron and Erie L. & S	165	
Huron and Erie. 20 per cent	154	
London and Canada, L. and A111		
London Loan	101	
London and Ontario110		
Ontario Loan and Debenture	124	

SALES—Dominion, 20 at 242, Consumers' Gas, 10 at 1981; Com. Cable, 25, 25 at 159—morning raises. Merchants, 15 at 1357, 1 at 136; Standard, 30 at 162; Com. Cable, 25 at 1581, 10, 16, 15, 25, 25, 25, 25, at 1581; Toronto Ry., 25 at 75, 500 at 742, 50 at 742; Farmers L. & S., 10 at 101—afternoon sales.

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, Jan. 4.

Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	52
Duluth common 51	5
Duluth preferred 11	10
Commercial Cable	158
Wabash Common	
Wabash preferred	
Montreal Telegraph, xd	160
Richelieu and Ontario 95	921
Montreal Street Railway	2104
Montreal Street Railway, new	
Montreal Gas Company	198
Bell Telephone, xd	156
Royal Electric140	130
Toronto Railway	744
Bank of Montreal	218
Ontario Bank	
Banque du Peuple	
Molsone Bank	175
Bank of Toronto	
Banque Jacques Cartier	
Merchants Bank	164
Merchants Bank of Halitax	160
Quebec Bank	
Union Bank	
Bank of Commerce138	1311
Northwest Land, pref,	
Montreal Cotton Company	115
Canada Colored Cotton	55
Dominion Cotton 98	
Postal Telegraph	
SALES-Com. Cable, 50 at 158; Mont.	Tele-
graph, 10 at 1621; Mont. St. Ry., 100 at 21	91, 225
at 219; Mont. Gas Co., 12 at 1993, 75 at 199	. 95 at
200, 100 at 1991, 125 at 1991; Merchants'	Bank,
19 at 161.	

COMMERCIAL

Local Market.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
London, Saturday, Jan. 4.
(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)
Wheat, per bu 60c to 63c
Oats, per bu22 1-2c @ 230
Peas, per bu
Barley, per bu32c @ 35c
Corn, per bu35c @ 40c

The attendance of farmers and gardeners was small for Saturday; demand good; dressed hogs in fair supply and demand at \$4 to \$4 50 per cwt. Only a few loads of wheat were offered, selling at \$1 05. One load sold at \$1 06.

Oats in fair supply and demand at 65c to 70c per cental. Barley for feeding 65c to 68c. Malting

and shipping 70c to 73c. Corn 60c to 65c. Hay in fair supply, and demand good at

\$13 to \$14 per ton. Butter and eggs in fair supply and de-

mand. Quotations:		
GRAIN.		
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs 1 00	ta	1 0
Wheat red, per 100 lbs 1 00	to	1 0
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs 1 05	to	1 0
Gats. per 100 lbs 66	to	70
Peas, per 100 lbs 80	to	8
Corp. per 100 lbs 65	to	70
Barley, per 100 lbs 65	to	7
Barley, per 100 lbs	to	8
Beans, be 60	to	7

Buckwheat per 100, lbs	55	to	60	
Apples, per bag	80	to	1 00	68
Potatoes, per bag	20	to	30	
Tomatoes, per bu	20	to	30	
Carrots. per bu	20	to	30	
Turnips, per bu	15	to	20	
Parsnips, per bu	30	to	35	N
Onions, per bu	35	to	50	
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz	18	to		c
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	17	to	18	1
Eggs, single dozen	20	to	22	8
Butter, single rolls, per lb	18	to	20	h
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls. baskets.	16	to	18	
Butter, per lb, large rolls or	15	to	10	1 -
crooks	15 14	to	16	5
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	12	to	18	1 ,
Cheese, par lb	9	to	10	J
Lard, per lb	9	to	9	1
Ducks, per pair	60	to	80	
Chickens, per pair	40	to	60	1
Turkeys, per lb, 6c to 7c; each	75	to	1 50	1
HAY AND SEED				f
Hay. per ton\$	12 00	to	14 00	8
Straw, per load	5 (H)	to	7 00	11
Clover seed, red per bu	0 00	to	0 00	r
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			54	8
Beef, quarters, per lb	3		6	1 8
Mutton quarters, per lb		to	5	18
Veal, quarters, per lb	7	to	8	It
Dressed hogs, 100 lb	4 00		4 50	1.
Hides, No. 1, per lb	4		4	1
Hides, No. 2, per lb	3		3	1
Hides, No. 3, per lb	2	A 400 TO	2	1
Calfskins, green	4	to	5	1
Calfskins, dry, each	25	to	20	
Sheepskins, each	ō0	to	63	1
Lambshins, each			65	1
Wool, per lb	20			1
Tallow, rendered, per 1b	4		5	1
Tallow, rough, per lb	3		4	1
Clover seed, Alsike, per bu	0 00	to	0 00	1
Timothy seed, per bu		to	0 00	1
Millet seed, per bu	00	to	000	1

A. M. HAMILION & DON

-DEALERS IN-Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, Salt, Land Plaster, Etc. 373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 682

Latest Montreal Markets. Montreal, Que., Jan. 4-2:30 p.m. GRAINS AND FLOUR.

Oats—29c to 29ic. Feed Barley—37c to 38c. Buckwheat—36c to 37c.

Peas—61c.
Flour — Manitoba strong bakers, \$3 40 to \$3 60; spring wheat patents, \$3 75 to \$3 85; winter patents. \$3 60 to \$4 00; straight rollers, #3 40 to \$3 50 Feed—Bran, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16;

moullie, \$17 to \$18.

PROVISIONS.

Canadian short cut, \$13 00.

Hams—9c to 10c.

Bacon—9c to 10c. Lard—Pure, 81c to 81c; compound, 61c to 61c. CHEESE.

Cheese—No quotations. Butter—Jobbing creamery, 19½c to 20c. Toronto Grain Market. Toronto, Jan. 4.-Wheat-The small deliveries and the advance in prices, combined with a better inquiry from millers, has induced many to with-

draw their offerings from the market; some red and white is offering at 68c, on the Northern, and red is quoted on the G. T. R. west at 66c. Manitoba wheat is firm at 73 1-4c for No. 1 hard, and 72 1-2c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit, No. 1 hard, is quoted at 61 1-2c, afloat, Fort William, for May. Flour-There is less offering owing

to the advance in the price of wheat, millers not being inclined to accept contracts in the present uncertain state of the wheat market. Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3 10 to \$3 20; Toronto freights, and \$3, west. Mill-feed—Quiet; cars of shorts are nominal at \$12 50 to \$13, and bran at

market is firm at 49c bid for cars

Corn-In fair demand and steady at 34c asked for cars of yellow west and 22 1-2c hid Oats-Quiet and no easier, the moderate offerings keeping the market up

at the moment; cars of mixed sold west at 22c and white are offering at Peas-Rather steadier on smaller offerings, and cars sold north and

west today at 49 1-2c.

ALEX MEFEE & CO. 505 BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO:

Saturday's Oil Markets. PETROLEA.
Petrolea, Jan. 4. — Oil opened and closed at \$1 70 today. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 4 .- Oil, no market at

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable. LIVERPOOL. Jan. 4-1:30 p.m. LIVERPOOL. Jan. 4-1:30 p.m.
Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2
red winter, 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1
California, 5s 4½d; futures closed strong, with
near positions ½d to ½d higher, and distant
positions ½d to ½d higher; business about
equally distributed; Jan., 5s 3½d; Feb., 5s 4½d;
March, 5s 5½d; April, 5s 5½d; May, 5s 6d; June,
5s 64d

So 64d.

So 64d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 13d; futures closed firm, with near positions id to 3d higher, and distant positions 4d higher; hearings heaviest on early positions; Jan., 3s ad to ad higher, and distant positions ad higher; business heaviest on early positions: Jan, 3s 2d; Feb., 3s 2dd; March, 3s 2dd; April, 3s 2dd; May, 3s 2dd; June, 3s 2dd.

Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 8d.

Bacon—Firm: demand improving: Cum-

Peas—Canadian. 4s 8d.
Bacon—Firm; demand improving; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 27s.
Short ribs—28 lbs, 26s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 26s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 29s 6d.
Shoulders—Source, 19 to 18 lbs, 26s 6d.

4 to 16 lbs, 29s 6d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 26s 6d.

Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6d.

Tallow—Fine North American, 21s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess,

Pork-Prime mess, fine western. 50s; do medium, 45s. Lard-Steady; prime western, 28s; refined, in pails, 29s.

Cheese—Firm; demand moderate: finest
American white, 45s; finest American colored, 45s.

Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.

Turpentine spirits—21s.
Rosin—Common. 4s 7½d.
Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined. 17s.
Linseed oil—20s.
Petroleum—Refined. 8½d.
Retrizerator beef—Fore quarter, 3½d; hind

Bleaching pewder-Hardwood, f. o. b., Liv-

erpool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £2 5s. London, Jan. 4-12:45 p.m.

Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm; corn quiet.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat, sellers withdraw; corn firm.

Consignments Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage.

DAWSON & CO 32 West Market St., Toronto.

American Produce Markets.

Buffalo, Jan. 4.—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 hard. 665c to 673c; No. 1 northern, 654c. Winter wheat—dull; No. 2 red. 67c to 70c.

Corn—Higher; No. 2 yellow, 32c; No. 3 yellow, 314c; No. 2 corn, 314c; No. 3 corn, 31c.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 224c; No. 3 white, 214c; No. 2 mixed, 214c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 4.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 67½c; No. 2 red, cash, 66½c: May, 68½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 4. — Wheat — Cash, 58c;

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—On reports of heavy export clearances wheat today advanced ½c to ½c for Msy, and ½c to ½c for cash. Corn steady to a shade higher and oats were firm and ½c to ½c higher. Provisions strong.

The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 Jan., 56½c; Feb., 57½c; May, 59½c; July, 59½c.

Corn—No. 2 Jan., 25½c; Feb., 25¾c; May, 28c; July, 28¾c.

Flour 4.000 Wheat 28,000 Corn 176,000 Oats 275,090 Rye 1,000 Barley 35,000

nominal.

Butter — Receipts, 3,535 packages; steady;
State dairy, 12c to 21c; State creamery, 18c to
23c; western creamery, 16c to 24c; Elgins, 24c.
Cheese—Receipts, 649 packages; quiet; large,
74c to 10c; small, 74c to 104c.
Eggs—Receipts, 3 308 packages; steady; State
and Pennsylvania, 24c to 26c; western, 22c to

Sugar—Firm.
Coffee—Weak; No. 7, 141c.
Hops—Weak.
LEAD—Weak; bullion, \$3; exchange, \$3 67 to

Chicago Exchange. Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple. CHICAGO Jan. 4. Wheat-May...
July...
Corn-Jan...
May... 60 601 251 281 25½ 28½ 194 \$9 00 9 47 5 40 5 72 4 35 4 72

Putt, 59\$; calls, 604. Live Stock Markets.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Offerings of cattle on the Toronto market today were larger, being 20 cars. There was a fair demand. Everything offered was sold, but prices were not much, if any, higher. Butchers' cattle were sold at an advance of 1c per 1b, a few lots of good cattle bringing 3c and 3½c per 1b. Export cattle were not offered, there being none received. Bulls for export were sold at 3½c per 1b. Sheep were in demand at 3c for first-class stock. Lambs were in good demand, and sold at 3c to 3½c per 1b. Calves were sold at \$550 for best. Hogs were firm, selling at \$360 per cwt for choice bacon hogs and 3½c per 1b for medium and 3½c for light.

28 1-2c.

Buckwheat—In demand and steady;
cars sold east today at 32 1-2c, and 33c
was asked for more.

Rye—Scarce but in good demand, and

Rye—Scarce but in good demand, and creased greatly. CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4.—Hogs—Estimated receipts of hogs today 17,000; left over, 1,000; market active and generally 5c higher; 1 ght, \$3.60 to \$3.80; mixed, \$3.55 to \$3.80; rough, \$3.50 to \$3 55.

Cattle—Receipts. 600; market quiet but steady; prices unchanged; beeves \$3 15 to \$4 70; cows and heifers, \$1 70 to \$3 80; Texas steers, \$2 75 to \$3 70; stockers and feeders, \$2 50 to

\$2 70. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market firm.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

184 DUNDAS ST. Canadian agency for Halsey Bros. Homeopathic Remedies

LOCAL BREVITIES.

- The official thermometer registered 11 degrees below zero early this morning. -There was only one drunk at the police

court this morning, He was discharged. -Mr. Charles Lightheart, of London, was married on Christmas to Miss Nellie Clement, of Woodstock.

-The Memorial Church vestry is advertising for a new organist and choir master. The position is a good one. -Mr. Robert Elliot, formerly pro-

prietor of the Wingham Times, has bought out the Ingersoll Chronicle. -Geo. Watson, sen., editor and proprietor of the Port Hope Daily Guide, and wife are in the city, the guests of

Mr. W. D. Edy, Dufferin avenue. -Mr. John A. Croden is meeting with remarkable success in his aldermanic canvass in No. 3 ward. His election was assured from the first, and it is now only a question of majority.

-Mr. Thomas Rowe, candidate for the School Board in No. 3 ward, is receiving the hearty and active support of his many friends. Mr. Rowe is a young business man of ability and will make a good trustee.

-Mr. Will H. Sallmon, B. A., of Yale University will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian churches at Hyde Park and Komoka tomorrow. Mr. Sallmon will leav e London for New Haven, Conn., on Monday to resume his studies.

-Rev. Robt. Johnston, of St. Andrew's Church, has returned from his holdiday. Tomorrow evening he will deliver the last of his se ies of sermons on the Life of Saul

-On the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 15, this city, will give their tenth annual assembly. The ball will be given in the City Hall. From the reports given by members of the committee it promises to eclipse the previous successful assemblies. the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of previous successful assemblies. -As City Finance Minister, Ald. J. W.

TULEDO.

— Wheat—Cash, 68c; May, Jones made an excellent record last year.

He has been prevailed upon by the electors of No. 2 ward to stand for re-election, and

GIVEN TO ORDERS F he should be elected. His colleagues are likely to be Ald. O'Meara and Ald. Powell, though Mr. Douglass is pushing the lastnamed for third place.

-The sittings of the ninth division The sittings of the minth division court, city of London, were omitted from the list published yesterday. The first sitting will be held on Jan. 7, and the following ones on Feb. 18, March 10, April 7, May 5, June 9, July 7, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 6, Nov. 10 and Dec. 15.

Corn—No. 2 Jan., 25½c; Feb., 25½c; May, 28c; July, 28½c.
Oats—No. 2 Jan., 16½c; May, 19c to 19½c.
Mess pork—Jan., \$5 90; May, \$9 35.
Lard—Jan., \$5 73½; May, \$5 67½.
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 56½c to 56½c; No. 3 spring, 5½c to 56½c; No. 2 cats, 17c; No. 2 corn, 25½c to 25½c; No. 2 cats, 17c; No. 2 rye, 32½c; No. 2 barley, 36c to 39c; No. 1 flax seed, 91c; prime timothy seed, \$3 57½; mess pork, \$3 87½ to \$5 40; short ribs sides, \$4 35 to \$4 40; dry salted shoulders, \$4 37½ to \$5 40; short ribs sides, \$4 35 to \$4 40; dry salted shoulders, \$4 37½ to \$6 2½; short clear sides, \$4 50 to \$4 62½.

Receipts—

had \$6,488 77 on hand which would go towards building a fire hall in the north end next summer. He forgot to state that of this amount all but \$200 will go towards Flour. 10.000 Wheat. 85.000 of this amount all but \$200 will go towards Corn. 261.000 Oats. 234,000 meeting outstanding expenses incurred by the committee this year. This can be verified by any ratepayer at the City Hall. -John W. Miller, who lost a portion

of his left hand recently on the G.T.R., is being cared for at the hospital by the local Oddfellows. From this source he receives \$3 a week and medical attendance, If Miller can prove his story he will receive \$2,000, one-third of the amount of the policy, on which he had paid \$24. The insurance company will not move in the matter until a

claim is made. -At the conclusion of the practice of the Seventh Band last evening a very pleasant affair took place. Mr. F. H. Dawson, the treasurer, being made the recipient of a splendid gold pin as a mark of appreciation and the esteem in which he is held by the band. The precentation was made by Bandmaster Tresham, in a few well chosen words, which brought forth a happy reply from Mr. Dawson, in which he stated his desire to serve the band as faithfully in the future as in the past.

-The Very Rev. Dean Innes wishes to gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions to the London Royal Canadian Humane Society: James Magee \$1, Mrs. Whitehead \$1, Wm. Blair \$1, a friend \$2, G. M. \$1, T. S. Hobbs \$1, George Howe \$1, Mrs. Graydon \$1, Mrs. Bullen \$1, George F. Burns \$3, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell \$1, Dr. Moorhouse \$1, Mrs. Leonard \$1, Harry Lewis \$1, Judge Wm. Elliot \$1, Dr. Arnott \$1, J. McDonough \$1, D. S. Per-rin \$1, Mrs. E. Daly \$1, F. W. Daly \$1, Mrs. John Labatt \$1, and J. N. Kern \$1. -At the last regular meeting of Loyalty Circle, No. 99, Companions of the Forest, A. O. F., the following of-ficers were elected for the next term: P. C. C., Miss Hotham; C. C., Mr. Geo. Walters; S. C. C., Mrs. Nutkins; F. S., Mrs. Thorpe (retained); R. S., Mr. Reynolds; Treas., Mrs. Berry (retained); R. S., Mrs. Ware; L. S., Mrs. Dyson; I. G., Mrs. Lear; O. G., Mr. Berry; surgeon, Dr. English (retained);

riage to Miss Ida Gwendolyn Owen, youngest daughter of Mr. L. Wade Owen, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Richardson in the presence of the near relatives and friends of both parties. The bride was assisted by Miss Minnie Ward, and Mr. Frank R. Hodgens, of Clinton, supported the groom. While the organist played the "Wedding March," the young couple left the church amid showers of rice and good wishes for a short trip to Buffalo and thereabouts. The numerous presents testified to the high

esteem in which both are held. TONIGHT AT THE GRAND. The attraction at the Grand tonight will be J. E. Toole in "Killarney and the Rhine." An exchange says: Last evening the Grand introduced for the first time in this city the German dialect comedian, J. E. Toole, in "Killarney and the Rhine," a play written by Edward Jerome. Mr. Toole, as Conrad, a knight-errant in Ireland, proved to be an artist of more than ordinary ability. Some of his methods were similar to those of the J. K. Emmet. Several characters in the play are very strong, and were taken by John Doud and W. H. Harvey. Miss Minnie Jarboe has a voice of much compass, and sang one or two songs very prettily. Miss Alida Cortelyou, who appears as the leading lady, did some clever acting, especially in the prison scene. Mr. Toole will appear tonight and tomorrow's matinee

in the same play.

MASONIC.

Last night the District Deputy Grand Master of London, R. W. Bro. W. W. Rutherford, of Aylmer, paid an official visit to St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, A., F. and A. M., and was cordially received by a large number of the brethren and visitors. The newly-installed officers worked the first degree for the benefit of the distinguished visitor, and excelled themselves in the exemplification. The D. D. G. M. expressed his pleasure at witnessing such a correct and impressive rendition by W. M. Clarke and the officers. He also presented W. Bro. John Graham, the Immediate Past Master, with an elegant gold past master's jewel on behalf of the lodge, prefacing it with a few commendatory remarks. Bro. Graham replied in a feeling manner. The company were subsequently entertained at refreshments, and timely responses were made to toasts by R. W. Bros. Rutherford and Munson, W. Bros. McWhinney and A. B. Greer, and by Bros. Butler, Hamilton, Wright (Toronto), W. A. Wilson, of Kilwinning Lodge, and others. Songs were also given. AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

Another aged resident of Westminster township passed away a few days ago in the person of Abagail Summers, widow of the late David Summers, in her 75th year. Deceased was born at Baxton, Maine, March 14. 1821, and her father, Elijah C. Woodman, came to Canada and settled in Elgin county, in 1832, where he carried on a sawmill and lumber business. She was one of a family of seven, only two of whom survive her, her sister, Mrs. Leonard, relict of the late Senator Leonard, of this city, having died only a few months ago. She was a resident of Westminster for about 53 years, and was a consistent member of the Metho-He will treat particulary with Saul's interview with the Witch of Endor. died Jan. 29, 1890, was a very highly esteemed local preacher of the Methodist

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

GIVEN TO ORDERS FOR

Evening and Wedding Suits.

Slater Bros., Tailors, 399 Richmond Street

Untario Loan & Debenture Co.

Subscribed Capital -\$2,000,000 Paid=Up Capital = - 1,200,000 Reserve Fund

MONEY LOANED

ON MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE. Interest only, yearly or half yearly, as agreed upon; or will be loaned on the monthly or quarterly installment system (which includes principal and interest) for a stated period of years WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.

Office-Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane, London,

John Edwards Meets Death at the Clarence Street Crossing.

Blinded by Escaping Steam From One Engine, He Gets in the Way

A fatal accident occurred at the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, Clarence street, at noon today whereby a man who has worked about trains for the greater part of a long life, finally met his end under a locomotive's

The victim was an elderly man named John Edwards. Train No. 5 had just pulled in from the east, and train No. 12 was waiting to pull out in the same direction. No. 5 had brought in the boxes, two in number, Berry; surgeon, Dr. English (retained); trustees, Comps. Walters, Dyson and Ware; auditors, Comps. Berry, Clift and Reynolds. The officers were duly installed by P. C. C., Mrs. Cripps, of Toronto. This circle is in a very prosperous condition. They have over \$200 sleigh and brought them down to the perous bandon a handsome sum of the platform. Then he in the bank, besides a handsome sum east end of the platform. Then he in the treasury. Barley—Quiet; No. 1 is quoted at 43c, No. 1 extra at 45c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east. Cars of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 25c and No. 2 at 39c east of feed sold west today at 32c east of feed sold west the escaping steam condensed even more readily than usual, and as the white clouds floated away from the sides of No. 12 it hid from view the engine of No. 5, which was creeping treacherously down, tender first, on the third track. The old man ran to cross in front of No. 12. As the bell of this engine was clanging, and the escaping steam making its usual deafening uproar, it was little wonder that Mr. Edwards neither saw nor heard No. 5. When he did discover it the

mass was right upon him. He half turned, slipped—and was killed. He never spoke again. The injuries were on the left side, the arm and leg being ground to pieces. A ghastly bruise on the left side of the head concluded the story. Passengers on the south side of No. 12 saw the crushed form lying on the rails as the train pulled out and were horrified. As soon as possible the body was carried to the baggageroom, where Baggageman Fitzpatrick stood guard and reminded everyone, whether on business or curious intent, that the body

was not on exhibition. Coroner Flock soon arrived, and after viewing the remains he ordered their removal to Hinton & Rumball's undertaking rooms. He sent for Engineer Rice, of engine No. 697, which did the killing, and interrogated him. Fireman Fred Blegg was also on duty on the engine. An inquest will be held at 5 p.m. today. Of Edwards little is known. He was about 60 years old and was distinguished by a growth of greyish whiskers. He was an Englishman, and luckily had no family or relatives. He had been in the employ of the news company for about ten years. Station Agent McHarg remem-Edwards working as porter on Grand Trunk at Harrisburg twenty years ago.

DANGEROUS CONSOLATION.

All Right in a Day or Two. Cut the Day Never Came.

"All right in a day or two" is the thought that consoles everyone who is suffering from any disposition that does not prostrate him. In the case of a person bedridden for months with disease of the Kidneys being asked, "Did you not have any warning of this condition you are now in ""Yes, I was bothered at first with backache, with occasional headaches, but did not consider myself sick or the necessity of medicine further than a plaster on my back or rubbing with my favorite lin-iment. It was months before I began to realize that it was useless to further force myself to ignore my condition The backache had become a pain in the back and sides; weak and tired feeling, highly colored urine with obstruction and stoppage, pain in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, poor appetite indigestion, and a dull, languid feeling, with entire lack of energy." Had the first signal of distress from the Kidneys—Backache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the after state of misery and suffering in six years since he last appeared in dispel first symptoms; delay results in liver, heart and stomach becoming affected. It is useless to expect to over-come this complication without a persistent and regular use of Chase's K. &

Bradford & Hodgins Confectioners.

Weddings and Parties a Specially Just received a large consignment of English and French Cosaques, Bon-Bons.

149Dundas St., London

Killed. A Good Thing . .

The early closing movement. The next best thing is to buy

Bathurst and Clarence Sts.

CITY OFFICE: BRANCH: Next "Advertiser." Abbott's Factory Richmond St. Dundas St.

House

Have you a cold and expensive house to heat? Maybe it isn't the fault of the house, it may be the COAL. Give Us Your Trade

AMERON'S

And watch results.

YARD-316 Burwell Street. Office-421 Richmond Street. Youmay fix up and press,

Hand me-down suits as you will But the ready-made look Will cling to them still. If you want to look natty, Well dressed and swell,

Come down to-morrow And be measured by O. Labelle,

Merchant Tailor. - - 372 Michmond St

ESTABLISHED 1882. John T. Stephenson

The Leading Funeral Director,

Fmbalmer, wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Funeral Supplies Metallic Caskers always in stock. New Funeral Car and Hearses of the latest designs. RESIDENCE ON PREMISES. 104 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Telephone 459. Open day and night.

SELLS

GOOD

Richmond St.

Ladies will find a complete and very fashionable stock of Fall and Winte Millinery. Inspection invited.

MISSSKIMIN

To my customers who have so liberally parronized me during the past year I extend my sincere thanks. From the steady trade re-ceived from you I have the assurance that our dealings have been mutually satisfactory. It will be my endeavor in the future to carry on my business on the same lines, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your valued trade. "Happy New Year."

W. J. ELEMENT, 78 King Street, West, Dealer in Builder's Supplies,

WAX FINISH

FOR HARDWOOD FLOORS.

H. & C. Colerick. 4 41 Richmond Street.

BEATING DRUMS



as one way to call attention to your goods, but a better way is to beat all competitors in the price and quality of your stock. We are con-tent to leave the question to our customers, and ask only an examination of the goods and prices. We are making a clearing sale of Pic-tures, Picture Frames and Easels at reduced prices.

N.H.UNT 190 Dundas Street.

"In that case, madame, you have no idea of the salubrious and recuperative effects of its motion; sedative yet exhilarating, monotonous yet not stulti-

"I don't know what any of those long words mean," interposed Mrs. Priest sullenly.

"Then, madame, you can never understand why I keep a hammock in my dressing room," replied the doctor gravely. "Mistress Le Baron has studied the subject, however, and may explain it to you.'

"Does she ever get into the thing?" demanded Mistress Priest eagerly. Whenever she chooses," replied the doctor with gravity.

CHAPTER XXXVI. A year passed by—a year of sweet content to Mary Le Baron, of revolu-tion to her husband, for in every day of it he laid aside some jot or tittle of e old life, and by just as much adapted himself to the new. Molly silently watched this process, and with rare self-control made no comment, either upon what was laid aside or what assumed. In the very dawn of her married history she had comprehended and accepted her part in her husband's life, and there remained content. He had told her that from his past she was forever excluded, and, remembering Lot's wife, she never looked back. She soon understood that all comment upon his looks, spirits, or especially his silences, were unwelcome, and ofter little she never made them; she found that all assumptions as to his nationality came under the forbidden head; and she soon said that she "did not know," when asked if her husband were a Frenchman; she perceived that he abhorred accounting for his movements during absence, or even of mentioning what persons he might have met, and she never set up that domes-tic tribunal before which so many good wives nightly arraign their husbands. Quick in all his perceptions, Le Baron was not slow to notice this silent submission to his wishes, and as silently rewarded it by a large admixture of respect and admiration in the love he never had ceased to entertain for his wife. He was none the less reticent certainly, and the spaces of his wherein he chose to be alone remained closed as rigorously against her as all the rest of the world: but there were pleasant paths of daily life wherein he delighted to walk beside her; there were hours of happiest intercourse wherein he fed her mind with knowledge gathered in many a foreign clime, or from books of which she had He thrust aside for her the narrowing walls of seclusion and inexperience, and gave her, through love of him, that liberal education credited to the lovers of fair Lady

Mary Montague.
In fact, the Le Barons were an exceptionally happy couple; and yet a an would have been mise able in Molly's place, and a less selfwould have shown upon the surface the pains and struggles with which the citizen of the world himself into the narrow sphere of the village doctor. True, this here was always and rapidly enlarging, as the fame of the thoroughbred, daring and intelligent surgeon spread through the country-side, so that after two or three years his pracdius of at least a hundred miles, since his advice was sought from that distance in cases of difficult surgery or mysterious disease. Among his townsmen, and those who saw him most constantly, but one opinion was ever heard as to his skill, his industry or his benevolence; but at least two varying opinions were held and proclaimed as regarded his social character and behavior—one class of persons finding him brief, sharp, self-asserting, even insolent of demeanor; others complain-ing that he ridiculed their alarms and laughed at their symptoms; while the poor, the humble, the timid, and the unfortunate declared themselves healed ore by the doctor's patient and tiress sympathy, courteous attention and charitable remembrance of all their needs, than by his physic; and the fourth and smallest class of persons, those who showed themselves reasonable and considerate, courteous and delicate, said that if there was but gentleman in the American Colontes, that gentleman was Dr. Le Baron. It was in the third year of his mar-riage and the second of his son's life, that the doctor was summoned late one evening to attend a sick man at

Ladies, Buy Princess Paper Shell Almonds. No Nut Crackers Required.

the Bunch of Grapes. He went at

once, and first encountered his stanch friend and partisan the buxom land-lady, who, greeting him heartily, said: "Yes, doctor, there is a gentleman up-stairs who wants you. He came in the Nautilous, just down from Boston with a cargo of groceries and English wares. We have some first-rate Hollands and some white sugar aboard, if you are wanting any at home; and when Cap'n Storms came up, this passenger came along too; and the cap'n he said he The Aldermanic and Schoolboard was a Boston gentleman, that being but poorly had tried the sea-trip for his health, but could not abide the living on board, and so was e'en worse than when he started, and thought he would land and go home that way; but when he got to my house, he asked had we never a doctor in town; and Iwell, though he is indeed a gentleman and a man of substance, too, I could not but laugh in his face, and say after him, 'Never a doctor, quotha! Why, sir, didst never hear of the great Dr.

Le Baron, who-'Now, dame, dame, have I not forbid thee, time and again, to cackle over me after that fashion? I'll take thy leg off yet, if thou art so dis-obedient."
"'The great Dr. Le Baron,' says I,

'who is sent for to New Bedford-yes, and to Boston itself—when there is a matter passing the skill of their own doctors, and you ask, have we never a doctor!' So says my gentleman: 'Then send for him, in heaven's name, and let him cure this horrible feeling at my stomach if he can.' And so I says to Zeb, 'There, man, finish your supper and run round for the doctor'; and

"Yes, yes, and he's up in the best bedroom, I'll be bound?' "That he is, doctor, and-

But the doctor was already out of the door of the best bedroom, the same where we were first introduced to the during their famous consultation over Dame Tilley's leg.

approached the bed, whereon lay a man covered with blankets, but fully dressed, who rose at his approach and looked him in the face without speakfirst with curiosity, then with some other and more powerful emotion-so out tender. There was something rotpowerful, in fact, that it suddenly

"It is you, then, mon abbe?" "It is you, then, mon abbe?"
"Yes, mon cher baron, it is one of
the oldest, and I really think the warmest of your friends. What joy to find
you alive and well!" And with real
emotion the abbe embraced his former pupil after the effusive style of his nation and his epoch. The doctor rather submitted to, than returned, the embrace, and suddenly sat down. The abbe looked at him keenly for some moments, then said:

"You are not glad to see me. mon "Truth to tell, abbe, you enter my present sphere of life in so comet-like or meteoric a fashion that I am a little

"Has three of four years sufficed to do away with all the old system and establish a new one, in which I have no place?" asked Despard in a tone of on the continent. A few hundred dolreal grief. Le Baron sadly shook his

"I had hoped so. At this moment I am not sure. I have tried hard enough

He lapsed into gloomy reverie, and the priest looked at him with curiosity impatience, trying to gauge as rapidly as possible the changes that time had wrought, and the most a cessible present point of approach. At

"My friend, I have one distinct errand to you. In fact, I am sent as part of my penance for a very serious fault, to make a certain acknowledg-ment to you; and this would have brought me, even without my earnest

desire to see you once more."
"And this acknowledgment is— "Briefly this. I told you in Quebec that I had not married you to Mary

"Not by 2

"No, by a magistrate."
"I am relieved, for the sacrament must not be profaned by repetition; and you were really married by that hasty midnight service, garbled and

shortened though it was." "And did you not know it when you tried to persuade me to turn my back upon my wife and return to France to marry another woman?" asked the doctor sternly.

"No-at least. I was uncertain: and I am confident now, as I was then, that such a ceremony, the marriage being consummated, could have been set aside without trouble. still, it was a marriage, consented to by the parties, and witnessed, if not regularly conducted, by a priest; and I have been severely censured, both for trifling with the sacrament, and for leading you into doubt as to the valid-Mty of your marriage. You will pardon me, mon baron?"

(To be Continued.)

NEW PHOTO STUDIO.

Opened by Messrs. Cooper & Sanders Over the C. P. R. Ticket Office-An Al Gallery in Which Only A1 Work Will be Done.

Mr. Arthur Cooper and Mr. Edgar J. Sanders have formed a partnership and opened up a new photo studio over the C. P. R. ticket office, corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. Messrs. Cooper & Sanders (as the firm will be known), need very little introduction to the general public. Mr. Cooper has been engaged in the business the greater part of his life, and for several years conducted a studio in Petrolea, where by his artistic work he gained the reputation of being one of the leading photographers of the west. Lately he has been identified with Mr. Frank Cooper's gallery as operator and printer. Mr. Sanders has been in the same gallery for fifteen years, as retoucher. Messrs. Cooper & Sanders are thoroughly posted in every branch of the art, and in their well equipped studio will do none but the highest grade of work. They will make a specialty of platinos, which have so rapidly sprung into popular favor, and of which they gained such a complete knowledge at the American convention of photographers, held in Detroit last summer. New accessories of every kind have been secured for the studio, and patrons can depend on Sanders (as the firm will be known), need for the studio, and patrons can depend on getting the best of satisfaction when they go to Messrs. Cooper & Sanders for any-thing from a sunbeam to a crayon. Mr. Cooper intends to go to go to Petrolea once a month, make negatives and finish them in

A Nuisanos. to a great many people are Babies and Baby Rockers. We have hundreds of them, and as they are no use to us and greatly in our way we have decided to sacrifice the lot, so come along and take your choice, KEENE BROS., 121 King street.

Pure Baking Powder (the best) at

Well Attended Meeting in St. George's School House.

Candidates and the Mayor Make Addresses.

All the Municipal Questions Discussed Fully-An Attentive Audience.

A good-humored audience, composed of No. 4 ward residents, filled a room in the south wing of St. George's school, Waterloo street north, last night, and listened attentively to addresses on municipal questions from the aldermanic and school board candidates and from Mayor Little. The early proceedings were enlivened by Mr. M. Shea, who told some capital stories until the meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. H. Crossin. A time limit of twenty minutes was placed on each speaker.

Ald. Garratt, by virtue of seniority,

was first called upon. He said he had

been placed in a very "perspicuous" condition on his election last year, having been relegated to No. 3 committee. He found that in the fire hall the were 5 feet 4 inch bedsteads for 6 feet hearing, and tapping peremptorily at firemen. The firemen's feet stuck out at the end and were used for hat pegs. The new committee gave the bedster medical faculty of Plymouth colony to the hospital and got proper ones. He accused the Board of Works of buying a road grader when the city had one "Come in," said a muffled voice, and already. He condemned the letting of entering the room at once Dr. Le Baron the asphalt pavement contract to the Barber Company, and said the city had to pay for 16,000 yards of pavement at the rate of 40 cents per yard more than the Canadian firm asked. The mayor ing. The doctor returned the look, at and others had let 4,000 feet of asphalt sidewalk to the Barber Company withten about the purchase of the Harrisblanched his handsome face to a dull burg steam road roller. A friend of ashen hue, as he quietly said in Ald. Wm. Heaman, chairman of No. 2 committee, had purchased the old steam roller, which was valued at plained of the electric railway service \$1,200, and only needed a new boiler. The mayor and others had given \$6,000 get along with too few men. Had they worth of cobble-stones to the street railway company in exchange for 1,200 cords of gravel, and the company afpeople. The speaker opposted the Western Fair bylaw.

Ald. Armstrong said he had tried to carry out his promises made last year. | money to pay them with at that time. The chief promise made was in refer- (Hear, hear.) Harrisburg steam roller, as it would have effected a saving of \$200. He commended the asphalt pavement contract. London's business streets had been transformed from their wretched condition early in the year to the finest ed good

compensated for by the excellence of the work. Besides this, the Barber Company had made London their Canadian headquarters, because they secured the contract here. (Applause.) Ald. Armstrong, speaking on the carshops question, paid the mayor a high compliment. "Mayor Little has served the year through with great patience, distinction and wisdom, and had we not had a first-class business man, one whose head was screwed on the right way, to use a common phrase, we would not have had those car-shops." (Applause.) He (the speaker) had suggested that the street railway men be required to work only 60 hours per week instead of ten hours per day, as the latter provision could be construed into 70 hours a week, if Sunday work were demanded. Ald. Armstrong warmly commended the Western Fair bylaw. If good stock was to be brought into the city of London, there must be better accommodation, or the breeders would not come. The Western Fair was the greatest attraction that London held out to the surrounding country. An effort was being made to get a fat cattle show for London, but that would be impossible without proper accommodation. The Western Fair buildings were owned by the city, the Fair board being merely trustees. Mr. John Christie questioned Ald. Armstrong about the sewerage matter. Ald. Armstrong said it was a serious problem, which would have to be considered this year.

Ald. Armstrong was also interrogated about the paving contract, and defended it ably. He pointed out that the Barber Company had relaid a part of the pavement in order to have fect, and had waited 30 days until they asked for payment, so that the pavement might be examined meanwhile. (Applause.)

Mr. Neil Cooper asked for the electors' suffrages. He spoke of the necessity of good roads, and declared that Central avenue, Waterloo street, Colborne street, and Maitland street were in a disgraceful condition. Why didn't No. 4 ward get a share of the steam roller, if it was of so much use? fact was that the steam roller was no good at all. Heavy wagons sank just as deep as ever in the streets on which the roller had been worked. Had the expended on a small fire hall in the north end, it would have been of more service. Mr. Cooper contended that the fire bell should be rung. He come the Collegists Institute. The speaker's would not enter the Collegists Institute. The speaker's would like to see an estimate of the cost of the buildings to be put unif the in the ward. The company wanted to employed more men, Oxford street would not be in its present disgraceful state. The ratepayers should not be terwards sold the stone to the asphalt made to pay their taxes before they were due, and should not have to pay interest thereon.

Voice-The workingmen have more

The speaker, continuing, said they ence to the electric street railway, and the speaker, continuing, said they that had been fulfilled. He had pre- had a good asphalt pavement, but he ferred the purchase of the Pitt to the had suffered greatly. Not a team could The Board of Education made a canget past his store for eight weeks, at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. The Barber Company should to take up commercial work, so that not have had the contract—it should the establishment of such form in each

lars lost by giving the contract to the alderman whose head was so large present generation were not so made Barber Company had been more than that he declined to take advice from due to the educational as to the social his constituents was a dismal failure. He attributed any success he achieved in municipal life to his practice of seeking such advice. He regretted Ald. Callahan, three in business engage-Callahan, thre

run again. They had had a good mayor and a good council last year, and several important questions had been brought to an issue. No. 4 ward was but on the ratepayers themselves, who and should not lag behind. He thought school should be free. No. 4 ward the city debt was increasing out of pro-

portion to the taxation. The reason the taxes had not increased was to be found in the city's steady growth, but should its progress be arrested, the expenses would still go on, and taxes would jump from 20 to 24 or 25 mills, which would at once deter people from investing money in the city. Strict economy was therefore necessary. He was not in sympathy with the attempt to shoulder the responsibility for high taxes on the school board. He believed in public school efficiency, so that the poor man's children should have a proper chance in the world. The question of the expenditure on the secondary schools was more debateable. He thought it unwise to have refused a school to the north end, when \$2,000 was spent for a water closet at the Collegiate Institute. He thought pracical judgment was not exercised in the purchase of the steam road roller and the stone crusher. He thought that the stone should be broken in the Creek, running through the ward, was a chance to earn an honest living without being dependent on the city. As labor, he thought the best was the cheapest. Mr. Charles Johnston, candidate for

payer, and most of his property was work required of the younger children should be greatly reduced. The teachers The mayor, in conclusion, made a were given more home work than they the only municipality that had not needed in the ward in the shape of a were not fit for valuable new school in the neighborhood of Ox- must be repaired or replaced. ford or Maitland streets. He favored the establishment of a commercial form in the public schools for the benethe Collegiate Institute should be self-This would save two mills in taxation. could go and buy wood. A fire hall Mr. W. H. Morgan announced himself

as a school board candidate. The per capita cost of public schools in London, he said, was \$17 60, and the average throughout the Province was from \$23 Western Fair. The estimate of the to \$25. They could find no cheaper pubcost of the buildings repuired had been lic school education anywhere than in London. The difference per pupil be- Joseph Hook. The cost of the poultry tween the cost of a commercial form and carriage buildings destroyed was in the public schools and the cost of \$7,000, and the city received the insurence the commercial form was only \$1.60. these buildings, and the construction vass, and found that only 60 pupils in the public schools of the city desired have gone to Canadians. London wanted good water and good sewerage.

Ex-Ald. Wm. Scarrow said that any the people at large. The faults of the didates.

due to the educational as to the social system. There was such a rush in the present day that the children must have educational facilities to keep up with

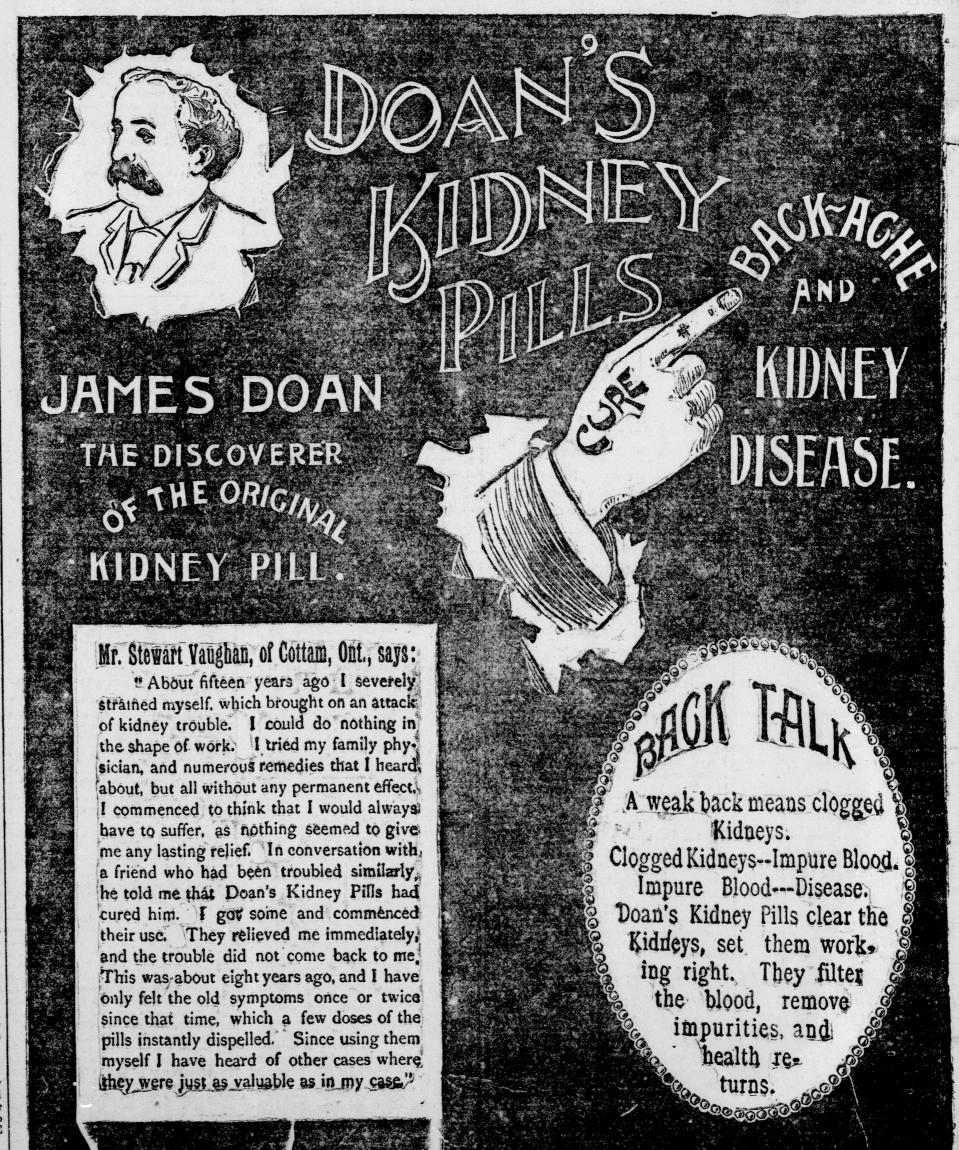
Mr. S. S. Casey, who intimated that ments, could not see his way clear to he might be appointed a high school trustee, was inclined to think that the blame for the high taxes should not be placed on the school trustees, should have had a school last year, but one of the school trustees for No. a ward burked the bill. The fact of children being in one room in St. George's school, and of pupils being sent home for want of room, revealed a condition of things that should be remedied.

Mayor Little, whose entrance earlier in the evening was signalized by loud applause, was called upon, and thank-ed the electors for the compliment paid him by allowing him to be elected by acclamation, and for the support given him in his last contest. No. 4 ward had been well taken care of. It had three parallel street railway lines. cluding Dundas street. This was no

more than it deserved, as the ward was a large and growing one. He was an advocate of economy, but in regard to the sewerage question he could only say that the public health should not be jeopardized at any cost. Carling's winter by men, who would thus have a disgrace, and the sewerage should be removed from it. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that the sewerage problem would be settled this year, and the result would greatly add to the value of property in No. 4 ward. The tax the Board of Education, said that rate was high, but that was chiefly economy was the first plank in his platform, because he was a large tax-Taxes, however, were lower here than in No. 4 ward. He thought the home in Toronto, when the latter's local imshould teach the scholars at the school. In many cases now children school. In many cases now children ern Fair bylaw. London, he said, was could do. More accommodation was aided its fair. The present buildings Mr. John Christie said a few words,

fit of those pupils who could not enter erage question. He would not like the bonus was granted. The city ought to sustaining by means of pupils' fees. have a wood yard, where any citizen was also necessary for the north end. The mayor said the city was under great obligation to Mr. Christie and others who aided in establishing the prepared by the superintendent, Mr would be in the hands of the City Council. He pledged his word that the work would be done economically and

well. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for the Queen, the mayor and the can-



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T. R. PARKER'S,

Southwest corner Dundas and

Richmond Streets.

-Vote early on Monday, and as often as

-Miss Edith Brown, of Parkdale, is

-If the Western Fair is to be continued

as a civic institution, it must have new

-The Week of Prayer will take place

-Mr. A. O. Jeffrey, who is seeking re-

members of the city school board. He has

been an earnest advocate of the establish-

many friends in the ward should see to it that he is re-elected. Mr. Jeffrey's opponent

is Mr. Bayly, son of Mr. Richard Bayly,

-The North End Presbyterian Mission

Sunday school held their anniversary enter-

tainment in the school room last night.

The scholars and their friends were supplied

bountifully with choice refreshments, after

which an interesting programme was given,

composed of songs, dialogues, choruses.

recitations, instrumental selections, etc.

Rev. Robt. Johnston gave a suitable ad-

dress. The school is in a presperous condition, having an efficient staff of sixteen

officers and teachers and an average attend-

-At the annual Sunday school treat of

the Richmond Street Methodist Church a

fine Christmas tree laden with choice pres-

ents bespoke the thoughtfulness of the

teachers for the scholars under their care.

The meeting was made pleasant through the

presence of Mr. Geo. Robinson, who dis-

charged the duties of chairman for the even-

children of the school, who acquitted them-

selves in a manner that demonstrated the

careful training they had passed through at

the hands of Misses Harvey, Peel, and Stock-

well. At the close of the programme the

presents were handed out to the various

scholars by Mr. W. H. Liddiccatt. The pleas-

credit on the able superintendency of Mr.

CITY SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTIONS.

the public schools are not properly managed.

But when election day comes many do not

think it worth while to go to the polls and

elect the best man offering. There are con-

tests in five of the six wards on Monday, and good men are offering in each. In No. 2 ward, A. O. Jeffrey, an old and tried

public servant, is again ready to serve the

taxpayers. In ward 6, Mr. Greenlees has

been elected by acclamation. In wards 1,

The contests will be close, but the current

Logie in No. 1; Mr. Wm. Rowe, merchant, in

No. 3; Mr. C. D. Johnston, boot and shoe

dealer, in No. 4, and Mr. George Burdick in

No. 5. All are good men, who can be relied on to use their best talents to manage

the schools efficiently and economically

During next year, more accommodation must be provided for the upper end of No. 4

ward, and Mr. Johnston has promised, if

A special meeting of the Board of Educa-

tion was held last evening for the purpose

of fixing a date for the presentation of the various school medals to the winners.

There were present Chairman Blackwell and Trustee Wilkins, Murphy, Sanders,

Logan, Jeffrey, Greenlees, Merchant, Buchner, Wilson, Craig, Keenleyside,

Johnston, Hunt and Secretary McEeheren.

It was moved by Mr. Greenless, seconded by Mr. Logan, that the presentation be held

at the Collegiate Institute at 3 p.m.on Tuesday next. The Robinson medals will be

presented by Mayor Little and the others by a committee consisting of the chairman of

the board and committees and the high

school trustees. The matter of allowing

the schools to be used for the municipal

elections on Monday was taken up

the following rooms for the day: Lorne

avenue, Misses Howie and Black; Park

street, Miss Kilbourne; Colborne street,

Waterloo street, Misses Ferguson and Evans. There will be no school in Queen's

avenue kindergarten and Quebec street

schools, but with these exceptions the

was finally decided to close

after

considerable discussion

Merchant,

elected, to make that his first care

THE MEDAL PRESENTATION.

3, 4, and 5 the candidates are all new men.

report is that the likely winners will be Dr.

Jos. Mitcheltree, jun.

The programme rendered was by the

ance of about 100.

buildings. Vote for the bylaw on Monday.

next week. Doubtless the managers of city churches will see to it that the meet-

ings are duly advertised from day to day.

visiting Miss Green, 43 Cartwright street.

you are entitled to vote.

Ruffs,

Caps.

Fur Lined, worth \$10 for \$5 Fur Lined, worth \$12 for \$6 Fur Lined, worth \$16 for \$8 Fur Lined, worth \$20 for \$10 Come early as we have only a few

158 Dundas Street. 157 Carling Street.

SKATES Spring, Hockey, Racing, Nickel-plated, etc.; also fine Hockey Sticks, repaired and hollow

WM. GURD & CO., 185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

FAIR: VERY COLD; SNOW FLURRIES.

Toronto, Jan. 3-11 p.m.-The storm center is now near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and unusually high pressure, with very low temperature covers the Northwest States and Territories. The weather in the Maritime Provinces has been mild and showery, and in the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley turning colder, with strong westerly winds.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 34 below-16 below; Edmonton, 36 below-18 below; Prince Albert, 46 below -20 below; Qu'Appelle, 30 below-24 below; Winnipeg, 36 below-20 below; Toronto, 23-24; Parry Sound, 16-18; Quebec, 22-34; Chatham, N. B., 16-32; Halifax,

PROBABILITIES.

26 - 46.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—1 a.m.—Fresh to strong westerly to northerly winds; fair and very cold, with snow flurries.

Beltz's Fine Furs. Cut Rate Prices.

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Manufacturing Furrier,

All those wishing furs made over can have them done now in a very satisfactory manner.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread 4c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818_

A BABY ASTRAY. Flushing, Mich., Jan. 4.-Mrs. Matthew Holly recently returned from a visit to Canada, accompanied by a year old male child, which was left in her care in a mysterious way. A veiled lady got on the Grand Trunk train at some point in Carada, and at the Sarnia tunnel handed Mrs. Holly the child to keep for a few minutes, while she left the

woman, and Mrs. Holiy, at a loss how to proceed, brought the child to this place. To The Deaf.

Nothing was afterwards seen of the

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head after fourteen years' suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Noriolk House, Noriolk street, Strand, London England.

She is rich indeed who is rich in

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Busybodies turned inside out are very often nobodies. Speaks for Itself.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto. Gents,—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it the genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of their GROGAN & CO. Kouchibougnac, N. B.

Tisdale's Toronto Iron Stable Fittings Healthful, durable attractive and cheaper than other fittings. Send for our new catalogue—The Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co., Ltd., No. 6 Adelaide Street East,

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold Misses Mills and Mulveney; Princess and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, avenue, Mr. Bryant and Miss Hayes; 192 1-2 Dundas street.

For coughs, colds, sore throats, etc., use KUR-A-KOF. Sold by Anderson YWt

& Nelles,

Will be given free only next Saturday to all purchasers of one pound of

Bark-Well's Baking Powder

This is a most exquisite toilet preparation for whitening and beautifying the skin and complexion. Suitable for either ladies or gents, and no person desiring a beautiful skin (and who does not?) should be without

WINTERINE.

Instantly cures all chafing and chapping of skin, and gives a beautiful whiteness to the coarsest and roughest skin and complexion. Remember one bottle free on Saturday to every person buying one pound of

Quaker Wisdom.

"A man, as he manages himself, may die old at 40 or young at 70." Good managers use only the highest grade table supplies. As we are leaders in high grade table supplies it will be to your interest to make your purchases here. You should try

Plymouth Rock Gelatine, Christie's Royal Toast, Batger's Table Jellies.

228 Dundas Street.

PHONE 317.

I dispense all doctors' prescriptions myself at my new store, Dundas street, cor. William. J. G. Shuff.

schools will be regularly opened. It was moved by Mr. Logan, seconded by Mr. Wilkins, that the Misses Flemming be left election in No. 2 ward, is one of the ablest in their present positions. After some discussion this motion carried. It was also decided that in view of the large attendance ment of a Normal School in this city. His at the afternoon classes of the Queen's many friends in the ward should see to it avenue and Victoria kindergartens, these

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

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.

We should not be tender in dealing with a habit which, though not all bad, yet leads to endless results that are all bad. 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. After all, there is only one place in the

ant closing up of another year's work in connection with the school reflects great city to get real Platino photographs. Cooper & Sanders, corner Dandas and Richmond streets. During the year citizens complain that



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ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT. Bach box contains a box of powder for the immediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headache, and Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, Restlessness, Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules, forming a never falling treatment for Biliousness, forming a never falling treatment for Biliousnes Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torp Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Cons pation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-tion, Blotches on Skin, Impure Blood. They are also a certain preventive of Billious and Typhoid Fevers. Not like the old-fashioned slow-acting ills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act a

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you are buying Cigars. Some rands are none too good for the price. Try a box of Tuckett's HERALDO LONGFELLOW, and we know you'll be satisfied. Special boxes for the holiday trade. Sold

SAM K. STEWART. 2021/2 Dundas St.

There are all kinds of aldermen, and they use all kinds of means to secure votes. The majority of them begin on babies. A candidate for aldermanic honors has been known to pick up a cardinal-top. freckled-faced, pug-nosed baby and kiss it, and go right around to a corner drug store and drink strong liquor after it, just to get a vote. There are aldermen who are honest and some who are not exactly truthful—that is, if they would cut down a cherry tree they would prove an albi, or claim it was an ax-i-dent. The men who will repre-

Are the ones who have honest convictions or honest principles, who believe in themselves, who think they are right and stick to their principles. We are not in politics. We do not meddle with anything but business, and we are getting plenty of that to meddle with. But we do believe the idea of the successful alderman is right: Stick to your principles. Our principal principle is to sell goods for less than anyone else. Our second principle is to sell more of them. Our third principle is to sell good goods only-and we are going to stick closer to our principles than your country cousins stick to you on fair week.

Fine Furs

For Monday Only. Ladies' Australian Bear Capes, 27 inches long, full sweep, silk lined, regular value \$16, our \$10 41 Black English Coney Cape, good quality, extra good lining, 27 inches long, real value \$12, our price..... 9 50

Astrachan Dog Cape, 30 inches long, 100 inches sweep, extra heavy, silk and satin lining, were sold last week for \$27.50, 22 00 our price now .. Genuine Wool Seal, whole skins, 30 inches long, full sweep, silk lined, were \$26, now.... 21 00 200 dozen White Boas, just

Black Dress Goods

For Monday Only. 41-inch Black Henrietta..... \$0 25 42-inch Fine Black French 46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta... 50 44-inch Black Soliel Silk, fig-44-inch Silk Warp Henrietta.. 56-inch Palmoral Costume Serge, in black and navy blue, fast dye..... 44 inch Reversible Black Cord

Plaids

For Monday Only. 25 pieces Tartan Plaids..... \$0 20 50 pieces Tartan Plaids, very 6 pieces Fancy Plaids 54-tnch Scotch Tartan 85

Fancy Dress Goods

For Monday Only. Snowflake, tweed effect, light \$0 25 54-inch Small Check Tweed .. 50 64-inch Heavy, dark colors 71

Shawls

For Monday Only. Honeycomb Breakfast Shawls 30 25 Large size Wool Shawls, in 63 cream, pink, fawn and blue Extra heavy large size Honey-comb Wool Shawls, all shades.... Fancy Wool Shawls, filoselle

Hosiery For Monday Only. Children's Wool Hose, the \$0 10 Ladies' English Ribbed Cash-mere Hose, double sole.... Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes...... 18 Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Ladies' All-Wool Hose

Ladies' Underwear

For Monday Only. Ladies' Fleece-Finish Vests 2 80 25 for..... Ladies' Wool Drawers ,very 48 heavy..... Ladies' Wool Vests, very Ladies' Fine All-Wool Vests. Ladies' Wool Drawers Ladies' Wool Vests..... Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests. 65 Children's Natural Wool

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For Monday Only. Best Oilcloth, square yard.... \$0 20 Linoleum, square yard Blinds, complete..... Union Carpet, new patterns, one yard wide..... Smyrna Hearth Rugs (30x60). English Drugget, for robe lining, yard.....

Crockery For Monday Only. Half Dozen White Ironstone China Cups and Saucers, with handles, not seconds... White Ironstone China Bowls White Chamber, medium size Beautifully Decorated Cuspi-Handsomely Decorated Toilet 1 69 Very Fine Magnolia Jug. all

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For Monday Only. Celery Classes..... \$0 9 Stand Lamp, complete 19 Beautiful Amber Glass Tea 64 Half Dozen Engraved Tumb-25

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For Monday Only. Large Tea Kettle..... \$0 15 Three-Story Cake Dish 10 Large Dishpan..... Pair Plates.... Saucepans..... Victor Flour Sifter.... 15 Galvanized Iron Coal Hod

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For Monday Only. Very best Graniteware Teapot .. Preserving Kettle..... Pudding Dish.... Large Teakettle

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For Monday Only. 1 00 or 3 for....
Men's All-wool Cardigan Jackets, worth 90c, for.... Men's Heavy Shirts and Drawers, ribbed..... Men's Wool Lined Kid Gloves .. Home-made Mitts....

Men's Mufflers....

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For Monday Only. Boys' Overcoats, with or with- \$1 90 Men's Frieze Ulsters, storm Men's Frieze Ulsters, tweed Boys' Heavy Tweed Pants, all 19 Men's Heavy Tweed Pants..... 99 Men's Heavy Weight Tweed

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Queen's avenue. Residence. 50 Stanley
street, South London. 'Phone 973. yw

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DR. ENGLISH - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

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PR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

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of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 567 Bathurst street.

OUIS FEDDERSEN, MAKER AND repairer of baby carriages and reed chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

PECIAL — LADIES' BLOUSES AND shirt waists washed by hand and finished in first-class style at CANADIAN ELECTRIC

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS— 259 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone

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throat and lungs.

Great Union of Boot and Shoe Workers Completed.

Work for the Unemployed in Toronto and Kingston.

Employers. Election of officers at next meeting

Tailors in Toronto Locked Out by Their

of Trades and Labor Council-Tuesday night. There is talk of the coopers organizing. An effort was made by the T. and L. Council some time ago to form

union, but without success. A meeting of those interested will probably be called shortly.

The greatest combination of shoe workers that ever existed in America was formed a few months ago in Boston, when delegates from unions embracing National Trade Assembly, 216, K. of L., Boot and Shoe Workers' Interns and Union, Lasters' Protective Unio: ad several independent organizations, representing the practically unanimous opinion of their organizations, decided that the interests of the tions, decided that the interests of the boot and shoe workers required their amalgamation—"One national organization, and under one head." As the result of this meeting the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized, to meet the existing conditions and needs of the craft. The head office is in Boston, and there is in the neighborhood of 100 unions throughout the United States and Canada connected with the organization, President Tobin has been on a tour endeavoring to bring all shoe workers into the National Union. His recent visit to this city has been successful, the mem-bers of the craft here having decided The charter and supplies to affiliate. for the London Union have arrived, and work under the new rules will be commenced immediately. Mr. James Cummings, an earnest worker in labor circles, has been commissioned as orgamizer for the western district. Hamilton shoe workers have also gone into the National Union, and it is exnected that before long the whole of the craft in Canada will be affiliated.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL NOTES. There are 15,000 union workmen in Toledo, Ohio.

Detroit Typographical Union holds its annual ball on Jan. 16.

The Toledo Bridge Company has increased its forces to 500 men, and will soon add more.

After a shut-down of three months Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O., have opened their shops, giving employment to 1.300 hands. Detroit Trades Council is busily en-

gaged in making arrangements for the Eugene V. Debs. A vote is to be taken in the unions affiliated with the two central labor or-

ganizations of Chicago on the question interference with of amalgamation.

trade in the twin cities. The production of pig-iron in the United States for 1895 was the larg-

est in its history, and amounted to very nearly 10,000,000 tons. There are encouraging signs of a re-

vival in shoe manufacturing, which has been at a very low ebb in Detroit during the past six months. The annual product of the workers engaged in manufacturing in the Unit-

ed States is \$7,215,000,000. The avevalue of product per head is \$1,800. The average Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, has called a public meeting to be held in

the Pavillon on Jan. 14, to consider the question of finding work for the anemployed.

Announcement was made last week of two more large cotton mills for the South, one at Marble Falls, Tex., with \$300,000 capital, and one at Lenoir City, Tenn., with \$100,000.

be abolished, and the reduced wages paid in lawful money.

The Workman, of Grand Rapids, leading labor organ or Michigan, is enthusiastic over the re-election of Gompers, and pronounces him a leader of the very highest ability.

All of the machinery for the making of horseless carriages has arrived at the Buckeye works, Anderson, Ind., and the manufacture of the motor carriages will soon be commenced. So great is the lack of employment

in Kingston that the City Council has appropriated \$2,400 for relief work during the next two months for those who are unemployed and in distress. The labor unions of Minnesota

discussing ways and means to raise funds to assist the State Federation of Labor in its work of a more thorough organization of the workingmen of the

Cincinnati labor organizations will soon tender a reception to Frank Rist, through whose efforts the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held next year in that city.

The total lake shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region for the season of navigation recently closed amounts to 10,233,910 tons, being the heaviest for any year in the history of that trade.

It now turns out that the A. R. U. won its strike on the Great Northern in Montana. Moreover, Director Roy Goodwin, who was arrested and tried "for obstructing the United States mails," was found not guilty by a jury. The American tin plate factory at

Elwood, Ind., has turned out over 700,-000 boxes of tin plate and has given employment to 1,250 men, all of the time, who have been paid upwards of \$500,000. This record is unequaled in the history of tin-plate manufacture. The puddlers and practical iron-

workers of Youngstown, O., are dis-satisfied with the Amalgamated Association, and threaten to withdraw and establish an organization whose membership shall be limited to those only who are engagel in skilled labor. The effort of the Lozier Manufactur-

ing Company, of Toledo to substitute piece work for the per diem system, last week, resulted in a strike by the The matter is now in the hands of a committee of arbitration, and 900 bicycle makers in that city are interested in the result.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alflance is the name of the new national labor organization made possible by the secession of the famous D. A. 49. New York, from the K. of L. As a is possible that under a plan that would starter the Central Labor Federations shorten the hours of labor until all of Newark, Brooklyn and New York, and the United Hebrew Trades have affiliated.

hundred boot and shoe Fifteen workers in Obicago, whose local organ-

ization was an independent affair, have ffillated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, through the resolution passed by the American Federation Iabor, recognizing the label of the amalgamation and withdrawing its in-

dorsement from all other labels. The national convention or conference of railroad workers in session at Hazelton, Pa., the past week, adjourned without having accomplished the object for which it was called, the fed-eration of the different brotherhoods. The Brotherhood of Engineers did not like the plan proposed by the Firemen

and Trainmen. Employes of the Rothschild Glass Company, at Summitville, Ind., joined the American Flint Glass Workers' Union last week, as a result of a meeting of all the unions in the gas General Manager Warner has belt. steadfastly refused to recognize the union, and it is understood that the union, which has worked a year to enroll the Rothschild Company employes, has agreed to stand by the men in case of a strike or lockout.

In his welcoming address to the A. F. L. convention, James W. Sullivan, of Typographical Union No. 6, said, speaking of trades unionists as a whole, "We run the largest business enterprise on the American continent. This enterprise is to 'bull' our labor market. We succeed. We keep up wages right along 25 per cent above the level they would be were employers to have their way. In some cases we put them up 50 per cent. We thus retain for our own use \$500,000 a week, which, without our union, would go to enrich capitalists and monopolists \$26,000,000 a year. That's our joint di-vidend—no less."

Circulars have been issued by United States Commissioner of Labor Wright to labor leaders in the United States asking for suggestions for topics for brief original inquiries by the department. The matters are required to be non-partisan and to relate to the general welfare of the people. Among the lavish eulogies of ceream properties responses is one from the Knights of adorers, who do not know anything Labor general executive board, sug-gesting the question of the feasibility of the Government opening opportunities for employment on Government works to all such citizens as cannot secure work at any private employment. The letter of the Knights of Labor closes as follows: "Before the question of abolishing enforced idleness and its attendant miseries and se-curing opportunities for all the men of the nation to earn an honest living by honest work, all other public questions pale into insignificance. If you will take two of your best men and let them work on this question with energy and intelligence for two months and make an honest, fearless report on what they find, no work you have ever done since you took charge of your office will do yourself and the Department of Labor so much honor and credit as this work tending to throw light on the dark sub- bume. ject of enforced idleness and involun-

tary poverty." The difficulty between the members of the Merchant Tailors' Association of Toronto and their employes culminated last week in a lockout, which affects nearly 200 men. The immediate cause of the lockout was the refusal of the members of the Journeymen Tailors' meeting on Jan. 13 to be addressed by Union to sign an agreement which, the meals my cook gets up. while securing to them for a year the prices now paid for the making of garments, bound them to abstain from any employes who were not union men. After consultation with The bricklayers' unions of St. Paul the heads of their organization, the and Minneapolis have decided to act members of the union submitted to the jointly in all matters affecting the employers a draft agreement embody- the Manchester Athenaeum, as Euing the substance of the merchant gene Sue did, requesting the honor of tailors' proposition, with the objectionable clause omitted. This, of course, did not meet the views of the employers, who refused to consider anything sign the agreement as at first presentand giving them a week in which

do so. The men were firm in their refusal, however, and in consequence of the stand the Association have closed its shops to lish people. the members of the umon. chant tailors, who were interviewed, expressed the hope that the trouble would be amicably settled, but all agreed that this object could only be

attained by the ratification of the noninterference agreement. President G. W. Perkins of the Cigar-Makers' International Union of America has this to say editorially in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal upon the cepted an arbitration award against them, but demand that company stores all times and in all ages we find a desire on the part of some of the people nearly all imbued with a desire to in-

at least, and at other times we find crease their physical strength. History is replete with instances where savage tribes and semi-civilized tions, as well as of the so-called higher sivilized communities, have encouraged the development of athletic men and women. All of this points to the fact that under any state of society the underlying principle and all-consuming desire has been to develop a strong and physically better race. The greatness of this country rests upon the moral, mental and physical well-being We believe that the great majority of the people are in line with this sentiment, and that they would encourage a movement that would tend in that direction if the facts hour movment is one of the most pomeans in that direction, as combines elements that have a direct bearing upon the moral, mental and physical advancement of the masses. Approached from any standpoint, the short hour movement means more time for thought and study and better education; more time for recreation and better physical condition; more time for ennobling association and the development of higher moral aspirations. Let the watchword be, eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what you will. Raise the cry all along the line. Carry the war into all walks of life, and let no man cease his efforts in this direction until success shall crown our efforts and all men and women shall enjoy the boon of a short work-day. To have shortened the hours of labor during the industrial depression so that all could have been employed, even if they had lic had any idea of his personality. to be shortened to four a day, would have curtailed the duration of the industrial depression, which has now lasted two and a half years, to not Withmore than six months' duration. out going into the economic influences that bring about industrial stagnation, we will say that one cause of their prolongation is the fact that the people who are out of work cease to consume This begins in a general stoppage in all lines. If, however, all were allowed to work even if for only a few hours a day, they would still consume just in proportion to their earning capacity. This would have kept the wheels of industry turning, first at a slow pace, but never stopping, and gradually in-creasing in speed until the usual pace was again reached, which under this plan would have been earlier by at least two years than it will be under the present go-as-you-please plan. It

Minard's Linimeat cures Neuralgia,

were employed, the duration of the de-

pression would have been so short as to pass without notice."

LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896. The Scrap Bag.

My Phyllis made no smoking cap for She placed no slippers on my Christ-She squandered not her precious time

On manufacturing a "shaving ball"; She spent no savings on a gilt-edged Filled up with fancy, and she wrote

To fill my stocking on the Christmas And yet she has left me not at all for-For she sent that which I prize the

Forever! 'tis my pride and dearest sent me, O ye twinkling stars

No more nor less than just her sim-'ple love. And that-let me confess-

In a P.S.

-Harper's Bazar. "I think it's mean," said Ethel. "that my birthday comes on Thanksgiving Day. People say you must not expect much for your birthday because it's so near Christmas, and then you must not expect much for Christmas because you've just had a birthday."

Says Edgar Fawcett in a recent article: "I admit to a strong dislike of Ibsen as inartistic, tediously didactic, moralistic, undramatic, clumsy. But I do not hold this impression to be of any more importance than the lavish eulogies of certain professed more than I know of the tongue that he employs, or of the general Scandinavian atmosphere which has nourished him as a maker of plays."

"What's this!" exclaimed the young husband, referring to the memorandum she had given him. "One dozen eggs, a pound of raisins, a bottle of lemon extract, can of condensed milk, dime's worth of ground cinnamon, and a half dollar's worth of sugar. What do you want of all these things. Belinda?"

"I've got a dry loaf of baker's bread," replied the young wife, "that I am going to save by working into a bread pudding. I never let anything go to waste, Henry."-Chicago Tri-

It is reported that Count Tolstoi's "Anna Kerenina" has been dramatized in French, and that in the last act the heroine is run over by a railway train in full sight of the audience.

Wingle-There's only one trouble with Wangle-What's that?

Wingle-I can't get them down. Thos. Carlyle said: "If Beelzebub were to appear in England he would receive a letter from the secretary of

his interesting company, and venturing to hope for an address." Count Leo Tolstoi is a vigorous Dec. 21 the employers sent to the union hater of England. He says the Engan ultimatum calling upon the men to lish and the Zulus should be herded together as the two most brutal nations of the earth. His chief regret, he declares, is that he cannot spare carry the end A up again, behind the

phia Press, "that a man could make and, better than all, it will stay just se \$12,000 a year in New York by writing fiction, die, and remain as utterly unknown as if he had never existed. Arthur Elder Nelson was such a man. He did not get even a three-line obituary in any newspaper. His dealings were mostly with two huge New York concerns devoted exclusively to the manufacture of dime and half-dime novels, and his specialty was the fiction that deals with boy pirates, boy highwaymen, boy robbers, and other equally interesting are added in the changeable effects, as juveniles. He started six years ago, when he was 25. Educated and refined (he was an Oxford man), he came to this country shortly after attaining majority. His first effort in the line of blood-and-thunder narrative was made during his letsure as a drug clerk. The success of his production encouraged him to persevere, and for the last two years he had worked own share of the profits of his pen already being used in fine millinery steadily. His publishers say that his last year was \$12,000, and he lived before them. We believe the shorter pretty well up to his income. He spoke four languages, and his wide reading and ripe scholarship enabled him to wander at will in the highways of literature, plundering whereever he saw an opportunity. Thus his works were, as a rule, mere plagiarisms brought down to his readers' level. He never aspired to anything higher. Certainly if he had wished to be a serious writer his income could never have exceeded, say, \$3,500 a year, even had he attained great vogue. As it was, he kept a horse and carriage, and enjoyed life like a sybarite, being unmarried and uncontrolled. And not even his thousands

> DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

of admirers scattered through the

school rooms, district telegraph of-

fices and street corners of this repub-

The years glide by; stand strong and true; The good thou canst, O, quickly do. Let gentle words soothe woe and We shall not pass this way again.

-Christian Register.

BREAKFAST - Oatmeal. Apples. Dried Beef in Cream Gravy. Baked Potatoes. Prunes. Corn Meal Cems. Coffee.

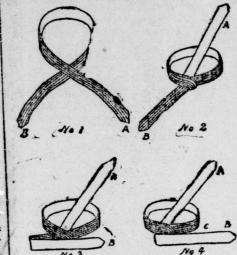
DINNER-Roast Beef. Sweet Potatoes. Maccaroni. Tomato Pickle. White and Graham Bread. Oranges. Apples. SUPPER-Potato Chowder. Bread

and Butter. Baked Apple. Cake. Jelly. Tea.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.-Bulshades can be.

I have observed that scarcely any woman and very few of the men know how to tie a bow in a flat cravat or tie that has a right and wrong side. It looks very complicated, but, like many other things, it is very easy, and when one knows how no other way is ever tried again.

Begin as in No. 1, making the right hand end, A, always the longest-the



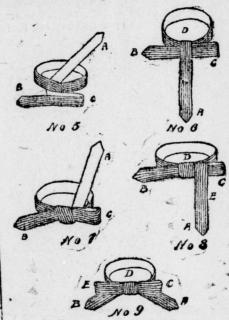
THE WRONG WAY.

THE RIGHT WAY

PR. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours 11 to 3, and wider the cravat the longer the right Now bring the end A up behind B, which will now put the wrong side of A in front, as in No. 2.

NOW TAKE CARE. So far it has been easy enough, but it is just here that the trouble usually begins. Almost every one new folds the right-hand end, B, over, as in No. 8, which makes it wrong side out, unless it is twisted to bring the right side in front. The result in either case is what the sailors would call a "granny" knot and no amount of pulling and twisting will make it set straight. Some ladies have told me they always have to put pins in their bows to keep them straight!

Carry the end B across, as in No. 4, and fold it back again at C, as in No. The left-hand end, B, is now right side out, smooth and flat, and without



ONDON UMBRELLA HOSPITAL—UM-BRELLAS and locks repaired, saws charpened. PERRY DAVID, 569 Richmond street. any twist in it. You are now done with this end; just hold it so and let the end A fall over it, as in Ne.6. Now time to write a book about the Eng- loop C, as in No. 7; let it fall again, as in No. 8, and push the "bight" of it at E, through under D and in front of "It seems odd," says the Philadel- of B, and the bew is done, as in No. 9; until you untie it.

NEW COLORS IN 1898.

Eighteen Fresh Shades Right From the Paris Syndicates. The new color card for spring and

summer issued by the Chambre Syndiclae des Fleurs and Plumes de Paris shows 18 shades that were net represented on the fall and winter cards. The range of colors, says the Dry Goods Economist, has lost nothing in the way of brightness, and six samples Cachemire, Vestals, Apollon, Corsaire,

Crepuscule and Flureste. Two odd samples are Phoebus and Lamballe. The former shows a shaded ground of cerise and gold with a flower design in broche of the two colors The latter is of cerise and emerald ground, the ground shading from pale cerise to deep green, with the broche

design. The first place on the card is given to the new orange-red shades that are and silken goods. One of these shades was in the winter card under the name of Van Dyck.

The list commences with a goldenyellow Regent (Paradis in the winter card), and continues as Dugueschin, Capucine, Girofice (Van Dyck before) Diavolo and Dante. The last three shades are decidedly reddish, somewhat on the brick order of shades, and very rich in effect.

Next in order come the china greens, as they are of the bluish-green tints often seen in fine chinaware. A pale water green heads the list as Benvenuto, then Palissy, Ceramique and Saxe. The two darker tones lose much of the blue tint and are known as Pal-

myre and Delphes. In the card before issued they were China and Japan. Pale-yellow or stem-green are return ed to the card, after an absence of a year, under the titles of Printanier, Peuplier and Ormeau. The strong shades of the winter, Mis-

kowa and Russe, are found in the list, with a shade between, Ozof. The vivid cherry-pink tints repeat the Bengale, Flex and Reine of last season, with a deeper tone, Roi, which is a bright cerise, Rose and Corail are here

and a deep coral shade called Lilium. Coquelicot, Cardinal and Grenat ar back again like old friends. So are the familiar grays-Argent, Nickel and Pla-Two beige shades appear-Beige and Caille-but golden browns have spoiled

their whilom favor. The same brown shades are for spring as we have seen this fall, beginning at the golden tan, Coree and following down, Formose, Kola, Tabac, Marron and Loutre. Sauge reminds one of Jacinthe, and is the only reminder of Bieut in the list of

A new bright blue is Clochette, of a little purplish cast.
Ivoire, Oreme, Mais, Genet and Ebenier are kept, from the fact that they are as handsome as cream and yellow

Dental Cards. Accountants.

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Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

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SPORTS IN COREA.

CURIOUS PLAYTHINGS IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

Corean Kites, Tops and Footballs-Spider Webs for Catching Flies-Queer Kinds of Cards-An Odd Game Played With the

Corea is the land of kites. The business of flying paper birds is understood there as is is nowhere else in the world. The toys of the country in general, as well as the games of the people, are remarkableso much so, in fact, that Stewart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the greatest living authority on such matters, shout to publish an illustrated mono-

graph describing them.

He says that many of the toys of to-day in all countries are survivals from a remote antiquity. Some of them are actual oeremonial appliances of discarded religlons. The kite is only one of numerous examples that might be mentioned. With us it is a mere plaything, but in Asia it retains suggestions of its original significance as a symbol of the soul. In ancient Egypt the kite bird was an emblem of the immortal spirit of man. As for games,



TILTING TOY.

most of them were not invented at all in the ordinary sense of the term, but are survivals from primitive times, in some cases originating in magic rites. All over the world they have a striking sameness. Such a thing as the invention of a really new game has not been known in the last dozen centuries. Traditions respecting the origin of the typical games of the world are traced back to an epoch before the

dawn of history. There is a tradition in Corea to the effect that kites were invented by a military leader of that nation during a war with Japan, 400 years ago. The story is that the soldiers had been rendered dispirited by reverses, and at last they were frightened out of their wits by the falling of stars in the sky. The General made a kite, to which a small lantern was attached, and sent it up on a dark night. The troops took the light for a new star, and, accepting it as an auspicious omen, renewed the struggle and with increased en-

The kites of Corea nowadays are made by men specially trained to the craft. A first-rate one costs the equivalent of 10c. in our money. The strings are pure silk, and of various colors, those used at the royal palace being always sky-blue. The strings are costly, and poor people save money during the year to spend on kites and the necessary equipments at the kiteflying season. All classes fly kites, from the King down. Women sometimes fly hem from the yards of houses, and it is said that one can tell a woman's kite by the way it is managed.

Coreans say the Chinese do not know how to fly kites. The time for kite-flying in the proper season is the first half of the month; if any one should fly a kite at another time, he would be laughed at. On the fourteenth day of the first month of the year it is customary to write on a kite a wish that the year's misfortunes may be carried away by it. The mother does this for her child, giving the name and date of birth. A favorite emblem on kites is a picture of Shoki, the Demon Queller. Shoki is the central character of an old Chinese myth. He is supposed to have been a ghostly protector of the Emperor Ming Hwang, who reigned about 750 A. D. He is represented as a burly giant, clad in official garb. Commonly he is shown in the act of punishing a band of pigmy demons, who adopt most comical subteriuges to escape the keen eye of their persecutor.

Japanese boys attach a "hummer" to kites of large size. It is a bow of bamboo with a string of rawhide, fastened to the top of the kite. The boys are very proud of the noise made by their kites. It is considered very unlucky for a boy to lose his kite. Search parties will sometimes follow a lost kite for many leagues. The kite seems to be regarded as an emblem of the personality of the boy. Girls never have kites. There is a tradition to the effect that in the sixteenth century a famous robber attempted by mounting on a kite to steel the gold scales from the great golden fish on top of the Castle of Nagoya. Since then, it is said, large kites have been prohibated in the Province of Owari.

Simple kite-flying in Corea is secondary

to the sport of kite-fighting. In fact, kites are flown usually for fighting purposes. The silk strings are prepared through their entire length by dipping them into a mixture of fish-glue and powdered glass. A string thus treated will readily cut another string that is crossed by it. In the aport of kite-fighting any kite may be cut down by another. The moment two strings are crossed the players must let out their lines, as, if one becomes taut, it is cut immediately. Sometimes four or five kite strings are crossed. and the game lasts all day. The moment a kite is cut down it is seized by small boys who are on the watch for such catastrophes. It is a common saying that there is no property in a lost kite. Kites are not matched by previous arrangement, and the owners do not bet on them. In Japan, on the other hand, people wager much money in the sport of kite-fighting, and sometimes a sharp, curved knife-blade is attached to the string for the purpose of

cutting an adversary down. The pictures here given are from Mr. Culin's book, the edition of which is lim-Itea to 550 copies. It is a pity that the exquisite colored illustrations can not be reproduced. These latter are executed by Corean artists. One of the pastimes in which the children are seen to be ergaged is too spinning. The tops are made from the hard wood of a tree under which it is said the first King of Corea sat when he came from heaven. Experts can spin tops on wire. Country people use conch shells for tops, grinding them to suitable shape. One must go to Japan, however, to find tops in their highest development. The variety of tops in that country is astonish-

"priest top," so called from its resem-blance to the shaven head of the Buddhist priest. There are also "pinching tops," "catching tops," "acorn tops," "cake tops," "whistle tops," "lantern tops," slave tops" and many other kinds. Humming tops are known in Japan as "thunder tops"; they are made of bamboo. The "child-bearing top" contains a number of small tops which are released when the

In Corea boys and girls are not allowed to play together after they are 7 years old. On baby's first birthday all the family is invited to an entertainment. A round table is covered with hulled rice, and upon it also are placed a bunch of yarn, paper, a pencil, a cake of ink, and money. The child is brought to the table, and all watch to see what it plays with. If it picks up the bundle of yarn it will have a long life. If it prefers the money, it will grow to be rich. If it selects the writing materials it will be a great scholar. The rice counts the same as money. Babies in the Hermit Kingdom have dried shellfish to bite on.

Once a year comes the children's festival. At that season images of birds and beasts are sold in all the markets. Some of these are horses with singing girls on their backs. The latter always carry umbrellas, because singing girls used not to be permitted to ride in covered chairs, and on this account they took umbrellas when they went out. The most popular toy in Corea is called "the erect-standing one." It is an image of paper, rounded at the bottom and filled with clay, so that it always stands erect. It represents a woman, sometimes riding a tiger. In Japan clay images of men and horses were anciently buried with the dead to take the place of the living sacrifices of a previous epoch. Often such images are dug up from old sepulchers

Corean boys have a rather unique sport, the purpose of which is to capture dragon flies. A small hoop of wood with a handle to it is employed. They go out early in the morning and capture spider webs on the hoops until they are covered, and later they take dragon flies with the nets thus formed. When a dragon fly is captured it is customary to thrust a piece of straw through its abdomen and release it. The insect then mounts directly into the air. This is called "sending into exile." Japan boys use similar "spider-nets" for taking dragon flies. They also capture them with bird lime. A scrap of paper is attached to the captive, and then it is released. At Nagasaki it is said that the spirits of the dead return to earth riding on the backs of dragon flies at the season of the Bon festival.

A favorite game in Corea is shuttlecockkicking. The shuttlecock is a flat ball of cotton cloth filled with clay or ashes, having a feather from a pheasant's tail stuck in the top. Shopkeepers play the game in the streets to keep their feet warm. The ball is kicked from one person to another. In Japan a battledore is used, the shuttlecock being a seed of the soapberry tree, in which several small feathers are fastened. The Japanese foot-ball is a bag of leather filled with hair. Tradition tells of the appearance on one occasion of three strange children who had human faces and the bodies of monkeys. When questioned they answered that they were the spirits of foot-They are regularly worshipped in the Mikado's realm, having a special shrine and a day set apart for them.

A popular game in Japan, known in various modifications in Corea, is called "ken." The players extend the fingers of their hands simultaneously. One or the other is beaten if he holds out a finger of ess power than the one extended by the opponent. The thumb is counted as the local idol, the forefinger as a fowl, the middle finger as a gun, the ring finger as a fox and the little finger as a white ant. If the thumb be opposed to a forefinger the former wins, because fowls are slain as offerings to idols. If a thumb be opposed to a ring finger there is neither victory nor defeat, because gods and foxes are supposed to be on friendly terms. If a thumb be opposed to a little finger the former is vanquished, because white ants often devour idols. If a forefinger be opposed to a middle finger the latter is victor, because guns destroy fowls. If a forefinger be opposed to a ring finger the former is conquered, because foxes eat fowls. If a forefinger be opposed to a little finger the latter is defeated, because fowls eat white ants. If a middle finger be opposed to a little finger there must be another trial, because guns and white ants have no mutual influence.

Little girls in Corea play house in much the same manner as children do in Europe or America. They have no specially made toys for the purpose, but use clay shells and small cups, in which they pretend to serve food, Boys make various kinds of pop-guns and squirtguns out of bamboo. Boys make lanterns out of turnips in the



COREAN KITE.

autumn. About the fifteenth day of the first month the tug of war is a popular sport. In the country one village will tug against another the notion being that the village which wins will have a good harvest. The rope is of straw, 2 feet in diameter, with its ends divided into branches. The men take the main stem and the women the branches. The women load their skirts with stones.

There are no professional wrestlers in Corea, as in Japan. Tradition states that in the year 24 B. C. a Japanese nobleman named Kehaya, of great stature and strength, boasted that there was not his match under heaven, and begged the Emperor that his prowess might be put to a test. Accordingly, a challenge was proclaimed, and one Nomi no Shikune answered it. Having thrown Kehaya, he kicked him in the ribs and broke his bones. so that he died. Shikune was promoted to high office, and became further famous in history as having substituted earthen images for the living men, who before his time used to be buried with the coffin of the Mikado In the year 858 A. D. two sons of the Emperor Buntoku aspired to the throne. In ancient days the prizes for the three champion wrestlers were a bow, a bowstring and an arrow. At the beginning of the seventeenth century wrestling matches as forming part of a religious ceremony were discontinued. They are still held, however, at certain shrines in imitation of the ancient custom. It is well known that the wrestlers of Japan have formed a caste by themselves during many ing. Among the commonest is the centuries past, intermarrying among

themselves. Thus they tower head and shouders above the ordinary Japanese of

One of the most seductive games of Corea, also known in Japan and China, is called "go." It is played on a board somewhat resembling a chess board. It is writ-ten in the "Wau Ts'ah Tsu" that among the playthings of modern times there is nothing more remote than go. Next to wine and women, it leads men astray. If they think it difficult, even village boys and common people can play it very skillfully; but hit be thought easy, even the wisest and most intelligent, though they investigate it through generations, may not acquire it correctly.

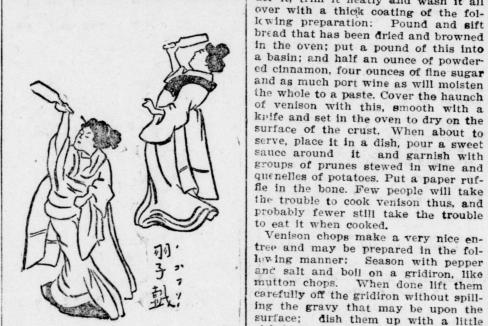
Corean playing cards are long narrow strips of oiled paper, bearing on their faces written characters to indicate their value. There are eight suits of ten cards each, denominated respectively man, fish, crow, pheasant, antelope, star, rabbit and horse. Card games are played by the lowest classes in Corea, though people of higher rank use them to some extent for gambling.

When a free-born Corean boy reaches the age of 15 he has a small wooden label cut. which he carries on his person. This label, or name tablet, is 2 inches long and onehalf an inch broad. Across the top is inscribed in Chinese characters the name of the ward to which the boy belongs; then, in a line below the designation, leisure fellow, meaning that he is not in service, and his name, with the date of his This label must be seafed by an birth. official of the Treasury, who brands it with a hot iron. On passing the military or civil examination, a label of horn is substituted, and in ivory one takes the place of this when the highest grade has been reached. The free-born jealously guard

their right to carry these labels. Seoul, the capital of Corea, is divided into five wards. All persons are officially enrolled under the designation of these districts, and every winter, after kite-fiving time, curious contests termed faction fights take place. They are begun by little boys, who make ropes of straw and fight with them. Bigger boys take part, and at last men join in the contest. Stones are the principal weapons employed, and many are killed and injured. Similar stone fights used to be common among boys of rival wards in American cities.

Mr. Culin alludes to the peculiar law and custom of Corea, by which men are not allowed to go out at night, this privilege being accorded to women alone. An explanation is found in the fact, that, according to primitive belief, man belongs to the masculine principle of the universe, the sun, and therefore to the day, while woman belongs to the feminine principle, the moon, and therefore to the night.

Little girls in Corea make their own dolls. They cut a section of bamboo stem, 5 inches or so in length, and on the top they put long grass, which is fixed like a



BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK IN JAPAN.

woman's hair. No face is made. The stick is dressed in clothes like those worn by the women. Though there is ice and snow in plenty, skates and sleds are unknown in Corea.

Mr. Culin says that the plays of children are dramatic and imitative, and must be considered apart from the games. Often they represent survivals of ceremonials of remote antiquity. The tilting Buddha-an example of the kind of toy that is rounded at the bottom and so weighted as to stand upright always-may be regarded as an instance of a ceremonial appliance of a religious character. Out of ninetythree Corean games twenty-three are plainly derived from the use of arrows in primitive times for the purpose of divinationthat is to say, to foretell future events. The earliest playing cards were arrows, a bundle of which was shuffled and dealt among players. Cards were first employed for divining. The Corean cards of to-day bear pictures of the arrows from which they were derived.

A White Squall.

"A white squall, did I ever see one? I should say I had," said an old sailor in the barge office. "We were between here and the West Indies, and it was as fair a day as you ever put eyes on. I was at the wheel, and we were bowling along under a pretty sailing breeze. There was not a cloud to be seen unless a little white vapor far off could be called a cloud. All of a sudden the captain came up out of his cabin. "Get all the light sails off her as quick

as you can,' he shouted to the mate. 'Clew up the royals and top gallant sails, and bear a hand lively, boys " 'What's the matter with the old man now?' said the sailors, as they looked around the horizon and saw nothing but

sunshine and the clear sky. "Nevertheless, all hands turned to getting in the light sails. The captain took the wheel and sent me to assist. Of course, we all thought it was a piece of

foolishness, but we worked with a will, because the captain told us to. "Well, we had no sooner got these sails in than it struck. Right out of the clear sky came an awful gale. It tore our great main sail and other sails to ribbons quicker than a flash. It came 'butt end

to,' as the sailors say. 'How did the captain know it was coming? Why, he was in his cabin and happened to see his glass go down suddenly. That meant something and he hustled on deck. A good captain watches his barometer as a cat watches a mouse."-Portland Press.

An Encourager. "My cake is dough," complained the

dejected husband. "Well," responded his energetic wife, "all cake is more or less dough. All you need is to brace up and cook it."

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums are in it. And they go off with a rush, But we're forced to say the finest seem to need a comb and brush.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT TO DO WHEN ONE GETS A HAUNCH OF VLNISON.

Useful Housekeeping Hints-Baked Chicken in Rice-Fricasseed Tripe-Pudding

In these days of superfine beef, mutton and poultry, the once royal dish of venison is comparatively little esteemed, and few cooks understand how to cook and serve it to the best advantage. There is no other meat that loses its good qualities so much, if improperly treated.

The English method of roasting a haunch of venison is to cover it first with a large sheet of buttered paper, and over that to place a covering of flour and water paste about one-half inch thick. This is again covered with paper and cooked from four to four and a half hours. About 20 minutes before it is cooked the paste and paper should be removed and a little salt sprinkled over it; then with a dredging tox shake over it some flour to color it; then baste it with four ounces of fresh butter and about four minutes after take the haunch up from the fire, place it in a dish, pour a rich brown gravy under it, decorate the bone with cut paper and send it to the table with a sweet sauce.

"And apropos of sauces," said a Union Club man, who was listening with interest to a discussion about the best ways of cooking venison, "there is no better sauce in the world for venison-and, for that matter, for game of all kinds-than simple mustard and currant jelly mingled together. It was an inspiration of my own, this idea, and I had it served at a little dinner at my house the other evening,

when T., the celebrated epicure, said it was the best sauce he had ever tasted, and asked my wife how it was made.' The German way of treating a haunch of venison is still more elabcrate. Remove the spine bone from a small haunch, place it in an oval braising pan, with four carrots, four onions, two heads of celery, a bunch of parsley, six cloves and two blades of mace; moisten with a bottle of red wine and sufficient broth to cover the surface of the venison. Lay on it a buttered paper, put on the lid of the pan and after having allowed it to boil on a brisk fire, place it in the oven to continue braising very gently for some five or six hours. When it is done take it up on a deep baking dish and put about a pint of its own broth under it, trim it neatly and wash it all over with a thick coating of the follewing preparation: Pound and sift bread that has been dried and browned in the oven; put a pound of this into a basin; and half an ounce of powdered cinnamon, four ounces of fine sugar and as much port wine as will moisten the whole to a paste. Cover the haunch of venison with this, smooth with a

quenelles of potatoes. Put a paper ruffle in the bone. Few people will take the trouble to cook venison thus, and probably fewer still take to eat it when cooked. Venison chops make a very nice entree and may be prepared in the following manner: Season with pepper and salt and boil on a gridiron, like mutton chops. When done lift them carefully off the gridiron without spilling the gravy that may be upon the

kpife and set in the oven to dry on the

surface of the crust. When about to

serve, place it in a dish, pour a sweet

sauce around it and garnish with

groups of prunes stewed in wine and

serve with currant jelly. For using up cold venison a venison fry is delicious. Cut the venison in small pieces, season with pepper and salt, place in a napkin and shake them up with a handful of flour; then fry them crisp and brown in a frying pan with some butter. When done dish them up in a pile with-fried parsley around it, and pour under it either rich brown gravy flavored with currant jelly or sauce piquante.

rich brown gravy under them and

Venison should be "hung" just as long as possible; if cooked too soon ft will be tough .- N.Y. Tribune.

Something to Try.

Cleaning decanters with birdshot shaken about in the bottle with warm water. To kill cockroaches, borax sprinkled

about the room. A few slices of bacon, under and over roast lamb, to improve the flavor of the gravy. About a third the quantity in dates

added to very tart apples for sauce. When frying cakes, setting them in a colander set on a plate.

A teaspoonful of mustard, mixed with the water and molasses which is poured over baked beans. Roasting a young fowl for twenty

minutes, before cutting it up for soup. Turning fruit which has begun to work into pickles, by draining, boiling up the liquor, skimming, adding half a teacupful of vinegar to two and a half quarts of juice, sugar to make syrup, spices to taste tied up in a bag. When liquor is clear adding fruit, heating gradually and boiling four minutes before canning.

Clarifying soup by skimming while heating, adding a little cold water, after boiling, straining-if necessary twice-mixing one egg and broken shell with one teacupful of cold water, then with one teacupful of hot soup, then adding to soup, boiling up, setting back and when somewhat cool, straining.

To prevent home-tried lard from becoming rancid, adding one teaspoonful of fine salt to each quart of hot lard and cooking a little after adding. Jelly, of the surplus juice in cans of

fruit, made with gelatine.-Good House. keeping. Orange Pie.

Grate the rinds of two oranges and

squeeze out the juice; cream a quarter of a pound of butter, and add by degrees half a pound of sugar, the yolks of two eggs well beaten, then the rinds and juice of the oranges. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix them lightly with the other ingredients. Bake in pie tins lined with raste, or in tarte shells. These are very nice cold, but if the paste is made with drippings it will be necessary to heat them a little before serving.

Fricasseed Tripe.

Cut a pound of tripe in narrow strips. Put a small cupful of water with it,

add a bit of butter the size of an egg. dredge in a large teaspoonful of flour; season with a bunch of parsley, or small onion, and let it simmer gently. not boil, for half an hour.

Pudding With Raisins.

Into a double boiler put a half cupful each of rice and raisins, pour over them a quart of fresh milk and add a saltspoonful of salt. Allow this to boil gently for an hour and a half, then add the well-beaten yolks of three eygs, a cupful of sugar and vanilla or lemon fl: vor to the taste. Pour into a pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven till firm, then cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs, brown lightly in the oven and set away to cool.

Baked Chicken in Rice.

Cut a chicken into pieces in the usra! manner, season with pepper and salt, and place in a deep dish lined with thin slices of salt pork, ham, or bacon, according to taste. Add a pint of veal gravy, into which has been stirred one finely chopped onion, and fill the dish with boiled rice, heaping slightly. To protect from the direct heat of the oven, cover with a paste, which may be economically made of flour and water. Bake for an hour, re-

no ve the paste and serve while hot. Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one rint of new milk; salt, nutmeg and flour enough to make the spoon stand upright in the mixture; add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and beat until very light; drop by the dessert specuful into boiling lard.

Old Slang.

A young man from the mission was showing his country cousin around the city. He told him all the latest stories, had sprung all the latest gags, had shown him all the sights to interest the bucolic visitor, and in the meantime was dropping all " the latest slang phrases," He emphasized each and repeated it a time or two, in order to impress it upon his protege. "I notice that you city people use a great many old slang phrases," remarked the countryman. 'Well, you're a good thing, I den't think. We are-" "There you go again. If that expression isn't an old chestnut I don't know what it is. Why, Dickens were those out a half century ago. Nodey Boffin regarded himself as a good thing, and Tom Pinch, quoting John Westlock, said: 'I am a nice man, I don't think.' It strikes me you are a few years behind the times." The young man from the mission decided to read Dickens and find something new.

The nose is the scenter of civiliza-

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WHEN IT WILL PAY TO USE IT AS FEED.

It Is Doubtful if the Average Farmer Should Use Wheat for This Purpose When It Will Bring 50 Cents-What the Experimental Stations Have to Say on the Subject.

The question of feeding wheat to pigs and other animals of the farm received a very great deal of consideration from the various experiment stations in the Western States last winter. Farmers in wheat-growing countries also gave the same much attention. Many articles appeared in the agricultural papers, giving the results that had been obtained from feeding it, some of which were so large as to lead to the suspicion that there was something wrong about the computation. The results obtained from the experiment stations were always of a temperate character, although they clearly demonstrated the profit that could be obtained from feeding wheat when the market value was low. The profit, of course, has been dependent, to a considerable extent, on the quality of the stock. But it has been demonstrated very clearly that the feeding value of wheat stands high when compared, pound for pound, with average about 4 per cent. of fat-posthat of other kinds of grain.

While the knowledge thus obtained is valuable, and will serve as a guide to the feeders of the future, it does not seem probable that wheat will ever become a staple article of food for live stock. As soon as the price advances from the neighborhood of, say, 50 cents in the west, and 60 Ints in the east, it becomes, at least, problematical as to whether the average farmer should then feed it to live stock. It has already gone beyond those figures east and west; hence it is not probable that any good wheat will be fed to live

stock the coming season. We were never particularly enthustastic over the feeding of wheat to live stock. In any case, the by-products -viz., the bran and shorts-are used for feed, and the flour seemed too valuable as a human food to feed it to the human family, as it were, indirectly, and through the medium of some kind of meat.

Even when wheat has sold as cheaply, pound for pound, as other grain, it was never clear to us that it would prove as profitable to grow it for that purpose. The yields are less, relatively, than from other kinds of grain. Wheat also needs a good soil to grow it in good form, and it is even more liable to injury from various causes than other cereals. While it will always be necessary to grow wheat where it can be grown in good form, just as soon as it drops down to what may be called stock-feeding value, then we should consider the advisability of sowing less wheat and more of some other kind of grain that can be more easily raised.

A bulletin has recently been issued by Mr. Geo, C. Watson of Cornell University, N. Y. From the conclusions of the same we glean the following, viz.: That cornmeal and gluten gave a greater growth and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat, and that corn meal alone made a less growth than wheat and than corn meal and gluten when fed together. The object of feeding the gluten with the corn meal was to make a ration with a nutritive ratio about the same as that of wheat. The outcome would tend to prove that variety in feeding is advantageous, even though the foods fed should have the same nutritive ration, and should therefore be on a par, viewed from the standpoint of chemical analysis.

While this bulletin may close the long list issued during the present year which have touched upon the feeding value of wheat, the work of experimentation in feeding other food stuffs should go on. Many problems in feeding are yet unsolved, or only partially solved. Better work cannot be undertaken by our experiment stations. It is a fact, nevertheless, that but little relatively has been done in this line. Bulletin after bulltin has been issued on chemical and kindred subjects, and also on horticulture, but it is only now and then that we get a really good bulletin on the feeding of

The Feeding of Rape. The rape plant is rich in fattening properties and is especially suitable for sheep and lambs, but is also fed to cattle and swine with good results. It can be fed in the field or hauled to the buildings and used as a soiling crop. If the weather does not become too severe rape can be fed outside throughout November and sometimes well into December, as it will stand a considerable amount of frost without much in-

jury. Rape has been put in the silo at the college, but is considered not a desirable crop for silage purposes. One great advantage with this crop, however, is that late in the fall it can be pulled and thrown in piles of two or three hundred pounds each and left in the field for several weeks without apparent injury to the quality. This is an important point as a field of rape may not be all eaten by the time winter is likely to set in, and by putting it in heaps the plants can be preserved and taken to the stables and fed as required. The leaves lie very closely together and make it very difficult for snow or water to penetrate far into the heaps. The frost is also confined to the outer leaves of the piles until the weather becomes very severe.

The rape plant only requires to become better known to make it much more generally appreciated in Ontario. -C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College.

Transmission of Coler in Horses

Mr. Wilckens of Vienna, has found that pure-blooded English horses transmitted the color of their coat to their progeniture in 586 cases out of 1,000. When the parents are of different colors the offspring are almost always of the color of the mother. With Arabian horses the facts are more striking still. The white color of the coat of the mare was found to be clearly transmitted in 729 cases out of 1,000. In other cases there was a more or less marked mix-

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There is certainly a large waste of food when wheat is fed to cattle unground. Sheep masticate it better.

At a recent public sale of Shorthorns in England-the dispersion of the Inglewood herd-the average all round was £45 1s. 8 d. (about \$225). The highest price, £260, was paid for the bull Royal Spice. This would indicate that there is still a demand for good stock.

Pigs like green food as well as do the calves and colts, and the better they are otherwise fed the better appetite they show for this green nibbling. Give the sows and pigs a good run of tender pasture, and you are in a fair way to better things in the line of pork making.

lages, as good as the shoats would bring in the spring. Feed the mothers well, that the pigs may be fat. In Mr. Garrett Taylor's herd of Red Polled cows, out of 112 reported, fortysix gave an average for the entire season (or milking period) of over 20 ths. a day. In quality the milk would

sibly a little more.

Christmas time, and they will bring

good prices in most of our larger vil-

A sure way to weaken the constitution of stock is to breed for a term of years from that which is immature. The natural tendency among farmers is to do this very thing, selling the brood sows because they are inclined to grow fat; but the second and third years they will bring larger and stronger litters.

As there is to be no fat stock show at Chicago this fall, it has been suggested that the scope of the Madison Square show in New York may be enlarged so as to include other stock than horses. Dr. G. Howard Davison, secretary of the National Live Stock Breeders' Association, is taking an active interest in the matter.

Fowls running at large will almost take care of themselves for several months in the year, and they are our gleaners and economizers, converting into eggs what would otherwise go into waste. In confinement they miss much that is necessary to their growth and well-being, and must have it. Especially should they have green cut

High class hackney horses seem to sell in England at prices which must pay the producer handsomely. At a recent sale of Mr. Heaton there the average price made on 57 head, including 19 of one, two and three-year-olds, was a shade over £120, or \$600. In nearly every line of production, especially in live stock, it is the best that pays. The competition at the top is never so sharp, or rather the competition at the top is not in price but in quality.

The London Live Stock Journal says that it is stated the members of the House of Commons representing the agricultural interest intend to make special efforts to secure the first place next session for measures for the relief of agricultural depression. The outlook, however, would be more hopeful if there were any general agreement as to what is needed. So far the legislative remedies proposed look only to correcting what are merely some of the minor symptoms of the trouble. No remedy has yet been suggested, so far as I know, which deals with the fundamental trouble, which is too low an average in the price of agricultural produce, or in common language, over production of agricultural staples.

Rape Culture in Ontario.

It has been found through co-operative experiments over Ontario that rape can be grown very successfully over most parts of the Province. The average yield for the past three years has been about thirteen tons of green feed per acre. Some leading farmers in the vicinity of the Agricultural College and in other parts of Ontario have grown rape for several years and find it a crop aof great value. Within the past ten years a large number of experiments have been conducted with rape in the experimental department of the Agricultural College, and upwards of 150 acres of this crop have been grown in the farm department within the same length of time. The average yield of rape per acre from the plots has been about sixteen tons, while upwards of thirty tons per acre have been secured in a few instances.-C. A. Zav-

An Ice Stack. Not having any ice house last winter and knowing how badly I should want ice when hot weather came, I concluded to stack some ice, So we made a pile of ice 12x12 feet square and 10 feet high, first making a foundation for the ice to lie upon of old slabs, timbers, or anything that came handy, and covering this with bog hay. After the stack was completed, we put one load of sawdust on top and covered the sides at our leisure, and it was some three or four weeks before it was inclosed out of sight. The sides were covered by setting up some old timbers, bracing them to keep them in place, and putting boards on the inside so as to leave a space of 10 or 12 inches, which we filled with sawdust, packed down hard. When this was done we put another load of sawdust on top. In the first part of May we put a roof made of boards over it. leaving a space over the entire pile high enough to work under in getting out the ice. Did it keep? Well, we commenced using the ice April 20, and have been using enough daily to run a four-can creamer and what was wanted in the house, and have enough left to last into December. In making a stack of ice, keep the centre a little the lowest, which causes the cake to settle towards the middle, and prevents it from falling over. Put the cakes as near together as possible, but don't fill up the spaces between with anything. I have tried both ways and this is the best, and saves labor in putting in and taking out,

WHENGRAINISCHEAP

MORE PROFITABLE TO FEED IT TO STOCK THAN SELL IT.

Better Realized by Raising Lamb and Mutton for Export Than by Selling Our Oats, Corn and Wheat Direct.

In a late issue of the Live Stock Reporter Prof. John A. Craig of the Wisconsin Station, gives the following experience from a number of experiments in feeding lambs both in this country and abroad. It contains much of value to the reading, thinking shepherds of this country. In feeding lambs it is the advance per pound of the selling price over buying price, due to the improved condition, that is the chief producer of profit. By allowing 1 cent for this, putting the buying price at 3 cents and the selling price If it be thought not profitable to keep at 4 cents, a fair estimate may be over the late fall litters of pigs, they may be made ready for roasting at

The good prices that can be obtained from corn are indicated by the follow--ing instance: Six wether lambs fed for 12 weeks at 703 lbs. whole corn, 409 fbs. corn silage and 655.5 fbs. corn fodder. They weighed 495.6 lbs. at the beginning and gained 181 lbs. The lambs cost at the figures before mentioned \$14.86, and they were worth at the end \$27.06. The corn fodder at \$4 per ton cost \$1.31, and the corn silage at \$2 per ton cost 40 cents, making a total cost of the lambs and the food, omitting the whole corn, to be \$16.57, which, taken from the amount returned (\$27.06) leaves \$10.49 to pay for 703 lbs. of corn. On this basis the corn realized 83 cents per bushel. This is not the highest price that has been obtained, but it is about the best.

Oats have returned about 30 cents per bushel in the same way. At the Ontario station four wether lambs weighing 614 lbs. were fed fifteen weeks a total of 735 lbs. oats. 1.092 lbs. hay and 546 lbs. roots, and they gained 156 ths. At the Michigan station 10 lambs weighing 834 fbs. were fed 17 weeks 1,963 lbs. oats, 1,160 lbs. roots and 1,687 lbs. hay and they gained 379 lbs. In England at the Rothamsted station five wether lambs weighing 548 lbs. in 97 days at 598 lbs. oats, 5,756 lbs. swedes and gained 130.9 lbs. At the Ontario station charging the lambs at 9 cents per 1b., hay \$8 per ton and roots \$2, the cost was \$23.32, and crediting them with their weight at 4 cents a pound they would bring \$30.80, leaving \$7.48 to pay for the 735 lbs. oats they ate. With 32 lbs. in a bushel this means that each bushel of oats brought 32 cents. In the Michigan trial they brought 25 cents, and in the trial in England 26 cents per bushel. In our trials we have been able to get the best results from feeding oats by giving thm to lambs on pasture or combined with other grains in winter feeding. Oats are now selling at less than 20 cents per bushel in the market open to most of our farmers.

Without going into further details I may state that, calculated in a similar way, from 50 cents per bushel for small wheat to 96 cents per bushel for the best has been realized in experimntal feeding. Barley in the same manner has been made to realize 48 cents per bushel when fed with hay. As the prices are at present it is likely that this commission firm can handle corn and oats and the rougher forage of the farm to better advantage than any other. While some exception may be taken to the libral interpretation of the data presented, yet when viewed in the same spirit they cannot but be interested and at the same time show the standing of this firm as dealers in the farm products of the world.

The importation of sheep from America to English ports has grown to be quite a business, and it behooves the exporters to send good stuff if the trade is expected to continue. Diseased sheep and culls will no longer entertain the English.

RAISING EARLY LAMBS.

Secret of Success in What Is Proving a Profitable Industry. Raising early lambs is proving a

profitable industry to those who understand it. The earlier lambs can be sold in the large city markets, the higher the price. The Cornell Experiment Station has made a test of various breeds for early lamb raising, extending over several years. It finds that the Dorset Horned sheep breed earlier and fatten better lambs than the Shropshires. Other things being equal, the Dorset ewes give the most milk and breed earliest in the season. There is practically no difference between beets and ensilage as a succulent food for ewes rearing early lambs. As a coarse fodder for the ewes and also for the lambs, there is nothing better than good clover hay. In fact, this is one of the essentials to success in early lamb raising. As a rule ewes respond more liberally to forced feed for milk production the second year than they do the first, but should not be forced for milk production until the lambs are a few days old. The market early in the season does not require so large lambs as the late market. The best early market commences as soon as the holiday poultry is out of the way, usually about the middle of January in New York City. Dorsets may be slaughtered at a somewhat younger age than Shropshires and vet will dress a little heavier. There is no particular difference between these two breeds in loss of weight by dressing, the shrinkage being 12 or 13 per cent. The price paid in the New Yoork market for fancy lambs varies from 30 down to 10c per pound, according to the quality and appearance. Early lambs are usually sold by the head, at \$10 down to \$5 or less for carcesses weighing 30 to 40 lbs. until southern Tennessee lambs come to market, when the lambs are sold by the pound. The exact time at which this occurs varies from year to year. Sometimes the early lamb market continues up to the last of April or even the first part of

Don't Prune in Zero Weather. Much has been said about pruning trees during the mild days of winter. Now I wish to protest against any pruning until the zero weather is past. If the young orchard tree has one central trunk, and side branches eight inches apart coming out at right angles, very little pruning will be neces-

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of Greater London, covering a area of about 680 miles, is supplied by some organizations, whose powers and districts are defined by law. The six Thames companies are allowed to draw a maximum supply of 120,000,000 gallons per day; the East London is allowed to take 33,000,000 gallons, and the New River 22,500,000 gallons a day from the Lea; the rest comes from the chalk wells; there is also, however, a supplementary supply drawn by several companies from the gravel beds by the side of the Thames, and in time of flood or drought this nat-tural supply is very useful. In March last year 180,000,000 gallons of filtered water were required every day for the supply of London, which gave an average of about

117 1-4 acres. Every company except the Kent has storage reservoirs in which water is kept in readiness for emergensource of supply were cut off, London would have enough water in store for little

The pumping operations represent an enormous expenditure of force. The Southwark Co., for instance, pumps 12,-000,000 gallons every day a distance of 18 miles to Nunhead, with a rise of 215 feet, for distribution thence to the other parts of the district. The pipes, too, are often enormous in size, some of the tunnels being nine feet in diameter. As for the length, there are in all London 5,000 miles of water pipes, on which there are some 27,625 hydrants. It is hard to gain from mere figures an adequate conception of the extent of London's water supply, but the enormous stream of water supply flows steadily into the houses-over 800,000 of them-day after day, carefully filtered and purified, and the system contrasts curiously with the old New river water carts and Chelsea's wooden pipes.

His Greatest Pleasure years ago, at which were present among the guests George Peabody and John Hopkins, some one inquired:

"Which did you enjoy most, Mr. Peaaway?

and John Hopkins was observed to be interested in the answer, "I enjoyed making money. I think it is a great pleasure to make money. And when it was first suggested to me that I give money away, it did not please me at all. In fact, it distressed me. But I thought the matter over, and concluded I'd try it the model tenement houses in London. it away a great deal better."

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more than a week.

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body, making your money or giving it

"Well," answered Mr. Peabody, slowly, on a small scale. So I built the first of It was a hard pull. But after it was done, I went around among the poor people living in the rooms, so clean and comfortable, and I had quite a new feeling. I enjoyed it very much. So I gave some more and the feeling increased. And now I can truly say that, much as I enjoyed making money, I enjoyed giving

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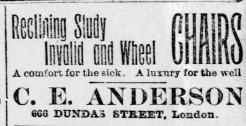
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ing Stoves on hand; just what is required before baseburners. Also a full stock of furniture cheap for cash. GEORGI PARISH. 357 Talbot Street.

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WONDER LAND OF SCIENCE

CURIOUS AFRICAN BIRDS OF REMARKABLE INTELLIGENCE.

he Hunting Eagle of Natal-Weaver Birds Which Build Odd Nests and Make Cunning Pets--Dazzling Bee Eaters--A "Rain Doctor."

Africa, the wonderland of science, as within her dense forests and rolling upands more curious and interesting birds than are found in an equal area in any

other part of the world. Those most ingenious feathered archi ects, the weaver birds, are represented in numerous varieties, and are generally diffused over the southern districts of South Africa. The birds and their curious nests, figured in the illustration, were photographed by Dr. Emil Holub, the distinguished Austrian savant and explorer, recently in this country. Somewhat like



TAWNY EAGLE AND YOUNG.

the tailor bird of Australia, the African weaver bird is provided with a bill which makes it marvelously adept at constructing the hanging ball of grass which constitutes its home, swinging safe out of teach of prowling animals.

The nests are usually in colonies, and are hung to trees which grow over rivers bank.

While building the weaver birds have a singular habit of hanging by their feet form their nests, dropping and fluttering, with wings extended, while they sway themselves slowly from side to side, producing a very pretty effect, especially when

a number of the nests are close together. These weaver birds make very cunning, though mischievous, pets. Layard, the naturalist, kept a number of the birds in a large cage for some time. They became very tame, and would answer readily to the call. When they were supplied with cotton or thread they would weave it most industriously into the bars of the cage, forming a dense mass, impossible to unravel. They perform their work entirely with their bills clinging the while to the side of the cage with their powerful

Mr. Layard's birds showed their intelligence by unfastening the bolts of the cage door with their deft bills and escaping. Yet so attached were they to each other, that they never left the room, although the windows, on each occasion, were wide

Som mes a weaver bird's nest is hung on the tube of a last year's nest, Mr. Jameson, the ornithologist, once pulled down one of the double nests, and while trying to put his haud up to the tube had a narrow escape from being bitten by a snake. The reptile was lying in the nest, and had swallowed the old bird as well as her blue eggs. This shows that the hanging nests are not proof against snakes, however inaccessible to ordinary maraud-

In Natal the weaver birds are gregarious, and are troublesome to all cereal crops, as they live there almost entirely on grain and grass seeds. Along the coast they are exceedingly fond of sucking the nectar from the cape-broom, a thorny tree which bears a bright scarlet blossom before the leaves appear.

The bee-eaters are another singular tribe of birds, including quite a number of species, which inhabit South Africa. The carmine-throated bee-eater (the merops nubricordes of science) is among the most gorgeous of tropical birds; their appearnce in flocks is almost dazzling. Most of the body and tail (except the tip of the



WEAVER BIRDS AND NESTS.

latter, which is green) is of a beautiful carmine, shading to pink on the under parts, while the plumage immediately about the eye is black, and the top of the head is green. The two long feathers of the tail give the bird a swallow-like appearance, and in their flight they are extremely graceful. Like the swallow they procure their food chiefly while on the

The birds nest in colonies in holes in river banks, the nests being about two or three feet apart, and usually six or eight feet above the water. The tunnels are excavated for about four feet, when the orice is widened to form a nest. A flock of os-birds, in their rich attire, hovering and medicines."

clinging to their nest tunnels, is one of the most curious and beautiful sights to

be seen by the naturalist of Africa. In the vicinity of Kuruman, Colesburg, Neli Poort and other parts of Southern Africa the tawny eagle, (aquila rapax) is very numerous. This eagle is remarkable for its daring and skill in attacking its prey, and from the study of a living specimen in the Zoological Garden in Regent's Park, which became quite tame, it has been suggested by a naturalist that it would make an excellent hunting eagle. In Africa these eagles constantly accompany persons in pursuit of game, and have been seen by them to carry off wounded hares and other animals.

The depredations of the tawny eagle on the flocks cause them to be killed by settlers, but they are still very numerous in the Karroo county. A pair once darted down on a flock of merino ewes and lambs, and only flew off after having dispatched forty of the latter. The sheep were in charge of a small bush-boy at the time, in a secluded kloof, and the eagles paid no attention to the boy; they were only put to flight when the unfortunate owner made his appearance with a gun. A nest of this eagle was found inhabit-

ed by young birds in the month of Janu-It was a large mass of sticks in the top of a high, scraggy and almost inaccessible tree on the banks of the Dwan river. The eggs are white, more or less spotted and blotched with dry, blood-colored spots and patches. The throat of one of the eagles which had been killed was found to contain frogs and fish; he was sitting by the river, close to the water's edge, evidently fishing. A striking peculiarity of the tawny eagle is that in the adult bird the most of the feathers are parti-colored-a portion of each feather being rich rufous and the remainder dark, purplish brown.

The hammerkop, or "rain doctor," a member of the stork family, is one of the most remarkable of African birds. Its name-n'jaka, in the native dialect -has been given it on account of its peculiarity of screaming foudly before a rain sets in. It is also called the "philosopher." One can observe it for hour walking up and down on some small woody place along the river bank. During its "meditation" the hammerkop frequently shakes its head, but will not utter a sound. Often its noiseless walk will turn suddenly into a wild dance, the cause of this abrupt change of behavior being the arrival of its mate, just come from adding the finishing touches to the large and curious mud nest, which the pair have been for several weeks busily constructing near the river

This nest is so extraordinary a structure that it immediately attracts the attention of the traveler. Dr. Holub describes two, one of which was two hundred and fifty, and the other six hundred pounds in

weight. The nests are usually in the forks of Here trees, are about two feet high, and measure from eight to nine feet in circumference. It is really a rain-proof hut, and so well built that it lasts for years. Sticks,



HORNBILLS AND NEST.

bones, large stones and various material are cemented into the mud. The entrance is from six to eight inches square, the walls being from five to seven inches thick. On a number of occasions Dr. Holub found other birds occupying the deserted nests of the hammerkop. One was occupied by a big-eared South African owl, incubating its three eggs; and in another locality a pair of Egyptian geese were found in possession of a nest, in which they had laid nine eggs.

The hornbill, or "rhinoceros bird," is an African species of ugly and unwieldy appearance, but of very curious interest from the sagacity it displays in handling its domestic affairs.

It is customary with the hornbills for the female to breed in a cloister. A hole in a tree, as high up and as well concealed as possible, is lined with grass and feathers for a nest.

The intelligent head of the hornbill family is not satisfied, however, with this protection for the brooding female.

As soon as she has laid her four white eggs, he turns his odd bill into a mason's trowel, and deliberately walls in Madame Hornbill with mud. The entire nest hole is closed, excepting an oval aperture not

larger than a silver dollar. Through this the patient female may protrude her beak, but not her head, while she is fed by the male; and she may not once venture forth from her prison during the long incubating period of four weeks, nor indeed until the young are well grown. The object of this strange procedure is the protection of the female bird and her brood from predatory foes. It is not practised by any other species of birds.

An Ancient Traveler's Outfit.

A small "Traveler's Guide," dated 1780 has just come to hand. It contains a good deal of advice as to the luggage which should be taken. We take a few paragraphs from this booklet, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions as to whether a century of travel has improved us in this connection. "Take," says the "Guide," "two suits of clothes, one coffee colored and one blue, a chest flannel, a pair of leather breeches, a sleeping suit, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of gloves, two wigs, one hair bag (?), two caps, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, six 'undershirts,' four 'overskirts,' six neckties, six collars, six handkerchiefs, four pairs of cuffs, three cravats, two pairs of cotton hose, two pairs of socks." But this is not all as is shown by the following items: "Take a Bible, a book of sermons, a 'Travelers' Guide,' two albums, a diary, a quire of white paper, quills and ink, an almanac, a mirror, a silver watch, a silver snuff box, a silver spoon, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a silver tie pin, three silver studs, a gold seal ring, a knife and fork with silver handles, a sewing case, an opera glass, a compass, a wax light and a tinder box, a tooth brush, a silver toothpick, a sword, a silver mounted cane, a padlock with which to fasten your door at night on the inside, a clothes brush, a box of

THE COCKROACH.

A HOUSEHOLD PEST WITH A COMPREHENSIVE APPETITE.

A Glutton for Food and Warmth-Borax May Keep It Away-A Naturalist's Story Showing Its Intelligence.

A very common kitchen pest, hated by the tidy housekeeper, yet rarely to be en-tirely exterminated, is the Ectobia Germanica, whose family name is Blattidae, which family belongs to the order of Orthopetra,

But fine family names and lengthy first ones do not always cover beauty and agreeable habits. It seems almost certain that if the distressed housewife, who vainly sprinkles pulverized borax and insect powder around the kitchen sink, was informed of the claims of this small brown bug to so many imposing Latin names, it would not move her sympathies in the least. With charming inconsequence, she would probably remark, "So much the worse!" or "It serves him right!" and continue to sprinkle the borax and insect

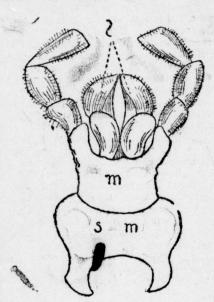
She is right. The Ectobia Germanica Blactidae does object to borax-while it is fresh-but when he goes he says "Au revoir," and not "Good-by!" He goes to

come again. The croton bug, as his other name denotes, is considered to have been a German importation to this country. A small specimen is called Ectobia Laponica, because it is common in Lapland. The largest species of this family is the Blattidae Orientalis, which is the common black cockroach. In other countries it is

known as the black beetle. Under any name, these insects are most unpleasant nuisances. The black cockroaches are extremely repulsive objects, and the small, brown "croton bugs" are unpleasant enough to force one to any measure to get rid of them. But it is not true, as some people suppose, that dirt alone attracts these insects, or that careful cleanliness will always keep them at a distance. It is not dirt they love, but dampness and warmth. For this reason they infest our water pipes, sinks and boilers, and for the same reason cockroaches are well-known torments on board ships and particularly around the boiler and engine rooms.

For the same cause, and also on account of its fondness for wheat bread, the "croton bug" is common in bake shops, and bakers who are careful to increase the size of their dough only with legitimate materials must keep a sharp lookout to restrict Mr. Ectobia Germanica to his proper place, which is not in the currant cake.

Another place where the croton bug is a well-known pest is the library. small, brown creatures the



THE COCKROACH'S PAWS IMMENSELY MAG-NIFIED.

attack the starch and sizing in the cloth bindings of books and often eat the gilt edges of books in their eagerness to secure the albumen used therein. Nor is it old books which attract them. They are frequently found in fresh packages sent from the bindery. And this also proves that it is food and warmth which they seek, and not dirt.

When a family or a clan-for they seem to arrive in clans-of croton bugs take possession of a kitchen sink it is very difficult to dislodge them. Their peculiar flat bodies and their compressible skin enable them to slip easily into the narrowest cracks. They are nocturnal insects, coming out to secure food at night or when the room is deserted. They are swift of foot. At the slightest noise or the suspected approach of an enemy they skip quickly, and the twenty or thirty little brown objects disappear as by magic into the nearest

Eternal vigilance and the continued use of borax will keep them within reasonable bounds. Both are necessary, for too much cleanliness in the preparation and care of food is impossible, and croton bugs are clearly of the opinion that the world owes

them a living.
Innumerable varieties of the cockroach flourish all over the world. The common English cockroach is of a slightly different species from the American, but can hardly be distinguished from it. As a rule, the hotter the climate the larger the cockroach.

The cockroach was an importation from Asia to Europe, and this country acquired it from the latter place. It has been calculated that the first Asiatic cockroach set foot in England four centuries ago.

They are among the most vivacious and convivial of insects. They are extremely fond of beer, spirits, syrup and all sweet things. If you approach the pantry where there is a large gathering of them you will hear a noise like heavy rain as they seamper away. They show great ability in

getting out of sight. They are remarkably impartial and comprehensive in their diet. While preferring the sweet things mentioned, they eat all human food and also woolen clothes, newspapers, blacking, ink, leather, emery paper, their own cast skins and their dead

relations. A naturalist of high reputation, Prof. Mosely, of the Challenger, observed a considerable degree of intelligence in the cock-

While on the ship he was continually annoyed by a huge specimen which visited him at night and sipped the moisture from his face and lips, thereby rendering sleep difficult.

Whenever the man moved the cockreach sped to a book-shelf at the bottom of the hed. There he stood blinking his eyes and shaking his whiskers, derisively. When the other reached for a book or missile to throw at the cockroach, he dropped to the floor and disappeared. At last the man of science bethought him of the air-gun, and herewith shot his tormentor. The cockroach was unfamiliar with this weapon, and did not budge when it was aimed at

ALL ABOUT THE FARM.

The fodder should be fed in the early part of the winter, and the hay fed

Only he who has outside range or lands in excess of his needs for tillage should endeavor to raise all his calves. When it comes to feeding corn, a little oil meal will help to get the profit out

A writer advises to have the seed potatoes exposed as much as possible to light and air, to reduce the liability of sprouting to the minimum. They may turn green, but that will not hurt them for seed.

Misplaced charity on the farm, says a writer, is to give free board to profitless cows. Some farmers who would send their old aunts to the poor house, will feed five or six worthless cattle without complaint.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, thinks the quality of milk as to flavor or taste is directly affected by the food, but that feed does not influence the richness or poorness of the milk.

Sometimes on farms where there are no springs available water can be obtained by laying tiling in wet ground of proper conformation in such a way as to conduct the water to a reservoir or tank, thus procuring two objects-a Irainage of the land and a supply of drinking water.

When anything like reasonable care is taken to preserve it, the manure from the stock should pay for the work of feeding and caring for them, so that the cost of the feed given during growth and the finishing for market, with the cost of service, can be considered as the real cost of the ani-

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman says: The average cost of raising a heifer to two years with us-skim milk at 10 cents a can and pasture at 75 cents per month-is about \$22. Where can you for \$25, buy an equal, or as fine a 2-year-old, which will improve in value each year up to 6 years old, unless accident befalls her, and which is no more likely than to a western

Confbined weight and quality in beeves are not necessarily money makers in these days. There is a superiority in early matured beef which is meeting the demand of butchers, and the consumer is more than ready to accept the change. The heavy steer is passing away.

An Ohio Dairyman says in Hoard's Dairyman: We have been feeding three acres of first-class sweet corn to thirty-two cows, and it has lasted six weeks. The pasture was dried up completely, and the cows were kept in days and out nights. We figure that we have supplied more nourishment from the three acres of corn than we could have obtained from \$60 worth of

CATTLE FEEDING FOR PROFIT.

Beef From Choice-Bred Steers Always Pays-Question of Pasturage.

In all the experiments that have been made to determine the cost of feeding steers it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that when prices admit of no profit from common stock there has always been a fair profit from choice bred animals. A gain of from two to three pounds per day has been noted with cattle of several breeds, but it is when the market is reached and quality raises the price, that the returns are favorable. It should always be kept in view that when only one choice steer reaches the market he stands alone in his class. There may be an unlimited supply of cattle, and the prices may be very uniform, but the superiority of the one creates a separate quality of beef, which is scarce, and a higher price will be offered for it. It is when the farmer aims to produce choice steers that he secures good prices by creating a demand for them, and inferior animals will compete but little with the choice, owing to the scarcity of the superior beef.

The use of pasture for cattle has been condemned by some writers as an expensive method owing to the value of the land being more than the gain from the feed, which is true in certain localities, but farmers have all along contended that a good pasture was a necessity in dairying. They no doubt judged by experience, and in experiments made in that direction the conclusions arrived at were that pastures are of great advantage and that it paid to give the steers the use of pasture land even when the land was quite valuable. The cost of producing a poind of beef at the Iowa station, where both pasture and separate grain feeding were the methods, ranged from 1.65 cents per day to 8 cents, and the increase in weight was from two to two and a half pounds per day. The cheapest beef was that made from grass, as there was a saving in labor of preparing the food, as well as the additional cost of harvesting the crop. On the pasture the cattle secure the food themselves, thus saving the cost of harvesting, hauling, storing, etc.

It may pay the farmer to buy steers and put more flesh on them during the winter months, but the safest mode of producing beef is to use the beef-producing breeds and bring the steers off the pasture late in the fall in good condition so as to reduce the expense of grain. It is the grain and other concentrated foods that gives quality. There will be a loss if the winter is severely cold, as the steers remain thin unless kept in very warm quarters, for no animal will fatten if it suffers from cold. Winter feeding, therefore, depends also on the conditions under which the work is done. With the use of the breeds, the proper regulation of the food, and the warmth of the quarters, a profit is also dependent upon the management. The only profit made from common steers is the manure, and unless they can be put on the market in prime condition, they may otherwise entail a loss. Cattlemen who raise their steers from pure breeds are making their cattle pay, but there is nothing to gain by feeding the common steers that are bought wherever they can be obtained.

DRYING OFF COWS.

In his article in the Year Book on the dairy herd and its management, Major Alvord arrived at the conclusion that it is doubtful whether continuous milking is profitable, and that better results are believed to be obtained for cows that are inclined to take an annual rest, if not too "A month is long enough, three long. weeks will do in most cases, and six weeks should be the longest time encouraged or allowed for the cow to be dry before calving." He advises watching the udder, and if hard, or unnatural heat is shown, regular milking must be resumed, and if the cow continues to secrete milk it must be drawn. No cow should be forced to go dry against manifestly natural resistance to so doing. Before calving he advises that the cow may be kept on pasture alone, if not too luxuriant, or on a low stable diet, mainly of corn forage, about two weeks before calving. He would include a share of succulent food roots or silage. Then a slow but steady increase of feeding may proceed of a nourishing, cool and laxative kind, so as to become narrower in ratio. Wheat bran is a good material to use at this time, but new process linseed meal is better.

In relation to abortion and milk fever, he says: "Extended and expensive investigations have failed to give any satisfactory explanation of this dread disease or prescribe means for preventing it. It seems probable that it belongs to a class of germ disease which requires further research." Discoursing upon milk fever, he advises watching the cow carefully forty-eight hours after calving, and if such warnings appear, a veterinarian cannot be called too soon. These warnings are unsteadiness on legs, chills, twitching of the head muscles, failure to eat, chew the cud or pass manure, and insensibility of the hind quarters when punched or pricked. His advice is to adopt preventive measures before calving, and then quiet and good care with daily grooming and active rubbing. The bowels should be kept active.



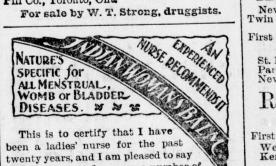
Many of our readers will be glad to see this portrait of Mr. Jas. Doan, whose keen judgment and far-sightedness were instrumental in bringing Doan's Kidney Pills before the public. They are the original Kidney Pills made from the receipt purchased many years ago by Mr. Doan, from an old Quaker lady who brought it to his store to be made up. Mr. Doan at once placed the pills upon the market, and they rapidly sprang into favor because of the uniform record of cures made by them; as an example we may quote the case of Mr. R. Ulch, of Kingsville, Ontario.

Mr. R. Ulch, of Kingsville, Ontario, is not

a very famous man, but he is an honest man, much respected in Kingsville. Exposure to all kinds of weather brought about a severe bidney trouble going from bad to worse. His kidney trouble, going from condition became one of intense suffering.

After many failures he finally obtains relief
and cure, and, recognizing the fact that kidney complaints are more prevalent than any other malady, he wishes the public to receive the benefit of his experience, and gives the following account of his wonderful cure: "About two years ago I had such a lame back brought about by kidney trouble, that I was almost helpless, and could not de any work. I had tried several physicians, but without any relief. Having heard of your Kidney Pills I was induced to give them a trial, and after the several physicians are heard of a pother one. I was using one box and part of another one, I was well, and have never been troubled since. They will indeed do all that is claimed for them. I feel as good and active to-day as when a young man, although I am fifty-six." Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co. Toronto, Ont. Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by W. T. Strong, druggists.



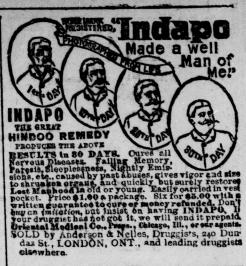
that for the past five years a number of my patients have used your Indian Woman's Balm and it has proved a grand success in every case. I would heartily recommend it to all ladies during pregnancy, it makes child-birth painless. MRS. E. IRWIN, Orangeville. Pamphlet sent free by addressing THE BALM MEDICINE Co., Toronto, Ont.

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EDWARD DE LA HOOKE SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

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So me Eccentricities of the Fair Sex at the Front -A Tradition of the Crusades-The Story of Ducond Daborde-Heroism of Elizabeth Hatzlor-Mme. Velasquez, the Confederate Spy-Romance of Juanita.

The crow plucked of its feathers is still a crow-and feathers have a tendency to grow again; thus does the vexed question of woman's independence reassert itself from time to time.

I do not, however, propose in this short sketch to discuss the ascendency of woman on the plains of peace or the paths of war, my object being to touch lightly in passing on some of the eccentricities at the front in preceding centuries, and on similar peculiarities which have come under my personal observation as one of the war artists of the Illustrated London

Surely, that Eastern maiden, who, after the holy war, arrived from Palestine in the Port of London, with little more than she stood upright in, though that was said to be as costly as it was becoming, is worthy of record with reference to those freaks of the fair sex we are about to consider. You see the fact of the matter, put tersely, was this: A dashing young crusader, reputed to possess the brightest eyes and comeliest face in Christendom, was taken prisoner by a notable Emir, who, though he reduced him to slavery, spared his life. Now, the Emir's daughter became enamored of this white slave, a sentiment which he fully reciprocated. The language of the eye sufficing for Saracen on the one hand and the Crusader on the other, and as "Love will find out the way," it follows as a natural consequence that the fair one devised speedy means for her lover's escape from slavery, and thus it was that the young soldier finding himself before long a free man again in London, gave up the war path and went in for civic honors, becoming in time one of the worshipful sheriffs of the city. It's evident, however, that absence made their hearts grow fonder, and that possibly while he was conceiving some scheme by which to again visit his inamorata, she was putting plans into execution which enabled her to escape her father's vigilance and make her way to England in a trading ship, "London" and "Gilbert" being at that time the only two words of our language which she

With such scant information concernin g her, the captain of the merchant-



MME. LORETTA VELASQUEZ.

man sought the advice of the civic authorities, and the interesting stranger was brought before the sheriff of London, who at once recognized in her the girl who, in Palestine, had effected his escape. He was the Gilbert (Gilbert a Becket) of whom she was in quest.

That they married and lived happy ever after, as story books relate, goes for said, although it's not so generally known that the great Archbishop, Thomas A. Becket, had so adventurous a mother.

Although the patriotism of womankind has taken practical shape in time of war in all civilized and uncivilized countries, perhaps France, since Joan of Are set so brilliant an example of devotion, has produced more women on the war-path than any other European State; indeed, quite a crowd of heroines fought under the banner of Napoleon I., and it may not be uninteresting to glance for a moment at some of them. There was, for instance, Ducond Daborde, who from earliest childhood yearned to be a man that she might follow the drum, and when still quite young donned a uniform and followed the fortunes of the grand armee, in which she rose to the rank of quartermaster, never failing to record, with soldierly pride how, at Eylau, she killed in single combat a Russian officer. She confided, curiously en ough, to one of her comrades the secret of her sex, and they were in due course of time married, he being killed at Waterloo, where she, too, was desperately wounded, her leg being amputated on the battlefield.

In Spain, again, we hear how in an attempt on a redoubt one Rose Barneau saw her husband and brother shot by her side, and how when she had fired her last cartridge she did dreadful bavoc with the butt end of her musket. Angelique Brulen also won golden opinions at Calvi in Corsica. This warlike heroine with the inappropriate Christian name did signal service in her country's cause as did Terese Rutter, who, when severely wounded, was made prisoner by

the Austrians. Perhaps, however, one of the most touching incidents associated with these freaks of the fair sex is recorded of Elizabeth Hatzlor. She, too, was married, being attached to a regiment of which her husband was one of the officers. At the historic passage of the Beresena she remained behind that she might bring on her wounded lord and master in a sledge which, night and day, she dragged through ice and snew.

Innumerable, however, as instances are of the women of other countries having won their spurs in battle, old England and her offspring, America, are both to the fore with equally brilliant ex-

amples. If, for instance, one were to attempt to describe the hairbreadth 'scapes and thrilling adventures of Mme. Loretta Velasquez, more generally known as Harry Buford, a lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States, there would be no space available for personal reminiscences; as a soldier, a spy and a blockade runner, putting ordinary ro-mance completely in the shade. The

sketch, from which I have been able to secure my illustration, represents her, as will be seen, with mustache and imperial, but as I happen to have also seen portraits of her in female attire. these, to aid her disguise, were evidently a freak of fancy and not of nature.

Hannah Snell, of Worcester, known at the time as James Gray was first in a foot regiment, commanded by Col. Guise, in which she saw service during the Scottish rebellion, afterward exchanging to Fraser's Marines. She was next heard of on board the Swallow, one of Admiral Boscawen's fleet, distinguishing herself specially at the siege of Pondicherry. She is said to have been wounded no less than twelve times, an interesting record this of one who, as soldier and sailor, to say nothing of her intermediate state as a marine, served her country with destinction.

The same love of adventure by land and sea animated Mary Anne Talbot, said to have been the natural daughter of the Earl of Talbot. From a drummer she became a cabin boy and eventually an



JUANITA.

able-bodied seaman, suffering hardships innumerable afloat and ashore, being desperately wounded in 1794.

I have also unearthed a most interesting record of the adventures of a Mrs. Christian Davies, better known as Mother Ross, first as a soldier in a foot regiment and afterward as a dragoon. She distinguished herslf brilliantly at Blenim and elsewhere under the great Duke of Marlborough.

An adventuress of a totally different kind was the antique leathery cook at a hostelrie at Georgivo, when-during the Russo-Turkish war-that place was beng shelled by the Turkish (Rustchuck) batteries opposite. The proprietor and his family had bolted at the first shot, and since the hotel was well stocked, and the cook had a stout heart, she determind to run that hotel for her own benefit and that of her son-a strange, half-witted, galvanized impulse of a creature, whom she would train to play the part of waiter to those officers, doctors, correspondents and others, who on their way to Plevna didn't mind paying war prices. Maternal love, persuasion, threats even, had no effect on her galvanic offspring, who started at the most distant suggestion of explosion, no matter how choice were the soups or ragouts he was carrying into the salle a manger, the actual bursting of a shell, even in a remote part of the town, always bringing him, surrounded by broken crockery, to the ground. Indeed, that Spartan mother of his would now and again follow him from the kitchen, indicating the customer to whom he was to endeavor to convey her dainty dishes. She certainly had nothing to lose to begin with; in fact, she may be said to have been set up in business by circumstances, though I fear that, owing to that idiot son of hers, her freak of running the hotel under fire did not by any means pay.

Juanita was the daughter of our host at a Posada on the Spanish frontier-at which war correspondents in the campaign of '74 were wont to congregate. She had won the hearts of two of the handsomest of "specials" She was supremely happy while they both basked in her smiles; she knew her heart had been for some time in the safe keeping of a young officer of the Miquelites, a crack regiment then on active service in the Basque provinces; she was, in short, an arrant flirt. In an unguarded moment, however, she confided in her sister, her comparatively plain sister, who put those "specials" on their mettle, and connived with them at a terrible retribution. Thus her flirtations went on without the supposed knowledge of the intended victims of her fickleness. She loved each (in turn) to distraction. Her vanity to the highest degree was gratified when, each discovering the



THEY WOULD SEE THE FIGHTING.

tnese worshippers at the shrine of beauty quarreled so desperately that nothing short of each other's blood would meet the requirements of the case. And so, when early one morning they drove off with seconds, etc., in separate conveyances, to a neighboring wood to settle their feud, Juanita was distracted, her tension knowing no bounds, when an hour later the carriages returned. Were they both dead, or what? Her anxiety was soon satisfied. Besweared with

blood from head to foot, with temples, arms and legs covered with gory bandages, they alighted from the conveyan-ces, assisted by their friends. The sight of Juanita renewed their passionate jealousy; they would settle the matter once for all; they would fight to the death in the grounds of the Posada! This was too much for the fickle damsel; she implored them to desist, which they did not, however, as she had expected, for now, before the assembled household, they took off their many bandages. They were unscratched; rag and red paint had done their work; no duel had, of course, taken place, though a salutary lesson had been administered to a heartless flirt, who discovered that,

in the general hilarity which followed,

she played a doubtful part. The moral

is also a doubtful one. If you have a

plain sister, den't trust her. Again in Spain, at Fuentarrabia, I one day noticed a broad-shouldered man in a tweed suit walking on the top of some earthworks, carrying the scarlet cloak of one of two ladies who were with him. Noticing they had already drawn the enemy's fire, I called his attention to their imminent danger. He thanked me in perfect English most courteously. "Of course they should descend at once under cover of the earthworks. He was so occupied in endeavoring to explain matters, he had omitted to notice those distant puffs of smoke."

In two minutes those ladies, so inquisitive as to the fighting, were safe. Not so, however, their escort, who continued to walk unconernedly under fire, the red cloak attracting, specially, the notice of the enemy. Who could this individual, so strangely indifferent to danger, be? I was not long in asertaining that their cool cavalier was none other than Col. Burnaby, whom I then met for the first

ELECTRICITY IN THE HEART.

Ingenious Instrument to Register its Electro-Motor Power.

Dr. Waller, in London, announces new discoveries about the electro-motor capacities of the human heart. It has been known that each heart beat is accompanied by an electrical vibration, the strength of which has escaped measurement on account of the lack of a proper medium to register the electrical vibra-

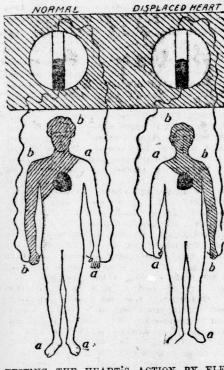
But the newly-invented Lippman quicksilver electrometer does this. It indicates by the rising and sinking of the mercury the volume and direction of electro-motor power coming within the sphere of its influence, and it has turned out to be the long-sought-for electroscope applicable to this phase of medical

It depends for its action on the elementary law that bodies charged with like electricity repel, while those charged with unlike electricity attract each other.

The man who wishes to test the electro-motor power of his great central muscle, which regulates and compels the circulation of the blood throughout the body, places both hands in two basins containing water and holds between his fingers the wires of the electro-meter. By this means the circuit is closed, and the quicksilver, obedient to the wire, registers minutely the hearts' electro-motor

a great many experiments to arrive at Ahaz." this point. Dr. Waller first tried to close failed to work. After that he tried one foot and the left hand, then the right hand and the head, but in both instances the quicksilver remained stationary. It responded, however, when the right hand and one of the feet or both hands were connected with the electroscope.

These failures established another truth. It is well known that the heart



TESTING THE HEART'S ACTION BY ELEC-TRICITY.

has an imperfect resemblane to a cone, the base of the cone being uppermost, the apex being situated downward and to the left. This is the normal condition and position of the organ. In experimenting with the electroscope the scientist found that the human body is divided in two very uneven parts by an imaginary perpendicular line that cuts through the base of the heart.

One of the points marked A and one of the points marked B in the illustration will affect the quicksilver when brought simultaneouly in contact with the electroscope; a circuit cannot be closed by joining two A's and two B's

together.
There are certain conditions of illness or disease which cause the apex of the heart to be turned towards the right. In such abnormal cases-as Dr. Waller's investigations have proved-the two halves, each of which is susceptible. to the electroscope, run in an opposite direction.

Dr. Waller argues that the contraction of the heart's chambers is not simultaneous, as has been believed, but that it involves a progressive motion beginning, in warm-blooded beings, at the apex and progressing to the base. In cold-blooded animals the process occurs vice versa.

says he, "the two ventricles contracted simultaneously with the two auricles, the two balves of the body would be alike affected, and, a circuit not being closed, the quicksilver would remain stationary."

Dr. Waller's discoveries will give a new impetus to the application of electricity in medicine. It is at all events highly important to know that we are able to measure the heart's action by such simple means.

Habit, if not resisted, soon becomes a necessity. Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

How the Ancients Counted the Passing Hours.

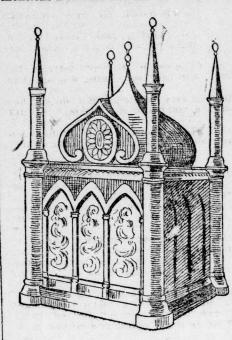
The Sun-Dial the Earliest Instrument Used -Following It Came the Ingenious Water-Clock -- The Candle-Clock and Other Olden Time-Pieces.

A tourist attending church in Kirchberg, a small place in the province of Alsace, noticed on coming out the absence of a clock in the church tower, and desiring to know the time inquired of the sexton if there was a clock near.

"No," said the peasant, "why should we want a clock when we can all go by the smoke from the parsonage on the

"How do you know when to eat?" "We eat when the meals are ready and the whistle of the train tells us when to leave off work."

A writer of the seventeenth century mentions a curious method of computing



STKIKING CLEPSYDRA PRESENTED TO CHARLEMAGNE.

time at that period among the French and Germans. An hour after sunset the clocks struck one, and from that increased the strokes until they struck twenty-four. In some places the clocks struck only six, beginning again at one. At Nuremberg, he says, the clocks struck the hours from 1 to 12 progressively, from sunrise, beginning with one after sunset. The clocks in Japan are altered periodically to suit the seasons of the year. The Japanese divide the twenty-four hours into twelve portions of time, six of which are the hours of darkness and six the hours of light.

The sun-dial was the earliest invention for marking the hours, and it maintained its usefulness for centuries, although other and more convenient instruments were employed in competition. The first mention of a sun-dial occurs in the bible, when "Isaiah cried unto the Lord: and he brought the shadow ten degrees backward This looks simple enough, but it took by which it had gone down in the dial of

The sun-dial was a column that was the circuit by bringing both feet of a raised above the earth towards the sun, man in connection with the wires. This and by the shadow it cast the time of day was determined. It was a favorite object in old-fashioned gardens as late as the present century, but no one really depended upon it as a means of measuring time, it being regarded more as an ornament than a necessity. Did the family clock run down it was convenient to look at the sundial, and by its shadow determine the

A famous motto was taken from an inscription on an ancient sun-dial: "I mark only the hours that shine." This had reference to the fact that on cloudy days the sun-dial was of no use, but it also points a moral in a simple poetic phrase.

Water-clocks were used in the days of Julius Caesar, who when he invaded Great Britain found them in use among the people. This was in the year 55 B. C., and by the help of the curious contrivance the great Roman general learned that the summer nights of Britain were not as long as those of Italy.

According to an arithmetical treatise written by a learned man of India in the twelfth century, the water-clock was then in use in that country. The treatise escapes dulness by the introduction of a story, which has survived the astrological problem that the invention illustrates. It was prophesied of a beautiful maiden of India that she should die unmarried. Her father endeavored to obtain a husband for her, and having selected an eligible young man, he bade her dress herself as a bride, and standing near the water-clock wait for the hour appointed by the astrologer, when she should go forth to meet her fate, and win a husband by the charm of her personal appearance. But a pearl from the maiden's dress fell into the water, and stopped the clock, and the young man passed on his way, unconscious that his bride had missed him. To console the girl, the father promised to write a book, which he did, and named it "Liliwati," and the work is in Hindu libraries at the present time. The Brahmins of India still depend upon the measure of time by running water. Their clock is a copper bowl, which is left floating upon the water, and perforations admit the water through the surface of the bowl. When the bowl is full they know just what hour of the day or night to strike upon its edge.

As time progressed water-clocks were constructed with much complicated machinery, and history records the sending of a famous water horologe by the king of Persia to the emperor of Charlemagne in the year 800. Every twelve hours, twelve horsemen came forth from twelve windows in the clock, which were not closed until they had marched forth and back again. A sounding cymbal told the hours, and the number of strokes was indicated by the fall of twelve brass balls on a bell underneath. There were other curious features which this clock possessed, which made it the greatest novelty of its time in Europe.

These time-measures were called clepsydras, and were introduced into Rome 150 years before the Christian era, and used in the Roman judicial courts to regulate the lawyers in their pleadings. An ancient writer, in observing this custom, says it was to prevent babbling and compel those who made long speeches to be brief. Each of those Roman clocks marked the third

of an hour. Candle clocks were another novelty of the past ages, and these ingenious contrivances are still in use, being known now as sick-room or measuring candles. Alfred the Great invented the method as a practical division of time; six candles, each twelve inches in length, burnt regularly four hours each, at the rate of twenty minutes to an inch, the whole six lasting twenty-four hours. The crevices in his rude house however, caused his candles to

gutter, and time as well as wax was wasted. OLD SIMON FRASER'S WATCH ed. The king was rich 'n expedients and norn, in which he invented a laute the candles were all ared by transparent sides. So the student or sick-nurse of today who uses the measuring candle, will only be returning to the custom of the days when the kings of Enigand were the skins of wild beasts for clothing, and kept tally of passing time by candle-clocks.

Clocks moved by weights and wheels superseded the water-clocks in Europe in the eleventh century, and their invention was supposed to have emanated from the monasteries, notwithstanding the fact that in 1108, a sacristan of the monastery of Cluny took observations of the stars, that he might know when to awaken the monks to prayers. The public authorities becoming aware that the monks had a valuable invention, negotiated with them, and soon had possession of the method of manufacture, which had been kept a profound secret.

From various quaint bits of literature, we gain a knowledge of the early industries. Dafydd ap Gwyilym, a Welsh bard, has bequeathed to us from the thirteenth century this delicious bit of scolding:

"Confusion to the black faced clock by the side of the bank that awoke me! May its head, its tongue, its pair of ropes, and its wheels moulder; likewise its weights of dullard balls, its orifices, its hammer, its ducks quacking as if anticipating day, and its ever restless works. This turbulent clock clacks ridiculous sounds, like a drunken cobbler-a cobbler too in appearance. Cunnig and false-blind cat! The yelping of a dog echoed! The ceaseless clatter of a cloister! A gloomy mill grinding away the night!"

Musical and astronomical clocks have been in vogue for several centuries, and the famous Pinchbeck, who discovered an alloy for gold to which he gave his name, made a musical clock for Louis XIV. of France which was reputed an exquisite piece of workmanship, and worth a great

sum of money. A remarkable musical clock was made by Henry Bridges, an architect of Waltham Abbey, who lived in the last century, and who built it in the form of a Roman temple. It was ten feet high and six feet broad at its base. It represented the whole plan of creation, with the solar system. During the performance of the machinery when one thousand two hundred wheels and pinions moved in unison, an organ which was part of the interior arrangement of this wonderful clock played several pieces of music, and other representations went on making a wonderful enter-

tainment. Moral sentiments, and poetic injunctions are often found on old clocks, such as

" Here I stand both day and night, To tell the hours with all my might.

Do you example take by me, And serve thy God, as I serve thee." " Hours, days, and ages fly away,

Virtue alone knows no decay. A tart epitaph is given from Hoddam,

Dumfriesshire, on a clock-maker: "Here lies a man, who all his mortal life. Passed mending clocks but could not

mend his wyfe. The 'larum of his bell was ne'er sae shrill As was her tongue, aye clacking like a

mill. But now he's gane-oh whither none can tell: We'll hope beyond the sound of Molly's

bell."

Horticultural Notes. Never neglect the garden, from which

you should receive more, for the labor or error of anything. performed, than any other portion of the farm.

There is no more important work on the fruit farm or garden than winter protection and there is no work more generally neglected. Let it be done thoroughly. after frosts have come and before winter

My experience goes in favor of training fruit trees low for several reasons, viz.: They resist storms better, proteet the roots from the effects of drouth, the bark on the trunk is not damaged by the action of the sun and the fruit is gathered easier and cheaper. Apple-trees, budded or grafted above ground, ar worth more than those grafted on the root, from the fact that they will pay for themselves by their early fruitfulness long in advance of the root-grafted trees.

It is well to select a specimen of this species from which the tap root has been removed in an earlier transplanting and the growth of the lateral roots been thereby correspondingly increased. Or it is better still, if you can so arrange, to plant the walnut (fruit) in the autumn and allow it to stand where it starts.

Many perennial herbaceous plants are propagated by taking up the roots and dividing them in the fall of the year. Others are easily propagated by letting them seed and sowing these seeds; but even these methods of propagation are not always rapid enough for the desired increase of any particular plant. It is not generally known that plants can be made by cutting up flower stems. For this purpose the flower stem is allowed to grow up to a blooming point, but when that is reached the flower buds must be entirely cut away. This throws more vital energy into the flower stem, and well-developed buds form in the axils of the leaves. In a few weeks, after the flowering heads have been pinched out, the flower stalks may be separated for cuttings. Pieces with two or three buds are sufficient. In this way such plants as the hardy phlox may be very rapidly increased. The various kinds of lilies can be propagated in the same manner.

The usual processes of drying fruit by the household expose it to flies and other insects. These deposit their eggs on the fruit, which hatch into larvae or worms when warm weather occurs the next spring. A nice family fruit evaporator is now made that completely shuts out flies while drying. It is in the form of a shallow, oblong box. All the corners are of wood, and the sides, ends, top and bottom are covered with fine wire cloth. Anybody can make them. The prepared fruit is placed in the box and then it can be set outdoors, in the house, on the stove or in the oven, and insects cannot molest. As soon as dried the fruit is placed in paper sacks, tied, and then stored in a dry room where it will not collect moisture. Fruit already dried in the open can be rendered wormproof by placing it in a hot oven long enough to destroy the vitality of the worm eggs, and then secure it in paper bags. The bisulphide of carbon treatment would be effectual; but as that is a deadly poison few would be willing to eat the fruit after the treatment, although it would probably be harmless.

> The Honest and Earnest. "He that is honest and earnest and

speaks and pleads honestly and earnestly, needs no novelty to attract and to keep the people. Sincerity is the magnet that draws them. Truth is the chain that keeps them. Reverence is the light that shines them home better citizens, and brings them back again better men and better women."—Rabbi Joseph Kraus-

That interesting personage, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, will always be a romantic figure in the history of the eighteenth century; but it is odd, indeed, to find him still causing speculation a century and a half after his

head fell on Tower Hill. These is nothing in fiction which fact has not paralleled, and the discovery of what is conjectured to have been his watch, hidden in a chimney of an old house just demolished in Newton street, Holborn, is a triumph for the novelists who have so often enriched their heroes with forgotten hoards imbedded in soot.

In a day of register stoves and narrow flues it would be diffcult to secrete anything in a chimney; but, as we know, all manner of valuable things from Charles II. downward have been concealed in the capacious chimneys which our forefathers, with their generous ideas of space, so much loved. That the eighteenth-century silver

watch, with seals attached, which has been found in the ramshackle old house off Holborn, was ever actually worn by Simon Fraser is incapable of absolute proof. It may have belonged to some subordinate member of the clan, but it bears the buck's head, the crest of the house of Lovat, and there is reason to believe that the Newton street houses which have just been pulled down were a resort of the persons who were "wanted" by the civil

The twelfth Lord Lovat was very often in that position in the course of his long and checkered life, and if he did not himself hide his watch, it may ingenious antiquaries suggest, been placed in its concealment by a thief who stole it from him,or by some other member of his family who was in conflict with the constituted authorities. However that may be, it is perfeetly possible that the relic may have been worn by Simon Fraser at some period of his treacherous and deceitful but eminently picturesque life. Never was there a more complete realization of "Mr. Facing-both-ways." A Hanoverian in the 1715 rebellion, he was, not long after, found coquetting with Jacobitism; and when the 1745 rebellion came he sold his support to the Young Chevalier for the promise of a Dukedom. But Lovat was not

the man to commit himself irrevocably until he knew, or thought he knew, which way the cat was going to jump, After Prestonpans, it looked as though he would really get his Dukedom, and he began to arouse the clan; but when the retreat commenced there was no more devoted Hanoverian in King George's dominions than Simon Fraser. It was too late, however, for him to turn his coat once more with success, and the end of Lovat was Tower Hill and an epigram. "We shall not all meet again in the same place; I am sure of that," said the "old fox" to the Lord High Steward at the end of

One of those men of whom neither side could feel proud, since his only settled conviction seems to have been the importance of preserving the worldly prosperity of Simon Fraser, he was yet an exceedingly adroit and capable man. Twice a bigamist, several times a traitor, shrewdly suspected of having taken Holy Orders and broken his vows-indeed, a thorough-paced scoundrel-he yet had the courage and self-respect to die like a gentleman, and scholarship enough to quote Horace and Ovid on the Scaffold .- London Standard.

We and the Other Fellow. Public opinion doesn't amount to very much as a means of establishing the truth

There was a thought the earth was flat. It was public opinion. But the earth was just as round then as it is to-day. Public opinion didn't make

it the sixteenth of an inch flatter the naturally was. Truth cannot be changed. Its ultimate expression may be delayed for a time by the foolishness of men but it will reamin

the unchanged and unchangeable truth forever. Public opinion once sanctioned punishment for witchcraft in certain localities. It also said human slavery was right

and just and of divine origin. Public opinion was wrong. It usually is. In the intellectual growth of the world, it stands to reason that the multitude cannot keep up with the leaders of thought. When the leaders find that multitudes had caught up with them it means

that the leaders have not been advancing. The crank of to day will be an honored man in history to-morrow. The one overwhelming error of mankind is that it thinks everyone wrong who in any way differs from its way of thinking. It is narrow when it thinks it is wise. It mis-

takes selfishness for love How is it with you reader? Isn't your political party without fault or blemish while the other fellow's is all

wrong? Isn't your religious creed absolutely correct and all others foolish and ungodly? Isn't your patriotism of that sort that tells you your country and your flag are the only ones under heaven worthy of re-

spect and loyalty?

Isn't everything you are identified with all "O.K.," and everything else "N.G.?" The story is told that two good-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle had just finished eating a Thanksgiving dinner, when one of them remarked to the other: "Pat, there's many a mon hasn't had a good dinner like ours to-day, thank God!' Isn't selfish humanity thanking God for

what the other fellow hasn't? Isn't it glad that the other fellow's politics, religion and everything else is wrong? Doesn't it thank God he is wrong and doesn't it half hope he always will be?

Wouldn't it be a real personal loss to many a one to have the blessed hope of a hell and a punishment (for the other fellow) done away with?

It was Byron who wrote: "And you must love him ere to you he will seem worthy of your love." If mankind would try to see good things

in the rest of the world it could find much to love and admire. It's the same with the bicycling. The ones who are unfriendly to the wheel are those who do not know what a good and gracious health-bringer and joy-giver it

' If I knew you and you knew me, 'Twere easy for us to agree.'

ASK FOR INFORMATION

Persons who have sufficient interest in knowing what the experience of life insurance companies that have kept abstainers and non-abstainers in separate classes has been, to send a postal card to the manager of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return

Matchmaking -

It Is a Parental Duty-Some Notable Cases in Point-Lives Saved and Lives Wrecked.

treal Witness.) It has ever been the boast of Eng-

riage is free from all the restraints married to a woman at once strong which hedge it about among other peo- enough and loving enough to have held

are as free to choose their mates as alone. And this state of things is (also from commoner stones. theoretically) supposed to secure the result of the greatest possible amount of married happiness.

In an ideal state of society nothing more beautiful could be imagined than less and wretched. these theories reduced to practice. But in human life society is not precisely like that in bird life; for with us hawks, crows and buzzards do not flock by themselves, but mingle freely with and are very prone to seek life companions among the song birds, which thing may possibly work well for pos-terity, but is certainly hard on the gentler part of the present generation. There are many things in which the ways of the nations of continental Europe would not commend themselves as desirable models for our imitation; but in their fashion of arranging matrimonial alliances for their children there are some points worthy-not of our adoption, but of adaptation to our freer social conditions. As a woman who has seen much (and writing behind the shield of an anonymity, which I am assured will be sacredly preserved), I hope to be able to say some things which may help those who have ried modern life-to do their own unaided thinking, on a subject of vital

importance to the young. In England, with all their theories about perfect freedom of choice, there is really a great deal of restraint. Not the constraint of authority, though that, too, exists in certain cases, but the restraint of social custom. Hereexcept in certain very limited circles, where society spells its name with a big S-young people are left without safeguards. American parents, whether or not they have been happy in their own married lives, seem to think that their children must do as they themselves did, and stumble or fall into matrimony as ripe apples fall from the parent tree, without help or guidance. If they chance to fall in pleasant places, it is well, and all their friends are pleased; if otherwise, their friends pity, and now that it is too ant of nature, a man who had seen late, seek to help them; but it occurs to no one that there would not only re been no harm, but a benefit, if a oner hasket had been timely placed in a right position, and the ripened apple had been gently shaken into its safekeeping.

Permit me to give one or two indren, and that such provident arrange- time passed on he found that she had ply the slightest degree of coercion, or liking to be understood by one who to interfere in the least with individual could not also admire, he finally refreedom of action on the part of sons and daughters.

In the early part of the present century a gentleman high in the counhis country had an only son, and mother. His future seemed to them to be far too precious to be left to chance. Before he was 20 years of age they had begun looking about them of note living in another State. She recommended that her nephew be sent and be introduced to several of the "suitable" young ladies of her acquaintance, at the same time naming one the affections, but they have every who would be her own choice, though right and obligation to see that those the had no prospect of wealth. The to consideration by the parents on both sides, for the parents of the young lady were also consulted at an early stage of affairs. Socially and intellectually the young people were deemed equals, and the beauty of the one was esteemed to be a fair offset for the wealth of the other. Both were "well born" and well reared" on solid foundations of religious principle. His temper was conceded to be "hasty, proud and sometimes unreasonable," but he was "affectionate, the soul of honor," and had "no bad habits whatever." young woman was said to be "cheerful, remarkably sweet-tempered," and evidently, in the opinion of her relatives, as well as the chief negotiator, had but one fault-she preferred to study with her brothers rather than sit with her sisters at the embroidery

All these things were the subjects of dozen letters passing back and forth murder of his wife. The evidence went between the negotiating parties during period of about five months, being marked "Private," sealed and enclosed expired on the night upon which the In the customary family letters. seemed to have been perfectly under- then got drunk. At midnight screams stood that the young people were not were heard issuing from the house in to have their sensibilities alarmed by any suggestions previous to mutual acquaintance, or afterward.

In due time the young man, all uncuspecting, paid his aunt the proposed visit, and fell promptly and forever in slaughter, and was sentenced to penal love with the right young lady! Poslove with the right young lady! have directed his attention into the proper channel, but certainly in a married life of half a century of mutual happiness, neither husband nor wife had any suspicion that their union was the result of well-laid and executed plans. About the time of their golden wedding a granddaughter, who had been suffered to browse at will in a garret well stored with family papers, found the long-hidden correspondence. In the spirit of thoughtless fun she handed the little packet to her grandfather on this golden anniversary, and was at first almost frightened at the effect it produced. As the andsome old man read the letters large tears coursed down his still ruddy cheeks. Then he silently handed them to his wife, who as silently read them and turning to her husband with glistening eyes, softly whispered: "William, how good they were to us!

grand-daughter to see. They had had no daughters, only three sons, and these had, in matrimonial matters, been allowed to do as they would, it being deemed by their rents (ignorant of what a kindly parental foresight had done for themselves) that love was lord of all below, and that he would, as surely as in wine was actually emptied into the own. They are tried upon us when their own case, be directed by an all-lamps and distributed through the dis-

(By an Observing Woman, in the Mon- | wise providence in the way he should

The eldest son of this happy old couple was a very handsome young and directed his somewhat wandering ples. In theory, the young of the hu- nature. There are many such women man race in English-speaking lands to be found for the searching; but they they were, a thoughtless youth is not "poor John," as the family unconsciously grew to calling him-wandered gayly on, and was at last himself captured by a very vulture of a woman, who made his whole life both worth-

> The second son, a good natured man, was fortunately taken in hand by a friendly clergyman, somewhat older than himself, and, without in the least recognizing the fact, either then or later, was steered safely into a marriage with one of the loveliest of her sex. Both husband and wife knew that without the intervention of their friend they would not probably have met but it never occurred to either of them that this meeting had been carefully planned for months before by the wise friend that had seen their fitness for each other, and he prayerfully brought them together, trusting to nature to complete his work.

The third son, a man beloved by all right-minded women and most men, apparently foreordained for husbandhood and fatherhood, passed on into old age unmated, because the sort of woman whom he might have loved did not appear in his limited circle, which he was too absorbed in self-sacrificnot the leisure-so lacking in our hur- ing labors to leave, and no one took the pains to find her for him.

It was the daughter of the second son who brought the old matchmaking letters to light. Well would have been for her if her parents had not seen fit to trust to chance for her future! Enthusiastic, ardent, with extraordinary possibilities of loving selfabnegation, it is wonderful that her parents should not have seen that life without love was impossible to one of her mold. Perhaps they did see it, but trusted to Providence to provide a husband for her, At any rate, they did nothing. They lived in a small country place where no one of equal culture and character was indigenous; and where strangers seldom came. the girl met the man who did his best to wreck her life is too long a story to tell, but meet him she did. cally and mentally strong and dominlife' in all senses save the best, the innocent, romantic adult child of isolation was as wax in his skillful and falsely tender hands. They married secretly, and during the years of her unrecognized bondage she came gradually to know and loathe the man to whom she was bound. But principle stances illustrative of my position that held her firm and ready to fulfill her parents are in duty bound to arrange pant of the unequal contract wheafor the matrimonial future of the chil- ever he should see fit to claim it. As ments need not, and ought not to im- discovered his true nature, and not lieved his wife by bigamously marrying another.

This other poor girl was also a victim of parental neglect of what should be esteemed a duty. Had her parents shight of the eyes of both father recognized the truth, that their daughter's future was practically in their keeping, they would not only have excluded so dangerous a person from her companionship, but would have for a suitable wife for their son. The provided her with society that did not father had a sister married to a man contain elements known to be dangerous. Young hearts crave love, and in one form or another they will genermake her a visit, as soon as he ally have it. Those who wish to keep should have been admitted to the bar, a field free from noxious weeds will take care to sow it with some crop. Parents have no night to coerce affections shall have proper sustenstill existing correspondence shows ance; that the hawk shall not mate that all circumstances were taken in- with the lark; that pebbles shall not be preferred to diamonds; that the most luscious fruits shall not be suffered to fall into the jaws of swine; in short, that the most vital interest of human life shall not be left to the workings of blind chance.-The Inde-

Notes and Incidents.

Four noble piles of architecture have been erected by women of Chicago within the past five years-four conspicuous monuments of women's work. The Woman's Temperance Temple, the Fowler Hall of McCormick Seminary, the Jones Memorial Building of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Young Women's Christian Association build-

Michael Lawton, a blacksmith, who resided near Cork, was indicted at Munster Assizes last week for the to show that a pledge of total abstinence which the prisoner entered into murder was committed, and that he which the prisoner resided with his wife, and the next morning the woman was found in bed with her head and face battered and several ribs broken. The prisoner was convicted of manservitude for life.

An important temperance conference was held in England a few weeks ago manded a change, and yet she deliberunder the presidency of the Bishop of ately refused to accept properly the London. A representative gathering of prominent men connected with nearly self recognized as expedient. every branch of the Christian Church was present. The reforms suggested sel quiet submission to the inevitable. in the resolution include: (1) The more The very faces of those who beat their effective treatment of habitual drunk- heads against the stone wall of Fate ards; (2) further restrictions on Sun-day trading; (3) registration of clubs; even the wrinkles which Time prints (4) raising the age of sale to young upon the brows of the contented are persons; (5) penalizing the sale of alcohol to very young children; (6) which mar the foreheads of the disshortening the hours of sale on week- satisfied. It almost seems as though days, subject to discretion of local au- the hair of the contented grew gray thorities. In addition to these entirely practical points, the tentative and to prevent a calamity or to preserve

Stanz, in Canton Unterwalden, a little town in the center of Tell's coun- forehand to submission. I try, ennobled by memories of Arnold wish we had known this and had done | von Winkelreid, is at present in darkas well for our own dear boys as our ness during the long December nights; life prayed that when death should parents did for us." "So do I," he an- its inhabitants are also without their smite those whom I loved, I might be swered; and behind the branching wine. The small, energetic steamer palms which shaded them from the which plies between Lucerne and Stanz gayetles of the younger generations, made last week a comical mistake. It the loving old couple tenderly kissed was freighted with two large casks of each other, with no one but the abashed wine and oil respectively, the former for the publicans of the place, the latter to serve as an illuminant. In this death, I had never thought of. It fell case, says the Tribume de Geneve, the supercargo got confused; he dispatched from a clear sky. It took me unathe wine to the Mairie, where it was wares, and for a while I was as unhanded over to the official lamplighter reconciled as the most hardened man of the locality; and the petroleum went to the principal hostelry. The

the petroleum

The British Medical Journal says: "We have already recorded the systematic efforts of the Minister of Public Instruction to combat alcoholism through the schools in France. In the direction of preventive and repressive legislation the medical profession is largely represented in the league against alcoholism, and in a special committee which has been elected to formulate a suitable measure. Among the members are Drs. Semelaigne land, and of the countries which owe man with gifts which should have Philbert, Bergeron, Lannelongue, Fleutheir origin to her, that their mar- made him a king among men, and ry, Ravarin, Guillemet, Bianchi, Lewould have done so had he been early dain, Motet, Magnan, and Cheysson. Deputy Siegfried, at the last meeting, called attention to the enormous increase of alcoholism in France. In 1830 the consumption was 1.12 litre of pure alcohol per head per year; in 1894 it the not as plentiful as pebbles, and if was 4.04 litres. In 1830 there was one shop for the sale of drink for every the birds, impelled and guided by love likely to distinguish the unset diamond 113 inhabitants; 1894 one for every 84. The results of this increased sumption were more exemptions from military service on account of physi-

cal inaptitude and mental alienation."

Mr. Henry S. Allen, of New York city, is exploiting the idea of the purchase of Palestine by the Christian world. He has appealed to the public through the press, and personally to Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard for their co-operation. He thinks there is need of a new crusade by which the locality from whence the faith came that has made so many nations great may be preserved, and offers the following in support of his "The rush of modern progress threatens to put the Holy Land on a level with Oklahoma or Boom City. We may have a 'Wild West' in Bethlehem, 'Sunday Varieties' next the site of the Temple of Jerusalem, a railroad depot on Cavalry, and baseball in Sinai Park." Miss Willard says in reply that if she were a millionaire Jerusalem would soon be delivered from the hand of the Turk, and that ever since she first saw its gray walls rising through the twilight of a spring evening in 1870, she has felt that the Christian world ought to hold to its heart the beloved city of Jesus and his mother and the disciples, and that she can be counted on for anything she can do to advance the effort so full of holiest Christian sentiment.

Change for the Better.

Fashion, mainly under the influence of the league, has undergone change, and the grandest and most mirthful gatherings, as well as the most sedate and eventful, are now made with no demand for wine or any of its allies. I remember when a wedding feast could not have been socially completed without alcohol, when the two affianced persons could scarcly have believed themselves married or the clergyman who had officiated could scarcely have felt he had faithfully done his duty, in the absence of the wine cup. I remember well when no two medical men could have met in consultation, in the case even of a dying man or woman, without finding the decanters and their appendages, the wine-glasses or tumblers, on the drawingroom table, to be used before or after the consultation, or on both occasions. I recall an instance in which an able and conscientious colleague was severely commented upon and criticised because he would not join in the stimulating device, and an opposite instance in which a friend, a first-rate surgeon, joined so heartily in the stimulating glass just before a delicate operation that he had to defer his skill until the following day. These scenes have passed; the league triumphed over them; but it must still keep its hand above them, for alcohol, when admitted, never so coyly, still maintains its own functions and declanes itself when it gets into power. Alcohol is an enemy that gives no qurter. You are its absolute conqueror of its conquered.-Sir B. W. Richardson, London, Eng.

Accepting the Inevitable.

"I detest this place," remarked with a lovely house in B-, arranged just to suit me—and such troops of friends! My husband's business is here now, him he might as well make up his mind first as last that I shall never be satisfied until I get back to B-."

Every circumstance confirmed this unhappy herself, and she made her ered to make a Roman holliday, as it family unhappy by her discontent, and yet she pretended to be a Christian!

It seems strange-and yet it is natural and universal-that human beings are incapable of seeing all sides of a question. It is only by study and prayerful inquiry that we become capable of estimating things aright. Thus most of us are impressed with the importance Scripture commands. These we cull out and endeavor to follow. Others, equally important, we ignore. This may be because we us not read our Bibles enough, or it may be because we do not like the ignored passages, and possess the faculty of pasing over or forgetting what we do not like. Thus the dissatisfied exile had apparently never disciplined herself to contemtment, that blessed virtue, without which even righteousness was not accounted by the apostle as great gain. She knew that it was for the best welfare of the family that her husband had removed his business from the city to which she was so warmly attached, she had admitted that their circumstances really deconsequences of a step which she her-

Philosophy and religion alike counfewer and more sightly than those more gracefully. Do all that you can modified adoption of local option is anything which you love, but when the blow falls, or the loved one is taken, the spirit should be keyed be-

A godly man, whose wife was stricken with insanity, said: given grace to bear it. I had seen such frightful rebellion against death. even among the best people, that I had determined never to insult my Maker by such wickedness toward him. But this awful sorrow, so much worse than upon me like a stroke of lightning in my parish could have been.' God's ways of testing us are his

trict. Now their systems are out of order, the lights will not work, and the public houses find no demand for to the unregenerate heart, cruelty, but to them which believe, they are the chastering which forms our baptism into the fold of God. That would not be chastening which did not hurt us. And whether the discipline be hard or light, it is only a fool in intellect and an ingrate at heart who will not submit calmly and nobly to the decree .-Chicago Interior.

Mrs. Josephine Butler on the Rise of the Salvation Army.

All the World for this month contains a tribute from Mrs. Josephine Butler to her zealous allies in the Salvation Army. The Purity movement and the Salvation movement seem to her the two great features of the age. She tells how she first became acquainted with the later and larger of the two:

"My 1. mory goes back a number of years to the time when my husband object both-get husband." and I were living at Liverpool. I re-call one evening when I drove * * in order to accompany him home. As he seated himself by my side in the carriage, he laid upon my knee a poor shabby newspaper, saying, "There, that will interest you. sure you will rejoice to see it." was the first number (as I believe) of the War Cry. * * * My husband, a scholar, a literary man and critical, had read this paper himself, and re-joiced in what it recorded, overlooking its many and obvious defects and its peculiar style. He was right in thinking I should rejoice in it. I took it to my room and read every word of it, and thanked God.

A PREMONITION. "Some five or six years before, when resting on my bed during a slow recovery from illness, a great thirst took possession of my soul for national blessing-above all, for revival and blessing and help for the millions of the poor and suffering and ignorant, the 'submerged' in our great cities; my prayer for them went up night and day. One evening, awaking from a refreshing sleep, the words came to me with great distinctness and power, as if spoken by an angel of God in my chamber:

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness, Look, my soul, be still and gaze! All the promises do travail With a glorious day of grace.'

And I was kept in stillness and expectancy. When the wretched little paper 'Here are the first drops of a great and gracious shower.

When Mrs. Butler first attended the Army meetings in Liverpool, she found them making "a terrible noise." says, "My head ached a little, but my heart rejoiced."

"THE DEVIL TERRIBLY AFRAID OF YOU AND ME." She tells a characterictic story of the

General: "Some seventeen or eighteen years ago I called at the Army headquarters The General and chief of in London. staff were there. At the close of a conversation on the war which we. each in our own sphere, were carrying had been borrowed from the officers of on, the General took both my hands, and, looking at me with his kind but plercing eyes, he said: "The devil is terribly afraid of you and me, Mrs. I went away, pondering this Butler. saying, 'The devil terribly afraid of me!' 'Why not?' I asked myself, 'since God elects to use the weak things of this world, things that are not, to bring to nought things that are. I will cent interest for a number of years. believe it, more than I have yet dared to do.

Mistaken Sacrifices.

A certain woman, with a small income and a large heart, has a family of impecunious cousins-mostly girls. of the type that cannot earn their own living, and let themselves helplessly down upon the nearest available benefactor. She worried over them last winter considerably, because she was sure the necessaries of life were run- ventured out of his dominions. ning low in their little house, and she feeling a lady who had recently come to her own family, and sent the cousfinally gave up her Christmas presents to live in a certain city, "I had such ins a check instead. Two weeks later and he is very successful—but I tell in Jane!" one of them said effusively we were so grateful for your gift! We have wanted buckles for a year, and now we have got them through your kindness!' Cousin Jane's feelings, as woman's silly words. She was really sacrificed for these adornments, butchshe thought of her home Christmas

were, can be imagined. She could sympathize with another friend in New York, who gave up going to hear Patti, with her son and send the money for the three tickets-\$15-to relatives, who, she knew, were straitened by the business crisis, and in actual need of ready money. What was her surprise to hear, next day, that three of the family had treated themselves promptly to Patti on receiving the check. said, appreclatively; but of course Mrs. could not feel it as providential a happening as they

seemed to do. Three gentlemen, none of them wealthy, meeting at the seashore last summer, happened to discuss the needs of an old class-mate, and each pledged himself to aid toward a generous gift. The recipient, when last heard from. was enjoying the Atlanta Exposition on the proceeds, while his three benefactors were a trifle sore over the affair, which had cost them some troublesome economies.

We all know such cases. They are both absurd and disheartening; and yet, since true charity is more blessed to the giver than to the receiver, and since it takes all sorts of people to make a world, generous minds will go on giving to the end of the chapter and will not lose by it, after all.—

Britain's Ten Years' Drink Money. The following is the annual expenditure for the years 1885 1894:

1885£123,268,806 | 1890£139,495,470 1886 122,389,045 | 1891 141,220,675 124,347,369 | 1892 140,866,262 1888 124,611,489 | 1893 138,854,829 1889 132,213,276 | 1894 138,737,828 Total for the ten years, £1,326,004,999. or an average of £35 5s 6 1-2d per head

Threads of Thought.

of the entire population.

Truth needs not champions, but followers.

Sharp sayings are not always refined. Some consciences are better goads than guides. Sympathy and severity seldom go hand

in hand. Keep your wound covered, and it may heal without a scar. "Specials" don't run on regular time;

likewise genius. Not till the gloaming comes, can see the stars

Missing Links_

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

8000 X 0000 considerable historical interest, from the fact that it is believed to have been the place of meeting of the first Scottish parliament, convened by Malcolm Canmore. King Robert Bruce

had a house in Forfar. THE attempt of European ladies to form a league of native girls for the suppression of foot-binding in China has fallen through. One native girl is said to have put the case thus: "We spueezy foot; you squeezy waist. Same

THE ancient structure of Queen Margaret's Palace, South Queensferry, Linkithgowshire, is about to be sold by the proprietor. It is situated near the rock where Queen Margaret used to land when going from Dunfermine to Edinburgh, and she resided there when on these journeys.

PARIS is troubled by the fear that parrots spread consumption. Some parrots brought from Brazil died two years ago of a mysterious disease resembling consumption, and recently several persons at Versailles and Maissons-Laffitte have died of what seems to be the same disease.

AT BLACKWELL the largest battle ship in the world is nearly ready for launching. It was built for the Japanese Government, and will be called the Fuji, instead of Fusi Yama, as originally intended. It is a battle ship with Harveyized steel armor, 400 feet long, 73 feet broad and 44 feet

DR. GASTOR has discovered in a heap of torn papers sent to him from Yemen, in Arabia, an ancient book of magic called "The Sword of Moses." It is written in a Syrian hand, the first part in Hebrew and the last in Aramaic. It will be published with a translation and fac-similes in the transactions of the Royal Asiatic So-

IN A biographical sketch, intended to be wholly complimentary, of a banker in Lamar. Kan., a newspaper of that town says the banker "has forged his way from a clerkship to a position in the firm." Obviously it would be a delicate and difficult task to undertake to explain what the use of the unfortunate figure of speech was well meant.

AN irreverent negro of Senegal recently stole at Dakar the boots and breeches of the French general, commanding in chief, who had come from St. Louis to review the troops. As the general had brought no other uniform with him, the review had to be delayed until substitutes that could the post.

A CABLE will soon be laid between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, the Dropping the cup of coffee, the faithful northernmost point of the British teler servant rushed to the ship's surgeon, graph system. The money has been come to the captain at once! subscribed, Great Britain, Iceland and speechless, and swollen to ten times Telegraphic communication with stations in Iceland, lying as it does in the middle of the North Atlantic, will e of great value to meteorologists.

Mikado means to visit Britain next year, and that the Queen, having of Chicago. The Philadelphia man was heard of his intention, has sent him an in Chicago. He expected a moneyinvitation. His Majesty will sail all the way in his yacht, surrounded by John Chinaman. If he carries out this him: plan, he will make a notable precedent, for never yet has a representative of the oldest dynasty on earth

LORD WOLSELEY was once on a tour of inspection in the North of Ireland, and visited the garrison dered that man and possessed myself always go to everything—and, to her amazement, each wore a handsome gold buckle at her waist. "Dear Cousin Jane!" one of them said officials. A fixtue gurl said to him, "Do of his letters, and am now personating them. As that is not likely, you must admit that I am the man." from?" Lord Wolseley was obliged to admit that he did not know. know everyfink, and my daddie do." MGR.MERRY DEL VAL, the Pope's

private chamberlain, denies that a book of Pope Leo's is in the Index "you're the man that murdered the Expurgatorius. The author of the book Expurgatorius. The author of the book As he paid over the money, how-on the sanctification of the blood of ever, the Philadelphia man had no the Virgin was not Cardinal Pecci, but daughter, in order that she might a canon of the Cathedral of Perugia when the Pope was archbishop, who wrote the book while insane. It was published without authority, and the archbishop did his best to suppress it even before it was put in the index. WHEN the Magnificent and Majes-

tic, England's new battleships, were came just in the nick of time," one of put into commission the other day, by an old trapper in Maine one cold crews had to be taken from two other vessels, that of the Empress of India of friends round a roaring fire in an going to the Magnificent, while the old country tavern. Several stories, Majestic the Royal Sovereign. As all the vessels are needed right away, the Empress of India takes the crew of the cruiser Blake. And a new crew has been scraped together for the Royal Sovereign.

AT A meeting lately of the home mission committee of the Presbyterian Church in England, Dr. Monroe Gibson advocated the erection of halls in place of churches in working-class neighborhoods. He pointed out that Rev. John Pugh, in connection with the Welsh forward movement, had built halls in Cardiff, seated for 1,000 people, for an outlay of £2,000. They needed a forward movement in England, and he recommended the erection of similar halls in London. The further discussion of the subject was adjourned.

THE statute of the Queen, to be erected at Rangoon, has just been dispatched from England. Her Majesty is represented in a long skirt, covered with her famous Honiton lace, the same expuisite fabric forming the handkerchief she holds in her left hand. In her right hand she holds the royal scepter, and on her head is the small crown which she has adopted since assuming the title of Empress of India. The dome-like center of this crown is formed of jewels, once in possession of good Queen Bess. Other jewels represented are in the

FORFAR CASTLE (Scotland) is of | form of a diamond necklace, which is valued at £80,000. The whole statute, with its pedestal, will stand over 13 feet in height.

SOMETHING novel in the way of a secret society has been evolved in Maine. Instead of going back to medtaeval times for inspiration, the founders took the conditions lying next their hands, and in place of loading the officers with grandiose and grotesque titles, the understandable commonplace is drawn on. The society is called the Annabessacook Hayloft, No. -, and the officers are: Chief haymaker, assistant haymaker, overseer, past chief haymaker, boss driver, hornblow-er, guard of barndoor, guard of hay-loft, and grand keeper of bundles.

A RUSSIAN girl had her way at Kharkhow recently. Her relatives forced her to consent to marry a man she disliked. When the wedding party appeared in church, however, and the priest asked her if she would take the man, she said "No." She would not yield to remonstrance, so the party returned home and argued with her. First her parents beat her, then the bridegroom's friends beat her. was taken back to the church weeping, and the service was begun again. But she again said "No," and this time the priest saved her from her relatives.

THE Empress Eugenie is so charmed with Deeside (Scotland) that she contemplates building a small residence at Braemar. The site which pleases her best is on the Duke of Fife's property, hidden away in a birch wood, but near to the Roman Catholic Church. The Empress always attends mass at this church on Sunday morning, driving from Abergeldie-a distance of quite ten miles-in a wagonette; and any one seeing her sitting in the corner of that homely vehicle would scarcely recognize the woman who once led the world of elegance and fashion, and had so much to do with the destinies of France.

A GOOD story is told of Sir William Harcourt. During his holiday at the seaside he paid a visit to a man-ofwar lying off the Hampshire coast. After dinner, the weather proving rather tough, the captain (an unusually small and dapper man), suggested that Sir William should sleep on board, and thoughtfully surrendered his own berth for the night to his distinguished guest. Next morning, at the early hour when the captain usually rose, the latter's sailor servant, who knew nothing of the change of berths, brought a of coffee to the cabin door, and knocked once or twice without receiving an answer. Somewhat alarmed, the servant popped in his head and asked: "Don't you want your coffee this morning, sir?" The only reply was in the nature of a growl, and the terrified sailor beheld a gigantic figure turning over under the bedclothes, exclaiming: "For heaven's sake,

Matter-of-Fact.

A Philadelphia business man tells a story to one of the papers of his own IT IS believed in India that the city which, he thinks, indicates a want of humor on the part of the people order letter in a day or two, and to avoid trouble about identification, he the victorious fleet which crumbled up went to the postoffice clerk and said to

"I am expecting a money-order to the amount of - dollars, and my name is --. Here are a lot of letters addressed to me from a good many places, with all the postmarks on them; so that you see if I am not the man I claim to be, I must have mur-

phian came around to get it cashed. He expected to find the clerk all ready know," said the child, "then 'oo don't for him, but at first the clerk did not recollect him. Presently the Philadel phia man succeeded in recalling himself to the clerk's memory. "Oh, yes," he said, quite seriously,

cause to complain.

The Very Point.

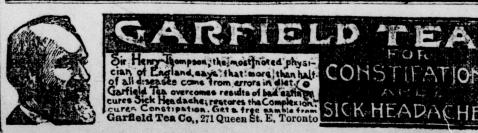
Any story so remrkable as to merit the name of "yarn" is pretty sure to have its weak point which the hearers must strengthen by an effort of the imagination. Such a story was told winter evening, as he sat with a party received the men from more or less incredible, had been told, and at lat the trapper, Samuel Higgins by name, took his turn.

"Well, boys," he said, stretching out his hands to the blaze, "I reckon I've been trapper in these parts long enough to tell some pooty fa'r-sized stories, and not stretch things any to speak of, either. "I'd come over into Quinset t' get an

inch auger 't I needed-'twas two years ago come Feb'uary, if I'm not mistook-an' as I was trampin' home acrost the lake, it come over me wa'n't scursely anythin' in my cabin t' eat, exceptin' potatoes an' such "Well, thinks I, a mess o' fish would

relish good. No sooner said 'n done! whipped out my line, bored a hole in the ice with that auger, an' in less'n half an hour I'd ketched eight fish, an' one on 'em must 've weighed nigh onter ten pound." There was a short silence, and then

withered individual known "Gran'ther Pep'rell" cleaned his throat and leaned forward in his chair. "How'd you git it up through that inch hole, Sam'l?" he inquired, not with incredulity, but as one anxious to be instructed about the particulars of a new and interesting phenomenon. "Why, gran'ther," said Sam'l Higgins, in a cheerful roar directed to-ward the ear at which the old hunter held his wrinkled hand, "that's the very thing; that's the whole p'int o' the story, gran'ther!"



Boys and Girls.

the stairs, so she commanded a full

ing vision framed therein. Ordinarily

she is the shyest and most silent little

of time this trip I can spare a few minutes, I guess, if these two young

gentlemen will put those bicycles in

Still clasping his thumb, May led Santa Claus triumphantly into the

parlor, while the boys followed, each

wheeling a safety, and quarrelling softly under their breaths as they

went, and being in their excitement

quite regardless of grammar.
"What did I tell you! 'Tis him, too!"

Meanwhile I came forward to greet

my guest with the best grace I could command, while my bewildered hus-

band, whose expression was quite as

amusing as that of the children, sec-onded me as well as he was able, and

presently we had Santa Claus with his

coat off, his pack on the floor beside

him, seated in the big easy chair by

the fire. The children helped him off

with his wraps, and as he unwound his scarf, he gave it to May with the

forter, my dear, just as you told me

ever, in his gray and crimson blanket

suit, with a sprig of holly in his but-

ton-hole. A dolly's little bronze shoe

hang out of one pocket, and he seem-

ed to bulge with presents all over. I

think Ben's last doubt vanished as he took the heavy buffalo coat to hang it

in their shelter like a bird in its nest.

'My prejous," he said, as she snuggied

her head in the hollow of his shoulder.

Then he turned to Ben and attacked

Poor Ben wiggled and blushed. "Well, you know," he stammered,

"Well, sir, speak out," urged Santa

"They said." continued Ben, in deep

Ben looked miserable.

"I'm getting a little tired of trying

"But he does believe in you now, dear Mr. Santa Claus," pleaded May,

Santa Claus smiled. "Yes, my lamb;

forgive my worst enemy if you asked

In another minute the now thorough

were seated on the arms of Santa

his hand into his breast-pocket, and

draw out a funny little red pin-cush-

"I'm going to give away lots of

hang up stockings, and have Christ-

mas trees for me to all tonight, there

was only one little girl who thought

enough of poor old Santa Claus to give a present to him. Why, when I first

saw that cushion I nearly fainted

had a present in all my life, and Mrs.

Santa Claus had to run for restora-

had had a good wedge of mince pie,

said to her just as soon as I got in

talking order again: 'Well, if there

is a child on earth who shall have her

wish on Christmas eve, it is that

blessed little darling, and if I can pos-

sibly spare time to give her a call

myself, I will. So I got out my specs

she wanted. I expected to see a pretty

long list, but, bless her heart! she

for one thing—a dolly—and here it is,

the very nicest dolly old Santa Claus

out a doll nearly as large as May her-

clasped her to her heart without a

"so she has brought her trunk. He

hearth-rug, hugging the doll in one

twined about Santa Claus' leg. as that

delightful personage was dealing out

presents to the enraptured boys, stop-

ping, however, every now and then, to give May something which belonged

to the dolly, and never, I am sure,

as this one. Every article that could

produced, a miniature wash-stand.

cradle, all blue silk and white lace, a

"May wanted a doll," old Santa

just at that opportune minute the din-

He hesitated, glanced at the clock,

baby-carriage with a parasol top, were

bureau,

a doll without the proper fixings?"

her toilet, even curling-stick, was

fairy-like

had mortal doll so many

be needed for

dressing

down

to a

"She has come to stay, my Blos-

It was a beauteous creature

could get."

and the drumstick of a turkey, and I

It was the first time I ever

I could hardly breathe until I

eyed it most affectionately.

"and he's so sorry; please for-

he answered heartily. "I would

embarrassment, "that you wasn't-

anybody, and I-I thought I was get-

"all the fellows said-they said-

Claus.

No mortal man would wear such

he looked more like Santa Claus

"You see I wore the red com-

After he had taken off his wraps

"I say 'tisn't. It can't be."
"Who is it, then?"

"Somebody dressed up."

a good safe place.

"'Tisn't.

"Pshaw!"

Grandpa Santa Claus. (By Eleanor A. Hunter.)

Monckton stood speechless beside him. Little May happened to be standing on the big bearskin rug at the foots of I am going to let the people who are in this story tell it themselves, and view of the doorway and the entrancthen if the people who read the story, do not like it, it will not be my fault. mortal in the world, but at the sight of that beloved saint she flew to his First comes a little package of letters from Mrs. Kate Pembroke, to her fath-er, Dr. Benjamin Drayton, of Cohasset,

She clasped the thumb of his big fur mitten, "Come in," said she. "Do Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15, 1894. Mass.: come in; mamma is in the parlor." Dear Father,—I send you the chil-dren's Santa Claus letters, as usual. "Thank you, my darling," responded Santa Claus, "I believe I will, for I'm a little tired, and as I am ahead You will miss Ben's,he would not write one this year, he has grown skeptical. I suppose it is the materialistic spirit of the age, but I think things have come to a pretty pass when a boy of 8 years refuses to believe in Santa Claus, and laughs in your face at any mention of the dear old saint. I only wish you could come on and convince him of his error, but I suppose such a thing is impossible. Cohasset would give itself up for lost if you left town for a week. We are all well and hearty. Dearest love to you, and mother, and Amy. Always your own, KATE. From Richard Monckton Pembroke,

aged 8, and Ben's twin brother. Deer Mr. Sandy Claws. Deer Sir,-My brother Ben don't believe in you, and I don't wonder, for folks do talk an awful lot of stuff about you. But I do. Of course I don't think you are a fairy. I suppose you are a person who is awful ritch, and likes to do things for chil-So I'm going to ask for what I want the same as usual, and I'll ask Ben too, because I no you woodn't want to leeve him out. So pleese, we want to leeve him out. So pleese, we wood each like a safety. We want safetys, not volosopedes, and I want a sled. Ben's sled is pretty good yet, but mine is a gorner. We wood like a words, tool-chest, you don't have to give us to, we'll go pardeners on that. We wood like some nice books—not slow ones—you no the kind, and each of us new nife-perl handel, and lots of candy, of course, and if you think of anything else, all right. Your Obedient Servant.

RICHARD MONCKTON PEMBROKE. Dictated by May Pembroke, aged 5,

and written by her mother:
My Dear Mr. Santa Claus.
I love you. You always give ever body pretty things, but it seems to me nobody ever gives you anything, so I have made you a Christmas present, it is a pin cushion, I made it all If I could have made you anything nicer, I would have done it, make yet. I hope you will like it. Dear Mr. Santa Claus, if it is convenient, I would like you to bring me a dolly, a big one with brown eyes, like the one brown eyes, like the one like you to bring me a dolly, a big one with brown eyes, like the one like you to bring me a dolly, a bring one with brown eyes, like the one like you to bring me a dolly, a bring one with brown eyes, like the one like you to bring me a lettler as usual this year?"

Poor Ben wiggled and blushed. but pin cushions is all I know how to him at once. you gave Edna Anderson last year. When you come to bring the presents he sure and wear your comforter, for it is awful cold in Detroit this winter. Good-bye, your loving LITTLE MAY.

AMY DRAYTON TALKS.

When father read those letters I could see he wanted to go to Kate's ting too big to believe baby-stories. in front of the irregulars were simply the very worst way. He has never I'm awful sorry, but I thought it was a decoy. Suddenly from out a deep the very worst way. He has never been to Kate's, except the time had pneumonia and then he had to know." go to save her life.
"So Ben doesn't believe in Santa gazing at Ben gravely.

says father, eyeing Monck-"The young rascal! I to befriend boys and girls who don't ton's letter. "The young rascal! I to betriend boys and girls who would like to go on and convert him!" believe in me," he said at last. When mother and I heard that, we resolved that he should go, for we Of softly; both knew he needed the outing. course we would miss him dreadfully give him." at home, but we felt it would do him so much good that we resolved to spare him, so be both together coaxed

me to: besides, we must have everyhim into consenting to do it. one happy on Christmas eve, mustn We kept the trip a profound secret from everybody, lest someone should we? So shake hands all round, and take a notion to get sick and keep be friends again." take a notion to get sick and keep him home. I breathed easier when I raw him safe on board the fiver, for knew that if all went well he would be with Kate on the next afternoon. It was a complete surprise to Kate, she never knew a word about it until he got there.

"Good Morning" in Samoa."

I had to go down to Apia five or six different times, and each time there. were a hundred Black Boys to say "Good morning" to. This was rather a tedious business; and, as very few of them answered at all, and those who Id, only with a grunt, like a pig's, it was several times in my mind to give up this piece of politeness. The last time I went down I was almost decided; but when I came to the first pair of Black Boys and saw them looking so comic and so melancholy, I began the business over again. This time I thought more of them seemed to answer, and when I got down to the tailend where the carts were running I received a very pleasant surprise, for one of the boys, who was pushing at the back of a castr, lifted up his head, called out to me in wonderfully good English, "You good man-always think that these poor creatures should good morning. It was sad to think so much of so small a piece of civility, and strange that (thinking so) they should be so dull as not to return It-Robert Liouis Stevenson's "Letters to a Boy" in the January St. Nicholas.

Mrs. Pembroke Takes Up the

fumbled a little. Presently he drew Story. It was just after lunch on the after- self. moon of the 24th when a man came up with big brown eyes, long golden curls, from the florist's with the biggest rub- and the complexion of a roseleaf. May ber plant I ever saw in my life, and word, but her face was a sight to see. to my utter amazement a note from my father saying he was waiting for som," continued Santa Claus fondly, me down at Snyder's, and I was to come at once and help him plot for the dived into the pack again, brought forth a little trunk, unlocked it, and evening. I made some excuse to the disclosed a wardrobe fit for a princess. children, and flung on my wraps, and ran to him as fast as I could go. Dear father, I was so glad to get hold of arm, while the other was lovingly him once more it seemed to me I could never let go, but we had precious little time, and we soon settled to business. How father's eyes did twinkle; he was as merry as a We compared notes, and found that between us we had got every-thing the children had asked for, and Amy had sent more beside. loveliest Paris doll for May, and father had brought it quite safely in his extension bag. We went out and got a complete Santa Claus costume. Snowy wig, beard, buffalo coat, red comforter, fur boots and mittens, and had them carried to the carriage room in our barn, where all the presents were also taken. John, the coachman, was the only member of the family beside me in the secret, and he helped father into his costume, and put his pack, which nearly touched the ground, on his shoulder, then he wheeled the bicycles to the front door for him, and about half an hour before dinner there came a violent ring at but the pleadings were redoubled, so the bell. The children were all playing at last he allowed himself to be perin the hall, and Ben flung open the door. When he saw who was there he he saw who was there he he led the happy procession into the queerest sound, while dining-room. Be sure Sents Claus was

helped first, but his old-fashioned manners would not allow him to begin to eat until all were served, then he turned to May.
"Really," said he, "these whiskers

are so warm, and so inconvenient for eating soup, would you mind if I took them off for a little while?" May raised big eyes to his face, but

nothing could greatly surprise her that this wonderful Santa Claus did, so she Stay, stay at home, my heart, and responded: "No, sir, I shouldn't mind at all." "A thousand thanks," said Santa

Claus, and with one quick movement the big whiskers were laid aside, revealing a close-cut beard of iron-gray, and a smooth-shaven upper lip. . "Now my hair." he inquired, touching his long white locks, "May I part with that, too?"

May nodded, while the astonished boys kept utter silence, and in another minute the laughing face of the children's grandfather appeared before them. What a shout went up from those boys, and how their father and mother did laugh. Grandpa had his arm around May in an instant, lest she should be frightened.

"Well, my pet," said he, "are you glad to see grandpa? And do you like the fun?" "Of course, yes," answered the little maiden, with happy eyes, "I would rather have Santa Claus for my grandpa than anybody else in the whole world."—From the Interior.

A Good Method. There was a little schoolma'am

Who had this curious way Of drilling in subtraction On every stormy day. 'Let's all subtract unpleasant things,

Like doleful dumps and pain, And then," said she, "you'll gladly see That pleasant things remain.

'The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw.' Archibald Forbes has seen so many brave deeds that it was with some natural curiosity that I turned to his paper in Pearson's Magazine this title. The deed which he selects as the bravest that he ever saw was the rescue of a wounded trooper, which won for Lord Charles Beresford the Victoria Cross. He thus tells the story: Colonel (now General Sir) Redvers Buller had been ordered to make a reconnaissance before Cetewayo's Kraal of Ulundi. Beresford led the advance, Buller bringing on the main body. Beresford, on this smart chestnut, with the white ticks on withers and flanks, was the foremost rider of the force. The Zulu chief bringing up the rear of the fugitives suddenly turned on the lone horseman who had so outridden his followers. A big man, even for a Zulu, the ring round his head proved him a veteran. The muscles rippled on his shouders as he compacted hima coat; he came back a firm believer in the verity of the saint. As soon as Santa Claus was seated, he held out self behind his cowhide shield, marking his arms to May, and she nestled down his distance for the thrust of the

gleaming assegai. It flashed out like the head of a cobra as it strikes; Beresford's cavalry sabre clashed with it: the spear head was dashed aside; the horseman gave point with all the vigor of his arm and the impetus of his galloping horse, and lo in the twinkling of an eye, the sword point was through the shield, and half its length buried in the Zulu's broad chest. The gallant induna was a dead man, and his assegai stands now in a corner of Beresford's mother's draw-

ing-room. The flight of the groups of the Zulus was a calculated snare; the fugitives v, you watercourse crossing the plain, and Santa from out the adjacent long grass, sprang up a line of several thousand Claus frowned, and stroked his beard, armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back towards the main body, followed by Zulu bullets.

Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up, and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting posture.

The Zulus, darting out in haste, were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Berseford, measuring distance with the eye, saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, ly converted skeptic and his brother and dismounting, he confronted his adversaries with his revolver, while urg-Claus' chair, all of them in great ing the soldier to get on his horse, peace and comfort. The first thing which Santa Claus did was to thrust

The wounded man bade Berssford remount and fly. Why, said he, should two men die when death was inevitable but to one? The quaint resourceion. It looked more like a red tomato than anything else, but Santa Claus ful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crists; he turned on the wounded man and swore with clenched fist that he would punch his presents this year. In fact there will be millions of them," said he thoughthead if he did not assist in the saving fully, "but all of the children who will

of his life. The droll argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver Beresford partly lifted, partly hustled tine man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut a-going after the other horseman; an other moment's delay and both must

have been assegaied. A commade fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or rescued who was the wounded man, so smeared was Beresford with berrowed blood

Going into Beresford's tent the same afternoon, I found him sound asleep, and roused him with the information, to read her letter and find out what which Colonel Wood had given me, hait he was to be recommended for the Victoria Cross.
"Get along wid your monsense, ye isn't the grasping kind; she only asked

spalpeen!" was his yawning retort, as threw a boot at me, and then turned over and went to sleep again. Santa Claus bent over his pack and

The Home Standard Decisive.

We hear much in these days about the low standards of honesty. Many air, which is independent of the use reasons are given. If it is true that of their external instruments of flight." our standards are lowered, is it not due to the carelessness of fathers and mothers in the treatment of their chil-wind, he cites an observation upon a dren? They make promises they never expect to keep; they reveal their opin-May slid from his knee to the ion of people with whom they exchange social courtesies, while too often these people are greeted with affection the very reverse of the opinion expressed in the hearing of the children. The pretenses in many families lower the standards of honesty in the

child's mind. The other day a woman and her son. a boy of 14 at least, took seats in a railroad train. The boy sat next the window. He slipped down in the seat and seemed to shrink. When the conductor came through, a half-ticket was presented for the boy. The look in the boy's face of shame and anxiety told the story. The conductor brought out of that wonderful looked at the mother, who was cool, calm and undisturbed for a moment. A flush passed over his face as he slipped the half-ticket between his Claus observed, sagely, "and what's fingers and passed on. He could not At last the end was reached, and shame the mother in the presence of her son. He was a gentleman. ner-bell rang. Of course the beloved woman guilty of such an act loses guest was besought to stay and dine. that which she can never regain: she has robbed her child of that which would have been his protection in the hour of temptation—the thought of a suaded, and giving his hand to May,

To Stay at Home Is Bestrest:

Home-keeping hearts are happiest, not where Are full of trouble and full of care; To stay at home is best.

Weary, and homesick, and distressed; They wander east, they wander west, And are baffled and beaten, and blown about By the winds of the wilderness of doubt:

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest; The bird is safest in its nest; O'er all that flutter their wings and

To stay at home is best.

A hawk is hovering in the sky; To stay at home is best.

-Longfellow.

Lal of Kilrudden.

Kilrudden ford, Kilrudden dale, Kilrudden fronting every gale On the from coast of Inishfree, And Lal's first bed the plunging sea.

Lal of Kilrudden with flame red hair, And the sea blue eyes that rove and dare. And the open heart with never a care;

With her strong brown arms and ankles bare. God in heaven, but she was fair, The night the storm put in from sea!

The nightingales of Inishkill The rose that climbed her window sill, The shade that rustled or was still. The wind that roved and had his will, And one white sail on the low sea hill, Were all she knew of love. So when the storm drove in that day,

And her lover's ship on the ledges lay Past help and wrecking in the gray. And the cry was, "Who'll go down the bay, With half the lifeboat's crew away?

Who should push to the front and say, 'I will be one, be others who may,' But Lal of Kilrudden, born at sea?

The nightingales all night in the rain, The rose that fell at her window pane, The frost that blackened the purple plain. And the scorn of pitiless disdain At the hands of the wolfish pirate

Quelling her great hot heart in vain, Were all she knew of death. Kilrudden ford, Kilrudden dale,

Kilrudden ruined in the gale That wrecked the coast of Inishfree, And Lal's last bed the plunging sea. -Bliss Carman.

Beyond. wonder, in the life that is to be, If we shall utterly forget the one We left behind? If all the years we

In sunshine or in shadow, joy or pain, Shall pass from out our memory, and As though they never were? Ah, God

forbid! seems to me that Heaven would lack somewhat Of highest bliss if we forget the

Whereby we have attained to the fair I cannot think that all the memories Of this dear earth, with all its birds

and flowers. Its swaying trees, its rippling, running streams. Its brooding hills, alike indifferent To rain or snow, should ever be ef-

A something unattained-should I for-My old, first home.

-Florence A. Jones. Home.

"We're going home!" I heard two lovers say; They kissed their friends and bid them bright good-byes; I hid the deadly hunger in my eyes,

And, lest I might have killed them, turned away. Ah, love, we, too, once gamboled home as they. Home from the town with such fair

merchandise Wine and great grapes-the nappy lover buys; A little cosy feast to crown the day.

Yes! we had once a heaven we called a home; Its empty rooms still haunt me like thine eyes.

When the last sunset softly faded there: Each day I tread each empty haunted room, And now and then a little baby cries, Or laughs a lovely laughter worse

Richard A. Gallienne.

Two Hard Questions.

How do birds soar without moving their wings? How do birds sink at will under water, without moving either wings or feet? These two questions are discussed by Mr. Gatke in his work observations have convinced me that birds must be endowed with a certain capacity for soaring or floating in the As a striking and indisputable ex-

ample of soaring without wing-strokes common buzzard, which, when the observation began, was at an elevation of about two hundred feet. "I intentionally confined my attention to one individual. Without any

motion of its wings, this bird mounted higher and higher. When it reached an elevation of about four hundred feet, it made two or three strokes with its wings, and then soared "There was a very light wind-in

fact, almost a calm—and a light stra- Mme. A— in?" "Yes, sir." tum of white cirrus clouds, miles high, quite weil?" "Quite, sir." covered the sky. Without changing the direction of the axis of its body, or even its horizontal position, the bird soared vertically upward, and in the course of a minute reached a height of at least a thousand feet; and still condisappeared from view in the noonday in company with twenty or thirty

How, then, are they able to sink at The fact of their so doing is well known to all collectors and sportsmen. Ordinarily the bird sinks to avoid an enemy, but Mr. Gatke once saw a cormorant immerse itself until only its head remained above the surface. The swallows, suspecting nothing, frequent-ly came close to it, and when the cormorant thought it could reach one of them, it protruded its neck and made a snap at it. After four or five unsuccessful attempts, it actually caught one of the birds, and swallowed it after one of the birds, and swallowed it after giving it a few shakes in the water.

Then it immersed its body as before, you are no gentleman—er—excuse me, and continued the host. and continued its hunt.

About People.

Herr Jahnke tells us that so great was Prince Bismarck's fear lest his fulness. Mrs. Sauer—You seem to for-letters should be opened that he would get, my dear, that Mrs. X is a widow. frequently drop into some small stationery shop on his daily walk, ask for a package of cheap envelopes, put in his letters, and then request the clerk to address them, as it would be too much bother to an old man to take off his gloves.

....

Says Dr. Edward Everett Hale: When Canon Farrar left us some years ago-a most charming and intelligent visitor—he told Phillips Brooks that he was going to give a farewell lecture on his impressions of America. Brooks, who was a thorough American and a person of excellent common sense, said to him promptly: Don't do any such thing. In the first place, you have no impressions; and a beautiful young lady and says, in in the second place, they are all most impassioned tones: "Mademoiswrong."

Susan B. Anthony denies the report that she is to retire from public life. She says she has devoted the best part of her life to the uplifting of her sex, and does not now propose to abandon the work. She is 76 years old, and enjoying excellent health, physically and mentally, and expects to remain in harness until, like the 'wonderful one-horse shay," she goes to pieces all at once.

that on one occasion Senator Ed-munds was standing with a visiting English statesman on the high steps at the west side of the Capitol, looking down on Pennsylvania avenue toward the Treasury Department. The stranger had seen much to interest and amuse him in Washington. "You have a wonderful country and a wonderful people here, Mr. Senator. Nothing can be impossible with such go-ahead inhabitants." "Oh, yes," said the Senator, "some things are impossible here. It is impossible to march a brass band down that avenue and have a crowd of colored people go in the opposite direction at the same cuse: time.'

Queens often find themselves in a dilemma when they have to receive repugnant persons. Queen Margherita of Italy is a devout Catholic, and holds very strict views on marriage. When Crispi came to power, his first first wife was still alive, as was also the first husband of his second wife. At first the Queen stoutly refused to admit Donna Lina to court, and a tremendous storm ensued. Her Majesty, however, had to give way, and her words on the occasion were: "All right! tell Signor Crispi that I will reright! tell Signor Crispi that I will receive his wife; but I will receive only one of them, and I insist it must always be the same one."

It is said that one day a stranger, approaching the late John Boyle O'Reilly from behind, mistook him for a friend whom he had not seen for some time. In his enthusiasm faced;
I know that I should feel a sense of friend on the shoulder, and greeted him with some panticularly expression. Many men in O'Reilly's position would have felt at least a momentary annoyance. Not so with the poet. Turning about, he stretched out his hand. "I'm not Jack," he said, "but I'm glad to shake hands with any man who is as glad to see an old friend as you seem to be.'

.... bama, who is famous as a story-teller, says that one of his friends lost a dearly beloved wife, and, in his sorreaved married within a year. Shortly gloomily. afterwards the bishop was walking through the graveyard with another When they arrived at the gentleman. tomb, the latter asked the bishop what he would say in the present state of affairs, in view of the words on the tombstone. "I think," said the bishop, the words 'But I have struck another match' should be added."

The New York Tribune says that The New York Tribune says that walked slowly down the village street within the last year or two there was with a sense of the importance of the a curious scene between the Queen Regent of Holland and her self-willed little daughter, arising out of the strong desire of the latter to be presthe German Emperor. To all the pleadings of her daughter the Queen-Regent returned a deef some and the control of the control Regent returned a deaf ear, repeating that she was too young to attend a State ceremony, no matter of what description, and more especially a din-"You are too young, and must ner. go to bed." As, however, the child Queen persisted in her demands, and upon the birds of Heligoland. He does would take no denial, there remained not profess to answer them. Concern- for the Regent but one alternativeing the first he says: "Long-continued to herself conduct the recalcitrant young lady to her bedroom. This she did, but not without one final energetic protest from the disappointed Queen of the future: "I will go on the balcony and tell the Dutch people how you abuse their Queen!"

In a recent number of the Critic Mr. Arthur Waugh relates this story of Hans Christian Andersen's naivette: That prince of fairy lore received one Christmas a box of cakes from an unknown admirer, and at first was all gratification at the compliment. Suddenly a strange apprehension assailed him. He had just read some account of poison conveyed in this fashion; possibly the gift was the murderous device of a rival! with more aptitude than grace, he decided, in a halfupward without further wing move absent fashion, to send them to his friend Mme. A- to test their quality. A day or two later he called. "Is "Could I "Certainly, sir." Face to face with Mme. A—, he recurred to the same anxiety. "She was well? Yes. The children well? Yes. And had she received the cakes he sent? Eaten some? And was quite well? tinuing in its upward course, finally And the children had eaten some? And were quite well?" And then at last the old man's excitement boiled over. "You can't think how pleased I am," other birds of the same species."

Equally difficult of explanation, as Mr. Gatke thinks, is the power possessed by loons, grebes, cormorants, and similar birds, of impressing thematics.

"You can't think how pleased I am," he said; "those cakes were sent me by an unknown admirer, and I was afraid they might be poisoned. So I sent them on to you. And you have eaten them and are quite well. You can't selves gradually in water without div-ing. All these birds, whether alive or think how pleased I am!" And he mother who valued truth above all dead, float upon the water so lightly passed out smiling and in high good things.—New York Observer.

Teacher-What does the King Charles I. teach us? Please, sir, not to lose our heads in moments of excitement, sir.

madam—miss," as he found himself talking to a bloomerite, "but anyway I was right.'

Mr. Sauer (to his wife)-How horrid of you to be always looking as sour as a crab apple! Just look at Mrs. X. over yonder, the very picture of cheer-....

Mrs. Youngma-And so my baby god the prize at the baby show? I knew he would; it could not have been otherwise. Old Bachelor (one of the judges) -Yes, madame, we all agreed that your baby was the least objectionable of the lot.

Tailor-When you delivered Mr. Slowboy's suit did you call attention to the fact that it was there when promised? Boy-Yes, sir. Tailor-What did he say? Boy-He said he felt he never could repay you for what you Boy-He said he felt he had done for him.

A young officer kneels at the feet of elle, if you mean to say 'yes,' be quick about it, I beg. I have only fourteen minutes longer to remain here on my knees. Cavalry practice commences at 12 sharp.'

"I hope, Mr. Clover, that you have seen to it that your cows haven't tu-

berculosis," said a lady to her milkman. "And what may that be, ma'am?" "Why, it is a disease, and the germs of it get into the milk."

"Lor. ma'am, I hope you don't think as I'd be guilty o' fetchin you milk It is related in the Washington Star without first strainin' of it, ma'am!" * * * * "That is the prettiest little foot in

all the world," said Baby Ruth's father one morning, as he stooped to caress a tiny pink and white foot thrust out from a little white nightgown. 'There isn't in all the world another such a pretty little foot as that." "Oh, yes, there is, papa," was the little girl's reply, and thrusting out the other foot, she added:

"Here it is, papa."

The New York Sun chronicles the following happening at a hotel in Syra-Congressman Harry Miner registered

at the Yates this morning as follows:
"Harry Miner and valet." The Hon.
Dan Donegan, Wiskinkie of Tammany Hall, was next in line. He looked at the book, and remarked: "Is it necessary to put down all that is in the town?" Then he registered himself "Daniel Donegan and Valis ****

A minister was dunned for the money for a plane, purchased by his church. On refusal to pay he received

-Unless you remit at once we shall publish you all over the country as a Delinquent Debtor. Yours, etc.,

To which he replied:

"Gentlemen,-Ever since I entered the ministry I have been struggling for the title of D. D. Go ahead. Respectfully,

Mrs. Williams had put two large peppermint drops in a little box kept for such treasures on the table in the children's playroom, and told Johnny that he and Eva might each have one. Unfortunatly Eva had discovered the tempting drops before her brother's

arrival, and he presently returned to his mother with a doleful face. saying that Eva had devoured both drops. "Oh, I hardly think she can have been so greedy as that," said Mrs. Bishop Wilmer (Episcopal) of Ala- Williams. "Perhaps she spilled the other on the floor.

Johnny left the room again, and in a moment returned with his small sister, row, caused these words to be inscribed on her tombstone: "The light of mine eyes has gone out." The best smell her, mamma!" he remarked,

The undertaker in a New England town was requested, not long ago, to send to the house of one of the summer residents a small coffin in which the children of the family were to

bury a pet cat. The light pine box was given to a darky boy, employed by the undertaker to carry it to its destination. He took it carefully under his arm, and occasion plainly to be seen on his small black face. On his way he had to pass a group of children, one of

om called out to him: youthful Augustus, tur .. ng a reproachful gaze on the speaker and his com-

Emperor and Dumplings.

panions; "don' you see I's a funeral?"

An anecdote which was current of Ferdinand I. of Austria, at one time greatly delighted his subjects, and gave rise to a common saying. One summer day he was hunting in the Styrian mountains, and was overtaken by a violent thunder storm. He sought refuge in a farm house whose occupants were just then at dinner, and his fancy was caught by some smoking dumplings, made of coarse flour. He tasted them, liked them and asked for more, and when he got back to Vi-enna, to the horror of the royal cooks, he ordered the same dumplings to be served up daily.

The courtiers were scandalized that such a coarse dish should figure on the menu, and even his physicians remonstrated against the use of such food. The emperor had always been the most pliant of men, but he now showed that he had a will of his own, and persisted in gratifying his new fancy. Finally the physicians pretended that it was dangerous to his health to be living on dumplings, and insisted on

his giving them up. The hitherto docile sovereign stamped his foot, and declared that he would never sign another official document it his diet were denied him.

"Emperor I am," he shouted, "and dumplings I will have!" To prevent a stoppage of the government machinery opposition was withdrawn, and his Majesty clung tena ciously to his dumplings. Then the imperial phrase beame proverbial, and thereafter, when any one insisted on gratifying a silly whim, some one was

sure to say: "Emperor I am, and dumplings I will have!"

Peace or War?

A Distinguished United States Authority on the International Crisis-Is the Fighting Spirit a Periodical Craze?-Wise Words of Protest-An "Irretrievable Calamity" Threatened the United States.

the Venezuela dispute; what it is, how it has arisen, and what are the relations of the Monroe doctrine to it. That dispute, narrowed down to a sentence, as it relates to the United States, is his: There is an old controversy respecting the boundary line between British Guiana, an English colony, and Venezuela, a Spanish-American republic; Great Britain declines our friendly offer to arbitante that controversy; whereupon the President proposes to send a commission to South America to ascertain and report to us the facts, and if that report shall be adverse to the English claims, and we adopt it, we shall make Venezuela's cause our own-a policy which could hardly fail to involve war with Great Britain if she refuses to accept our conclusions. Republican and Democratic representatives vie with each other in their eagerness to approve his policy, an appropriation of \$100,000 is unanimously voted by Congress for such a commission; the usually dignified Senate receives the proposal with applause; one senator offers a bill to appropriate \$100,000,000 to increase the military equipment of the country in preparation for war; and party journals of all classes birstle with bayonets, flash with musketry, and thunder with cannonading. From Philip drunk with the passion of combat The Outbook appeals to Philip sober. There is no immediate haste; we need not order our navy into British waiters nor march our volunteers across the boundary line tomorrow morning. While we are pausing, let us also reflect; let us ask ourselves what great interest, what sober duty, what noble impulse, calls us to beat our plowshares into swords and our pruninghooks into spears. Or is this possibly only one of those sudden crazes which sometimes overtake a mercurial people, the ebuilition of the tiger in ordinary peaceful man? in which case they who are promoting it are the unconscious enemies of their country's welfare and of humanity's progress.

were a feeble folk, if our future national existence were in doubt, if the principle of self-government were seeking recognition and its maintenance against old world despotism were in hazard, we might perhaps say that in time of peace we noust prepare for war, and might warn off from any territorial acquisition in this hemisphere a power hostile in its spirit and institution to our own. Such were the facts which justified Monroe's pronunciamento; but they are the facts no longer United States dominates the North American continent. It has grown in size population, resources, and strength, with a growth unparalleled in human history. It needs only another century of peace to become incomparin the world. Its principle of self government is working its way into universal European recognition through the very influence of the prosperity which peace confers and war refuses. Secretary Olney intimates that if England gets an increase of territory in South America we must adopt the standing armies of Europe and must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors. It is impossible to take such a warning seriously. For a century Great Britain has shared this North American continent with us, and by the simple expedient of an international treaty, our boundary line is without a fortification and our lakes without a navy, either English or American, And we, forsooth, must be pale with fear If she adds to her South American territory a few thousand square miles by processes which we do not approve! Lest she should make British Guiana a base of military operations against us, we are to declare war against her Lest in some future time she should threaten our peace, we are to chal-lenge her to an awful national duel As a protection to our future interests we are to invite a present conflict which may bring British fleets to any one of our unprotected seaports, from Portland to Savannah. and make it necessary to protect our northern boundary from Penobscot

Bay to Vancouver's Island.

Does justice demand our interven-

We are not concerned here to

Does self-interest demand that we

should arm ourselves against English

aggression in South America? If we

inquire whether Great Britain is right or wrong in her territorial contention. It is possible that she is wholly wrong; it is not probable that she is wholly right. She is, in our judgment, wholly wrong in refusing to submit the question at issue, and all the questions, to arbitration. But that is not the issue before our nation; the issue is this: Is it our duty, or even our right, to constitute ourselves a Court of In-ternational Law, and compel Great Britain to accept our decision-whether she will or no? If a great and palpable wrong were being perpetrated on this continent, like the massacre of the Armendans in Turkey, we should be bound by every consideration of humanity to interfere. If such a great and palable wrong were threatened in South America' our interference would not be unjustifiable. But it is conceded that this is not the case. We say it is conceded, because the mere fact that we have to appoint a commission to prosecute an inquiry into the facts is demonstrated that we have no present conviction that Venezuela may not be wrong and Great Britain right in their respective contentions. The Presidential policy, if consummated, would commit us to a new departure in our international history. If it is an appli cation to entirely new circumstances, and is so wide an extension as to make of it a new doctrine. The President proposes to say to Great Britain, We will inquire into this matter, and when we have inquired you must accept our decision. We make ourselves International Court and Sheriff for two continents. For if we are bound to protect our Spanish-American republic from one European power, we must, on the same ground, protect every other Spanish-American republic from every other European power. And if we make these republics our wards, and insist that all foreign powers dealing with them must do what we think is right, we must accept responsibility for our wards, and see that they also do what we judge to be right. The logic of President Cleveland's policy is a protectorate over all Central and South America. This is a very wide departure from the prineiples of Washington's Farewell Address, under the color of maintaining

We give on another page a history of | the principle of the Monroe doctrine. In fact, the Monroe doctrine is wholly inapplicable to the present question It was originally proposed by England to the United States when free institutions all over the world were threatened in the absolutist reaction which followed the Napoleonic wars. It was recommended by Jefferson as a means uniting England and the United States against old world despotism. It was limited by Congressional resolutions to such application as national honor and policy might from time to time indicate. It was, in brief, that the United States would regard as unfriendly any attempt to impose the absolutism of the old world on the free republics of the new, but it was left wholly undetermined in what cases to what extent, and by what methods the United States would protest against such attempts. When originally framed it was a sound doctrine of self-defense; it is probably a sound doctrine of humanity and progress now. But it is not threatened with violation today. Venezuela is republican only in name. During the major part of its independent existence it has either been in revolution or under a dictator. Great Britain is republican in everything but name. Politically, England and Scotland are more democratic than the United States; industrially, Australia is more so. To rise in an incongruous bimation of frightened self-interest and righteous indignation lest an English colony get some more square miles of territory in South America, when her colonial territory in North America is almost as great as our own, and to defend this action because we went into partnership with Great Britain three-quarters of a century ago to prevent the return of Spain to do-

> would be grotesque if it were not perilous to the world's peace and humanity's progress. Our republican interests on this continent are not imperiled, and we know that they are not. Our righteous in-dignation is not stirred, and we know that it is not. But for years unscrupulous politicians on the hustings and bohemian journalists in the press have been playing to the gallery. They have been valiant with furid metoric, and instigated to rhetoric more lurid by unthinking applause. The instinctive love of combat for its own sake-a relic of the animal race from which we are emerging-a sordid desire for quick wealth which an era of great destruction always makes possible for a few unscrupulous operators, race prejudice inflamed by démagogues for political effect; the enormous pensions paid by an indiscriminating nation, the multitude of unemployed whom we have allowed to grow up in America, and who think that an army would furnish them with food and clothes and not too much nor too hard work, a childish delight in our new navy, and a wholly righteous and honest delight in the noble heroes of the civil war. combined to create an enthusiasm for war which for the moment is proving too strong for the sober estimation of the achievements of peace. It is to be hoped that the Christian and pacific spirit in the nation will no longer content themselves with the delusion that the war spirit is only "in the air." and that "there is nothing in it," but, by pen and voice, and especially church and pulpit, will endeavor to check the unreasoning passion for military glory before it involves the mairretrievable calamity.-The Outlook, New York.

minating influence in South America,

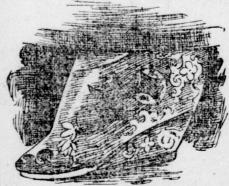
Mr. Tom Yen Hoy Is a Proud and Happy Bridegroom.

Wedded Before the Great Joss-The Wife Was Brought From China and Mr. Hoy Did Not See Her Face Until After the

Mr. Tom Yen Hoy's wedding celebra tion has just come to an end. Mr. Hoy was married a week ago before the Great Joss, at No. 16 Mott street, with a simple

The bride had just come from China, having been sent over by Mr. Hoy's agent. She is a very beautiful bride, her Chinese friends think, because she has very small feet, even for a Chinese girl. There is no white woman in New York who could wear Mrs. Hov's shoes.

Mr. Tom Yen Hoy has been a resident of this city for the past ten years, and he is now thirty-two years of age. On first arriving in this country he devoted himself to the vocation of a laundry-man, but, though he toiled hard and lived carefully, he saw that he could never become rich by



washing people's collars and cuffs and shirts, and it was Mr. Hoy's ambition to

become a rich man. He beasted when he left his native land that he would make lots of chi'en (cash) in the strange country of the white men beyond the seas, and that seme day he would send for a bride who should have the very smallest feet that the inducement of a comfortable home and a wealthy

husband could purchase. While Mr. Hoy was engaged in the laundering business he had much time for philosophical reflection and one day while he was thinking, his eyes suddenly sparkled and his face grew bright, for he had thought of a plan for making ch'ien fast. He would have been quite well off long ago, he argued to hmself, had he not been obliged to pay out most of his ch'ien every day to How Sow, the man with the hollow face and the beady eyes who dealt in wines and bird's nests and green salads and greceries. It would be much better, he thought, if he should also engage in the grocery business and receive the ch'ien of the other laundry-men instead of toiling so hard and handing over most of his earnings to Sow.

So when How Sow heard that Hoy was

about to set up a rival establishment he took him aside one day and pointed out the advantages of a partnership, provided Hoy would put his savings into the business. To this Hoy agreed, for truth to tell he knew much more about washing shirts than he did about keeping a gracery store. So he gave Sow his savings, and the name over the door at No. 19 Most street was changed to How, Hong Sow & Co., which is a deceptive name, for it does not tell you that Hong means corporation nor that

Mr. Hoy is a member of the firm. Under the new arrangement business prospered and Mr. Hoy felt his heart glow and his breast swell out as he saw the ch'ien fall steadily into the cash drawer. So much ch'ien he had never seen before in his life, and it came so easily, so much more easily than by washing and ironing shirts all the day and far into the night. About this however, he said nothing to the laundrymen, for he did not wish to encourage competition in the grocery busi-

Toward the end of his third year as a member of the concern of How Hong Sow & Co., Mr. Hoy felt that he was rich, quite rich enough to support a wife. Every good Chinaman took a wife when he could afford it, and Hoy felt that in his own dignified station he deserved a wife with the smallest feet ever seen in China-

town. Mr. Hoy could not of course demean himself by taking a white woman as mistress of his household. He must have a bride of Chinese birth, and the ceremony must be strictly according to the Chinese custom. There was available, it is hardly necessary to say, no native-born Chinese girl in Chinatown, for he well knew that no respectable parent would permit an unmarried daughter to be seen away from her home, much less take a trip across the wide seas. There was but one thing to be done then, and that was to send to China for a bride.

Having thus decided, Mr. Hoy had his photograph taken, wrapped it up carefully with some other credentials, and sent the package to a cousin in China, with instructions to act as his agent. Mr. Hoy adopted this course because if he had employed a professional go-between, as is their custom, he would have been obliged to pay money, whereas his cousin would act free of charge. Mr. Hoy possessed by nature some degree of financial astute-

When Mr. Hoy's agent in China received the package and the message he began to cast about for a maiden of suitable feet, fortune and ancestry. The selection was a difficult matter, but as it proved, the commission was well performed. Mr. Hoy's cousin having interviewed numbers of parents with marriageable daughters, at length made up his mind, and one day he called at the house provided with a card bearing the ancestral name of the aspiring Mr. Hoy and eight symbols denoting the year, month, day and hour of birth of the

The parents of the prospective bride, however, did not act with undue haste. Having the interests of their daughter solely at heart, they consulted a fortuneteller as to the probable outcome of the union proposed. The oracle was favorable, and their consent was given. But Mr. Hoy's cousin, bound by the trust that had been confided in him to act as carefully as though he himself were to be the happy one, also went to a fortune-teller of his own choosing, laid the entire matter be- be kept from now until harvest for less fore him in an unbiased light, and anxiously awaited the result.

The omens as interpreted by the second Hoy's cousin delayed no longer in preparing the bride for her long journey. If it had been an ordinary Chinese wedding, the groom living in the same town with the bride, matters would have been very simple. Under the circumstances the bride would have departed from her father's house, heavily veiled, in a sedan chair. Half way to the groom's residence they would have been met on the road by the groom and his retainers, and the entire party would then have proceeded to the altar. For obvious reasons this form of procedure in the present case would have been impossible, or, at least, inconveni-

It was about two weeks ago when Mr. Hoy's bride arrived in New York. The arrangements for the ceremony had been completed, and Mr. Hoy, who had been waiting for weeks in an ecstasy of curiosity and impatience, summoned up all his friends, constituting the greater part of the residents of Mott street, to the nuptials and the subsequent rejoicings.

In view of the lack of conveniences Mr. Hoy determined that he would be joined in wedlock under the simple ceremony. The full ceremony would have involved many things which, though very fine and very desirable, could not be had in the limited space afforded by the joss house. Among other matters he would be obliged to sit down on the floor next his bride and engage with her in a friendly contest to see which could first sit on a portion of the other's garment. This would be important as indicating which should thereafter have the upper hand in the management of the household. But there was no reason for this, and Mr. Hoy had already decided which was to have the upper hand.

It was late in the night when Hoy and his bride and a crowd of a hundred guests filed solemnly up the narrow uncarpeted stairway that leads to the room of the Great Joss, on the third floor of No. 16 Mott street. The keeper of the joss had been warned, and everything had been prepared. The lights shone dimly in their red paper lanterns, throwing a soft, cheerful gleam on the altar and the marvellous wood carvings. Joss sticks, fixed at the base of the altar, burned slowly and gave forth a fragrant odor.

The guests having ranged themselves about the altar, the ceremony was soon performed. The Mayor of Chinatown being absent, the knot was tied by a deputy. Tom Yen Hoy and his bride worshipped Heaven, earth and their ancestors; two little cups of wine were drunk, and then for the first time Mr. Hoy saw the face of

The exuberance displayed by Mr. Hoy at the subsequent feasts would seem to indicate that he was pleased with the countenance of his wife. If not, there can be no doubt he was delighted with her feet. They were the smallest that had been seen in Chinatown, and they caused the eyes of the guests to bulge in wonder and Mr. Hoy to hold his head very high in his pride.

The feasts and receptions continued for ten days, during which time Mr. Hoy spent his ch'ien lavishly, perhaps too lav-ishly for his reputation. But his joy was great, and almost any Chinaman would have done the same could he have become possessed of a bride with such small feet. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yen Hoy are now living on the top floor of the building at No. 19 Mott street. If you should chance to call in order to see the bride you would not be admitted. That pleasure is denied to all at present, excepting Mr. Hoy himself and a few, a very few, chosen friends.

A beam of light shoots through space with the prodigious velocity of 196,000 miles a second, occupying eight minutes in making its trip from the

Starving Armenians.

A Look at Them in Constantinople-At Least Five Million Dollars Needed-Their Country Contains the Garden of Eden and Mrs. Noahs

its people are now on the verge of starva-tion and that these will need support for from eight to ten months. She does not think a relief expedition should be undertaken at all without \$500,000 is contributed at the start, and she says that effective work will require an expenditure of millions. The Red Cross Society has no funds of its own. It has not appealed to the people for money, but, at the request of the religious bodies of the United States, has merely announced its willingness to distribute such funds as the people may raise for the purpose.

The amounts required for such a relief are enormous. I was in Russia during the last famine, and the people there ate up between two and three million dollars worth of food every day. This was kept up for months, and I was told that the famine cost very nearly a half billion dollars. The private gifts of the Russians amounted to \$180,000,000. The Government gave nearly as much, and the



THE CONQUEROR KING.

present Czar, who was then the crown prince, was at the head of the relief fund. Our gifts to Russia in food and money amounted to less than a million dollars. They were merely a drop in the bucket in comparison to what was given by the Russians themselves. In Russia it was estimated that one person could be fed for five cents a day.

It will probably cost more than this in Armenia, as all of the food will have to be brought in from Europe. But even at five cents a person it will require \$17,500 a day, or more than half a million dollars a month for the food alone of those who are now starving. In addition money will be needed for clothes and shelter during the winter. The farmers will have to be aided in planting their crops, and it is hard to see how the people can than \$5,000,000. In this relief every cent will have to come from the outside, and if the other nations of Europe do not soothsayer were also propitious, and Mr. unite with us it is doubtful whether enough funds can be raised to do effective work. The rich Armentans living outside of Turkey will probably help, and considerable aid may be expected from them.

The Armenians are the Yankees of the Orient. They are the brightest, brainiest and smartest of all the people of Asia Minor. They are superior to the Jews or Greeks in business. The Turks say, "twist a Yankee and you make a Jew, twist a Jew and you make an Armenian." The Greeks say that "one Greek is equal to two Jews but one Armenian is equal to two Greeks." Another proverb current in Turkey is "From the Greeks of Athens, from the Jews of Salenika, and from the Armenians everywhere, good Lord deliver us!" I met Armenians everywhere during my travels in Asia Minor and I found them acting at the heads of all kinds of business.

There are many rich Armenians in India. I travelled with one coming from Singapore to Calcutta, who told me he was on his way back from Hong Kong, where he had gone to sell pearls to the Chinese. I found the conductors on the Egyptian railroads to be Armenians, and when I travelled over the transcontinental railway to Paris the guards on the train and the men who took up my ticket were Armenians, who spoke English and French. There are hundreds of thousands of Armenians in Europe. There are a large number in Persia, and those who live in different parts of Turkey are said to number about 1,000,000. There are a number in Constantinople. They manage most of the banking business of the Turkish capital and the large mercantile establishments there belong to them. When the riot occurred in Stamboul a few weeks ago nearly all the stores were closed, their Armenian owners fearing they would be looted by the mob.

When I visited the Government departments of the Sultan I found that though the chief officers were Turks, the clerks were, in most cases, Armenians, and the brightest man whom I met in Turkey was one of the Sultan's secretaries, who was of Armenian birth. He spoke a half dozen different languages and was a man of great influence. There are Armenian engineers, architects and doctors in Constantinople, and when I got money on my letter of credit it was an Armenian clerk who figured up the exchange, and an Armenian cashier who handed out the money. The Armenians of Armenia proper are almost all farmers, and the exorbitant taxes of the Sultan have made the most of them poor.

I saw a large number of Armenian pilgrims during one Easter that I spent at Jerusalem. They had come from all parts of Asia Minor to pray at the Church of the Hely Sepulchre. They have a pat-riarch at Jerusalem who leads them in these celebrations. He is a tall, thin man with a long, gray beard and a face not unlike that of the typical Georgia cracker. He usually wears a long gown, and has a little skull cap on the crown of his head. During the Easter celebration his head was covered with a tiara, which blazed with diamonds, and his gown was a gorgeous silk robe, which was decorated with diamonds. The Armenians are, you know, Christians, and their customs are much like those of the Greek Church. They have monasteries and churches scattered throughout Asia Minor and they claim to be the oldest of all Christian people.

The Armenians assert that their country is the holiest land upon earth. It lies in Asia Minor, southeast of the Black Sea and between it and Persia. Mount Ararat, is situated in it not far from the locality in which the outrages are now taking place, and some of the monasteries claim to have pieces of the identical ark

Millions of dollars will be required for in which Noah landed upon this mountthe relief of Armenia, it is estimated.

ain, and there is a ravine near it which is Miss Barton tells me at least 350,000 of pointed out as the site of Noah's vineyard. pointed out as the site of Noah's vineyard. The vineyard has a monastery connected with it and the monks show a withered old vine which they assert is the very one from which was made the wine which made Noah drunk. He cursed it after he got over his spree and it has borne no grapes unto this day. Noah's wife is said to be buried on Mount Ararat, and the Armenians trace their ancestry back to Japhet in one long genealogical tree.

They have a tradition that the Garden of Eden was located in Armenia. It was situated almost in the center of the region where the worst massacres have occurred and it is now one of the barren parts of the country. The Armenians believe that the wise men of the East, who followed the star of Bethlehem to find the young Christ, came from Armenia, and that the star first appeared in the heavens not far from Mount Ararat,

Another curious Armenian tradition is as to Adam's fall. According to this, when Adam was in the Garden of Eden his body was covered with nails, like those which we have on our fingers and toes. These nails overlapped each other like the scales of a fish, thus giving him an invulnerable armor. After the fall the nails all dropped off except from the ends of his fingers and toes, where they remain to this day to remind men of his lost immortality. The Armenians say that when | Sheiks, or in other words, the Mahomme-God made Adam of clay he had a little piece left over. He threw this upon the ground, and as it fell it became gold and formed all the gold of the world. The Armenians believe in the Bible and they are naturally a religious people.

The condition of the women of Armenia is now terrible. They have no refuge from the Turks, and outrages of all descriptions are perpetrated, ending in death. In some of the Armenian cities during the late massacres the girls were collected into the churches and were kept there for days at the pleasure of the soldiers before they were killed. One statement describes how sixty young brides were so treated and how the blood ran out under the church doors at the time of their murders. These Armenian women are among the most attractive of the far east. I saw a number of them during my trip through Asia Minor. They have large, dark, luminous eyes, with long eyelashes, and their complexion is that of rich cream. Many of them have rosy cheeks and luscious red lips. They are tall and straight, becoming soon fat after marriage. They are very intelligent, and not a few of them are married to Turks.

These women have a dress of their own. They wear red fez caps with long tassels, much like some of the country girls of Greece. The richer ladies wear loose jackets, lined with fur, and long, plain in fits. skirts of silk or fine wool. In the province of Van, where some of the outrages have howlers. There is a great organization occurred the girls wear trousers under their skirts which are tied at the ankles. Some have long, sleeveless jackets or cloaks reaching almost to the feet and open at the sides up to the waist, and others wear gorgeous head dresses, covering the front of their caps with gold coins, which hang down over their foreheads. Girls often wear their whole dowry on their persons, and in massacres like those which have occurred rings are torn from the ears, arms are cut off for bracelets, and many a woman is killed for her jewelry. The poorer women are hard workers. Nearly every household has one kind of labor by which it adds to its income. Some of the finest embroideries we get from Turkey are made by Armenian women, the best of the work being done by hand in hovels.

The houses in which the Armenians live are different in different countries. In many of the cities of Turkey there is an Armenian quarter, and the older Armenian houses of Smyrna are built like forts. They have no windows facing the street, and it has only been of late years, when the people have considered themselves safe from religious mobs, such as have lately occurred, that they have built houses more like the Turks. In Armenia proper, where the outrages are going on, the poorer classes have homes which would hardly be considered fit for cows in America. The cow, in fact, lives with the family. The houses are all of one story, and it is not uncommon to build a house against the side of a hill, in order to save the making of a back wall. The roofs are flat, and are often covered with



AN ARMENIAN MAIDEN.

earth, upon which grass and flowers grow, and upon which the sheep some-

times are pastured. The floors are usually sunken below the level of the roadway, and the ordinary window is of about the size of a port hole. You go down steps to enter the house, and you find a cow stable on one side and on the other the kitchen and private apartments of the family. Each room has a stone fireplace, and the cooking is in gray. "Your new gown was all right, done with fuel of cow dung mixed with | wasn't it?" straw. There are no tables and very few The animal heat of the cattle aids the fire in keeping the family warm. and all of their living arrangements are of the simplest and cheapest nature. The houses of the better class are more comfortable, and in the big Turkish cities some of the rich Armenians have beautiful homes. The Armenian women are good housekeepers. They are much more | Chicago Evening Post.

hovels are kept clean. They have a better home life than the They have a better home life than the feet in length, and from 33 to 38 feet Turks. A man can have but one wife.

cleanly than the Turks, and even their

but the families of several generations often live in one house, in which case the daughter-in-law is, to a large extent, the servant of her husband's family. She has to obey her father-in-law, and during the first days of her married life she is not allowed to speak to her husband's parents, or any of the family who are older than herself until her father-in-law gives her permission. Up to this time she wears a red veil, as a badge of her subjection, and this veil is often kept on until her first baby is born. Armenian girls are married very young. Eleven or twelve is considered quite old enough, and women are still young when they have sens aged twenty.

Marriages are arranged by the parents or by go-betweens. The usual wedding day is Monday, and on the Friday before the marriage the bride is taken to the bath with great ceremony. On Saturday she gives a big feast to her girl friends. On Sunday there is a feast for the boys, and on Monday the wedding takes place. It usually occurs at the church, where the priest blesses the ring and makes prayers over the wedding garments. There are numerous other ceremonies, making the wedding last from three to eight days. One curious custom is that shortly after her return from the church the children present rush to pull off the bride's stockings, in which have been hidden some coins of money for the occasion, and another is the placing of a baby boy on the knee of the bride, as she sits beside the groom on the divan, with the wish that she may become a happy mother.

The real cause of these outrages is, to a large extent, religious fanatioism. The better classes of the Turks and the more intelligent of the Mahommedans would probably stop them if they could. This Sultan has, I am told, tried to do so, but he is afraid of his life. He realizes that if the common people get the idea that he is false to his religion he is almost sure of assassination. The Imans and the dan priests, to a large extent rule Turkey to-day. They are, in most cases, ignorant and intolerant. At the head of them is the Sheik-ul Islam, or Grand Mufti, He is appointed by the Sultan, and the Sultan cannot kill him so long as he holds his title, though he can depose him.

The Sultan himself cannot be deposed unless the Grand Mufti so decrees. He is a sort of a supreme judge in addition to his religious character. Among the Mahommedan fanatics there are a large number known as dervishes, who roam about from country to country inciting trouble. They are walking delegates, as it were, for the killing of Christians. They stimulate the religious zeal of the people and make violent speeches against unbelievers. They fast much and they have curious methods of worship.

One class is known as the wheeling dervishes whom you may see any Friday going through their worship in Constantinople. They dress in long white robes, fastened at the waist with black belts, and on their heads they wear high sugar-loaf hats. They sing the Koran as they whirl about in the mosques. As they go on the chief priest makes prayers. They whirl faster and faster until at last their long skirts stand out like those of a ballet dancer. They become red in the face, and some finally drop to the ground

Another class of these fanatics are the made up of these in Turkey, and they have probably been largely concerned in inciting feeling against the Armenians. I have visited their mosques, but I despair of adequately describing their religious gymnastics. They work themselves into a frenzy by gasping and howling out the name of God, and the dervishes of the interior parts of Turkey often take knives and cut themselves and each other in religious ecstacy. They go into epileptic fits and foam at the mouth, and the most of them think that the killing of a Christian is a sure passport to heaven. I would say, however, that these people are the cranks of Mahommedanism, and that they are not a fair sample of the Mahommedan world. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Frogs in a Bed Chamber. The Empress Eugenie ordered a bag of frogs to be brought in from the forest for microscopical research by Pasteur when he was visiting Compiegne. When he left Pasteur put the bag in one of the bureau drawers and forgot it. The next inhabitant of the room was a charming beauty of the court, who was awakened in the night by a mysterious sensation, and at the same time her foot encountered something cold and clammy in her bed. Lighting her candle she found herself surrounded by a small legion of frogs en promenade. After the illustrious savant s departure a femme de chambre, finding a damp traveling bag in the bureau, threw it under the bed without examining its contents, and forgot it.

Rare Ignorance.

A woman called to testify before a coroner's jury in New York on Wednesday appalled that body by declaring that she didn't know where she lived. This was not a marked sign of ignorance, as it afterward proved. She next was asked if she knew the name of the city. She did not, nor could she tell what country this is. The coroner, holding a Bible, asked her what book it was. "I don"t know," the woman replied. "Ever hear of the Bible?" he asked. She had not. Nor had she ever heard of Jesus Christ. This was ignorance dense enough to merit a place on the jury. That was full, however, and the woman was excused .-Buffalo Express.

Cheer Up.

"We may be weary pilgrims here, many of us; but, after all, the Christian pilgrim is journeying to a beautiful country, bright and sunny, where all is peace and joy and love. This life is much what we make it, and the hardest life may be a sunlit path when the Sun of Righteousness shines upon it, for there no gloom can stay. The days may seem dark and dreary, many of them, but they will come to an end. Oh, pilgrim, press forward, then, crying 'Excelsior!' Falter not by the way, even though it be full of stumbling places; let these only give fresh impetus and determination to win the reward awaiting thee. 'Ye shall reap if ye faint

Inexcusable.

"I never felt so provoked in my life " said the girl in blue when telling of her experience the next day. "What was the matter?" asked the girl

"Oh, yes." "And your new hat is certainly a

beauty. I realize it."

Then what was the matter?" "Why, I wore them both for the firs time last night, and George hurried me so that we reached the theater before th

curtain had gone up for the first act."--

The average whale is from 50 to 6