

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXII., NO. 164

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 12184.

The Terms

On Which Britain's Warships Will Withdraw From Corinto.

Bogus Stories of the Coming Dis-solution of Parliament.

Austria Is Afflicted With Another Cabinet Crisis.

The Peace Treaty Ratified by the Emperor of China—Position of the Protectors.

ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS.
Rome, May 3.—The date of the general Parliamentary election has been fixed as May 6.

CANADIAN BISHOPS AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, May 3.—The Pope today received the bishops of Charlottesville, P. E. I., St. John, N. B., and Antigonish, N. S.

AGROUND IN THE CLYDE.

Glasgow, May 3.—The British steamer Circe, Capt. Shankla, outward bound for New York, today ran aground in the Clyde, near Dumbarton, where she remains. Two tenders have been sent to her assistance.

TO SAVE \$50,000 A YEAR.

London, May 3.—Alpheus C. Morton introduced in the House of Commons this evening a motion to cut off the annual appropriation of \$50,000 received by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Edinburgh. The motion was rejected by a vote of 193 to 72.

TEN NEW OCEAN LINERS.

Berlin, May 3.—The German Marine Department has contracted with the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies for the construction of ten ocean liners, which shall become armed auxiliary cruisers in the event of war.

HEAVY BILL FOR FESTIVITIES.

Berlin, May 3.—In the Reichstag today the bill demanding 11,700,000 marks for the expenses of the festivities at Kiel on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal passed its first and second reading. The only objections were made by the Socialists.

SIGNED BY THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

London, May 3.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai says the Chinese Emperor ratified the treaty yesterday. Li Hung Chang will proceed to Chee Foo at once to exchange the ratifications.

TO FIGHT THE OIL RING.

Berlin, May 3.—In the Reichstag today Herr Zimmermann, Anti-Semite, moved an interpellation demanding the adoption of special international measures against increasing the price of petroleum.

Herr Dietricher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, said that the Government would consider the question and adopt the best measures possible against the petroleum ring. In the meantime he could not say what action would be taken.

PURELY FICTITIOUS.

London, May 3.—The stories of great excitement over the pending dissolution of Parliament are purely fictitious. It is generally assumed that the present Parliament will not survive the year, and it is believed that Sir William Harcourt, in his remark that probably he would not present another budget, merely recognized the likelihood. At any rate, this is the Liberal view of it, but the Conservatives would naturally take the opposite view.

NOTHING IN IT.

London, May 3.—The Central News lobby correspondent says there is not the smallest foundation for the alarmist interpretation put on Sir William Harcourt's remarks regarding his last budget. A Cabinet Minister told the correspondent that Sir William's words had been hastily assumed to mean much, while in fact they amounted to little.

THE DAILY NEWS WILL SAY TOMORROW.

We need scarcely say that there is no ground for the absurd rumors that have been revived regarding Lord Rosebery's resignation. The reports of an early dissolution are equally groundless. The Ministers intend to proceed steadily with the business of the session.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Vienna, May 3.—The Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, has precipitated another Cabinet crisis by denouncing in the Bulgarian Lower House Archbishop Agliardi's tour of agitation against the ecclesiastical bills. Yesterday the Politische Correspondenz contained the semi-official statement, Count Kalnoky does not sanction Baron Banffy's attack upon Archbishop Agliardi. Baron Banffy appears to be unacquainted with the nature of the archbishop's speeches, as well as with the rules of diplomatic usages. This sharp rebuke has caused keen excitement in Buda-Pest. Most Hungarian politicians regard Banffy's retirement as likely. The Premier will come to Vienna tomorrow, and he is expected to resign his office. The Emperor's action upon his resignation probably will be influenced strongly by the difficulty of finding a successor without turning to Dr. Wekerle, the last Premier, for assistance.

COUNTESS OF KIMBERLEY DEAD.

London, May 4.—The Countess of Kimberley, wife of Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died at 3 o'clock this morning. She was Lady Florence Fitzgibbon, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Clare.

THE PROTESTORS.

The Oriental Question Said to Have Been Completely Settled.

Berlin, May 3.—The Cologne Gazette says it is able to contradict the statement that the protesting powers—Germany, France and Russia—are not united upon the question of Japan's accession of Chinese mainland territory. "The protesting powers," the Gazette says, "must have recourse to energetic action and are resolved to obtain their rights. Japan must be advised to comply with them without delay."

PARIS, MAY 3.—The Journal des De-

bats asserts it has information from an absolutely trustworthy source that the original question has been settled upon terms under which Japan abandons occupation or claim to all Manchurian territory, except Port Arthur, and in exchange therefore receives some compensation from China, the nature of which is determinable hereafter.

Berlin, May 3.—The National Zeitung says: We are informed that Great Britain is urgently advising Japan to display a yielding spirit toward the three powers. The question seems to have entered a pacific phase, tending to the advantage of all concerned.

London, May 3.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: I learn that Germany's attitude toward Japan arose from a conviction that if she held aloof a formal alliance between Russia and France would be effected. She believed this would be a menace to European peace, and therefore joined the protest and prevented the alliance.

New York, May 4.—A Herald special from St. Petersburg says: No definite reply has yet been secured from Japan by the three protesting powers on the subject of annexing the Lias Tong Peninsula. Declarations have been received from the Mikado's Government, however, somewhat modifying the uncompromising attitude it has hitherto maintained, but these are considered insufficient.

The three allied powers are determined upon a full and complete withdrawal by Japan from the debated annexation. England's attitude continues to arouse the hostility of the newspapers here. In Russian official spheres the determination is expressed that contrary to the proposals of the English press Great Britain should not be allowed to take any part in the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier on the Pamirs.

THE TERMS

On Which Britain's Warships Will Withdraw From Corinto.

London, May 3.—The following is the text of an official note contributed by the Foreign Office to the United Press:

As the result of the Salvadoran Minister's communication to Lord Kimberley Her Majesty's Government have decided that if the Nicaraguan Government will address a note to the British admiral at Corinto, accepting the terms laid down in the ultimatum and undertaking under the guarantee of the Republic of Salvador that the indemnity of \$75,000 shall be paid in London within a fortnight the British squadron shall in the meantime withdraw from Nicaraguan waters.

New York, May 4.—A Managua, Nicaragua, special to the World says: Volunteer companies are forming throughout the country and military aides are going in all directions. The activity of the military indicates that a crisis is approaching. President Zelaya has called another meeting of leading citizens. Yet there is no doubt that a settlement has been reached with England. The minor details are being arranged by Foreign Minister Matus and British Minister Gosling. England has given some concessions, but the amount of indemnity is unchanged.

The Government is pleased, but the people are dissatisfied. British Minister Gosling said yesterday that England has made slight concessions and has received a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity, which will be made in London. The Government of England asks nothing for expenses.

Foreign Minister Matus said it was now safe to say that a settlement had been reached, and that the British marines were already embarking at Corinto. A howling mob is rushing through the streets yelling: "Death to Zelaya and his advisers!" An outbreak is imminent. The troops are confined to the barracks ready for emergency. Reinforcements are arriving from Leon.

A Corinto, Nicaragua, special says: Capt. French, the British appointed governor, visited Admiral Sampson on board the Royal Arthur at noon yesterday. He afterwards returned, and immediately ordered the embarkation of the greater portion of his men. Only 68 British marines remain on shore now, and these will embark when Capt. French turns the town over to the Nicaraguans. Everybody here is pleased.

The World's Fair award to Dr. Price's Baking Powder is a claim to its superiority over every other.

TO JOIN OR NOT TO JOIN.

Newfoundlanders Divided on the Confederation Question.

"St. John's, Nfld., May 3.—Dispatches regarding confederation have been received from Ottawa, but from what can be learned they are not satisfactory. It is reported that the Dominion declines to assume the municipal debt of St. John's. The Government is now awaiting a reply from England respecting the proposed settlement of the French fishing question. It has been practically decided to submit the question to the people on the issue of confederation vs. crown colony. The Government hopes that the electors will vote in favor of the former, and the latter two evils. Premier Wilfrid Laurier desires the question to be settled by the Legislature.

MISS LAMONT'S RING.

Durrant Offered It For Sale at a Pawnbroker's.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3.—When the primary examination of Durrant for the murder of Miss Lamont was resumed today, A. Oppenheimer, a second-hand dealer, swore he had seen Durrant in his place of business between the 4th and 10th of April.

"What did he have for sale?" "A small diamond ring. It was a lady's ring." The witness was shown three rings. He selected one of them and said it was the ring the defendant had offered him.

The defense objected on the ground that the witness had not positively stated it was a ring.

Was it the defendant who had the ring? "The defendant looks just like the same as the man who had the ring." The witness positively identified the ring.

His statement caused a sensation in court, this ring was one of those worn by Blanche Lamont and sent back to Mrs. Noble. The defense failed to shake Oppenheimer's testimony.

CHICAGO REFORMERS.

Chicago, May 4.—The Civic Federation's report of its work for a year shows that it has convicted one man, Charles Chapman, of election frauds, who was given eighteen months' imprisonment. The cost to the federation was \$30,000.

Clara Ford's Story.

The Accused Woman in the Witness Box.

She Describes Her Arrest and Subsequent Treatment.

How Her Alleged Confession Was Obtained—She Maintains Her Innocence of the Murder.

Toronto, May 3.—The crown's case in the Westwood murder case was concluded today. The principal evidence this morning was by gun experts, who testified and how she had been taken from the bullet taken from Westwood's body which corresponded to defects in the revolver found on the prisoner. All agreed that the weapon had probably fired the bullet, but admitted it was a very common weapon, of which thousands were made.

Owing to his wife's death, Crown Prosecutor Osler was absent this morning. The defense will probably take until noon tomorrow, and the case will reach the jury by suppertime.

After luncheon, Clara Ford entered the box. She told the story of her arrest and how she had been taken before Inspector Stark. Detective Reburn had then roughly catechised her, but she had absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime, and insisted the story, already published, that nothing would be done to her, and that \$800 reward had been offered in the matter.

He asked her to say that the murdered man insulted her, and he would not say anything about it in court, and that she would be a free woman. The prisoner said she still held out, but the more she denied, the more the detective coaxed, and finally told her that she was a married woman, and that she had given it to Detective Reburn only because she had been confused by the detective.

She then again declared that she had been at the Toronto Opera House on the night of the murder, and was cross-examined at great length on this without varying her statement. She mentioned during the course of her evidence that she was a married woman, had been married ten years ago in Chicago, and lived with her husband a year. He was still living somewhere in the United States.

The case will probably go to the jury tomorrow.

Late Canadian News.

Escape of Jesse Freeman from the Central Prison—G. T. R. Workman's Fatal Fall.

Orangeville has voted to borrow \$45,000 to build a waterworks system. Alexander Gibb, one of Ottawa's oldest lawyers, died very suddenly Thursday while walking alone.

Mr. Quenton McNoder, for many years manager of the Bank of Montreal, Belleville, died Friday morning, aged 82.

The report sent from Ottawa that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz was reappointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba is incorrect.

The Pelee Oil and Gas Company has located its first well on the island on the property of J. S. Brown, in the furthest northern portion.

Chancellor Rand, of McMaster University, has placed his resignation in the hands of the board of management, but it is likely will accept the vacant chair of philosophy.

The Hamilton Public Library Board has unanimously decided to refuse to place on the files of the library the paper called "The Patriotic American," published in Michigan.

Jesse Freeman, of the notorious Freeman brothers, Chatham, escaped from the Central Prison Friday morning. He was serving a term of 23 months for highway robbery. He has two brothers in prison.

The population of Woodstock, according to the assessor's returns, has decreased 97, to 8,791, as against 8,888 last year. The total assessable real and personal property amounts to \$2,718,950.

Albert Rothwell, a G. T. R. workman, fell off the John street bridge at Toronto on to the track below Thursday afternoon. His head was smashed to a jelly and death was instantaneous. He leaves a widow and five children.

Mr. Louis Perrault, died on Friday morning at his residence in Montreal. He was 55 years of age, and was unmarried. His cousin, Mgr. Fabre, administered the last sacrament. For many years the deceased was corporation printer. He leaves property worth \$100,000.

The Mendelssohn choir, of Montreal, Quebec, have presented their collection of 200 splendid volumes of works, dealing with the theory, art, history, etc., of music to McGill's new Peter Redpath library, where they will be known as the Mendelssohn choir memorial collection.

CAN HE DO IT?

Chicago, May 4.—Arthur E. Smith, in the employ of the Government mail service, left at 2 o'clock this morning for New York on a bicycle, his object being to break the record of six days and ten hours. He will go by way of Buffalo, and does not expect to get any sleep until he reaches that city.

Sunday Services!

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Particulars of To-Morrow's Church Services.

Death in Its Wake.

A Terrible Cyclone Sweeps Over Iowa.

One Hundred People Killed and Many Villages Destroyed.

Lightning Aids in the Deadly Work—The Fields Stripped.

Sioux City, May 3.—Sioux Center, in this county, was devastated by a cyclone this afternoon. A school house near the town was blown down, and several children killed, and others injured. The exact number and names not yet learned.

One man who arrived in Sioux Center late in the evening reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He says that at least 100 people must have been killed. Accurate reports cannot be obtained.

It is said that the town of Perkins, between Sioux Center and Doone, was directly in the path of the storm, and is almost entirely wiped out.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 4.—Probably 100 persons were killed by the cyclone that passed through Sioux county from southwest to northeast an hour before sunset yesterday. Half a score of prosperous little hamlets were touched by the flying storm, and hundreds of farms laid waste. The territory devastated is as rich and populous as any in Iowa, but the storm mainly kept clear of the railroad tracks and telegraph lines.

It will be many hours before the extent of the ruin and a full list of deaths can be compiled.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 4.—A pitiful feature of the disaster was the number of youthful lives crushed out by the cruel wind. Four school houses near Sioux Center were destroyed while school was in progress, and at each one from three to ten children were killed or injured. The children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they were dropped. Two little daughters of John Koster, a farmer near Sioux Center were picked up as they were leaving the school house, and dashed into a wire fence and both killed. Two sons of C. H. Haggle, at the same school, had their legs broken and received other injuries, from which they will die. Mr. Haggle's house is near the school, and although he escaped, his daughter was so badly injured that she cannot live. The parents of many of the children escaped the storm, and are nearly frantic with anxiety to learn whether their little ones are dead or alive.

The towns of Sioux Center, Ireton, Orange City, Doon, Hull, Sheldon, Alton, Ashton, Sibley and Lemare were almost directly in the path of the cyclone. Fatalities have already been reported from the towns of Sioux Center, Orange City and Perkins. How many of the thirty country folk on the busy farms between these little towns met death in the rushing wind can only be conjectured. The cyclone was followed by a furious wind and rain storm. Telegraph lines are down throughout the counties, and railroad tracks are washed away in many places. Fatalities are estimated at: Sioux Center, 50 dead; Perkins, 40 dead; Doon, 10 dead; Sibley, 5 dead. It is believed that returns from the country will greatly increase the death list. No intelligent estimate of the damage inflicted can be made, but it will reach into the millions.

A curious feature of the cyclone was the accompaniment of electric violence. Many deaths by lightning are reported. Numerous victims were found lodged in the trees where they had been hurled by the storm, and so seriously injured that death is expected momentarily. Two grown boys who had come from the field near Alton were caught by the storm and were injured while in the hayrack, one of them probably fatally. Wires were completely stripped from the poles. Horses, cattle and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff, and the country for three-quarters of a mile wide and many miles in extent entirely wrecked. Where fine residences stood nothing could be found but a cellar hole, and in some cases a few twisted timbers, while strewn on the ground were portions of buildings and furniture bearing not the least semblance of their original form, and useless except for kindling. Fields that were as beautiful green carpet swaying with grain are now as bare as the bleak mountains in winter. The roots were uprooted, and all is desolation along the trail of the destroyer.

The patrons of Dr. Price's Baking Powder having tested its merits comprehend its value.

NO MORE OIL FOR FUEL.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 4.—The Standard Oil Company has served notice on a number of local factories which have been using crude petroleum for fuel that it can no longer furnish them with fuel oil. This means that the use of oil as a fuel must be abandoned.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 4.—Word reached here yesterday from Kodiak Island, Alaska, that the steamer George R. White, of Seattle, was wrecked in a gale on April 4. Seventeen of the crew were either drowned or frozen to death. Eight men reached shore and will survive.

WAR ON AMERICAN APPLES.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The war upon American dried apples by German officials, of which warning was given in advance, has begun. United States Consul Agent Alfred Krauss, at Zittau, Germany, reports to the Department of State that American exported apples offered for sale there have been submitted to a chemical analysis and found to contain oxide of zinc. No case could be found where the fruit had caused illness.

Steamship Arrivals.

May 3. At Queenstown. From New York.

Easter Flowers.

We will have a very choice collection of plants and cut flowers that will be nice for Easter, namely: Roses Carnations, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Easter Lilies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Spiras and everything in the way of plants suitable for this festival occasion. We make a specialty of church decorations. GREENWAY, florist, 218 Dundas street. Greenhouse, London West.

MAY MARVELS

In Dress Goods At KINGSMILL'S

Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.
Women's Wash Fabrics—Infinite patience, painstaking devotion, and consummate taste controlled the mechanical ability which produced the assortment here this season. Novelty, beauty and originality are vital points.	The Dress Goods Oracle—Our Dress Goods Stock; neither dumb nor doubtful—its dictum stands. This means undoubted leadership—the knowledge of all Dress Stuffs from which only the best are collected. An aggregate exceptional and inclusive. It reaches to both extremes—from the sorts that have only one gown pattern to the kinds that come by the thousand of yards. Crowds consulting the oracle increase daily. Just a few points selected from a hundred.	Our great stock deepens its hold upon the minds of retail buyers. Its progressive facilities gain power in proportion as they are understood. The bargains in Black Dress Silks, our special importations are still good. The prices are matchless cheapness.
At 12½c —Printed Lawns. —American Gingham. —French Chambrays.	At 9c —Twelve inch Bradford Checks.	Black Gros Grain, Twenty-four inches wide, 72c. Black Silk Surah, 25c. Black Satin Duchesse, 60c. Black China, extra wide, 50c. Black Corded Bengaline, 90c. Black Silk Merveilleux, 70c. Black Poie De Soie, \$1 15.
At 15c —American Ducks. —Irish Hollands. —Striped Zephyrs.	At 12c —All-Wool French De-bies.	Fashion favors the economical with contrasts between different materials in the same dress. Almost every woman has a partly worn dress laid aside until silk for new sleeves or other portion may be bought. Probably five thousand such dresses may find their affinity in the Fancy Silks, Brocade, Stripes and Shot Effects that now abound so richly in our stock. Fresh imports and job lots.
At 20c —Colored Crepons. —French Lawns. —English Zephyrs. —Scotch Drills.	At 18c —Forty-four inch All-Wool French Velvings, all colors.	—Plain Chinas, 25c. —Colored Bengelines, 35c. —Fancy Checks, 45c. —Stripe Broches, 50c. —Twenty-three inch Light Stripes, 55c. —Twenty-two inch Shot Surahs, 60c.
At 25c —French Crinkles. —Irish Lawns. —Printed Pique. —Batiste Broche. —Scotch Ducks. —Linen Drills. —Striped Coverts. —Dotted Organdies.	At 20c —Forty four inch fancy Tweed Suitings.	These are the times of vast variety and not much of anything. Come and get your choice.
At 25c —Forty-two inch All-Wool French Serges, all colors.	At 38c —Forty-six inch All-Wool Surah Twills, all colors.	
At 50c —Forty-six inch French Henrietta, equal to what we sold at 65c. See this line.		

CARPETS

3 IMPORTANT FEATURES to consider in supplying your spring needs—Quality, style, price. If our understanding is correct, you want to buy from the biggest stocks and at the lowest prices. We began the carpet business by keeping out of the rut into which the trade had got, and maintaining the stock in a most wholesome condition. We mean to lift it higher yet; for there's a trade in carpets possible to the store that'll supply it well, immensely larger than any now existing. We think the way to do it lies in the very direction we have taken—

Exclusive Styles,
Largest Assortment,
Finest Qualities,
Best Values,
Perfect Service,
Lowest Prices.

Busy months are ahead of us in this department. As your mind rests on housecleaning and renovating, think of the most likely place to supply your wants. Come and see us. We import for the trade of Western Ontario, and do not propose carrying a stock of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CARPETS ALONE to be approached in price by any petty dealers in this part of the province. Our sales during last month are an evidence that our prices are unapproachable. All railroad charges prepaid on purchases out of town.

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.

Sunday Services.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services in the Opera House, Rev. James Livingstone, of Kincardine. Quarterly collection morning and evening. Morning—Duet, "Peace to This Dwelling" (Smith), Miss Harrison and Mr. Fetherston; solo, "Peace, Troubled Heart" (Pineau), Miss Edith Harrison. Evening—Duet, "Love Divine" (Stainer), Miss Harrison and Mr. Fetherston; solo, "The Golden Threshold" (Adams), Miss Maud Fowler; violin obligato, Miss Evelyn Allen.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. P. Tait, R.A. Morning—"The Ascension." Evening—"Vows."

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Sunday, May 5, quarterly services. Love feast at 9:45 a.m. in lecture room; public service 11 a.m. Subject—"The Lord's Supper." 7 p.m. subject—"Gethsemane." Lord's supper at close of evening service. Quarterly collection at 8:00 services. Sunday school and Bible class as usual.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath, May 5, Love feast 9:45 a.m. Pastor will preach morning and evening. Sacrament service after evening service. Evening subject—"Name Wonderful." A. E. Harris, pastor.

"STORY OF A FILLED VISION."—Our Christian Endeavor anniversary sermon, by J. R. Adams, Sunday evening at First Congregational Church. Morning subject—"The Life Transformed." Evening—"Estimates of Death."

DUNDAS STREET CENTER METHODIST CHURCH.—Services as usual tomorrow in the Collegiate Institute. 11 a.m., Rev. W. Higby, 7 p.m., Rev. B. Lancelotti, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:45 a.m. All welcome.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Morning—"Missions and Missionaries." Evening—"Thrilling Prayers." 7 p.m., Rev. W. Higby, pastor. Morning service at 11:00; evening service at 7:00. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Morning subject—"Estimates of Life." Evening—"Estimates of Death."

CHURCH OF CHRIST—SCIENTIST.—Dunduff Block. Services 7 p.m. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH—CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND HILL STREETS.—Rev. J. M. Moorehouse, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Education at 11 a.m., Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, 7 p.m., Rev. W. Higby.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph. B. Morning—"Steadfastness." Evening, Lessons from Isaiah's Revelation. Sabbath school at evening service. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Park avenue, Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor; services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Religious Services.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

THE METHODIST UNION REVIVAL.—meeting, to be held in the Opera House, directed by Rev. Mr. Yatman, will commence Sunday, May 12. Services at 4 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. All are invited. Grand singing.

AMUSEMENTS AND LECTURES.—(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—IDA VAN CORTLANDT.—Company. Matinee today, 2:30. "Daughter of the Regiment." To-night, "Michael Strogoff." Night prices—10c, 25c, 50c. Matinee—Children 10c, adults 25c to all parts of house.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MAY 21—LON.—Donor's spectacular opera, "Cinderella." b

ALAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.—Parisian sails, Montreal to Liverpool, calling at Antwerp, 18th inst. Large and modern, with the best of smooth water before getting to the open sea. FRANK B. CLARKE, agent. Exchange, Richmond street, next door to Advertiser.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR COURT.—Magnolia special flyer to Detroit, via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Birthday.

THE SULPHUR BATHS, FOUNT OF DUNDAS.—street, will be open Saturday, April 27, under the general supervision of the undersigned, with hot and cold water. The general public are assured of receiving the best attention. There is no need of medicine, and the bathing in Canada. Telephone No. 707. J. MILNE, Prop.

SOUTHERN BAND WILL COME TO LON.—DON for grand festival concert May 28. If sufficient encouragement is given, the band will be secured. Subscribers will please leave names North of the city immediately. Prices, 60c, 75c and 1.00.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY—A FEW guests can be accommodated at Hellmouth College, London, Ont., during the summer vacation, commencing June 20. Beautiful scenery, high healthy locality. Pure air and water. Facilities for music, sketching, etc., tennis, bowling and riding. For particulars address the Secretary, Hellmouth College, London, Ont.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY.—The recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Special half-term for children commences Saturday afternoon, April 27, 8 o'clock. This term includes the children's closing reception, May 11. Other classes as follows: Beginner classes, gentlemen. Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock; ladies and children Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Advanced classes for ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAVISON & CO., proprietors, 241 Oxford street, 2nd floor, 2nd entrance, 2nd floor.

MEETINGS.—(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS of the London Mechanics Institute will be held at the institute Monday, May 6, at 8 p.m. Mr. McArthur, President.

A TROOP OF FIRST RUSSIANS will assemble at the army (Cavalry) club, brewery, on Monday evening, the 6th inst., to make arrangements for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday on Saturday, May 10. JAS. MERRICK, second lieutenant, adjutant.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Court Magnolia meets in Duifield Block next Tuesday evening. Visitors welcome. E. RUSK, chief ranger.

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A. F. & M. A. M. meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. W. T. VANSTON, W.M.; R. B. HUNGERFORD, secretary.

ATTENTION!—VETERANS OF 1866 ARE called to meet at the Music Store on Tuesday evening, the 7th May, for reorganization and other business. Full attendance requested. 8c ywt.

LONDON HUNT—THE HOUNDS WILL meet at the Kew on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. All riders welcome. ADAM BECK, Master; GEO. H. BURNS, Secretary. 8c

ROBIN HOOD DRILL CORPS, A. O. F. will assemble for drill on Thursday next in uniform. By order.

Situations Wanted.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and all-round business man. Good salesman, small salary. Good references. Address "A," this office. 8c

Wanted.—(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

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People's Popular Columns.

Advertiser Ads Pay the Best. A TRIAL.

If you want to hire, sell or rent anything, try a small ad. Rates under every heading. Office open evenings until 9 o'clock. Ads after that hour should be handed into Editorial Department (side entrance) for early morning edition.

Male Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

STRONG BOY WANTED—ADVERTISER Job Department. 83c

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 PER WEEK. Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & CO. Tea Importers, 225 Dundas Street.

Female Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO PAINT MAKERS. Apply JOHN CHAPMAN & CO., 125 and 128 Dundas Street.

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(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

NURSE GIRL WANTED—APPLY 330 Dundas Street.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. MALCOLM KENT, 141 Wootley Road.

WANTED AT ONCE—GENERAL servant in a family of two. Mrs. SMITH, 610 Waterloo Street.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—LIBERAL wages to competent person. References. Apply 425 William.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two; references required. 546 Richmond Street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, 415 Queen's Avenue. 82c

GIRLS, COME TO THE CITY IF YOU want situations as cooks, dining-room, housemaids, chambermaids in hotels or private houses and general servants wanted and furnished on short notice. Dwyer's Intelligence Office, 501 Richmond Street. Phone 121.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private house or hotel, call at OSBORNE'S Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas Street.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

TO LET—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE newly plastered; painted fresh inside and out; 50 Colborne. Apply 425 William. 81c

TO LET—GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house, Princess Avenue; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply J. & W. MORRISON, 150 Fullarton or 207 Dundas. 81c

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE AND SHOP TO let; also 8-roomed house, with all modern conveniences; opposite Victoria Park. Apply W. S. LARSEN, tailor, 375 Richmond Street. 81c

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BRICK COT. 1245—seven rooms; furnace; oil block; from street cars. 33 Cathcart street, South London. 81c ywt

BRICK COTTAGE—434 (NORTH SIDE) Piccadilly street, containing parlor, hall, sitting room, 3 bedrooms, large kitchen (with entrance), pantry and a large wood shed. Apply on premises. 81c tyw

STORE TO LET WITH RESIDENCE attached. Terms moderate. Apply 18 Palace Street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR ACRES OF land and cottage, corner of Ridout and the base line, South London. Inquire 403 Colborne Street. 81c ywt

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—NOW occupied by Mr. R. T. TAMBLYN, 300 Ridout Street, South London. 81c ywt

BARN TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR livery or boarding stable. Apply Gustin House. 81c ywt

NICE HOUSE—ALL NEWLY PAPERED, beautiful location, mantle, grate, bath, four bedrooms, fine garden; immediate possession. 181 St. James street, west of Richmond. 81c ywt

TO LET—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, in good repair; 88 per month; 647 Queen's Avenue. Apply Hueston's Livery. 80c

TO LET—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 810 Talbot Street. Apply to A. HARVEY, 804 Talbot Street. 70c

TO LET—HOUSE—126 KENT STREET—10 rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister, 741

TO LET THAT BEAUTIFULY FURNI-shed brick house, 469 Colborne Street, between Queen's and Dufrain Avenues; 10 rooms. Apply C. D. JOHNSON, 188 Dundas Street. 82c

LANDLORDS—NOW IS THE TIME TO advertise your vacant houses. An Advertiser advertisement will secure a tenant; 15c each insertion or six days for 75c.

TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES—FRASER Heights, Port Stanley. Inquire Mrs. McCALLUM, 2 McGarvey Terrace. 82c

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, ON SECOND floor, Albion Buildings. Apply T. H. CARLING, city. 62c

TO LET "ROOMS TO LET" "HOUSES to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER Office.

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(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH bath; prices reasonable. Apply 386 Ridout Street. 82c wtz

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE had at 463 Colborne Street; also large front room to let. 80c ywt

Real Estate for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—87 QUEEN'S Avenue; 8-roomed frame cottage; brick foundation. Apply on premises. 9

AT PORT STANLEY—CHOICE LOT AT New Orchard Beach for sale; splendid location for summer cottage; 45 feet frontage on the lake only \$110. Address E. A. HUNTER, News Office, Toronto. 82c

REAL ESTATE.—It's a beauty. What? "The London Realty Record." Did you get a copy? It contains a list of the most eligible building lots, cottages, residences, business and investment properties ever offered for sale in London. Call and get particulars.

A. A. CAMPBELL. Real Estate, Loans and Investments, Molsens Bank Buildings. 84c ty

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Articles for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

THREE OFFICE DESKS IN GOOD order; walnut and oak. Will be sold at a reasonable price. W. A. REID, 357 Talbot Street. 84c

FOR SALE—TEAM OF HORSES AND complete teamsters' outfit. Will sell very cheap. Apply 408 Midland Street. 84c

FOR SALE—BAY PONY IN SOUND condition; medium size; also new Buffalo robe. 310 York Street. 81c

FOR SALE—9 HENS AND ROOSTER—75 pair hen house and netting if required. 41 Palace Street. Have banties also. 81c

Agents Wanted.—(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD- DRESS, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box A 3, Windsor, Ont. ywt

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, superintendent, 200 Spencer Road. 24c

Medical Cards.—(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. McLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, cross eyes straightened. 234 Dundas Street. Telephone 388.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE 412 PARK Street, South London. Phone 429.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 610 RICHMOND Street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. JARVIS HOMOEOPATHIST—739 Dundas Street. Telephone 409.

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JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 209 Queen's Avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley Street, South London. Phone 733. Special attention to diseases of children.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's Avenue, London. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. 51c

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK Street, near Talbot. Specialties, nose, throat and lungs.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI- DENCE, 485 Dundas Street.

DR. D. HUTCHISON HOGG—108 ASKIN Street, South London, near Wootley Road.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 209 Queen's Avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. SCOTT—CORNER QUEEN'S Avenue, 485 Dundas Street. Specialties, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 12.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, near Colborne. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI- DENCE, 485 Dundas Street. Office hours, 11 to 3 and after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 155 Queen's Avenue.

Legal Cards.—(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICIT OR, etc., 169 Dundas Street, near Talbot Street. At West rates.

PARKE & PURDON, BARRISTERS—100 Richmond Street, E. J. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDON.

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MAGEE, McKILLIP & MURPHY—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLIP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO- LICITOR, Notary, etc., 180 Dundas Street, near Richmond, London.

TENNENT & McDONAGH—BARRIS- TERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas Street. D. H. TENNENT & J. McDONAGH.

P. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 59 Dundas Street, London.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—413 Talbot Street, London. FRANCIS LOVE & J. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN—BARRIS- TERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C., GEO. McNAB, P. MULKERN, FRASER & LARSEN.

McVEY, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS- TERS, Solicitors, 462 Ridout Street, opposite Court House, Telephone 979. Money to loan. W. McVEY, J. L. B. POPE, J. L. B. POPE, J. L. B. POPE.

E. W. SCATHERD, BARRISTER, Notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont., telephone No. 977.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SO- LICITORS, Notaries, Bank of Commerce Building, Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN & J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, 140 Talbot Street

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 16 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)
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Made known on application at office. Address all communications to
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LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Saturday, May 4.

PRESERVING THE WORKING-MAN'S REST DAY.

Mr. John Charlton's bill to "secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," again introduced into the House of Commons, should pass. A similar measure by Mr. Charlton passed the Commons last year, but was thrown out by the Senate.

The law proposed is a moderate one. So far, the Dominion Parliament has not passed any measure relating to Sabbath observance, and the only enactments in existence are those which have been passed by the Provinces. But there are some matters that can be legislated on by the Dominion which can in part only be reached by a provincial law. Mr. Charlton's bill is intended to meet these exceptional cases.

That Sunday may be preserved as a day of rest from labor for the toiler, Mr. Charlton's bill proposes that no newspaper shall be published, sold, or delivered on Sunday; and that the canals belonging to the Dominion shall not be open for business between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Sunday. It is intended that local freight traffic shall be prohibited on Sunday, except in the case of live stock or perishable goods, or for acts of necessity and mercy; but through freight traffic will be permitted until such time as the laws of the United States shall prohibit it.

Sunday excursions on railways and steamboats will be prohibited throughout the Dominion of Canada, if this bill passes. But, as Mr. Charlton explained, railway managers make no protest against this provision, which is conceived especially for the benefit of the workers on railways.

Exemplary penalties will be imposed for infringement of the provisions of the act, but all prosecutions must begin within one month after the commission of the offense charged.

There really should be no objection to the passage of this measure, or to the recognition by the Parliament of Canada of the necessity for having Sunday preserved as a day of rest for the toiler. We want no continental Sunday in Canada. Workingmen would be their own worst enemies if they did not oppose every attempt to extend the working week to seven days. In Europe they began to encroach upon Sunday by professing that it was necessary to secularize it and to countenance Sunday amusements, excursions, etc., for the welfare of the workers. Then when the thin edge of the wedge was in, compulsory seven days' work, or at least 6 1/2 days' work, was demanded of the wage earners. To a limited extent, the same result has followed Sunday excursions, Sunday store opening, Sunday saloons in the United States. Beyond a doubt similar injury would come to Canadian toilers from a failure to keep the seventh day strictly as a Day of Rest. By resisting every attempt to make it a Day of Labor, the interests of the workers are maintained. The toilers, whether on railways, steamboats, in factories or in stores, or in any other field, will be benefited, not by extending the working days to embrace Sunday, but by curtailing the hours of labor now required of them on week days, as circumstances permit. Mr. Charlton's measure is intended to provide, as far as expedient, that at least one day in seven shall be a Rest Day. This is in accord with the Biblical injunction, and in the proved interest of every toiler.

SUPERANNUATE OLD AND INFIRM SENATORS.

Why not arrange to superannuate a few Senators? Many are old and infirm, and would be much better at home in care of their families, than in attendance upon Parliamentary duties, no matter how light or unimportant.

The present Government are beset with clamorers for office who know that there are, at the longest, but a few months in which to get what they crave, and then will come the new Administration which will know them not. In response to some of the urgent appeals for office, good men are being superannuated, though well able and willing to perform their duties, and the burdens of the people are thus being added to, for in many cases the superannuation of a man means that the taxpayers will have to pay for an indefinite period a price and a half for services that could be better performed by the man superannuated, at one price. It would be in the best interests of many a Senator if he could be shelved before he passed into the serene and yellow leaf stage, and were allowed to remain in the bosom of his family. And herein, while the present Sena-

torial system remains, would be found a chance to provide an office for some of the more clamorous.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Rich New Brunswick speculators have their railway bridges built for them, to the tune of \$300,000 or \$400,000, at the expense of the Dominion taxpayers.

London pays a share of these grants in increased taxation.

But London taxpayers have to pay every cent of the cost of the bridges required on the Port Stanley Railway. Can anyone defend a system so inequitable, so iniquitous?

The country needs and must have a change.

The Opposition has a settled policy respecting scandals. Hon. George E. Foster and Mr. Thomas Temple, M.P., were on the rack yesterday over a New Brunswick transaction. It will be somebody else's turn today, I hear. Mr. Foster's attempt to defend himself was rather marred by the apathetic support of his followers. Clearly in contrast is the buoyant enthusiasm prevailing in the Liberal camp. Even the humblest back benches across the floor has caught the infection of the hour. The most trivial point against the Government is received with howls of delight. Pessimism and enthusiasm clearly divide the House.—Ottawa telegram to Montreal Star.

How would this do for a solution of the pass and reduced-rate problem? Abolish absolutely all passes, and all reduced rates of every kind, and make a uniform rate to everybody of 2 cents per mile. The passenger rates obtained by Canadian railways do not average more than this, taking everything into account, but the rates are unequally proportioned, many persons being charged as high as 3 cents per mile.

A contemporary recently quoted Herapath's Journal as partially accounting for the shrinkage of Grand Trunk receipts by the "absence of demand in the United States for Canadian produce." This confirms what the "Advertiser" has held all along—that freedom of trade would be beneficial to both countries. The railroads would not alone be benefited, but every producer and consumer as well.

Says the Montreal Gazette: "The item of interest on the public debt, for instance, amounting with the sinking funds to \$12,732,700, is of the nature of a contract, and cannot be reduced one fraction by the Ministry." Though it cannot be reduced it should never have been produced to such a burdensome extent. In Mr. Mackenzie's time it was only \$7,000,000.

A resolution has been introduced in the Illinois Assembly by Mr. McCarthy, protesting against the marriage of American girls to titled foreigners. Mr. McCarthy evidently wants to check the outflow of American gold to Europe.

The Monroe doctrine would be much less likely to bring upon us embarrassing complications if it had included some method of binding over the little southern countries to keep the peace.—Washington Star.

Japan is finding out that it takes more than two to make a bargain in these days of international jealousy.

For a country that is claimed to be going to the dogs, Britain is worrying along tolerably well.

John Bull will now draw in his horns at Nicaragua, but he has pretty thoroughly hooked Corinto.

Sir G. Duff says that Englishmen are in two camps—Fools and Free-Traders.

Sir Wm. Harcourt's surplus is almost as large as Mr. Foster's deficit.

EVERY MAN ILLUMINATED.

A Scheme to Convert People Into Human Fire Flies Utilizing the Heat in Their Bodies.

At present Col. Ned Maltby is busy with the experiments some scientific men are carrying on with the firefly. These, if they are successful, Col. Ned is confident will reduce the cost of living, of public expenditure, and domestic life. Everyone knows that food taken into the body after supplying nourishment is converted into heat. In the electrical cell this process is so varied that instead of heat electricity is produced. In the firefly, on the contrary, the result, again varied, is light. Thus it appears that these various energies—heat, light, electricity—are but different manifestations of the one cause, and consequently ought to be readily transformed the one into the other.

Now, how this is to be done is what the scientific gentlemen are endeavoring to find out. The firefly has, of course, a special organ for his electric action. But chemists have discovered that certain fats containing sulphur and phosphorus burned at a low temperature will produce light. This necessary slow combustion the human body furnishes. The inference seems clear that the only thing remaining is to furnish the human with the phosphoric and sulphuretted fat in some form that can be utilized.

When this is done, says Col. Ned, every man may be his own lantern. It is not probable, he continues, that the formula of this light-making food will be given to the public when it is discovered, but he foresees that it will be put into some easily portable form. Lozenges or pills he thinks most probable, which, if they are distasteful, can be sugar-coated. Most probably the formula will be secured by a company of scientific men and capitalists. However, the cost of the lozenges or pills will be slight, as the gentlemen admit that "nature produces this cheapest light at one-fourth-hundredth part of the cost of the energy expended in a candle flame at but an insignificant fraction of the cost of the electric light, or the most economical light that has been devised."—From "The Point of View," in the May Scribner.

It is reported that there are some 500 cases of whooping cough at Morden, Man.

House and Lobby



The Budget—A Confessed Deficit of \$4,500,000 This Year—Additional Taxes to Be Imposed—Shady Liabilities for Millions Shown to Be Concealed by the Finance Minister—Mr. Foster Gets Angry When Called to Book by Sir Richard.

Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.
Ottawa, Ont., May 3.—The financial statement was made by Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, this afternoon in presence of a well-filled chamber. It was a carefully-prepared, largely-written address, which occupied two hours in delivery. The deficit for the present year he confessed to be \$4,500,000, after every possible revenue had been included. The general belief is that the deficit will really be fully \$5,000,000. To in part meet this the grants to the militia and to various public works have been shorn, and some civil servants—a number of them young men—have been superannuated. A tax on raw sugar of 1-2 cent per pound is imposed, with a corresponding "protective" tariff on the manufactured article. The duty on distilled spirits will also be increased by 20 per cent. The public debt increase this year will be at least \$7,500,000, and may be considerably over that sum. Mr. Foster made much of the assets of the Dominion, but there is a belief that he counts good certain assets that can never be realized on and other very doubtful.

To set at rest all doubts, Mr. Charlton will move for a committee to inquire into the actual convertible value of the alleged assets amounting to \$62,164,944 48, to report during the present session.

Mr. Laurier, at the opening complained strongly of the discourtesy shown to the public chamber by the failure of the public debt to lay before the Commons the Hudson Bay Railway agreement and by refusing to grant any explanation of it, while in the Senate last night Premier Bowell had explained the measure. It was a most obvious discrimination.

Mr. Foster looked guilty of the accusation, blamed the department, and promised to produce the documents soon.

Mr. Perry complained of what he alleged was a calumny which appeared in the Toronto Mail and Empire—an editorial statement that he had asserted Prince Edward Island would be belied if the tunnel was not constructed as had been promised. He told the House the majority of the Islanders were Liberals, and they were as loyal as any other class of Canadians. They were loyal to the constitution, but they could not follow the men in power.

Sir Charles Tupper, who reappeared after an absence of two weeks, introduced a bill to amend the criminal code. Its principal object is to provide for the punishment of persons against gambling and to restore several sections left out of the act when passed in 1892.

The Hon. George E. Foster, on his budget speech, was applauded. He pointed out that last year the estimated income was \$37,500,000, and the actual income \$36,300,000, a shortage of \$1,200,000. The total decrease in duties from customs was \$8,611,047. Of this merchandise represented \$6,999,919; the value of free goods increased \$944,470. The reductions, Mr. Foster asserted, were effected by the shrinkage in values of goods, which in turn curtailed the revenue. There was a reduction of excise duty for spirits of \$7,919; for malt of \$50,840; and from tobacco and snuff, \$15,650. There was an increase in the excise duty on cigars and cigarettes of nearly \$25,000. The quantity of cigars marketed was 115,392,857; of cigarettes, 55,143,500. In the consumption of spirits there was a slight increase; in beer, a considerable increase; in wine and tobacco, a slight decrease. Canada's investments had yielded well, which was satisfactory in view of the depression in trade. Excess of expenditure in trade, over \$750,000, but Mr. Foster contended that the money had been well spent.

The deficit was \$1,210,332. The deficit, he confessed, was an unwelcome visitor, but in the expenditure he asserted there were \$2,131,260 appropriated for sinking fund for the public debt. The duty on sugar had been struck off, or there would be a balance to the good.

Mr. Landenkin—We are indebted to Mr. McKinley for that reduction.

Mr. Foster next took up the expenditure last year. On capital account there was an increase of \$1,203,203 compared with the previous year. The debt was a little over \$245,000,000 at the end of 1894—an increase of \$4,501,989 during the year. For the present year he estimated the increase to be \$8,330,000, and the expenditure, \$38,300,000, a deficit of \$4,500,000, after counting every possible item of income to the good.

The decrease in imports is \$5,244,046. The reports from Canada up to April 30 are greater by over \$1,000,000 than last year. Against the deficit we have sugar admitted free of duty. On capital expenditure for the year we will have \$20,000,000, and add to that the deficit, and that brings the increase in debt up to \$9,500,000.

Mr. Foster argued that if the duty on anthracite coal, glass and sugar had not been reduced, the public debt would not have been added to as it had been. He admitted the depression in trade and industry, but held that the ease with which Canada can borrow money in Great Britain at a low rate of interest is a proof that Canada's condition is all that can be desired. This, he said, was shown when Canada asked for a loan of \$10,000,000 last year, and was answered in a low rate of interest on the subject of the condition of the Dominion. Another evidence in support of this view, the Finance Minister said, was the increase in the savings of the people of \$42,000,000 in five years. This included all the agencies established for this purpose. As to business, failures were fewer in the period, 1890 to 1894, than in the period from 1874 to 1878.

The trade of Canada, Mr. Foster reasoned, was also satisfactory. Trade had increased with many countries, and had only decreased with the United States, Portugal and Holland. The exports in bulk last year were greater than in any year since Confederation—they would have been much larger but for the decrease in prices. Then the increase in raw materials was a sign of progress. The tonnage of coast-

ing vessels had also increased. There had been a reduction per capita in the taxation of the people, but an increase in the imports. None of the banks here had failed; industries have been well sustained, and want and distress have not prevailed among the people. (Cheers and ironical laughter.)

The tide, he believed, had now turned, and a bright future lay before the country, with a sound fiscal policy and a prudent financial management. He contended that Canada's position during the last few years was indefinitely more satisfactory than that of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Australia and other countries, and she also had progressed more satisfactorily than in the period of depression from 1873 to 1878.

He discussed the enormous debt of the Dominion for some time, but contended that the people should be well satisfied with it, because the debt created by the Dominion Parliament has been expended upon the Intercolonial Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the canals. The money had been expended on capital account. The assets he had mentioned were sufficient to reconcile any Canadian to the debt. In the opinion of Mr. Foster, who further reconciled himself to the burden of the debt because of the low rate of interest at which money can be borrowed in Britain.

On capital account for railway and steamship subsidies and for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal, \$9,700,000 has to be provided within the next few years, say, \$2,500,000 a year for four years. He hoped to keep the expenditure down so as to enable the country to meet its liabilities and to provide a sinking fund, while not increasing the public debt. The revenue for the year 1895-96 he estimated would be \$38,000,000, and the expenditures \$36,700,000, or another deficit of \$1,300,000. He refused to divulge at this stage how the militia estimates for next year were reduced, but he said it was intended to reduce the Northwest Mounted Police from 900 to 700, and to give the men improved arms.

The proposed reduction in expenditures, compared with last year, was \$1,800,000, but with last year's deficit of \$1,200,000 and this year's of \$4,500,000 it became necessary to increase the taxation. When the revenue was buoyant, the Government had been very generous in expenditures with the people's money; now, in a time of depressed revenue, it is necessary to levy more taxes to balance the revenue and the expenditure.

The Government has resolved to levy a duty of 1-2 cent per pound on raw sugar, and to increase the protective duty on manufactures of sugar in the same ratio. That will give increased taxes of \$1,250,000, but it is not enough. The Government will therefore put 20 per cent additional duty on distilled spirits, bringing the excise duty from \$150 to \$170, and the customs duty from \$212 1-2 to \$225. This will add another \$1,800,000. In conclusion, Mr. Foster said that \$12,000,000 had been spent in railway subsidies during the last ten years. It was not intended in times like these to bring down any subsidy proposals this year. The honorable gentleman spoke for two hours, and the House took recess.

When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock the galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. Foster submitted his tariff changes as follows:

Excise—Distilled spirits, old, \$1.50 per gallon; new, \$1.70 per gallon. Customs—Distilled spirits, old, tariff, \$2 1-2 per gallon; new, \$2 25 per gallon.

Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound.

Condensed coffee, 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

Sweetened biscuits, 25 per cent to 27 1-2 per cent.

Fruits (canned) 2 cents per pound to 2 1-4 cents per pound; preserved in brandy and other spirits, \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon.

Fats and colors ground in spirits and all varnishes and thinners, \$1 per gallon to \$1 12 1-2 per gallon.

Jellies, jams and preserves, 3 cents per pound to 3 1-4 cents per pound.

Sugar, above standard 16 and all refined sugars, 14-100th cents per pound to 14-100th cents per pound.

Sugar, not above Dutch standard, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Glucose and grape syrup, 1 cent per pound to 1 1-4 cents per pound.

Sugar candy, 35 per cent.

Brown or white and confectionery, 1 1-2 cents, including sweetened gums, candied peels and pop corn.

Molasses and syrups, 1-2 cent per pound to 3-4 cents per gallon.

Molasses, 1 1-2 cents per gallon to 1 3-4 cents per gallon.

Beet sugar, free to 1-2 cent per pound.

Sir Richard Cartwright was warmly applauded when he rose to reply. He was in the best of humor, and called attention to the notable fact that the Finance Minister, Protectionist, no longer lauds the N. P. That specific had been its purpose, and is now kicked out. Gentlemen opposite hitherto claimed that they made the people rich by putting taxes on them; now they would claim credit for taking taxes off, after having loaded them up. In the liberal regime there were deficits all told of \$4,500,000, though times then the world over were very much harder than they have recently been. But that was only the deficit (Continued on Page 5.)

WM. BARTON, Manager.

Stop Lying

Awake Nights.
We can ship promptly.

The London Dynamos and Motors
carried in stock. No better
machine made.

LONDON

Electric Motor Co.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

90 York St., Phone 1,103.

--Always the Best Value.--

Saturday Night Fair

FROM 7 TO 10,

CHAPMAN'S,

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel and toe, worth 25c,
Tonight 18c

HOSE—Children's Plain Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe,
Tonight from 9c up.

Hose—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast dye, 6 fold, spliced knee, heel and toe,
Tonight from 7c up.

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1,
Tonight 75c

GLOVES—Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, all sizes, worth \$1,
Tonight 75c

RIBBONS—One Table Colored Silk Ribbons, 2 10 3 inches wide, worth 10c and 12 1/2,
Tonight 5c

LACE—One Table Cream Dress Lace, worth 15c a yard,
Tonight 10c

GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

PARASOLS—Black Silk Gloria Parasols, fancy handles, worth \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 90

BLOUSES—Fancy White Blouses, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, worth \$1,
Tonight 78c

CORSET COVERS—White Cambric Corset Covers embroidered trimmed, worth 65c,
Tonight 50c

NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' White Cambric Night Robes, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, worth \$1,
Tonight 79c

COLLARS—Gents' Four-Ply Linen Collars, worth 15c,
Tonight 4 for 25c

CUFFS—Gents' Heavy Four-Ply Cuffs, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

TIES—Gents' Silk Ties, light and dark colors, worth 25c,
Tonight 12 1/2c

BRACES—Gents' Fine Elastic Braces, worth 50c,
Tonight 38c

UNDERWEAR—Gents' Fine Merino Underwear, worth 35c,
Tonight 25c

SOCKS—Gents' Fine Natural Wool Socks, worth 25c,
Tonight 19c

HATS—Gents' Fine Fur Felt Stiff Hats, worth \$2,
Tonight \$1 65

HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' Fine White Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 8c,
Tonight 8 for 25c

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

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10,
Tonight at \$8 25.

PANTS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2

PANTS—Boys' Good Working Pants, worth \$1 60,
Tonight \$1

SUITS—Boys' Blouse Suits, any size, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1 10

SUITS—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$2 25,
Tonight \$1 25

SUITS—Boys' Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75,
Tonight \$2 25

PANTS—Boys' Fine All-Wool Short Pants, worth \$1,
Tonight 65c

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, worth \$16 50,
Tonight \$13 50

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Tweed Suits to order, beautiful goods, see our east center window, worth \$18,
Tonight \$15

SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Worsted Suits to order, worth \$22,
Tonight \$17 50

SILK—12 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c,
Tonight 15c

DRESS GOODS—10 pieces Barthea Dress Goods, worth 40c,
Tonight 25c

CREPONS—10 pieces All-Wool Crepons, in full range of colors, worth 40c,
Tonight 30c

DRESS GOODS—Five pieces Silk Finished Diagonal Dress Goods, worth 40c,
Tonight 25c

LUSTER—Two pieces Black Brocade Luster, worth 65c,
Tonight 25c

WHIPCORD—Five pieces Heavy All-Wool Whipcord Dress Goods, worth 40c,
Tonight 25c

BARATHEA CLOTH—Seven pieces colored Baratheia Cloth, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c

DRESS GOODS—Nine pieces assorted Dress Goods, worth 20c and 25c,
Tonight 12 1-2c

SILK—Two Pieces Silk Merveilleux, worth 75c,
Tonight 50c

CHENILLE CURTAINS—20 pairs only, Chenille Curtains, worth \$5,
Tonight \$3 25

SHEETING—Heavy Bleached Sheet-ing, 2 yards wide, worth 25c,
Tonight 20c

TABLE COVERS—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, heavy fringe, worth \$3,
Tonight \$2

COTTON—Heavy Factory Cotton, worth 5c,
Tonight 4c

CHAMBRAYS—Best shades Scotch Chambrays, blue and pink, wide and fine, worth 15c,
Tonight 12 1-2c

COTTON—36 inch Bleached Cotton, worth 8 1-2c,
Tonight 7c

CRINKLE—Chambrays, good shades, worth 15c,
Tonight 12 1-2c

SERGE—Heavy All-Wool Navy Serge for Boys' Suits, worth 38c,
Tonight 30c

TABLE CLOTHS—Damask Table Cloths, with fringe, worth \$1 50,
Tonight \$1

FLANNEL—Cream Shaker Flannel, worth 13c,
Tonight 5c

CANTON—Bleached Canton Flannel, worth 13c,
Tonight 10c

LINEN—Fine Wide Table Damask, worth 45c,
Tonight 35c

DUCK SUITS—Ladies' Duck Suits, in light and dark colors, with silk vests, any shade, worth \$6,
Tonight \$4 50

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Print Wrappers, fast colors and perfect fit, worth \$1 75,
Tonight \$1 40

COATS—Ladies' Spring Coats, worth \$4 50, new Coats,
Tonight \$3 50

CAPES—Ladies' Capes, special one, worth \$1 75,
Tonight \$1 25

CAPES—Ladies' Navy Capes, with silk hood, worth \$2 50,
Tonight \$1 25

WATERPROOFS—Ladies' Water-proofs, best make, worth \$9 50,
Tonight 55c

We are prepared for a big trade this Saturday night—Ample Provision made to supply

Making Converts Daily.

SALADA
(CEYLON TEA)Sold Only in Lead Packets,
Black or Mixed, by
All Grocers.P. C. LARKIN & CO., 25 Front St. E.,
Toronto, and 318 St. Paul St., Montreal.

A Lost Gem

"What have I done that you should cut me, Jack?" she said.

John Hannington stopped, and started violently. All the glow went suddenly out of his face. He did not speak.

"You look as if you had seen a ghost," said Lady Val.

"I have," he answered, rather hoarsely. "The ghost of—of other days. Then he laughed, offered her his hand, and went on as if to efface the memory of his words. "Where are you staying, Lady Val? Or, surely, you are not staying anywhere? You are the last person that I should expect to see in a Glasgow street."

"Am I not?" said Lady Val, laughing in her turn, but in a girlish fashion that he had laughed. "I have had business in Glasgow. Perhaps that is the last thing that you expected to hear."

"Such business, and if you can give me a few minutes I'll tell you all about it; you will be as glad as I am, I fancy when you know"—and she looked up at him with shining eyes, and wondered vaguely why he turned away and said nothing.

"Can you spare me ten minutes?" she continued. "It is the greatest piece of luck I ever experienced—save one—meeting you here in the street, as if you had fallen from the skies! I was just wishing to see you; I really have some news to impart to you, and you are going to listen to me, are you not?"

"I have not much time to spare, I am sorry to say, Lady Val," Hannington was visibly embarrassed.

She stared at him, and then laughed again—she would not be repelled. "It's the first time you were ever rude to me, Jack; it is going to be the last I hope. Come, you can't be so very busy as not to be able to give me ten minutes or so."

"Oh, no, I can give you half an hour," said Hannington, recovering himself, and smiling back into her face almost frankly. "I have some news for you too; but mine will keep."

"And mine won't; that is all the difference. Now, turn back with me. That is my maid on the steps; old Grimsby—isn't it an appropriate name? She howl grim as she looks. She does not approve of my running after you in the street. We are to stay until seven o'clock at this hotel, and at seven my sister will call for me and fetch me away from this Babel of a city. We have been here transacting business, and now the business is done."

"I, Lady Mary with you, then?" said Jack, only half comprehending the purport of her words as she ascended the steps before him.

"No, she is having afternoon tea with some people that I hate, in George Square, and I declared absolutely and once for all that I would not go with her. Come this way."

And Lady Val conducted her guest into a private sitting-room, away from the street and the occasional spurts of bustle in the entrance hall, and in this room they found a bright fire, some cosy-looking chairs and a sofa, and tea laid for two on a small table.

"Ah this looks comfortable," said her ladyship, briskly; "and now, Grimsby, you can take my hat, and bring in the teapot and the scones. Jack, you and I will have a delightful little tea to ourselves, and if Grimsby doesn't think it strictly proper, why, she won't tell, and neither must you, Jack."

The maid's lips relaxed into rather a sour smile as she took her mistress's wrappings, and Lady Val glanced at Jack, expecting to find a laughing answer ready. But to her surprise Hannington's face had grown gloomy.

But Lady Val was a cleverer in her way, and she thought it wisest to see nothing, so for the next few moments she busied herself at the teatable, scolded Grimsby in a light, bright, cheerful style, and allowed her guest to recover his self-possession and his gaiety as best he might. Her treatment was perfectly successful. When Grimsby had retired, and Lady Val had given him a cup of tea—made exactly as he liked it, by the by, for she had long ago learnt his tastes by heart—and when she had established herself in a low chair by the fire, and he stood looking down upon her from his position on the rug, with his arm on the mantelpiece—then the clouds began to clear away from his brow, and he smiled a little at her lively sallies, and regarded her with the old admiration in his eyes.

Was it fancy, or was she really handsomer than ever? The glancing firelight was favorable to her appearance, because the mingling shadow and shine concealed the slight lines that care had begun to trace upon her brow, and emphasized the color in her cheek, the splendor of her eyes, the massive coils of her raven hair. Then her dress was exceedingly becoming to her figure and complexion; it was of a deep Indian red, trimmed with a good deal of dull gold Eastern embroidery about the body and close-fitting sleeve. Hannington was a man on whom such small details were not lost, and he liked them to be complete. Lady Val had always satisfied his taste better than any woman he knew.

He was thinking this, as he stood and looked at her in the firelight, when suddenly she lifted her dark eyes and met his gaze. Involuntarily he drew back into the shadow. But she did not draw back; she only laughed in her frank, gay, yet enigmatical fashion.

"Well, Jack, are you better? Ready to hear my news now."

"Yes, I am better. A cup of your tea and the sight of your face has refreshed me wonderfully."

She held up a warning finger. "No compliments, sir! I have a weighty communication to make to you. Will you listen?"

"For ever!"

He intended it only as an idle compliment and as such Lady Val had always accepted the half-jesting devotion that he had offered her for so many years; but on this occasion her eyes fell and her face flushed as if she had taken it seriously.

"Only for five minutes at present," she said, with the whimsicality of tone which he was accustomed to associate with her utterances. "Then, my dear Jack, you can judge as to whether you would like to hear more. It is a matter of law and business, and I shall want to have your advice. Do you know much about stocks and investments in general?"

"Not so much as I should know if I had anything of my own to invest," said Hannington, laughing. "Is your ladyship about to speculate?"

"Yes, indeed; and in a very hazardous way."

"Let me advise you not to do that. Consult your lawyer first."

"Suppose I prefer to consult you? Would you help me?"

"Certainly, if it were in my power." "I thought you would. You were always a friend of mine, weren't you, Jack? Friends through thick and thin we have been, have we not?"

"I hope so," said Hannington, uneasily. "What do you mean, Lady Val? There is nothing—I hope—likely to sever our friendship just now, is there?" In his heart he thought there was, and he dreaded to hear it from her lips.

"Oh, no, I don't think so," Lady Val responded, briskly. She touched her eyelids with the cobweb handkerchief which had been resting in her lap—was it possible that they had been moist with unshed tears?—and went on in her usual rapid manner.

"I was only afraid that you might regret something that I had done; and I thought that I would make open confession to you when I had the opportunity. Look here, Jack; you have been making love to Alan Moncrieff's pretty daughter, have you not? And Mrs. Moncrieff has been putting a spoke in the wheel—eh?"

"She tried to do so."

"I expect that she will be successful," said Lady Val, with a laugh which showed some nervousness; "and if she is, I shan't be sorry."

The words which Hannington had been about to utter suddenly died upon his lips. "Did you never wonder who told her?"

"I. People had begun to talk about poor Molly's meetings with you, Jack, so I went to Mrs. Moncrieff and put her on her guard. I did not mention you by name; but I suppose she found you out?"

"Yes, she did. May I ask whether you call that a friendly act—to try to defeat my schemes in that way?"

"Yes, I do. And when you know all the circumstances, I think you will own that it was. I would have spoken to you if I could have got hold of you, but you carefully absented yourself from me all the time."

"You know why," said Hannington, sullenly.

Lady Val's eye glittered. "Do I know why?" she asked.

"Of course you do. You are the only woman in the world that I ever cared for. I have told you that twenty times, and I tell you once again. If I had seen much of you then, do you think that Molly would have held me for a moment? You had only to hold up your little finger, and say 'Come.'"

"Oh no, I hadn't, Jack," she said softly. "There was a very good reason for our holding apart, you know. We agreed that neither of us could afford to marry a poor person."

"I suppose so," he said, sighing very genuinely. "It would have suited neither of us—you less than myself."

"I don't know about that. I should have made a capital poor man's wife, I believe. I should have liked very well to scrub the floors, and make the puddings, and darn the stockings; I have no dislike to poverty at all."

"You are never likely to be tried."

"No," Lady Val answered, still softly, but with an odd little smile. "I am never likely to be tried."

"I know what it is," said Hannington, taking a step towards her, and contracting his dark brows as he spoke. "You want to tell me that you are going to be married—wife, and this is the fashion in which you announce your marriage. I wish you joy, Lady Val; and I congratulate you on your success. We have both been fortunate."

(To be Continued.)

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

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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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

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

A man to stand on his merits nowadays needs something to balance himself.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parment's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Debilitated and Depleted Constitutions these Pills are like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A man's life might be more tolerable if he only knew how his married neighbors could admire each other.

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

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Pitcher's Castoria.**

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Pitcher's Castoria.**

YOU MUST
ANSWER!

Will it be the genuine that
"MAKES PEOPLE WELL," OR
WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT
MAKE YOU FEEL WORSE?

It matters not what certain dealers may say to the public, through the columns of the press, in favor of medicines using the words "Celery" and "Compound"; the fact is patent to all, that the proprietors of such preparations are endeavoring to trade on the reputation, and build up on the foundation, so firmly laid by the popular and disease-curing medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

The public are again warned to be on their guard when they ask for Paine's Celery Compound. No liquid preparation using the words "Celery" and "Compound" is genuine, unless it reads in full, "Paine's Celery Compound."

Paine's Celery Compound has no connection with other celery compounds or pills.

Imitations of Paine's Celery Compound only produce failure and disappointment; the genuine "makes people well."

SARNIA.

("Advertiser" Agent, D. McColl.)

May 2.—Mr. T. H. Cook, banker, was united in marriage on Tuesday, April 29, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Capt. Robt. Cook, of the United States Navy, at the residence of the bride's parents, Vidal street, Rev. Mr. Leary, of the Methodist Church, tied the knot. The young couple were the recipients of many valuable presents. They will take up their residence on College avenue.

Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, late instructor of the Rockford Watch Company's staff, is an applicant for the bandmaster's position of the Twenty-seventh Battalion Band here.

Rev. H. C. Speller has rented the residence now occupied by M. D. Mills on George street. Mr. Speller's family will arrive from Florida about the first week in June.

Mr. F. Stenlake, of Petrolia, has opened out a butcher shop on the corner of George and Christina streets.

On Tuesday, April 30, at 4 p.m., as the large steamer *Albatross*, of the P. & O. line, was coming down the river, she swung around and crashed into Clark's dock, about 70 feet, doing considerable damage. The boat, however, was not injured. She backed off, and proceeded down the river as if nothing had happened.

The Commercial-Tribune office of Port Huron was badly damaged by fire on Thursday evening, April 18.

The steamer *Cambridge* will call here on her up-trip for the first time on Friday night, May 10.

John Steed, an old Sarnia boy, who has been living in Cleveland for the past four or five years, is home here on a visit. He intends leaving in a couple of weeks to join his uncle, Wm. Steed, who now resides in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Next Sunday, May 5, the anniversary of the opening of the Fourth Ward Baptist Chapel on Brock street will be celebrated. Rev. H. C. Speller will preach, and will also deliver a sermon in the Central Church in the morning, and at the Chapel in the evening. On Monday evening following he will lecture in the Chapel on "A Trip to Florida."

Mr. Bruce Harrison, of McMaster Hall, Toronto, will conduct the services in the Central Church on Sunday evening at the usual hour.

The tender of James Graham, of Detroit, for 400 tons of coal for the waterworks, at a rate of \$2.10 per ton, delivered, has been accepted by the fire and water committee.

The annual district meeting of the Sarnia branch of the Methodist Church will be held in the Central Church, Sarnia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21 and 22. A Sabbath school convention will also be held on one of the days.

Mrs. Isabella Hossie, of Sarnia, received a check for \$3,000 from the beneficiary certificate held by her late husband, David Hossie.

The steamers Greyhound and Idlewild will commence steaming for the season between Detroit and Sarnia on Friday, May 10.

Mrs. Salter and daughters, of the residence formerly occupied by A. F. Hamilton on Emeric street, and will become permanent residents of Sarnia.

The ladies of St. George's Church will give a birthday party in the school-room on Tuesday night next, May 7. A splendid programme is being prepared for the occasion.

The members of No. 7 Company of the Twenty-seventh Battalion drill every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

APPIN.

("Advertiser" Agent, D. B. McColl.)

May 3.—We had a splendid shower of rain here this morning. It did not continue long, but was very welcome, as the ground was getting very dry. Fall wheat has not had a finer appearance in this township for years, and the prospects for a fine crop are excellent. Seeding is about done, as for the last two weeks the ground was in excellent condition.

Our cheese factory has begun, and milk is coming in slowly. Mr. M. R. Brown, our cheesemaker, a short time ago induced parties from a distance to bring here a carload of 26 milk cows, which were all sold by auction at Donnelly's Hotel at an average price of \$33. Twenty-three of them were bought by patrons of the factory, and this will contribute materially to the quantity of cheese which Mr. Brown will be able to turn out this summer.

Mr. Wm. Donnelly, who has been very low for nearly four weeks now, is slowly recovering, but it will take some time before he will be around. He is still confined to his bed.

CATARH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 20 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses the powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At W. T. Strong's and E. A. Mitchell's.

NOTICE.—Just received, the finest lines of Bedroom Sets ever offered in London for the money. They will surprise you. See them at Wm. TRAPFORD'S, 45 and 47 King street.

DIRT CHEAP.

City Property Sold by Auction at Low Figures.

Central School Lots, The London East Waterworks Land and the City Gravel Pit Disposed of.

The City Hall was turned into an auction mart from 4 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when some choice building lots and other property belonging to the corporation were put under the hammer. The building lots were on the north side of York, between Colborne and Waterloo, and on the east side of Waterloo, between King and York—the site of the old Central School. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of the lots, as the conditions of sale were easy, and no taxes or frontage rates will be charged against them this year. The prices offered, however, were none too high, and every purchaser got a bargain.

The lots went dirt cheap," was the remark of Mr. C. B. Keenleyside, who conducted the sale.

There were only two lots on east Waterloo street, and each had a frontage of 41 feet 3 inches and a depth of 140 feet. They were the most sought after and brought the highest prices. Lot No. 5 was bought by Charles Tambling at \$17.50 per foot, and lot No. 4 by Tambling & Jones at \$15 per foot.

There were seven lots on north York street—Nos. 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25—and each had a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 150 feet. There was not such a great inclination to buy these properties. Lot No. 13 went at the low figure, despite the fact that the persons who will live on it will have very quiet neighbors—for the lot immediately adjoins the dead house of the London Medical School. The lots, purchasers and prices paid were:

Lot No. 13—Wm. Searrow, \$3.25 per foot.

Lot No. 19—Mrs. Margaret Mungall, \$10.50 per foot.

Lot No. 20—Wm. Searrow, \$10.25 per foot.

Lot No. 21—Mr. M. D. Fraser, \$10.50 per foot.

Lot No. 22—Mr. M. D. Fraser, \$10.50 per foot.

Lot No. 23—Mr. Ernest Skinner, \$10.75 per foot.

Lot No. 24—Wm. Jones, \$11 per foot.

The old property on Dundas street east, on which the London East Co. had expended a large amount of money in an endeavor to locate a waterworks, was not put up for sale.

One hundred dollars was the highest bid, but it was leaped by hundreds of dollars to \$500 was reached. Then the bids dropped to \$5 and \$10 each, but it was kept up until John Purdon offered \$325, and a stop was made. The gravel pit on Wellington street north was bought by Crawford Beckett for \$300.

"Within Twelve Hours After First Dose the Pain Left Me"—Rheumatism of Seven Years' Standing Cured in a Few Days.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures, but my wife advised me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three doses, and I consider I am completely cured. Signed, J. D. McLeod, Leith P. O., Ont.

DISASTER OFF PORT COLBORNE.

Steamer Burned With 50,000 Bushels of Corn on Board—The Crew Safe.

Port Colborne, Ont., May 3.—The steamer N. K. Fairbanks, from Chicago to Ogdensburg, with 50,000 bushels of corn, ran ashore about nine miles west of here at 2 o'clock this morning during thick weather.

About 4 o'clock the men noticed smoke coming from the forecastle of the ship, and found it to be all on fire, caused, the captain thinks, by the upsetting of a lamp. The cargo and boat were completely burned. The captain and crew came into port in a small boat.

COAL PRICES FOR MAY.

New York, May 3.—The anthracite coal sales agents at their meeting today fixed on circular prices for May as follows: Grate, egg and chestnut, \$3.25; and \$3.50—a decrease as compared with gross prices in 1894 of 15 cents per ton in grate and egg, and 25 cents in stove and 40 cents in chestnut.

A BOOM IN ASBESTOS MINING.

Quebec, May 2.—The biggest boom in asbestos mining that has struck Canada for some years has just made its appearance here, and the mines at Coleraine and Stratford, in the Eastern Townships, which have many of them been closed up during the last two years, are now resuming old-time activity, while thousands of people are flocking to the place for employment. The Bell Company is putting in three new machines for crushing the ore and separating the fiber from the rock, and the Jeffrey mine has been purchased for \$150,000 by a company which is erecting a factory for making asbestos tissue and weaving it into cloth for the manufacture of stage curtains and scenery, the skirts of variety actresses, and so on.

The "VOICE"

REV. JOHN ROADHOUSE,

Seeley's Bay, Ontario, Canada:

"Allow me to tell of my high appreciation of the K. D. C. you kindly sent me last fall. The state of my stomach was affecting my throat. At times I feared the loss of my voice, but K. D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a Godsend. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with."

K. D. C. cleanses and heals the stomach, restoring it to healthy action.

TRY IT!

FREE SAMPLE

OF K. D. C. AND PILLS.

MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

K. D. C. CO., Ltd

New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SOLD.

Mr. Wm. Gorman Gets It for the Sum of \$19,400.

A Spirited Contest—The Conservative Managers Were Outbid.

There was a great deal of interest felt in the sale of the Mechanics' Institute property at Keenleyside's auction rooms yesterday afternoon. The local Conservative Association had set their hearts on the place, and had gone so far as to materially increase the membership of the institute at their own expense in order at the general meeting to invalidate the sale made by the directors to Mr. Alex. Harvey and to have the property resold at auction.

The mortgage amounted to \$18,000, with \$102.57 interest. The price brought was \$19,400. Among those present were: Major Beattie, I. F. Hellmuth, Wm. Gray (president of the Young Conservatives), Alex. Harvey, Wm. Searrow (president of the Mechanics' Institute Board), A. B. Greer, Henry Macklin (chairman, Free Library Board), Ald. J. W. Jones, Dr. Geo. C. Davis and others.

Ald. Jones started the bidding at \$18,200. Mr. Hellmuth went \$18,300, and several \$10 bids, in which Messrs. Harvey, Spry and Campbell figured, brought the price up to \$18,400, which was set down as an outside limit by the crowd generally. Much to everybody's surprise, the price continued to rise, passing the hundred marks until \$19,000 was reached. Long before this it was seen that the only two bidders were Messrs. Gray and Gorman of the Young Conservative Association, and Mr. Gorman, of Gorman, Eckert & Co., the spice mills men. Mr. Gorman was a \$10 bidder, and Mr. Gray at times rose \$100 in an effort to bring him off. At last, when \$19,400 had been reached, Mr. Gray announced that he was done, and Mr. Gorman became the purchaser.

Nervous People

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, builds up the system and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect.

Robbins—Higbee is a genius. Bradford—Can do anything, I suppose. Robbins—Yes, anything except making a living.

Filic! Filic! Itching Pills!

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. Swarms of Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, removes the tumors, and in most cases cures the disease. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

This power the man, the richer his imagination.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

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BABY'S OWN SOAP

Shake 'Em a Bit.

In spite of your efforts to keep them clean, curtains will get dingy; you can't help it. Bring them here. We can transform them into their former freshness. Lace, Chenille, Damask and Repp Curtains are all the same to us.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.
Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.

McVOY—On April 30, at 28 Wortley road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McVoy, a son.

DIED.

JOANES—In this city, on May 3, 1895, Louise, beloved wife of F. Joanes, of Sarnia, Ont.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Goring, 433 Princess Avenue, on Monday, May 6, at 3 p.m.; services at 230. Funeral private.
Please omit flowers. 84u

GOULD—In this city, on Saturday, May 4, 1895, Wesley Richard, son of Joseph and Emma Gould, aged 5 years and 5 months.
Funeral on Monday from the family residence, 236 Wellington street, at 3 p.m.; services at 229. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

ALLASTER—On May 2, Mary Russell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Georgina and the late Andrew Allaster.
Funeral from the residence of her mother, 49 King street, at 3 p.m., Saturday, May 4. Service at the house at 3 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.



This Brand of Flour

Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
557 York Street,
Telephone 118.

New Hats

Does not
always mean

We Sell New Goods

of the very latest American and English styles. No old stock

D. J. WHITNEY,

206 Dundas Street.

HATTER & FURNISHER.

ROGERS & DOSS

Electric Wiring and Fixture

CONTRACTORS,

425 Richmond Street

A full stock of fixtures both straight electric and combination, and Electric Bell Supplies.

Telephone 577.
Estimates cheerfully given ywt

The CONFEDERATION LIFE,

Head Office—Toronto.

A Canadian Company.

A Strong Company.

A Progressive Company.

Total Claims paid during past nine years, \$1,285,034.30.

Premiums received thereon, \$315,000.05.

Or for every dollar received the association returned 37.2.

Average time of payment of claims after receipt of proofs, 32.4 hours.

FRED. H. HEATH, General Agent,
GEO. FRITCHARD, Local Agent.

REX BRAND

ALWAYS ON TOP.

We Lead, - Others Follow.

Rex Sugar Cured Hams,
Rex Boneless Breakfast Bacon,
Rex Kettle Tendered Lard.

Moore & Company

LONDON.

R.K. Cowan

Barriester, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Wall Paper.

We do not hang all the paper that is hung in London, but we do hang the best and at the prices which others ask for the cheaper grades.

If you want any papering or decorating of any description done this spring you should let us give you the benefit of our advice and make an estimate on your work. With the most experienced and the best workmen, the best selected stock, we can please you when others cannot.

R. LEWIS,

421 Richmond Street.

W. FAIRBAIRN

MERCHANT TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK, Up-Stairs

A. B. Powell,

Does all kinds of insurance brokerage and represents the following fire companies:

The Guardian, of England.
The London & Lancashire, England.
The Atlas, England.
The Quebec, of Canada.

Sole agent in London for the Manufacturers' Accident Company.

Guarantee bonds given from \$500 to \$20,000.

District manager for Western Ontario for the Dominion Life Assurance Company.

Remember the address

Ground Floor, 437 Richmond St.

A. B. Powell.

BLOUSES,

See Our Stock of

Blouse Waists

Special Value at

25c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c

99c and \$1.

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

157 Carling Street.

Telephone 324.

The Columbia!

—Acknowledged by all to be—

The Best Bicycle on Either

Side of the Atlantic.

And is justly called the 1896 wheel. Call and examine and be convinced. Orders for it are coming in rapidly.

Wm. Gurd & Co.

185 Dundas St., London.

Phone—800.

Southcott's

FAIR AND WARM—A WET SUN-DAY.

361 Richmond St.

Toronto, May 3—11 p.m.—The area of low pressure over the Western States and Northwest Territories has developed very much since yesterday, and shows signs of moving to the lakes.

Local showers have occurred today in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, but the weather has been mostly fine and warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 38-68; Edmonton, 42-74; Prince Albert, 50-60; Qu'Appelle, 48-70; Winnipeg, 54-76; Parry Sound, 52-80; Toronto, 48-69; Montreal, 52-80; Quebec, 49-78; Halifax, 36-66.

Toronto, May 4—1 a.m.—The probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lake region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Southeast to southwest winds; fair and warm, with local showers today; showers or thunder storms pretty generally on Sunday.

—The "Mission to Lepers" will meet in Somerset Hall on Monday afternoon at 4.30. No Police Court this morning. Not one arrest was made in the city yesterday.

—A special sermon to young men will be preached by Rev. Robert Johnston in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening.

—John Grant, the alleged thief of the \$5,000 package from the Parkhill express office, will be arraigned on Monday morning to elect trial.

—Mr. J. G. Bottomley, of Tilsonburg, has sold his trotting horses to Mr. O. E. Brenner, of this city. The owner will not take them away until after May 24.

—Mr. W. Fitzpatrick, of the Westminster cheese factory, sold the first half of the April make at 9 cents per pound. They were delivered in London.

—Members of No. 1 company of the Young Liberal Fleet are requested to meet at the Liberal Rooms on Monday evening. A second lieutenant for the company will be elected.

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—Mr. C. Lawrence Houseman, late draughtsman of the London Machine Tool Company, leaves for Boston today to occupy an important situation in the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company. He won the silver medal of Ontario for mechanical drawing two years ago.

—Mr. C. C. Claris, of Sarnia, died the other day in his 80th year. He lived near London for many years. Mrs. Claris died about three years ago. The survivors are: Mr. Joseph Claris, his daughter, Mrs. Silcox, wife of Rev. E. D. Silcox, Paris, and his two sons, Rev. J. C. Claris, London, and Mr. John A. Claris, of Sarnia.

—Mr. Chas. Garnier, of Livingstone, Montana, the nephew of Mr. Joseph Claris, of 210 Oxford street, is the candidate on the Republican side for city treasurer of that city, and will likely be elected. He was an apprentice with Mr. Albert Smith, cigar manufacturer here, some time, and was left for Montreal to go into business.

—"The Liberal March," dedicated to Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M. P., is a pretty musical composition by Master Victor Colwell. It is lively, tuneful, well constructed, and well named. Master Colwell is only 17 years of age, and has a promising combination of youth and talent.

—While Alex. Stewart, a London West plasterer, was unloading his wagon in front of Duffin's livery stable on King street Friday morning his horse ran off, pitching Mr. Stewart heavily to the pavement on his head and shoulders. He received a bad shaking up, but no bones were broken. The horse was stopped on King street east.

—A deputation from the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, was in the city yesterday, and it is possible that the battalion may come to London. Queen's Birthday camp until Sunday afternoon. The visitors were Major Mason, Capt. Mewburn, Capt. Labatt and Lieut. Laidlaw. They returned to Hamilton yesterday afternoon, and definite reply was expected last night. It had not arrived up to midnight.

—The G. A. R. Post members in this city are still holding their regular meetings, about 35 members belonging to the Post. At the last meeting the following officers were elected: President, Fred. Albertstadt; senior vice-marshal, C. J. Ashton; junior vice-marshal, Henry Peters; quartermaster, F. J. Fitzgerald; adjutant, Wm. Peel; officer of the day, J. H. Flood; surgeon, Oliver Fountain; chaplain, James Charles Hamlin, 632.

—The free library board met last night, with President Reid presiding, and Messrs. Cameron, Macklin, Marks and Architect Matthews present. Messrs. Frank Leonard, Wm. Bowman and James Cowan, representing the directorate of the Western School of Art, waited on the board and asked for a room in the new building. The matter was referred to the chairman and Mr. Marks to inquire into and report. The sub-committee of the board having in hand the proposal of books for the library to occupy a portion of the new building was laid over for further information. A building risk of \$6,000 will be placed on the structure at once. The matter of books for the library was referred to the library committee.

—At the regular meeting of the Women's Christian Association on Thursday there was a fair attendance of members. The treasurer's report showed receipts as \$2,367.12; expenditures, \$809.04; balance, \$1,558.08. The following donations are gratefully acknowledged: For the Aged People's Home, from Dalton charity fund, 29; Messdames Fitzgerald, Templeton and Williams.

Preserve your teeth by using Dr. Lyons' Ros' Tooth Paste or Powder. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having

put in the latest improvement to our steam leather renovator, we are prepared to clean beds and mattresses from \$1 upwards. Work done as good as new.—JAMES F. HUNT, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Locomotive engineers and others requiring the finest possible time in a watch will find that C. H. Ward, jeweler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily. 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

SILK

HATS

AT BELTZ'S.

STIFF

HATS

AT BELTZ'S.

SOFT

HATS

AT BELTZ'S.

STRAW

HATS

A T BELTZ'S.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnson Bros.' Bread

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 618.

WILL SOUSA COME?

Musical people lately have been on the alert over a whispered rumor that Sousa's great band was likely to give a big festival concert in London this month. There is probably a grain of truth in it, as Mr. W. E. Hiscott, Mr. C. J. Miers have been canvassing subscriptions the past day or two. It is to be hoped the appearance can be arranged, although the expense will doubtless be very great; still the reputation of Sousa is sufficient to insure an immense success. The public should subscribe liberally. Names can be left at Nordheimer's Music Store. 844.

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TWO THINGS

WE CAN DO!

ONE

Show you some of the finest hats you ever saw at as low a price as you can get anywhere.

TWO

Sell you one of these hats if you will look at them. The "Dunlap" and "Tribby" block are among the latest arrivals.

MILNE, AND SPITAL COMPANY

146 Dundas Street.

N.B.—Ask to see our Shepherd Handle Umbrellas.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....Business Office

134.....Editorial Rooms

176.....Job Department

London and Environs

GIVE US A TRIAL WITH A SHARE OF YOUR JOB PRINTING. QUICK, ACCURATE, AND AT MODERATE FIGURES.

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Williams' Royal Crown Remedy

The King of Blood Purifiers.

Prepared by Isaac Williams Co

London, Ont.

Is a Remedy Composed of Extraordinary Medical Properties.

essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body, no matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Bolls, Erysipelas or Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Skin, Liver, stomach or Bowels, either chronic or constitutional. The disease in the blood, which supplies the waste and builds and repairs these organs and wasted tissues of the system. It should be taken until the cure is complete.

You Can Relish

Anything you buy from us, as we handle only the best goods and pay particular attention to keep everything clean.

TO ENJOY YOUR BREAKFAST

DRINK OUR COFFEE.

For a few days we will sell

3 Cans Salmon for 25c.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

228 Dundas Street.

Phone—317. ywt

ser, magazines and papers; Mrs. Kerr, collars; Mrs. Mills, corn meal; Mrs. Geo. Robinson, 6 dozen buns; Mrs. Geo. White, 8 dozen buns. For Refuge and infant Home—From Mrs. W. H. H. 12; a friend, \$30; Mrs. Hyttenrauch, buns and eggs; Mrs. Carfrae, papers; King's Daughters, night dresses and shirts. Home for Incubables—55 friend, \$200; Mrs. Fox, \$5; Miss Evans, 55 cents; Mrs. Westland, fruit; Mrs. Mitchell, fruit; a friend, books and magazines; Mrs. Pigott, 8 glasses jelly; Mrs. Compin, oranges. For relief—From Dalton charity fund, \$70.

REV. G. W. WYSE'S APPEAL.

A Kingston dispatch says: Before the Metropolitan Court today judgment was rendered in the appeal of Rev. G. W. Wyse against the decision of the board of triers in the Diocese of Huron, by whom the Rev. G. W. Wyse has been found guilty of a charge under canon 29, that his use, from the sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Huron, which was that Mr. Wyse be removed from his charge in the said parish of Amherstburg and his license be withdrawn. The court find that while from the evidence in the case they "are constrained to dismiss the appeal; yet there is much in the appeal book and evidence therein contained to make us greatly dissatisfied with the action, which has, in our opinion, tended to prevent the kindly influence of the bishop of the diocese from having its full effect in promoting peace." No costs are allowed.

IDA VAN CORTLAND.

Miss Ida Van Cortland, who has had a very successful season, was greeted with another large audience last evening, when the comedy-drama, "Crust of Society," was presented. The company is an exceedingly good one, and all the characters were well taken. The stage manager, Mr. W. H. H. 12, will conclude with a matinee this afternoon, when "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be given, and this evening the stirring Russian drama, "Michael Stragor," will be presented. The following will be the cast of characters in this afternoon's play: Miss Helen Grace,....Ida Van Cortland; Capt. Algernon Ferrers,....W. J. Butler; Capt. Gavor Gilchrist,....John E. Miles; Capt. Everard,....Wm. R. Daly; Dr. Henry Garnet,....W. N. Hammett; Lieut. Paddy Miles,....Albert Tavernier; Private Wm. Terry,....Geo. H. Howson; Countess Gaurbolski,....Katharine Leigh; Mrs. Laura Smith,....Gertrude Claire; Hurdy Durdur,....Emma Lathrop; Mignon, the Daughter of the Regiment,....Little Ida Tavernier.

NEW TENDERS WANTED.

Chairman Powell, Ald. Pritchard Ardill, Skinner and Weld and Secretary Bell, Chief Roe, of the fire department, and Mayor Little were present at the meeting of No. 3 committee last evening. Letters had been sent to the chiefs in all the leading cities in the States and inquiring what kind of aerial trucks were used and which they preferred. Twenty-one cities responded; the Hayes is the one most universally used. The total weight of Hayes 31, Babcock's 15, Prestons 2. The different tenders for the aerial truck will be written to and asked to send in supplemental tenders within a week with a view of getting the best value for the money. The Bureka Gutta Percha Company was amended and carried, changing the amount of 1,000 feet to 500 feet. A communication was heard from the assistant engineer in the stating that the tower on the market closets was too small, and that the place was in a disgraceful condition. The matter will be remedied forthwith. The chief wants a place in which to place his books. A bookcase will be purchased. Prices were received for mattresses for new beds at the fire hall. Eight mattresses will be obtained from John Ferguson & Sons at \$3 each. Mr. Baldwin was present and complained of it being stated that he was fined \$10. He had not been spoken to in the matter by the street watering inspector. The matter will be looked into and brought up at the next meeting of the committee. The aldermen did not wish to wade through the stack of applications for the position of firemen, and adjourned.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY—

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removed at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

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 St.

Pulpit and Press

Two Big Forces With Much in Common—Pulpit Not Always Quite Fair to Press—Sensationalism—Influence of the Press—A Few Suggestions to the Pulpit.

The following address was given by Mr. John Cameron, founder and manager of the London "Advertiser," before the London Ministerial Association, and published by request:

The preacher and journalist have much in common. The preacher, if a true shepherd, and not an hireling, is anxious to promote in individual hearts the reign of the higher law, and in the State the righteousness that exalteth a nation. The journalist who takes the right view desires the same things. I have heard an occasional journalist speak of the function of his office or editor as simply that of purveyor, with no option but to serve up whatever a majority might be likely to relish, irrespective of moral quality; and this on the ground that if he did not do so, someone else would. Such doctrine is the doctrine of a sounder. Even the doctrine of a pair of boots cannot be divorced from moral obligation.

The pulpit is an august institution. Previous to the introduction of printing, it did much of the thinking for the people. It does so still. I cannot say whether the golden age of the pulpit is some age of the past, or whether its influence and its glory are to find their climax in some day yet distant. I do not say that the influence of the pulpit has declined. I only say that the influence of the newspaper, whether for good or for evil, has advanced, and is advancing. The newspaper is

READ EVERYWHERE.

It reaches those who listen to preachers; it reaches also those who do not. The pulpit finds its special opportunity one day in the week; the daily newspaper six days out of seven. It has been estimated that the annual issue of United States and Canadian newspapers and publications, other than books, would be equal to over 1,000 square miles of white paper surface every year. But, you inquire, 1,000 square miles of what sort of matter? I reply unhesitatingly, the larger portion of the matter printed is wholesome. Take any newspaper issued in the average newspaper of England, the United States or Canada; take an average issue of Toronto Globe and Judge for yourself how much is wholesome, how much is in right directions, how much restful and recreative, how little really objectionable. No doubt, there is a destructive critic to go over the six issues of the best daily newspaper ever issued, he could cut out this and that bit as something that "never would be missed." But let the destructive critic apply the same process to the preacher's two sermons a week. Would there be no diminution in bulk in that quarter also?

From the pulpit one hears talk of

SENSATIONALISM.

What is meant by "sensationalism"? Some teachers and some newspapers are spoken of as sensational, when they are simply not dull. There will be dullness enough in the world without setting it up as a cardinal virtue. It ought to be possible, in a world where it is to be interesting without being irreverent or monotonous. There is, I must admit, a kind of sensationalism observable in some journals of the larger United States cities, and at the same time prevalent in Great Britain, consisting, for example, of detailed reports of divorce cases and such matters. Detailed reports of this description are a disgrace to journalism and a bad example. Happily, on that score, there is not much, though, perhaps, somewhat, to complain of in the press of Canada, though it may be wise to be watchful.

I do not know whether objectors include as "sensationalism" ordinary reports of criminal trials. There is much to be said in favor of their being moderately and sedately reported. If it be true, as sometimes alleged, that a few embryo rascals are thus made acquainted with the methods of clever criminals, so also are the public, who henceforth know what must be done in the way of watchfulness and prevention. In one way or another, either through preliminary incarceration in jail, or through publicity, the criminal seldom escapes punishment, so that the effect of making public the facts is usually deterrent. Trials should never be reported in such fashion as to make the criminal a hero, excite imitation, or spread a halo over evil doings. But incidental revelations of evils from which parents must guard their children, and which parents must guard their children, are often a needed warning. Take, for instance, assaults on children, confidence games and the like. The Bible keeps nothing back. The

FEAR OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY is itself a great deterrent from crime. The other day a clergyman said he longed for the time when the daily newspaper would be issued, every line of which would have a distinctly moral purpose—a sort of daily tract, so to speak. Well, there is no law, other than the law of finance, to prevent any clerical friend from establishing just such a daily newspaper; but there would be the same need and the same demand as ever for the ordinary newspaper. My friend seems to forget that much of the contents of a newspaper are neither moral nor immoral, but non-moral.

I am sure that publishers do not desire to make money in any but honest fashion. There is one thing, perhaps not as widely known as in justice to newspapers it ought to be—namely, that there are few publishers in Ontario who do not every year receive advertisements which they consider objectionable, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and that many newspapers refuse such advertisements to the extent of thousands of dollars annually. It is said, when we consider the nature of many of the methods employed to raise money for churches, that the business managers of churches are any more careful as to the sources of their revenues?

The press has reason to complain that it receives sometimes scant justice from the pulpit—I would not say intentionally. For example, I have known ministers, when objecting to something in one newspaper, to reflect on the press as a whole. A parallel to such careless indiscriminate would be, were some clergyman to elope with his great-grand-aunt, for the press to lecture the pulpit at large, as if it were the custom of clergymen to elope with their great-grand-aunts!

I remember a sermon delivered in this city a few years ago, while the temperance excitement was high, in which the clergyman

ROUNDED DENOUNCED THE PRESS

for not publishing the names of all "drunks" who came before the police magistrate. One journal pointed out in reply, that when names of "drunks" had been left out of the police reports, had almost invariably been because of heart-broken mother or relative

had come in and pleaded, for God's sake, that the young man should not as yet have his name bruited abroad as a drunkard, but be allowed another opportunity. Curiously enough, about a month after the clergyman's sermon, he also came in one day to ask, quite complacently, that a young man's name should be omitted from the list of drunks, in order, as he urged, to give him more chance to save a reputation.

Then I have heard ministers bandy thoughtlessly from the pulpit such journalistic as that you cannot believe anything you hear in the newspapers. In like manner, one might bandy the journalistic that one cannot believe everything one hears from the pulpit. In either case it is a class of journalistic that might well be sent into oblivion, with the equally senseless and unjust journalistic about mothers-in-law. When one considers the pressure under which the daily newspaper necessarily produced, it is surprising how great the average accuracy. I venture this assertion, that in every well-conducted newspaper, the average of inaccuracies, compared with that which is accurate, would be small indeed. I must admit that reporters are not always fortunate in condensations of sermons. Many of the phrases employed are theologically technical, in some cases outworn. St. Augustine himself might find his work cut out for him in presenting in two or three inches of space a discourse which, if reported verbatim (the least difficult technicality of reporting, by the way) would fill a newspaper page.

A preacher I should always be glad to furnish the reporter a suitable brief condensation of his sermon. How long since I heard a sermon to young men, from a minister who is incapable of being intentionally unjust and yet, as I listened, I would have given something for ten minutes in modern newspaper condensed style to suit my friend. He objected to the continued stories. He

OBJECTED TO THE PARAGRAPHS stating that Mrs. John Smith had slipped on the ice, broken her leg, and been carried into the drug store. He advised young men to confine their newspaper reading to ten minutes, and that ten minutes chiefly to the headings. I agree with Goldwyn Smith that even the harmless gossip news, "telling how Mrs. John Smith broke her leg," is objectionable from no reasonable point of view. I do not know whether a friend meant that young men and others would devote their spare time and energy to books like Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, or Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. I have nothing to say against the reading of such books; but let me ask my clerical friend if he or she would fill up their own leisure hours?

They must, of course, leave out of the comparison any reading which is done as a part of their professional work, as against those whose day's work is of a different nature. Without the evening paper the evening fireside of the young man would be rather lonesome. The young man who did not read his newspaper would soon find himself out of touch with the movement of the world. I do not say that every part of every paper is for everybody, nor do I consider the editorial columns necessarily the most important. A recent writer in the Christian Union, while advising the reader, as I advise him, to skip what he does not want, goes on to say that the best of the telegraphic news of the world, there are things of value in the daily newspaper. There are the biographical accounts of famous men when they die. There are extracts from the last magazines, that give us the cream of value and tidings. There are poems, and trifles light as air to lighten the way, accounts of eminent men, travel articles, descriptions of great commercial enterprises, scientific notes. A vast number of persons if they did not read newspapers would read nothing whatever.

Mr. Moody, at Toronto, took a line different from that of my clerical friend. He said truly that his newspaper reached a hundred persons, where the speaker's voice reached one. "GOD BLESS THE NEWSPAPERS," he exclaimed. Different also was the view of the able American divine who recently said of the daily newspaper, "Malign it, criticize it, tear it to pieces as you say, it is a Gibraltar of power. Into its columns comes the artist, the scientist, the African, the statesman, and minister of the Gospel. Such combined intelligence and knowledge would move the world if properly utilized." And in the last number of the North American Review a prominent English clergyman, Rev. Mr. Fowler, says: "The press can never be the preacher's master, but it may and should be his indicator; let him keep his finger upon its pulse if he would play upon the heart of his people."

The newspaper is important as the principal bond of democratic unity in the community. Nothing unites a community like a common public opinion. The common fund of information. The newspaper is read in common by rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, learned and unlearned, the preacher in the pulpit and the sinner on the street. The importance of this common bond of democratic unity may appear more nearly as years go by. For good or ill, the democracy proposes are long to have the governmental machine run to suit the views. It is rather important to have it suited with what is right, and what is wise. Mr. Kidd, in his recent book on the subject of social evolution, points out that no democracy of the ancient world can be brought into recognizable comparison with the democracies of the modern English-speaking world. The latter, with the political equality of the franchise in their hands, are now pressing forward to betterment of their condition along the line of social equality—i.e., a fairer distribution of necessities and of leisure. Modern democracy has the advantage of being well informed of everything that is going on throughout the world, and that this is so it owes to the modern newspaper.

The pulpit often brings charges against the press of political partisanship, with lamentable effect. Amid the strife of contending voices of arriving at the truth. Well, the restless activity of the Atlantic is better than the calm of the Dead Sea. Active and these outlets are afforded by election contests and political discussions. Journalists espouse the side to which they lean, but do not divide any more than the people as a whole. Matters can sometimes be honestly looked at from different points of view. The mother, whose baby may be the very ugly duckling, may honestly think it the prettiest in the world. I am not aware that it would be best for the body politic were there only one political party. The body religious itself is divided up into religious parties—

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, and Judaism and Greek-Orthodoxy, with Protestantism sub-divided again into various sections. Whatever differences there are politically or religiously, the clergyman who is a true shepherd, and not an hireling, prevents one from looking at the doings of the opposite party quite as complacently as at his own—appear to be different, but that are universal in application and

FUNDAMENTAL IN HUMAN NATURE.

Look at England, with dividing parties continuing down through the centuries, and look at the magnificent statesmen produced. Surely this has been, not of chance, but of Providence! The common pulpit explanation that the divisions of the body politic grow deeply enough, I prefer to believe that they grow out of some deeply philosophical law, some fundamental necessity of society and of human nature. Then I have heard talk about misreporting of opinions. There are newspapers and newspapers, and no reputable newspaper would nowadays think of misreporting a religious or political gathering with which it was connected, though it might, and usually does, give the chief space and chief prominence to its own speakers and to its own meetings. Nor does any respectable journalist hesitate to make a correction when it has fallen into error.

If I sometimes criticize the pulpit, I am no unfriendly critic. Deeply important and worthy to be upheld must be the work of those who have to do with the edifice of spiritual life. Without the Bible, the Sabbath, the pulpit, society would soon sink into license, recklessness and inhumanity. It is shown by the practical heathenism into which some mining and other settlements fall when without these influences. The collateral value of Sabbath services is great. Apart from the effect in sharpening the edge of spiritual life, the blunted through the week many must have noticed the effect of the changed point of view, in a certain fertilization of mind, which makes things intellectually clearer and more convincing than they were on Saturday.

Now, it is no part of my purpose to attempt to give many suggestions to those who fill our pulpits. I would like to give my thanks to the highest character of our Canadian ministers, and to recognize the important services they render to society in many unacknowledged ways. I shall not add to the list of their services, except to say they should err on the side of brevity. I once experimented, in a particular service, by asking twenty reliable persons

whether they had followed, without wandering.

THE "LONG PRAYER."

As an optimist, I would like the pulpit to be more generally optimistic in tone. Optimism is not God. Pessimism is of the devil. Optimism is hope, and hope is healing.

"God's in His Heaven."

All's right with the world." I would advise the young minister to resolve, no matter how old his body may grow, to keep mind and heart always young. If he does not know how, let him write to William Ewart Gladstone.

I sometimes think the young preacher comes too easily, for his full development, into his position of a certain authority and consideration—more easily, for example, than beginners in other professions. Emerson, you remember, for the would-be orator prescribed a course of mobs.

It has always been a moot question what is the content of preaching should be, and what is called up-to-date, whether it should have much to say on science, or little; whether it should deal chiefly with the state of affairs in old Jerusalem or new Chicago; whether it should deal mainly with general principles or with special applications. What is its duty, for example, with regard to such a question as prohibition? Public opinion will probably demand that in future more emphasis shall be placed by the pulpit on one concrete question, namely, that relating to the material well-being of the masses. An increasing number of people are being told that the highest and only treasure to which they have a right to aspire to a share in treasure in heaven. These looming social questions should be studied and discussed by the pulpit from the standpoint of sympathy and justice. Widespread is the belief of multitudes that the distribution of the necessities, the luxuries, the pleasures of life, is not only unequal, as all can see, but unjust. In exaggerated demand we readily see that this is so. It is impossible that one man can rightfully possess \$500,000,000 on any principle that would not allow him rightfully to possess also the whole continent of America, or the whole world. What is the pulpit doing to settle this pressing world problem?

To conclude: In what ways can pulpit and press best co-operate to advance the highest interests of society in our day and generation? A beginning of co-operation might be found in recognition by each of what is best in the other.

The effect of cooking with Dr. Price's Baking Powder spreads a ray of sunshine around the family circle.

Napoleon of South Africa

Cecil Rhodes, the Diamond King—He would Make a New Republic With Rhodes as President—The Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Man—Made His Own Fortune.

Cecil Rhodes is the Napoleon of the Dark Continent, whose map he would reconstruct. The details of his ultimate scheme he kept to himself, but his opinion of the far-reaching foreign statesmen he has the bee of empire in his bonnet—nothing more and nothing less than the breaking away from British rule and the establishment of a South African republic with Cape Colony as its capital and he himself as First President and absolute dictator.

Nor does the dream seem altogether wild. Its realization may not come for some years, but that it is on the cards no close observer of foreign affairs can doubt. The establishment of a South African republic and the snapping asunder of British fetters would be a far easier task than the great task of binding together of the thirteen colonies into the United States of America. The machinery is all there, and it needs little more than a directing touch to set it in motion.

HIS CAREER IN AFRICA.

"Cecil Rhodes, of Africa," is what he is called, for he has made himself the foremost man in the fifth grand division of the globe.

Thousands of acres of its superb farming land are yet uncultivated. But Cape Colony, Matabeleland, Mashonaland and the region of Kimberley make up the great Rhodesian empire of imperialism. It is the rose because Cecil Rhodes has made it flourish.

He first set his foot upon Cape Colony land fifteen to eighteen years ago. The youngest son of an English gentleman of wealth, but of no private means of his own, an Oxford student who had broken down in his college course, because of pulmonary trouble, he went to South Africa in quest of betterment of his health. It was then that the diamond speculation in Kimberley, and the Cape had gone mad over the game.

A veritable Monte Carlo of commerce was the Kimberley Stock Exchange, where fortunes were made and lost within the twinkling of an eye. The fever seized the invalid young Englishman, and with the few pounds in his pocket he went into speculation like a veteran. He plunged into the game, opened their eyes with amazement and prophesied utter ruin.

Exactly the reverse came, however. Within a very brief space of time, not more than a quarter of a year, Cecil Rhodes found himself the possessor, free and clear, of something more than £100,000.

The first act of his brilliant career ended. Provided now with funds, he was ready to go to work steadily upon the ambitions which had been maturing in his mind for years. He was not content with the financial magnate of the Cape—the great organizer of a powerful gold mining and diamond syndicate, which soon assumed the proportions of a colossal monopoly.

RISE TO POWER.

Day by day he gained a more commanding influence among the members of the Cape Parliament. This is not an English statesman of affairs now living, nor has there been one, who ever steered a prettier, more diplomatic course between contending parties. The Cape Parliament was a cauldron of faction, opposed to British home domination, and the progressive English clique. Cecil Rhodes made himself hand and glove with both of these. Soft and pliant and quiet as a kitten while he was working his way in, once within the confidence of the Cape Parliament behind him he showed his claws and teeth like a full-grown cat.

Definitely and positively he had made his mark. He was now a leader, not a follower. Cecil Rhodes, so far as he was concerned, should not be ruled by the "old stagers" of the British Foreign Office, men who knew absolutely nothing of the needs, the capacities, and the daring stand to take, but as events proved, the man was stronger than the central British Government.

The first trait of administrative capacity he showed was the organization of his gold and diamond syndicate. He chose two aids to help him in the forerunners of his plans. One was Barney Barnato, formerly a resident of London's East End, then a capitalist of

nearly £5,000,000; the other was Henry J. King, at that time the chairman of the Kimberley Stock Exchange. The three joined steadily, and combined three of the biggest mining companies in the district under the title of the Consolidated De Beers Mines.

From par the shames of the syndicate soon jumped to £100, and Cecil Rhodes, then at the first flush of his prominence, became known as the "Diamond King."

Directly on the heels of this, another financial coup d'état followed. New veins of gold were discovered in the Transvaal republic, and the firm of Rhodes & Co. put on their feet more than sixty gold mining companies to work this section. The project succeeded beyond the fondest expectations.

POWERFUL AS THE POWER OF THE veteran editor, W. T. Stead's, opinion of him as set forth in a recent number of the Review of Reviews is worth quoting. "The only man in the world," says Stead, "with ideas that can be compared for a moment with those of the Pope of Rome for the comprehensive scope and breadth of his purpose."

HOW HE LOOKS.

Personal Cecil Rhodes is a curious study—a study because of his immense success in both finance and politics, curious because of the ways by which he has attained his ends. No one today can recognize in the tall, broad-shouldered, stalwart, unassuming, perfectly poised man of the middle forties the weak-limbed Oxonian of nearly a score of years ago.

His most pronounced characteristic, perhaps, is his consummate skill in the dismissal from his mind at a moment's notice the cares of the day and the hour. In this he resembles four famous English statesmen—Gladstone, Clive, Pitt and Peel. Like all of these worthies, Rhodes is never troubled with insomnia. Even in the days when he was beginning to make his mark, when critical junctures presented themselves continually, the future King of South Africa was able to throw himself on his bed and fall straightway into a long, unbroken, balmy and refreshing sleep.

A QUICK THINKER.

He never allows himself to worry about "effects." Causes are his sole concern and interest. With a mind fully made up and settled, he plays his cards at exactly the moment they should be played, and the other players take their course. He is a man purely of first thoughts, and he never reargues a question of redetermines a line of policy.

The first thing he did after his health was fully restored and he was on the road to fortune in South Africa, was to return to Oxford and take his degree at Oxford College.

Another interesting incident in his life was his friendship with "Chinese Gordon." It is recorded as one of the best Gordon anecdotes that the ill-fated Gordon said to Cecil Rhodes on the eve of his departure for Khartoum: "You are one of those men who never approve of anything unless you originate it yourself." It was a judgment of Rhodes' character accurately sums up Cecil Rhodes' character.

A MAN OF THE WORLD.

A great deal of the Bohemian and the roving man of the world is hidden in Cecil Rhodes' character, though of

latter years it has been held in check by the obligation upon him to maintain the dignity of his position as Prime Minister. Before he attained to that rank he was purely a South African clubman, for Kimberley and Cape Town are well supplied with the luxuries as well as the necessities of life, and both boast of club houses of no mean proportions and fittings.

His present residence is now just outside of Cape Town, a fine old country house, once the summer abode of the English Governors.

Cecil Rhodes' daily life is extremely unostentatious and simple. He has the old-fashioned custom of rising at 6 o'clock and getting to his desk immediately after a cold bath and the English tea and toast. His secretary is on hand from the moment he begins his work, and before noon the greater portion of his detail has come to an end.

He keeps himself in admirable physical form by horseback riding, possessing one of the best stables, though on a miniature scale, that is to be found within the boundaries of Cape Colony. Anecdotes regarding his strength are generally current in South African circles, and in "tugs-of-war" and wrestling he is one of the best of Cape men. Cricket in South Africa owes its prominence and its thorough establishment to his patronage and play.

Women would not call him handsome, but his face is a striking one. He dresses in a long black frock coat, with a bunch of flowers in his button-hole, a dark "four-in-hand" scarf and a high collar slightly open in the front. His forehead is high, his complexion rather florid, his hair rather sparse and of a palish brown hue. His mustache is closely clipped and shows the edge of a severe, rather large, well-cut mouth. His eyes are blue and his voice is that of an orator's.

M. COQUELIN.

The Great French Comedian.

These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe" which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray arch hypocrisy. Respecting "Vin Mariani," he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most debilitated are benefited by it; and as has been often said regarding it, "It gives new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes, strengthens, and builds up the whole system. An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

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Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER--SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895.

Motto for the Week:

When you have done a kindness and your neighbor is the better for it, why need you be so foolish as to look any further and gape for reputation and reward?—
[Marcus Aurelius.]

In the Far North.

Caspar W. Whitney's Trip to Canada's Barren Lands.

Has Reached Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake—925 Miles on Snowshoes.

News has recently been received by letter from Mr. Whitney, which comes out of the region around Great Slave Lake by dog-sledge messengers, and it will be of interest to those who are watching Mr. Whitney's journey to hear that he reached Fort Resolution, the station of the Hudson Bay Company on Great Slave Lake, on Feb. 26, in good condition. He had at that time covered 925 miles on snowshoes, traveling entirely alone, except for two Indians, one of whom drives the dog-sledge, and the other goes forward to break a way through the snow.

The journey so far has been an exceedingly difficult one, owing to the fearful storms and blizzards, which, though always severe there in the winter season, have been worse this year than for a quarter of a century back. Mr. Whitney writes that he has been several times delayed by these storms, and that he was obliged once to be in the snow in his blankets three days while a blizzard raged before he could go forward. Such a storm is dangerous in more ways than one, for, besides the constant chance of death from cold and from the storm itself, there is the ever-present danger of starvation. It is impossible to carry food for dogs and men, and as the dogs must be fed a good part of the sledge is loaded with dried fish for them. Besides this the sledge must carry the blankets of the three men, guns and other necessary matter, and there is not much spare room for food. Each Hudson Bay Company post has but a small supply of flour, bacon, tea and tobacco and some of them dried deer-meat (which is of the consistency of sole-leather, quite as hard to chew and equally as nourishing). Pemican (pounded meat and grease) has become a luxury, owing to the scarcity of deer. Fish, to be found in nearly all the lakes (and the country teems with lakes), constitute the main article of food for men and dogs. Thus the traveler can get but a small supply at any post.

For example, Mr. Whitney left Fort Smith on Feb. 20, for what he supposed was to be a six day's trip to Fort Resolution, or, in other words, 200 miles over ice and snow, occasionally through thick growths of forest, and then across barren plains with nothing to break the force of the wind. His larder consisted of six pounds of bacon, one pound of tea and six bread cakes. If he had been delayed, and had not happened to kill any animals, he might easily have suffered a great deal, to say nothing of the imminent risk of starvation. As a matter of fact, he made the 200 miles in four and a half days, an extraordinary quick journey, but even then his limited larder was of little use, since the six pounds of bacon was in such a spoiled condition that even in that land of starvation neither he nor the Indians could eat it, and they were forced to throw it away. The bread gave out, but fortunately the tea lasted, and they killed a caribou, which had to be eaten frozen, since the thermometer averaged 40° below zero during the four and a half days.

Another difficulty that is constantly before the traveler through this country is the chance of any slight injury or sprain. Mr. Whitney, it seems, took cold, and developed a painful rheumatism in his legs; which did not trouble him until he was a day out from Fort Smith on his way to Fort Resolution. "The calves of my legs," he writes, "were seized by such violent cramps I could hardly move. I stuck to it, however, making twelve miles, when we stopped to make a fire for dinner. That over, I had barely put on my snow-shoes and got under way, when the cramps and pains seized upon my thighs, and I actually could not move. I sat down a few moments, thinking the attack might pass, but it grew more violent, whereupon I flew a signal of distress to my Indians, who were ahead with the dog-sledge. I had hard work making them understand, for neither comprehended a word of English, and my Indian vocabulary was not up to an emergency of this sort. I could not go on, and decided to camp and try rubbing my legs, and a rest. There was no wood, and we were obliged to go on a few miles farther. As I could not walk, I crawled on my hands and knees. I rubbed

my legs with mustang liniment vigorously several times that afternoon and evening. Next day, although I could move only with much difficulty and great pain, I could, however, travel, and did, though the Indians made it doubly hard by keeping up the same pace we had maintained from the start. I could not explain to them that running was agony to me, and so, by the use of liniment night and morning, and good American nerve, I gritted my teeth and 'staid' with them.

"I wondered a little they did not appreciate my condition and slow up a bit, and did not understand why until I reached Fort Resolution and told my story to the officer in charge of this post. It seems that I have made somewhat of a reputation in this land as a hard goer.

"I have traveled rapidly after once becoming accustomed to snow-shoes, and I have led the Indians along at a good gait. They have not relished having the pace set for them by a white man, being exceedingly jealous of their reputations as snow-shoe runners by winter and paddlers (canoe) by summer, and as I have reached each post, therefore, and secured fresh Indians and dogs, the former have set out to walk me off my feet. They have had a merry time doing it, however, and I have succeeded in making a very quick trip of my 925 miles. These fellows from Smith had me 'groggy,' as it were, but I avoided the knock-out, and managed to remain in the ring until the call of time, which came, I must acknowledge, to my infinite relief."

After resting a few days after the 26th of February, Mr. Whitney was to secure the services of a famous Indian chief to lead him across Great Slave Lake, a ten days' journey northward through forest out into the Barren Lands of the North, where there is no trace of wood of any kind, where he can have no fire, and where there is nothing but ice and snow, and in the winter only the most rare of all American animals, the musk-ox. It is Mr. Whitney's purpose to go into these "Barrens" and stay as long as he can find food, or as long as what food he can carry with him will last, in search of this musk-ox. He will not only make the attempt to get one, but will study the country, the methods and means of travel there, and the habits of this extraordinary animal.

On his return southward into the timber again he will make a second attempt at securing a bison out of the few and small herds of this native American buffalo that still remain on the continent. His first attempt was so nearly successful that the carelessness of the guides alone prevented him from securing a bull. "We had," he says, "referring to this first attempt, 'a very hard trip of it, having nothing to eat for twelve days and the rabbits we caught, and for days at a time being obliged to cut our way through dense growths of small fir-trees. The two Indians I had were lost half the time. On the eighth day we found signs and tracks—fresh ones—and at once left the dogs and started after the buffalo. We had not gone half a mile, when I discovered a cow buffalo on a little elevation not a hundred yards off. She heard us, however, as there was somewhat of a crust on the snow. Only the head of the cow was visible. I knew there must be a band beyond, and the wind being in our favor, I intended to work around to where we could see the others. I wanted to shoot a bull, and not a cow, especially only a two-year-old, as this one was. But these Indians threw up their guns, and fired before I could stop them. They missed the cow, and of course scared the band out of the country; for, once fired on, they go until they are far beyond pursuit. When I reached the knoll over which the cow had been standing I found the beds of eleven buffalo, and I was so angry I felt like emptying my rifle into the Indians."

Cost of Gas and Electric Light.

The cost of supplying electricity and gas for one year for illuminating purposes in the cities of the United States is put at \$10,000,000. This covers only the lighting furnished under official authority and at the public expense, and is exclusive of the amount paid by individuals, corporations, hotels, theaters and railroad and steamship companies. Of the \$250,000 appropriated annually for the lighting of the city of New York \$150,000 is divided among four gas companies and \$98,000 goes to the seven electric light companies with which the city has contracts. The gas supplied to public departments costs \$10,000 additional, and about \$1,000 is spent in naphtha lamps. Chicago which owns its own electric light plant, spends \$150,000 a year on gas. Philadelphia, which also owns its own lighting plant, spends \$300,000 a year on lighting. San Francisco spends \$200,000, and Boston about the same. St. Louis, which has in so many electrical applications gone far ahead of other American cities, spends more in a year for electric light illumination than for gas, and it is the only large city in the United States of which this is true.

Dreams Diagnosed

Some Phenomena of the Dream Life—Stuff They Are Made Of—Dreams Are Uncompleted Thoughts—Somnambulists and Their Doings.



"Your talk on special illusions, Ben," said Uncle Joshua, as the old-timers resumed their talk, as reported in the Boston Herald, "reminds me that dreams and the world of sleep and the incidents that sometimes arise from this condition of semi-consciousness are not so fully understood—that is, the conditions which induce them—as they should be. Of course, dreaming is something that all people experience. Even dogs and some other animals, judging from their actions while in sleep, probably dream, no doubt in a way somewhat analogous to human beings—that is, according to the plane of their intelligence.

"Now, I have looked into this subject somewhat, and the best authorities which I have consulted tell me that dreaming is a modification of disordered mental action; arising usually from some kind of functional derangement. In sound sleep the functions of digestion, the circulation of the blood, and all others may be said to be duly in action, and the mind is accordingly not disturbed. If, however, any of the bodily functions be in a state of derangement—if, in particular, the digestion be incommoded, which it ordinarily is in an artificial mode of life—the senses, the nerves, the mind, will also be probably affected, and an imperfect sleep, with an imperfect consciousness, is the result.

"According to the best writers on the subject it has been ascertained that in beginning to sleep the senses do not unitedly fall into a state of slumber, but drop off one after another. The sight ceases, in consequence of the protection of the eyelids, to receive impressions first, while all the other senses preserve their sensibility entire. The sense of taste is the next which loses its susceptibility of impressions, and then the sense of smelling. The hearing is the next in order, and last of all comes the sense of touch. Furthermore, the senses are thought to sleep with different degrees of profoundness. The sense of touch sleeps the most lightly, and is the most easily awakened; the next easiest is the hearing; the next is the sight, and the taste and smelling awake last.

"Another remarkable circumstance deserves notice; certain muscles and parts of the body begin to sleep before others. Sleep commences at the extremities, beginning with the feet and legs, and creeping toward the center of nervous action. The necessity for keeping the feet warm and perfectly still as a preliminary of sleep is well-known. From these facts it will not appear surprising that, with one or more of the senses, and, perhaps, also, one or more parts of the body imperfectly asleep, there should be at the same time an imperfect kind of mental action, which produces the phenomenon of dreaming.

"A dream, then, is an imperfectly formed thought. Much of the imperfection and incoherency of such thoughts is from having no immediate consciousness of surrounding objects. The imagination revels unchecked by actual circumstances and is not under the control of the will. Ungoverned by any ordinary standards of reason, we, in dreaming, have the impression that the ideas which chase each other through the mind are actual occurrences; a mere ill-formed thought is imagined to be an action. As thought is very rapid, it thus happens that events that would take who's days or a longer time in performance are dreamed in a few moments. So wonderful is this compression of a multitude of transactions into the very shortest period that when we are accidentally awakened from slumber by a loud knock at, or a rapid opening of, the door a train of actions which it would take hours or days, or even weeks, to accomplish sometimes passes through the mind in a moment.

"Time, in fact, seems to be in a great measure annihilated. An extensive period is reduced, as it were, to a single point, or rather, a single point is made to embrace an extensive period. In one instant we pass through many adventures, see many strange sights and hear many strange sounds. If we are awakened by a loud knock, we have perhaps, the idea of a tumult passing before us, and know all the characters engaged in it—their aspects and even their very names. If the door opens violently, the floodgates of a canal may appear to be expanding, and we may see the individuals employed in the process and hear their conversation, which may seem an hour in length. If a light be brought into the room, the notion of the house being in flames invades us and we are witnesses to the whole conflagration,

from its commencement until it be finally extinguished. The thoughts which arise in such situations are endless and assume an infinite variety of aspects.

"One of the most remarkable phenomena attendant upon dreaming is the almost universal absence of surprise. Scarcely any event, however incredible, impossible or absurd, gives rise to this emotion. We see circumstances at utter variance with the laws of nature, and yet their discordancy, impracticability and address never strike us as at all out of the usual course of things. This is one of the strongest proofs that can be alleged in support of the dormant condition of the reflective faculties. Had these powers been awake and in full activity they would have pointed out the erroneous nature of the impressions conjured into existence by fancy, and shown us truly that the visions passing before our eyes were merely the chimeras of an excited imagination—the airy phantoms of imperfect sleep. Dreams are in general connected with snatches of waking recollections, and assume a character from the dreamer's ordinary pursuits and feelings. Shakespeare has admirably described the effects of dreams of different classes of persons.

"In ordinary dreaming the powers of voluntary motion are often exercised to a slight extent. A dreamer, under the impression that he is engaged in an active battle, will frequently give a bedfellow a smart belaboring. Often, also, in the case of common dreaming, the muscles on which the production of the voice depends are set in action, through the instrumentality of that portion of the brain which is not in a quiescent state, and the dreamer mutters and cries aloud. Sometimes nearly all the senses along with the muscles of motion are in activity, while part of the cerebral organs are dormant, and in this condition the dreamer becomes a somnambulist or sleep-walker. 'If we dream,' says Macnish, 'that we are walking and the vision possesses such a degree of vividness and exciting energy as to arouse the muscles of locomotion, we naturally get up and walk. Should we dream that we hear or see, and the impression be so vivid as to stimulate the eyes and ears, or, more properly speaking, those parts of the brain which take cognizance of sights and sounds, then we both see any objects or hear any sounds which may occur, just as if we were awake. In some cases the muscles only are excited, and then we simply walk, without hearing or seeing.' In other cases we both walk and see, and in a third variety we at once walk, see and hear. In the same way the vocal organs alone may be stimulated, and a person may merely be a sleep-walker; or under a conjunction of impulses he may talk, walk, see and hear.

"Cases of persons in a state of somnambulism rising from bed and walking to a distant part of the house, or of looking for some object of which they were dreaming, and so forth, are exceedingly common, and the seeing marvel is explained by the fact already noticed—only certain senses and portions of the brain are asleep, while others are waking. The boy who, according to the story of old days, rose in his sleep and took a nest of young eagles from a dangerous precipice, must have received the most accurate accounts of external objects from his visual organs, and must have been able to some extent to reason with them, else he could never have overcome the difficulties of the ascent. He dreamed of taking away the nest, and, to his great surprise, found it beneath his bed in the morning, in the spot where he only thought himself to have put it in his imagination.

"The following case, mentioned by Mr. Macnish, is scarcely less wonderful. It occurred near one of the towns on the Irish coast: About 2 o'clock in the morning the watchmen on the revenue quay were much surprised at seeing a man disporting himself in the water about 200 yards from the shore. Intimation having been given to the revenue boat's crew, they pushed off and succeeded in picking him up, but, strange to say, he had no idea whatever of his perilous situation, and it was with the utmost difficulty they could persuade him he was not still in bed. But the most singular part of this novel adventure was that the man had left his house at 12 o'clock that night and walked through a difficult and to him dangerous road, a distance of two miles, and had actually swam one mile and a half when he was fortunately discovered and picked up. The state of madness gives us, by analogy, the best explanation of these climbers and swimmers.

With one or more organs or portions of his brain diseased, and the rest sound, the insane person has the use of his external senses, yet may form imperfect conclusions regarding many things around him."

Where English Statesmen Excel.

Theology is a favorite study of many English statesmen. Gladstone has written half a dozen or more theological books. Balfour, the coming man, has just broken into theology with his book on the "Foundations of Belief." Those who regard the Duke of Argyll as a statesman must be aware that he is one of the most voluminous theological writers of the age. In running over the list of British statesmen, we see the names of a lot of theologians. Henry VIII. took a hand in the theological disputes of his time, and so did Oliver Cromwell. Even Beaconsfield, while yet he was Disraeli, dabbled in theology; Peel, known as "Orange Peel," made a deep study of it, and Brougham annotated an edition of Paley.

It is queer that there never has been any great theologian among our American statesmen or high functionaries. The President now in office, for example, has given us no book on the subject, though his father was a clergyman. Harrison has made no contribution to theological literature. Buchanan, Lincoln, Jackson, Grant, and most of our other presidents were not scholars in theology. Garfield knew a good deal about it, but he wrote only fragments. Jefferson was better versed in it than any other president, but he was not orthodox. The Hon. Thomas C. Platt, though a Presbyterian by conviction, has never figured as a theologian outside of the Sunday school. In Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet there is not a member of either House of Congress who is an adept in theology, though there are clergymen in both Houses.

We cannot divine how it happens that there are so many theological writers among British statesmen and in Parliament, while there is not one among American statesmen or in Congress. England is ahead in this respect.—[New York Sun.]

"How Much Owest Thou?"

Rev. Dr. Parker's text at the New Temple, London, England, recently, was "How much owest thou my Lord?" Life, he said, is one obligation. You can never be out of debt. Can you ever repay the partner of your life? Can you repay your teacher, the man who first led you into intellectual light? Can you repay the preacher—the doorman of the supercilious—who prayed you into newness of life and hope? How much owest thou my Lord for prosperity? I remember you when you began with next to nothing. Now you have a check book, and you are becoming difficult to deal with. How much owest thou for the great redemption? Don't get into Parliament and forget the word redemption. You hold up your little chin and say you are a politician—as if it matters a ha'porth of shavings to the universe what you are. I liked you better when you were a Sunday school teacher.

You are a strong man, continued Dr. Parker—you sleep well, your nerves are in good condition. Did you do that? How much owest thou my Lord for health? I should have been in my grave or a madhouse to-night but for my health. God gave it, and he gave it that it might be spent in the service of others. How much owest thou for the blessed dead? It would be poor living today if there had been no yesterdays. We shall only live a right life as we say,

Were the whole realm of nature mine, It were a present far too small.

Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all.

Dr. Parker seemed in the most vigorous health, and his sermon won the complete attention of the crowded congregation. Here are two extracts worth preserving: "If some men do good, it is by a kind of mistake—a providential arrangement of their blunders." "My lord gave £25 for a bull-pup and half a guinea for the conversion of the world. It is damnable atheism! That half-guinea never got to its destination. God choked it on the road."—[New Age.]

Well Paid Journalists.

The London Times will soon show the work of its new American correspondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, for more than 25 years London correspondent of the New York Tribune, his work as foreign correspondent for the latter paper having begun in 1867. Mr. Smalley did good service as correspondent in the Franco-Prussian war, and his service as correspondent of the Tribune has been excellent, though too conservative and anglicized to suit most American readers. Mr. Smalley is a graduate of Yale and is now 62 years old, and is to be congratulated on at last being connected with the London Times, for that paper is proverbial in the liberality of its payment,

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 mail.

usually giving its best men a retainer of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year, and allowing liberal space compensation for the matter used in addition. Editorial writers on the Times rarely average more than four leaders a week, for many of the leaders are written by special writers whom the Times pays at the rate of 5 guineers per leader.

A Backward Traveler.

Belgium has lately been interested in the strange performances of a young man named Milo, who has walked backward from Antwerp to Brussels, at a rate of speed which tired out ordinary pedestrians who accompanied him, all moving forward in the natural way. During the entire journey, which covered, by the road, somewhat over 30 miles, young Milo took not one step forward, even when he was in inn's resting or eating.

Monsieur Milo has a theory that if people walked and ran backward they would find the exercise highly beneficial. He is a tall and solidly built young man, much given to athletic exercises.

The Belgians call him the "man-crab," in reference to the supposed propensity of the crab for walking backward; and Monsieur Milo thinks it is much more natural to walk and run in a backward course than most people imagine.

He set out from Antwerp on Friday afternoon at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock. On arriving at Contich, where he passed the night, the forward-walking people who accompanied him were more out of breath than he was.

The next morning he started at 20 minutes past 8 and traveled until 11. Then, after a rest of 40 minutes, he went on again until, at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, Vilvorde was reached.

His afternoon's walk was at the rate of a little more than three and seven-tenths miles an hour, which is rather more than a good walking gait. Milo's ordinary walking gait, indeed, is described as being much more a run than a walk.

The next day he entered Brussels in great state, attracting much attention. The crowd which followed him was greatly amused when he entered a hotel, having completed his journey, still walking backward and bowing and smiling at the people.

Milo's shoes were an object of interest to the Brussels newspaper reporters. He had them made for his purpose. The heel was placed where the toe should be, and the soles were covered with plates of elastic rubber.

In this country, there is almost always some boy or youth in every community who likes to prove to smaller boys that he can run faster backward than he can forward. The gait of a backward-running person is by no means ungraceful, and the movement is singularly agreeable for a little while. It is very exhausting, however, owing to its unaccustomed use of muscles; and it is moreover, attended with considerable danger of falling, since nature neglected to put an eye in the back of the head.

A 250,000,000 Candle Light.

"The most powerful light in the world is now being set up on Fire Island, off New York city," said an officer of the Lighthouse Board. "It will be ready for business by July 1 next. To snips it will be visible 100 miles out at sea. I do not mean the light itself will be seen at that distance, for that would be impossible owing to the curvature of the earth, but the flash on the clouds in the sky will be discerned. The light will be electric, having a power of 50,000,000 candles without the lens. The lens, which was made in Paris, is of enormous size—about 10 feet in diameter. It will increase the power to 250,000,000 candles. It is called a bivalve lens, being in two halves, like the shells of an oyster. The convex halves are separated by a distance sufficient to admit the body of a man, so that the carbons and other apparatus between them may be got at. This double lens and the whole mechanical contrivance supporting it rests in a circular trough filled with mercury. In fact, its entire weight rests upon the liquid quicksilver, so that it may be revolved almost without friction. Ordinary brass wheels are used for revolving lights in lighthouses. The light is generated by enormously powerful dynamos. Of the latter there are two, so that in case one breaks down the other may be used.

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

Fort William Union.

One year ago this month the Fort William Union was organized by Miss Phelps. For some time prior to this Mrs. E. D. Bell, wife of the editor of the Fort William Daily Journal, had been corresponding with workers in the more central parts of the Province, with a view to the inauguration of the work. Miss Phelps' opportune arrival, when on her way to the Northwest upon a missionary tour, brought matters to a focus, and the society was organized, April 19, with 42 members.

On April 22 the first annual meeting of the union was held.

The reports were excellent.

Evangelistic, juvenile, press, lumbermen and Flower Mission departments have been taken up.

The evangelistic superintendent reported house to house visitations and the distribution in this way of 3,452 pages of temperance literature. A box at the station has been reported filled, and large parcels of papers and magazines have been sent up the line, for which the thanks of men in cars and camps have been received.

The juvenile superintendent reports a Band of Hope with 60 members.

Temperance articles have been frequently contributed to the columns of the daily papers by the press superintendent.

The Flower Mission committee visited the jail on prison day in June, and have visited the sick, taking flowers and fruit. One hundred bouquets, to each of which was attached a text card, tied with a white ribbon, have been sent out, also a few leaflets, explaining the flower mission work. Three jars of fruit and twelve tumblers of jelly have been contributed by members of the union.

At the Agricultural Fair, held in Port Arthur, October last, a booth was tastefully decorated with flags, lanterns and flowers, white ribbon and the magic letters W. C. T. U. From this booth over 2,000 pages of literature was distributed and much information circulated in the interest of the work. To three lumber camps have been sent 30 comfort bags containing articles of necessity, such as court plaster, salves, bandages, pins, needles, buttons, thread and yarn; together with 960 pages of temperance literature, 480 Gospel papers, 30 Testaments and 30 text cards, tied with bows of white ribbon. Letters of appreciation have been received from two of the camps which are encouraging to the workers.

Seven of the members have subscribed for the Union Signal, the organ of the World's W. C. T. U., and twenty for the Woman's Journal, a monthly published in the interests of the Canadian W. C. T. U. Fifteen copies of the "White Ribbon Hymnal" have been purchased and are regularly used at the meetings. Copies of the Quarterly Temperance Lesson Helps have been given to teachers in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sabbath Schools.

The monthly meeting have been enlivened by interesting papers.

Seven public meetings have been held.

In January a committee was appointed to confer with the new municipal council with a view to a better enforcement of the existing liquor laws. The license inspector has been interviewed and further action will be taken in the near future.

At the conclusion of the reports and general business the same officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. E. D. Bell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. L. H. Rowland; recording secretary, Mrs. James Esselmont; treasurer, Miss Livingston.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening there was a large and representative gathering of the friends and members of the Union in the Methodist Church, which was beautifully decorated with mottoes, banners and flowers.

The chair was taken promptly at 8 o'clock by the president, Mrs. E. D. Bell.

The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Laycock.

The president's address, dealing briefly and earnestly with the work of the past year and the needs of the hour, was next on the programme.

Mrs. Smellie, vice-president, then read excellently prepared reports from the secretaries and treasurer, showing in a business-like manner the financial condition of the union, and the creditable amounts expended for works of reform and charity during the year.

Five-minute addresses were given by Revs. Laycock, Rowland and Daniel on a hearty manner, congratulating the union upon the work they had achieved and the noble aims and scriptural methods of the society, assuring them also both the sympathy and co-operation of the churches they represented in their self-sacrificing labors for the overthrow of vice and impurity.

They were followed by delegates from the Young People's Societies of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches. These addresses

reflected credit upon the young people, who were heartily applauded.

The treat of the evening was the address of Mrs. Gibbs, of Port Arthur, who delivered an eloquent, pathetic and earnest oration upon the work of the W. C. T. U. and their aim to guard the homes of our beloved country from all the insidious approaches of vice and impurity and from the ravages of intemperance. Her burning words produced at times a silence when you could almost hear the hearts beating in sympathy with the views and emotions of the speaker.

Many expressed their regret that she did not continue her address for a much longer period.

The White Ribbon movement has an able and eloquent advocate in the person of Mrs. Gibbs, and with many such as she in the arena, battling for purity, temperance, morality and religion, it is not to be wondered at that the W. C. T. U. badge girds the world.

The musical part of the programme was excellent.

Mr. Williams, accompanied by Mrs. H. Sellers, gave the cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," to the delight of all. Altogether the meeting was a grand success and will tend to increase the membership of the union.

Bruce County—Paisley.

The W. C. T. U. held a delightful parlor meeting on Friday night, at the residence of Mr. D. Fisher. It was the first of a series which the union purpose holding, and if the initial meeting is to be regarded as an index to the character and enjoyment of the rest, they will be very successful indeed. The first part of the evening was taken up with a programme which was taken part in by Mesdames Grant, Torrance, McGill and Stauffer; Misses Fisher and Torrance, and Messrs. Monkman, Patterson, McMorran and Vansickle. The second part of the evening was taken up with 5-minute tete-a-tetes on the following topics: "Socials," "The Book I Last Read," "Total Abstinence in Y. P. S. C. E.," "What's the Latest?" and Prohibition. Prior to the taking up of these topics and after the rendering of the programme refreshments were served, sufficiently substantial to stimulate the intellect, without erring too far on the side of avoidpous and thus stupefying the company. There was a large attendance.

Great International Meetings in London.

The National Council of the British Women's Temperance Association to be held in June next, will be distinguished by some new departures of unusual interest and importance, in consequence of the third biennial meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. taking place in London the same week.

Representatives from many lands are expected to be present at the World's Convention which is fixed for Wednesday, June 19, in Queen's Hall.

Over 300 delegates are expected from America, and the general officers of the New York State W. C. T. U. are planning to give a farewell reception to them on June 4, just before the Berlin, which has been chartered by Dr. Lunn to bring over the American delegation, sails for Southampton.

For those united meetings it is proposed to form a White Ribbon choir of 500 voices composed of members and associate members of B. W. T. A.

The Sunday services preceding the meetings are already being organized in many places of worship and halls in London and the suburbs. These devotional meetings will be addressed by White Ribbon women and will be under the auspices of the B. W. T. A.

The second edition of Lady Henry Somerset's pamphlet "The Renaissance of Woman" is now in the press. It is a concise, unbiased and admirably worded argument for the enfranchisement of woman.

Miss Willard's booklet on the bicycle, entitled "A Wheel Within a Wheel," will very soon be simultaneously published in England and America. The English edition will have an introduction by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. The book is brought out in this country under the auspices of the (Women's) Mowbray House Cycling Club.

You may live simple, manly lives, speaking your own thought, paying your own way and doing your own work, whatever that may be. You will remain a gentleman as long as you follow these rules, if you have to sweep a crossing for your livelihood. You will not remain gentlemen in anything but the name if you depart from them, though you may be set to govern a kingdom.—Thomas Hughes.

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes: "I have to thank you for recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to

The Minority Report.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, One of the Royal Commissioners, Presents His Minority Report on the Liquor Traffic.

The minority report, presented by Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the five commissioners appointed to inquire into the liquor traffic and the question of Prohibition, is able and exhaustive. The report is dated April 5, 1895. He says, in discussing the effect of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it: "There is no room for differences of opinion in regard to the fact that intemperance and its inevitable train of harmful consequences constitutes one of the most formidable evils that afflict society, diminish the wealth of the country and impede the progress of civilization. The fact is universally admitted. Regarding it the commission did not deem it necessary to prosecute extensive inquiry. In Canada, as in other lands, intemperance is the prolific cause of pauperism, disease, insanity, idiosyncrasy, excessive mortality and crime, with all the suffering and sorrow which attend those conditions."

PAUPERISM AND DISEASE. Dr. McLeod then proceeds to discuss the evidence regarding pauperism and says: "Whatever evidence relating to pauperism was heard in the course of the commission's investigations in the United States was in agreement with the foregoing statements that nearly all is traceable, directly or indirectly, to intemperance."

As to disease, insanity and mortality he says: "There is a diversity of opinion among medical experts as to whether or not a moderate consumption of alcoholic liquors is in every case physically injurious. A majority of medical men unhesitatingly indorse total abstinence as safe. Many claim that it is essential to the fullest degree of physical health. All the evidence obtainable goes to show that heavy drinking is universally condemned, and also that there is a growing tendency among medical men to discountenance even what is known as moderate drinking."

The question, "Is total abstinence in your opinion compatible with the fullest degree of physical health?" was one submitted to 207 medical men in Toronto by the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, but the Commission decline to receive the statement in reply. Ninety-two replies were received, and the question was answered directly in the affirmative in eighty-three cases, and of the remaining nine only three expressed a definite opinion that total abstinence was not safe for most people, and even they did so in a very hesitating fashion. Mr. McLeod dwells on the terrible result of the habitual use of liquor, and points to the evidence of Lieut.-Governor Schultz to refute the assertion that liquor is necessary to men who have to undergo much fatigue, such as on military expeditions for example. He points to the replies to questions sent by the Commission to physicians and life insurance companies in Canada as proof of the physical evils resulting from strong drink. Of 1,355 Canadian physicians, 1,068 said that the general health would be improved by total abstinence. Of 1,340 who give definite answers to a question about moderate drinking, 901 said that the use of intoxicants even in moderation is injurious to health and to an active condition of body and mind. Of 779 physicians a large majority said that the use of intoxicants increases the number of the insane. The evidence is quoted to show that not only many drinkers become insane, but that the mental weakness which under any one of various forms of excitement is liable to become insanity is in a large degree traceable to the intemperate habits of the parents. The question of excessive mortality is fully covered in the report, which quotes the statement of Hon. G. E. Foster, in Parliament, in 1885, that 3,000 deaths per year might safely be set down to liquor in Canada. Vice and crime engendered by strong drink is also very fully set forth and sustained by extracts from the evidence. From 1882 to 1892 inclusive, the total number of convictions in the Dominion was 383,459. Of these 133,371 were for drunkenness, and probably not one-third of those who drink to drunkenness ever appear in these records.

Referring to testimony taken in Montreal, Mr. Forget, clerk of the Recorder's Court, explained that in the returns he makes to Ottawa, and which enter into the official criminal statistics of the Dominion, he does not include all the cases which come before the court. Not only does he not include offenses against municipal laws, but, he adds: "I do not include offenses against the license laws of the Province of Quebec. Of course, such are criminal offenses, but at Ottawa they say they do not want such offenses reported."

The responsibility for the traffic and the effect in material prosperity are discussed, and the opinions and figures of the Hon. G. E. Foster frequently quoted. A conservative estimate of the amount paid annually by the consumers of liquors in Canada is placed at \$40,000,000. The cost of prisons, loss of labor and misdirected efforts should, Dr. McLeod thinks, be added to the expenditures on account of the

traffic, and he therefore makes the following estimate:

COST OF THE TRAFFIC. Amount paid for liquor by consumers, \$39,879,854; value of grain, etc., destroyed, \$1,889,765; cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime chargeable to the liquor traffic, \$3,149,097; loss of productive labor, \$76,288,000; loss through mortality caused by drink, \$14,304,000; misdirected labor, \$7,748,000; total, \$143,258,716. Against this he sets receipts from the traffic as follows: Dominion Government, \$7,101,557; Provincial Governments, \$942,652; municipalities, \$429,107; total, \$8,473,316. Net loss, \$124,785,400.

Many of the things which might properly be included as chargeable to the liquor traffic are omitted in the above statement because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. He could add 50 per cent to the balance against the liquor traffic, and at the lowest it is so large that it might well engage the attention of even those who take no other view of the question than the business one. On this point a quotation is given from the Hon. G. E. Foster, who said: "Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure."

HIGH AND LOW LICENSE.

The different laws adopted in various countries to regulate and control the traffic are extensively discussed, and the question of high license vs. low license threshed out. Dr. McLeod's conclusions are that nowhere has there been found a license system which really regulates the liquor traffic; that the restrictive features of license laws have not produced the results claimed for them; that everywhere the regulative and prohibitive features of license laws are habitually and generally flagrantly violated by licensees; that licensees do not as a rule interfere with illicit liquor sellers, but often supply them with liquor, and that interference with illicit selling by officers and others is infrequent and ineffective; that license laws, whether the fees be high, medium or low, do not reduce the volume of the liquor traffic, lessen the number of its victims or diminish the miseries or desolations which it produces; that high license has not demonstrated its superiority to low license in respect to reducing the volume of the traffic or in lessening the drunkenness and the disorders traceable to drink, but that, on the contrary, there has been an increase in the consumption of liquors and a corresponding increase in drunkenness and related evils, and, finally, that as a remedy for, or even a check to the evils of the liquor traffic, license laws of every kind have been a stupendous failure. The Gothenberg and Bergen systems are explained and commented upon, and the conclusion reached that Canada has nothing to gain by the adoption of the Gothenberg system. The question of beer and light wines is taken up and the experience of Germany and France given, and the conclusion come to that the experiences of these countries do not justify the encouragement of beer and wine.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

Dr. McLeod expresses regret at the conclusions reached by the majority of the Commission. He believes that a careful examination of all the evidence heard, and of the mass of other facts collected, makes sufficiently clear the rightness of prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic, and that thoroughly enforced prohibition would be the effective solution of a serious problem. He quotes the experience of the United States, and gives the statistics bearing upon the question in several tables, and shows that the penitentiary convicts in all the license States were .75 per thousand of the population, and in prohibition States .39 per thousand of the population. The prisoners in the jails of all license States were .37 per thousand of the population, and in prohibition States .24 per thousand of the population. The population of the prohibition States is one-twelfth of the population of the whole country. In regard to Maine it should be borne in mind that importation of liquors into that State is practically free. The effect of the Maine law upon all classes of the community and upon the commercial and moral life of the people is fully set forth, as well as the statistics of crime, pauperism and illicit liquor selling. The Commissioner cannot avoid the conviction that the prohibition law of Maine, despite defects and many infractions, has been and is a marked success. The condition of affairs in Vermont, New Hampshire, Iowa and Kansas is exhaustively discussed, and the result of his observation in the prohibitory States visited by the Commission have not impressed him that the law in any one of them is perfect, either in construction or in operation. Other things being equal, it would be reasonable to expect better general results from a law enforced under the Canadian political system.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

Canadian experience with prohibitory laws is presented at some length, and the working of the Scott Act set out, and the following conclusions reached with reference to the whole subject:

1. That the House of Commons made a right and wise declaration when it declared: "That total prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance,"

that the House of Commons was right in declaring at the same time "that this House is prepared to enact such legislation as soon as public opinion will sustain them in so doing," and that the House of Commons was well advised in reiterating from time to time, as already set out, this declaration.

2. That all the information which the commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic have been of value and effective only in proportion as they have approximated in their operations to the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and moreover could be met without the continuance of that evil.

3. That the indorsement which the electors of different sections of the Dominion have given at the ballot-box to the principle of prohibition whenever submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of church courts, temperance organizations, municipal councils and other representative bodies, make it sufficiently clear that a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

4. That it would therefore be right and wise for the Dominion Parliament, without further delay, to carry out the promises given, and give effect to the principles stated in its several resolutions by the enactment and thorough enforcement of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, sacramental and scientific purposes, in and into the Dominion of Canada.

Temperance Notes.

The W. C. T. U. of St. Cloud, Minn., has opened a home for erring girls.

The W. C. T. U. of Westminster, B. C., has founded a hospital for women.

New Hampshire Legislature has passed a law forbidding the giving as well as the sale of tobacco to minors. The report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales shows that from 1869 to 1893 deaths from acute alcoholism have more than doubled.

Miss Nellie B. Eyster has been engaged by the San Francisco Board of Education as a special teacher of the effects of narcotics and stimulants.

Mrs. Frances Leiter, superintendent of the National Education Association in Cleveland, last month, in the interests of physical culture in public schools.

Richard Cumner, boatswain of the battleship Barfleur was tried by court-martial on board the Victory at Portsmouth, Eng., last week, on a charge of drunkenness. The prisoner, who had 31 years' service, was deprived of three years' seniority and dismissed the ship.

The Western Christian Advocate says: "The Hawaiian race is dying out rapidly. The missionaries have done much to elevate natives, but intoxicating drinks and the accompanying vices bid fair to exterminate the race. The saloons have more power to destroy than the churches have to save."

The American National Temperance Advocate thus alludes to the Scandinavian system: "It is a step backward. We are teaching the children in our public schools that alcohol is a poison, and this system would take the money made from the sale of alcohol to pay the salary of the teachers. It is too late in the history of the Temperance reform in this country to import the corrupting and debasing schemes of the old world."

Anna Thompson writes the Christian Advocate: "The Maharajah of Baroda has issued a notification to the effect that within his territories no new liquor shops shall henceforth be opened without the sanction of the Minister. As for the existing shops, if five-sixths of the house-owners and inhabitants of any village or town would represent to the Minister their wishes that the liquor shops be closed, the Minister, if he sees no objection, will give the necessary sanction."

In reply to the recent attack upon Lady Henry Somerset for permitting her property to be rented to liquor sellers, Miss Willard again explains that "her estates are entailed; she has only a life use of her property, no right to sell it, but whenever any lease expires she drives out liquor selling and its attendant abominations. The London County Council will testify that no landlord has met their efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the slums so promptly and cordially as Lady Henry Somerset."

A valuable article on "The Alcohol Question" by Adolph Fick, professor

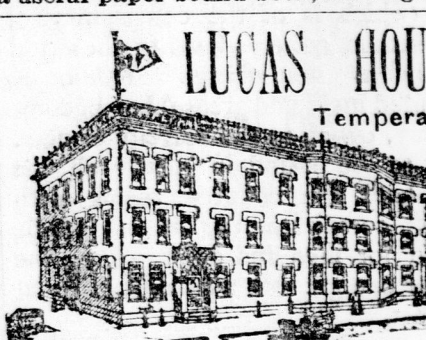
of physiology in the University of Wurtzburg, has been translated for the School Physiology Journal, the first installment appearing in the April issue. The subject is treated from the standpoint of a trained specialist and scientist, and the article is a strong reinforcement of the position taken by many English and Swiss physiologists. Like them, as a result of his special study of the effects of alcohol, Prof. Fick has become a total abstainer.

At the annual convocation of the Grand Commandery Knights' Templars of Indiana, April 17, in Indianapolis, Charles W. Slick, grand commander, referring to the display of the symbol of faith on the saloons at the last triennial convocation, made the following knightly appeal for a purer hospitality than is represented by serving of intoxicants: "The display of the cross upon the outside of saloons may and does wound our pride and feelings. It certainly does not hurt the symbol of our beloved order. Nor would the Bible be injured if laid upon a table in every saloon in the land; but Sir Knights, this should afford us food for serious reflection. Call to mind the encampment at Denver, for illustration; the numerous headquarters, grand and subordinate, the lavish display of the cross and other emblems of our order in them; then remember how many dispensed intoxicating liquors over what is worse than a saloon, a free bar. It is a mistaken notion that to convince a man of his welcome you must first give him that which will befuddle his brain and cloud his intellect and reasoning faculties. There is more true brotherly welcome and sociability in a cup of coffee or a glass of lemonade than in any intoxicating beverage. Let us urge our most eminent grand master to ask all grand and subordinate commanderies to refrain entirely from dispensing intoxicating liquors at their respective headquarters at Boston."



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WOMEN IN DOUBT

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DEAN'S CURE.

USERS TELL ITS WORTH.

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Mr. W. Dean, Dear Sir:—I have suffered from Sciatica for fifteen years. I have tried sixteen doctors, and afterwards went to the hospital. I was told to go home, as there was no cure. I heard of Dean's Rheumatism and Sciatica Cure, and gave it a trial. It cured me in six weeks. I have not had a trace of it since and can recommend it to any person suffering from these diseases as ahead of anything in the market. Yours truly, THOS. JONES. This medicine may now be obtained from any druggist in \$1 bottles, or six for \$5. Do not suffer nor permit your friends to suffer when you can get it.

Wm. Dean, Duane avenue, Toronto.



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Our Young People

Lost! Baby's Shoes

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!
Hunt the whole house over—
Up the stairs, and down the stairs,
Under sofas, under chairs,
Baby is a rover;
Traveling here, and traveling there,
Often through the clover.
Now his feet are cold and bare,
Hunt the whole house over.

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!

Would you know their measure,
Just four inches long, not more,
Pattering, pattering on the floor,
Doing baby's pleasure.
Worn at the heels and worn at toes
Serving "little treasure."
Till you've found the baby's shoes
Do you think of leisure.

Lost! lost! baby's shoes!

Betty, sound the chorus—
Mother, sister, nurse and granny
Look in every nook and cranny,
There is work before us.
There they are! found, found at last,
Bring them on the docket;
Stowed away (the little rogue),
Safe in baby's pocket!

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder.

Two Gentlemen.

(By Caroline B. LeRow.)

One gentleman was little and the other one was large. The large one was very tall and very straight. He wore a suit of fine broadcloth, and in his polished linen shirt-front a great diamond sparkled like a star. His boots were of patent leather, and so bright that you could almost see your face in them. He had on new brown kid gloves, and carried an elegant silk umbrella with a silver handle on which was engraved his monogram.

The little one was very short and very crooked, with a hump on one shoulder and a limp in his gait. His clothes were threadbare; his cap was ragged; his shoes had holes in them; his little hands were bare and red with cold. He held a clumsy newspaper bundle in his arms.

The two stood side by side upon the curbstone of a crowded street waiting for a chance to cross. The little one looked up at the large one with admiration. "What a fine gentleman!" he thought. Suddenly a poorly clad old woman carrying a great basket of clothes came from the opposite direction. As she neared the sidewalk she dodged suddenly to avoid a cart that was passing, and stumbled against the tall gentleman, her basket of clothes knocking out of his grasp the umbrella with the monogram on the silver handle. With an angry glance and a muttered oath he gave her a rough shove to one side while he stooped to recover the umbrella.

The little one had seen it all. He threw down his newspaper bundle, while with one hand he caught the old woman and with the other kept her basket from being overturned in the gutter.

"You're a gentleman—that you are!" she said, fervently, putting one of her hands with tenderness on the threadbare coat which covered the poor, misshapen back.

But the tall one did not hear her. He had crossed the street. And the little one was surprised.

Where Tommy Sent It

Tommy was not afraid of the sound of his own voice, it is very evident. A western paper tells us what Tommy's father did.

"Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard."

"Yessir."

"I find that it has disappeared."

"Yessir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I—I took it down to the deaf and dumb orphan asylum."

"Tramway Billy."

Living some distance from the center of the city of Denver, I have occasion to ride a great deal on the Tramway cars, which is the name given to one of the street railways in this western city. Several times a little black dog has been a fellow-passenger. He is a bright, intelligent, good-natured-looking fellow, and appears as if he was accustomed to dine upon the best of food three times a day. He is called "Tramway Billy," and seems by general consent to have become the property of the Tramway Company.

Billy formerly belonged to a private family, but they could not keep him at home, for he would run away to the depot where the cars came in, and seemed to enjoy very much taking rides about the city. He rides over the entire system, sometimes going out as far as University Park, Montclair or Riverside. All the conductors and motormen know Billy and make a great deal of him.

Whenever he wishes to board a car he goes to the proper side of the street, because he seems to understand that the cars stop only at certain places, and waits there. They always stop the car for Billy, as much as for any other passenger. He is always greeted very cordially. Sometimes he is undecided in regard to what car he will take, and as one comes along he seems to think that it would be better for him to wait until the next one comes.

Then the conductor or motormen calls out, "Come, Billy, come and take a ride!" Billy usually accepts this invitation so hospitably extended. He often occupies the seat on the front of the car beside the motormen.

Need we say that Billy is a great favorite with the employees of the road? "Why," as one conductor expressed it, "if a person wants to get into trouble, just let him attack that dog! The boys would fight until the last minute for Billy."

Oh, yes, they feed him well! Wherever the cars stop at an eating-station, he always expects to receive a lunch. One day a motormen said to a conductor when they were stopping at one of these stations at the terminus of a line:

"Oh! get Billy something to eat; he's hungry."

"He's the biggest beggar I ever saw. I never saw him when he didn't want something to eat," replied the other.

Sometimes Billy is invited to dine at the homes of his friends. One day about noon, Billy, in company with a gentleman, got on a car. After riding several blocks they alighted and went up the steps of a house. Probably Billy had accepted an invitation to take dinner out that day.

Perhaps some day my little readers may have the pleasure of visiting Denver, the "Queen City of the Plains," and may then have an opportunity to form the acquaintance of "Tramway Billy."—[Zion's Herald.]

Max O'Rell's Wife.

Something may be judged of the interest taken in Mme. Paul Blouet (wife of the clever Frenchman known to fame as Max O'Rell) in her husband's work when it is known that, with the exception of his last book, every word written by him has been translated into English by her, says the London Tit-Bits. She was a Miss Mary Bartlett, the daughter of a ship-owner. Her father sent her from the Devonshire coast to a school in London, and it was while there she met her future husband, who had come to London in search of fame, having had to retire from the French army in consequence of a severe wound received during the commune, which incapacitated him from further military service.

In all his work she takes a keen interest, and not a line he writes goes to either editor or publisher until it has been revised by her. When a book by her husband appears she is impatient for the press notices, and reads each with eager interest. She writes herself, but does not publish many articles.

She learned French when a girl, and after her marriage perfected herself to such an extent in that language as to be of immense assistance to her husband. She has been the sharer in her husband's travels, having accompanied him to America upon his last lecturing tour, and also through Australia. They reside in a charming house in a north-western suburb of London, and have one daughter, Leonine Marie, who is now some 18 years of age.

Mme. Blouet is an excellent cook, a model hostess, and is to be seen at her very best when entertaining her husband's friends, whose name is legion. She is a brunette, with dark brown eyes, and there is about her a combination of that vivacity and quiet retirement which is so seldom found. She often finds recreation in drawing, although her artistic efforts are only seen by her husband and daughter and a few intimate friends, and is extremely well-read in French and English literature. In matters of dress she is a believer in the simple, and is generally to be seen in black.

Irish Fishermen Increasing.

From a return relating to the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom, and based on statistics which the Board of Trade has collected month by month since 1885, it appears that the number of men and boys engaged constantly in this industry throughout the United Kingdom has increased within the last five years from 72,152 to 80,466. So far as England and Wales are concerned, the numbers remain almost the same year after year, and in Scotland there has only been an increase of between 2,000 and 3,000 since 1889, but in Ireland the numbers constantly employed have nearly doubled within that time. The figures referring to persons occasionally employed show in Great Britain a tendency to diminish as the numbers finding permanent employment increases, but this does not hold good of Ireland. —[London Daily News.]

Siberian Exiles.

In spite of the repeated assurances on the part of the semi-official Russian press that the deportation of criminal and political convicts to Siberia has ceased, it appears from municipal returns now published at Moscow that exactly 11,530 convicts passed through that city on their way to the penal settlements of Siberia during the last year. This is in addition to the 2,000 criminals classed as dangerous, who were embarked during 1894 at Odessa, for the Island of Saghalien, which lies to the north of Japan, and is used exclusively for offenders of the most desperate character. —New York Tribune.

The never-failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

With The Poets.

If I Spoke Untenderly.

I love you. If I spoke untenderly
This morning, My Beloved, pardon it;
And comprehend me that I love you so
I set you on the level of my soul,
And overwashed you with the bitter brine

Of some habitual thoughts. Henceforth,
My flower,
Be planted out of reach of any such,
And lean the side you please, with all your leaves!

Write woman's verses and dream woman's dreams;
But let me feel your perfume in my home

To make my Sabbath after working-days.
Bloom out your youth beside me—be my wife.

—Elizabeth B. Browning.

The Daffodils.

I wand'ring lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of the bay;

Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee—
A poet could not but be gay
In such jocund company!

I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;

And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

—Wordsworth.

My Common Lot.

What is the meaning of my daily life,
Its drudgery, its endless, petty strife,
Oh deadly certainty of common things!
Oh hours with heavy lagging wings!

Do thou, O Carpenter of Galilee,
Teach me thy secret; let me learn of thee;
Send visions of those days when thou didst share
The lot of working man, his trials bear.

Help me to feel that thou dost work with me,
In earthly tasks, in heavenly I with thee;
And yet, dear Lord, with thee is always heaven;
I see my common lot hath blessed heaven.

—M. J. A. Tacoma, Wash.

Father's Voice.

Years an' years ago, when I
Was just a little lad,
An' after school hours used to work
Around the farm with dad,
I used to be so wearied out
When eventide was come,
That I got kinder anxious-like
About the journey home;

But dad, he used to lead the way,
And once in a while turn 'round an' say—
So cheerrin'-like, so tender—"Come!
Come on, my son, you're nearly home!"

That allers used to help me some,
An' so I followed father home,
I'm old an' gray an' feeble now,
An' trimbly at the knee,
But life seems just the same today

As then it seemed to me,
For I am still so wearied out
When eventide is come,
An' still get kinder anxious-like
About the journey home;

But still my Father leads the way,
An' once in a while I hear him say—
So cheerrin'-like, so tender—"Come!
Come on, my son, you're nearly home!"

An', same as then, that helps me some;
An' so I'm followin' Father home.

—Exchange.

Good-Morrow.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day,
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air blows soft, mount, lark, aloft,
To give my love good-morrow.

Wings from the wind to please her mind,
Notes from the lark I'll borrow;
Bird, prune thy wing, nightingale, sing,
To give my love good-morrow;

To give my love good-morrow,
Notes from them both I'll borrow.

Wake from your rest, robin-redbreast,
Sing, birds in every furrow;
And from each bill let music shrill
Give my love good-morrow.

Blackbird and thrush in every bush,
Stare, linnet, and cock-sparrow,
You pretty elves amongst yourselves,
Sing my fair love good-morrow

To give my love good-morrow,
Sing, birds, in every furrow.

—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Their Congenial Work.

How Mr. and Mrs. Browning Wrote a Pretty Bit of History.

Edmund Gosse tells, in his late essay on Mrs. Browning's sonnets, how her volume of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" was christened, as follows: "During the months of their brief courtship, closing, as all the world knows, in the clandestine flight and romantic wedding of Sept. 12, 1846, neither poet showed any verses to the other. Mr. Browning, in particular, had not the smallest notion that the circumstances of their betrothal had led Miss Barrett into any artistic expression of feeling. As little did he suspect it during their honeymoon in Paris, or during their first crowded weeks in Italy. They settled, at length, in Pisa, and, being quitted by Mrs. Jamieson and her niece in a very calm and happy mood, the young couple took up each his or her separate work. Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a downstairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went upstairs while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, although the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room. Mr. Browning settled himself at the table, and unfolded the parcel. It contained the series of sonnets which have now become so illustrious. As he read, his emotion and delight may be conceived. Before he had finished, it was impossible for him to restrain himself, and, regardless of his promise, he rushed upstairs, and stormed that guarded citadel. He was early conscious that these were treasures not to be kept from the world. 'I dared not reserve to myself,' he said, 'the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's.' When it was determined to publish the sonnets in the volumes of 1850, the question of a title arose. The name which was ultimately chosen, 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' was invented by Mr. Browning as an ingenious device to veil the true authorship, and yet to suggest kinship with that beautiful lyric, called 'Caterina to Comens,' in which so similar a passion had been expressed. Long before he ever heard of these poems, Mr. Browning called his wife his 'own little Portuguese,' and so, when she proposed 'Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian,' he catching at the happy thought of 'translated,' replied, 'No, not Bosnian—that means nothing—but from the Portuguese! They are Caterina's sonnets! And so, in half a joke, half a conceit, the famous title was invented.'

The praise that comes of love does not make us vain, but humble rather. Knowing what we are, the pride that shines in our mother's eyes as she looks at us, is about the most pathetic thing a man has to face, but he would be a devil altogether if it did not burn some of the sin out of him.—[J. M. Barrie.]

Honey as Food.

A correspondent who inquires as to the value of honey as food will find an answer here:

Honey has been known from the earliest times. The Scripture makes mention of it and pagan writers celebrate its virtues. It was called "the milk of the aged," and was thought to prolong life. Honey was also used in the embalming of the body after death. This food, as useful as it is delicious, was esteemed most highly by the Greeks, who celebrated its virtues alike in prose and verse, so that the fame of Attic honey has been transmitted unimpaired to our own day. Used in all kinds of pastry, cakes and sauces, Pythagoras, in the latter portion of his life, was a vegetarian, and lived wholly on bread and honey, a diet which he recommended to his disciples. And this gentle philosopher reached the ripe old age of 90 years before he departed from life.

The true source from which honey was derived was only discovered in later years. Virgil supposed that its delicious sweetness fell from heaven upon the flowers in the shape of gentle, invisible dew, a belief which he shared with Pliny and even Gladen. It was left to modern observers to study with enthusiasm plant life and bee life, and learn from them some of the most wonderful lessons of nature.

Honey was often served by the ancients at the beginning of a banquet in order that the uncloyed palate might enjoy to the full its exquisite flavor. It took the place that sugar occupied after the discoveries of the properties of the sugar cane, so that all conserves, cakes and beverages were dependent on honey for their sweetness. Apicaries prepared it for seasoning purposes in this manner: Boil eight pounds of honey with one pint of wine, skim, add pepper, spikenard, saffron and dried dates. This mixture was kept in jars to use as occasion required.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A Smile And a Laugh.

"Well, how are you this morning?" asked the passenger.

"Fare," replied the conductor.

Bell—Was George very much cast down when he spoke to your father?
Nell—Yes; three flights of stairs.

Doctor—You cough more easily this morning?
Patient—I ought to, I practiced all night.

He—A fellow tried to rob me of \$10 last night, but he failed.
She—Of course he failed. You can't take something from nothing.

GOOD BUSINESS.—"Want any mousetraps? Come, buy one, do!"
"No, thanks; we have no mice."

"Ach, I'll throw 'em in with pleasure!"

Aunt Rosa—Well, Juanito, what would you like to be when you are grown up?
Juanito (whose parents are very strict)—I'd like to be an orphan.

There is a good story told of a Hertfordshire farmer. A few nights ago he went home late, and drank a pint of yeast in mistake for buttermilk. He rose three hours earlier the next morning.

"Even time is Irish," said the bald-headed man, reflectively.
"How do you make that out?"

"Easy," said the bald-headed man, "haven't you ever heard of the O'Clocks?"

Mr. Homestead (rushing into his wife's room)—Marie! Marie! Come quick! Nellie's got convulsions!

Mrs. Homestead (entering the parlor)—Nonsense! The child is practicing her Delsarte lessons.

A teacher spent a long time in making one of his boys understand a very simple matter, and then to relieve his mind said:

"If it wasn't for me you'd be the biggest dunce in town."

An Irishman once went hunting and saw a red bird and shot at it. He ran under the tree to get his bird and found a frog, and said:

"Faith, and ye was a purty bird till I shot all the feathers off ye."

"Now, boys," said the captain of a naval militia company to his men, "I want every one of you to be on hand in the morning, for the procession will start on time. Come down to the canal at 8 sharp and fall in."

"My youngest if very fond of pedestrianism," said Mr. Cawler to Mr. Cumso.

"I didn't know it was old enough to walk."

"It isn't; but it is old enough to know that I can."

"Mamma," says Willie, "do you pay Jennie \$15 a month for looking after me?"

"No, \$16," said mamma. "She is a good nurse and deserves it."

"Well, I say, ma, I'll look after myself for \$10. You'll save \$6 by it."

AN OLD VARIETY.—Jones—Have you noticed the new styles of tan slippers?

Brown—Yes, I've noted them; but the style is not new. My mother had a pair of tan slippers when I was a mere boy, which I warmly remember.

Teacher—What are marsupials?

Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—And what do they have pouches for?

Boy—to crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.

Jimmy insisted on climbing into mamma's lap when she was holding his little sister.

"My lap is full already, Jimmy," said mamma.

"Yes," answered Jimmy, complacently, "but it isn't full enough to suit me!"

A young Scotchman at Aldershot fell ill, and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then threw up his hands and bawled:

"O doctor, doctor! I canna drink a' that!"

A backwoods preacher, whose lesson was from the parable of the ten virgins, elucidated as follows:

"Dear brethren and sisters, in ancient times it was the custom for ten virgins to go out with lighted lamps to meet the bride and bridegroom, as they returned from the marriage ceremony, five of these virgins being males and five females."

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best pills we ever used." For delicate and debilitated constitutions these pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Opium Fiends in Convention

They Meet to Oppose a Bill Pending in the Massachusetts Legislature.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Fully 300 Chinese opium smokers representing New England, assembled themselves at 24 Oxford street on Friday night for the purpose of finding ways to stop the Quinn Bill, which is now pending before the General Assembly. The meeting commenced at 8 o'clock and lasted until after midnight. Every member seemed to be talking at the same time, and consequently there seemed to be more speakers than listeners.

Resolutions were passed that a petition be sent to the Assembly asking that if Mr. Quinn wanted a bill to pass against the smoking of opium, an exception be made in favor of the Chinese communities.

"There is no man under God's creation that knows the hardships which smokers endure," said one of the delegates from Hartford. "If Mr. Quinn is an intelligent and free-minded gentleman, he should take conscientious consideration before he made such a law as would stop a person from smoking when the smoker has had the habit for 30 long years."

"We are bound to smoke, anyhow, whether we have the right or take it for granted," said another smoker from Providence, R. I. "We committed the sin before the law was made, and we are compelled to smoke after the law is made. We must either sin or stop living."

The most interesting remarks throughout the meeting were made by Li Sam, who came to the convention as representative from New Bedford. He said: "People who do not smoke will never know a smoker's troubles. I had the habit grow into me for the past 37 long years. I have tried and tried again to stop smoking, but my strength failed me. At last I gathered up my nerve to try again for the last time. I decided if I failed to do what I pledged, I would—die a fiend. Two weeks ago today I stopped smoking for 24 hours. My dear fellow-men, there are not words enough in Confucius' dictionary to tell how I felt. I had rather have all the devils in the great hell torment me than to take the right of smoking away from me. We smokers men do not ask the people to encourage us, but we would ask the public pity."

A Marine Wonder.

One of the marine wonders of the world is the great Barrier Reef of Australia. This stupendous rampart of coral, stretching in an almost unbroken line for 1,250 miles along the northeastern coast of Australia, presents features of interest which are not to be equaled in any other quarter of the globe. Nowhere is the action of the little marine insect, which builds up with untiring industry those mighty mountains with which the seas are studded, more impressive; nowhere are the wonderful constructive forces of nature more apparent. By a simple process of secretion there has been reared in the course of countless centuries an adamant wall against which the billows of the Pacific, sweeping along in an uninterrupted course of several thousand miles, dash themselves in ineffectual fury. Inclosed within the range of its projecting arms is a calm inland sea, dotted with a multitude of coral islets, and presenting at every turn objects of interest alike to the unlearned traveler and the man of science. Here may be witnessed the process by which the wavy gelatinous mass hardens into stone, then serves as a collecting ground for the floats and jetsam of the ocean, and ultimately develops into an island covered with a luxuriant mass of tropical growth. Here, again, may be seen in the serene depths of placid pools extraordinary forms of marine life, aglow with the most brilliant colors, and producing in their infinite variety a bewildering sense of the vastness of the life of the ocean.

Travel in Spain.

One of the greatest charms of Spain to a reflective mind is the entire absence of anything like an atmosphere of labor. There is none of the fretting energy of broad-winning, and the traveler in her provinces seems to himself to have stepped out of the nineteenth century and crossed the magical portal into the sixteenth, for anything he can discover that bespeaks what we term the "spirit of the age."

No one is in a hurry; even the beggars whine lazily. Toiling and spinning and harvesting is not a part of their code of life.

There is no planning or thought for the morrow, for they know the prodigal Ceres will care for her children, and the sun-browned idlers fall asleep on the cool marble steps of the cathedral, or by the roadside in the shade of the olive woods, and no one thinks to question their privilege or right to do so. They live for the sole enjoyment of each day by itself. Now and again the air is stirred by the sounds of preparation for some picturesque procession or festival in honor of a favorite saint or for some royal tournament or bull fight, but it is all a mere matter of pleasurable enjoyment, and the thought or anxiety of their daily bread does not enter into the question of the hour.—[The Art Interchange.]

What was the original boycott? The trundle-bed.

Big Shops of Paris

Are Slowly, But Surely, Eating Up the Little Ones—They Are Popular With the Public Great Savers to the Ladies, Who Can Buy Everything Under One Roof—Run on the One-Price System.

In Paris the big shops are eating up the little ones. The Socialists say they are preparing the way for the great revolution, when the State shall handle all capital and run every business. For in these great shops the countless employees, who otherwise would be selling on their own account, are directed by a central organization, and receive their share of the profits at the end of the year. Until then the great shops certainly represent the use of capital pushed to its extreme. French politicians have worried their heads about the matter, and the Parliament has quarreled about the special taxes to be imposed on these big shops which eat up the little ones.

The great objection to these grands magasins, according to Cucheval-Clarigny, a member of the Institute of France, is that "they embrace at one and the same time so many branches of commerce that they extend their business operations beyond all bounds, and make life impossible to the little shops, which are unable to hold out in so unequal a struggle."

It is admitted that the great shops are victorious in the struggle only because they are profitable to the general public, whose interest they serve, and whose taste they satisfy more completely.

The power of purchasing many different things under one roof, without running here and there across the city, is also a vast economy of time and money.

Whatever may be said of all this, it is certain that the big shops have revolutionized all the habits of buying and selling in France. Up to 1830 everything went by barter and there was no fixed price. Traces of this practice are still found in the small shops around Paris, where the price first asked has very little to do with what will be accepted.

If you are evidently a foreigner, and especially if you are accompanied by a man who looks like a commissionaire or a guide or a lady of the land of France, whose sharp and hungry look proclaims her to be on the make while showing you about, the prices charged will be higher than if you were alone. This is the Paris shop-keeper's way of recovering the commission which he expects your companion to come back and collect when you are safely out of the way. It is a regular method of the small Paris shops to mark up the price of articles which remain long on their hands, as it were to recover interest on the capital invested. This is called "guetling." It is claimed that even in the big shops each department has its damaged or imperfect or worn goods, on whose adroit sale the clerk is allowed an extra commission. But in general the big shops have brought into France the "one price system."

This was begun a little before 1830 by La Belle Jardiniere, which is still one of the seven biggest shops, and owns three of the others. It is still in charge of the family that made this great change in French commerce. "Belle Jardiniere" means the "Beautiful Garden Girl," it is a sample of the names which the French have always been fond of giving to their shops. "Au Bonheur des Enfants" (At the Happiness of Children) is the name of a great toy shop. "Au Bonheur des Dames" (At the Happiness of Ladies) was the fancy name given by Zola for his great book on the big shops. So houses which make a specialty of mourning goods have mournful, resigned, hopeful or symbolical names, such as "La Cypres" (The Cypress), "La Scabieuse" (a little flower which people strew on graves), "Les Deux Saules" (The Two Weeping Willows), and "Le Sablier" (The Hour Glass).

Five of the seven great shops have fanciful names—the "Grands Magasins de Louvre" (named from its location opposite the palace), the "Bon Marche" (cheap market), the "Printemps" (spring), "La Samaritaine" (named from the first public bath built in the River Seine, in the time of Henry IV, which in turn was named from the Samaritan woman at the well, and the Belle Jardiniere already spoken of). The two remaining great shops have plain names, "A la Place Clichy," which refers to its location in the city, and "La Menagerie" (the housekeeper), which simply indicates its line of trade.

With the abolition of barter and the continuation of fancy names, these great shops have created a new career for those who might otherwise have each been at the head of his own little property. In the new system each clerk is not without interest to sell the articles of his shelf. For the customers the price is fixed, but the clerk gets his commission on each sale.

This varies according to the kind of goods and the demand that exists for them, so as to put all the clerks on an equal footing. Thus the one who sells silk has 2 per cent, while 5 per cent is given to the seller of linen.

It may sometimes happen that the one who gives out four-shilling slippers for an hour together receives but three half-pence, while, in the same

time he can see the one who presides over marriage trousseaux elated with his 20s. commission from a single sale. But this does not happen every day, and in the long run things are supposed to equalize themselves.

Not alone in the Bon Marche, but also at the Louvre, and some of the other big shops, clerks who remain long enough in their employ are affiliated to the house and share in the profits of the company at the end of the year, besides receiving their commissions, salaries and meals. All clerks who remain regularly employed year in and out by a house receive their two meals a day, including wine.

The salaries of the great majority are exceedingly small. So what is gained in one way is lost in another. From commissions on sales an ordinary clerk, if he is zealous, may make \$750; if he is lazy the sum will not pass \$200 a year. In each case his salary would be little more than \$2 or \$3 a week. Of course, as he mounts up into places of trust all these sums are increased many times over.

The chef de rayon or head of a department is a much more important man (or woman) than the head of a considerable shop would be on the old plan. At the beginning of each month the director of the whole establishment gives to each of these chefs the credit of which they can dispose during the next four weeks. It is determined by recent sales and corresponding sales of the same month in the previous year.

With this credit the chef has to stock his department. This may require frequent journeys to Lyons for silks, to Belgium for laces, to Grenoble for gloves, and so on. Sometimes these employees are able to turn the scale in favor of some national manufacture. Thus one of the chefs at the Louvre has been the means of establishing a velvet factory in France, where goods are purchased which formerly came from Germany.

One of the chefs de rayon in each of the great shops is in a very curious position. It is he of the glove establishment. The establishment expects to lose in all his sales (though his commission is none the less), and at the end of each month he is bound to show a deficit.

The mission of the glove counter is everywhere in Paris chiefly for advertising. The price of the gloves is marked up on an average at only 4 per cent net above the cost. Now as the running expenses of these establishments are from 16 to 17 per cent of the total business, the glove counter is constantly losing at the rate of from 12 to 13 per cent.

Exchanges, accidents, and bad bargains further increase the loss. This may explain the dozens of gloves ordered by every English lady passing through Paris.

At the Bon Marche there are 60 clerks employed in glove selling. Their average sale each year is 1,500,000 pairs, for which 5,400,000 francs are received. The glove counter is a constant joke in Paris.

In the advertising way there are other things than gloves. The Louvre gives away each year \$10,000 worth of toy balloons to children whose parents have brought them to the shop on their search for veritable occasions, i. e., alarming sacrifices. Another item of expense consists in the undetected thefts. These amount in both the Bon Marche and the Louvre to \$20,000 a year.

At the Bon Marche last year 662 persons were arrested for kleptomania, and 467 at the Louvre. Some of the figures given by these shops are imposing. The Bon Marche gives employment to 15,750 working people. One thousand one hundred of these are occupied outside the house in the making up of ladies' attire. The custom in Paris is for ladies to buy a great deal of ready-made clothing, while men buy very little.

Eighty-seven thousand and eight packages of all kinds of merchandise were received during the year from the provinces of foreign countries. Their total weight on the scales was over 13,000,000 pounds.

But all these figures represent work which is divided and subdivided among many employees, each knowing his whole business, and having the direction of it, once he has proved himself competent. Socialists say that in the same way all business could be run by the State; but they do not explain how State officials could be inspired with the ambition which has led the proprietors of these shops, competing with each other, and by dint of their own hard brain work, to organize and secure the success of these establishments.

When the founder of the Bon Marche took possession of the miscellaneous business which he bought in 1852, the sum total of the year's business did not pass \$90,000. Seventeen years later when he built the present salesrooms, it had increased to far beyond \$2,000,000. The revenues of government do not usually increase in this way.

Japanese War Story.

Every war brings out stories of heroism that last long after many other incidents of the conflict are forgotten. Boyish bravery in the heat and smoke of battle in particular is always told of, and seems to have more distinction than that of the older soldier who is trained to do his duty under all circumstances, as the New York Times says. Already from the Japan-China war has come a story of a brave little bugler that is likely to be told over and over again. It was on one of the battlefields, which have not been frequent in this war, when the Japanese troops were somewhat panic-stricken and were retreating before the Chinese, that the little bugler was mortally wounded. Stricken and dying as he was, the brave lad did not forget his duty. He saw the brave troops flying, and knew that the Chinese were gaining a victory. With splendid courage he raised himself, and grasping his bugle sounded a loud and stirring "charge." The troops heard and rallied under its message, charged valiantly in obedience to it, and the day was theirs. But the little bugler had died as they fought, and did not even know that his effort had been successful. His comrades knew, however, what he had done, and they bore him from the field in triumph, and already the "uta," a poem of honor, has been written in his memory, while his mother has arrayed herself in robes of state and honor, and wound her hair with flowers, the proudest woman in the empire, that her only son should have thus distinguished himself.

Swimming in the Dead Sea.

From Jerusalem we had a thoroughly delightful trip of three days in Jericho, the Dead Sea and the Jordan. In the saddle most of the time, and under a blazing Syrian sun, the fatigue was certainly great, but the interest was far greater. It was good to be out among the mountains, stern and naked as they were, and to make the descent of near 4,000 feet to the wilderness in which John the Baptist had preached, and in which the Essene communities had wrought out so many of the peaceful tenets of the gospels. As for the Dead Sea, it will, in contradiction of the name, forever preserve a green and living memory in my mind. No fish can survive in it, we all know, but for a place for a swim, or above all, for a float, commend it beyond all the Winnepesaukee in the world. How it bears you up in its arms. How it annihilates the tiresome ponderosity and dignity of the laws of gravitation. How it introduces you into the inner consciousness of dainty Ariel and thistledown, and all other airy-fairy creatures! The more you weigh the less you weigh; there is the real hydrostatic paradox. An elephant in the Dead Sea would feel himself a gazelle. Then what a mirror its steely surface was that morning, and how beautiful its reflections of the mountains of Palestine on one hand and of Moab on the other!—[Christian Register.]

Why He Was a 'Piscopale.

An Episcopal clergyman passing his vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared that he was a "Piscopale." "To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman. "Don't know nawthin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer. "Well, then," continued the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?" "They ain't nawthin' like that 'round here," said the farmer. "Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question. "Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman. "Well," was the reply, "you see, it's this way. Last winter I went down to Arkansas visitin', and while I was there I went to church, and it was called 'Piscopale,' and I he'd them say 'that they'd left undone the things what they'd oughter done, and they had done some things what they'd oughter done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix, exactly, and ever since I considered myself a 'Piscopalean.' The clergyman shook the old fellow's hand, and laughingly said, "Now I understand, my friend, why the membership of our church is so large."

He Was She.

The witty Dr. Prime, writing of a journey in Egypt, describes an amusing little incident connected with his sojourn in Cairo.

They have strange chambermaids at Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo. The one who waited on our room and attended to all the various duties of the calling, even to the making of beds, was a French gentleman, dressed as if for a dinner party—white vest and dress coat—and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman.

It was really embarrassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One of the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor, or his chief clerk, she again expressed her wish to have him call the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command: "Madame, I am she."

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

Longfellow's Popularity

In England—His Carmilhan Set to Music—A Tribute to Tennyson.

No English poet, Byron not even excepted, was ever more popular during his life than Tennyson, and contrary to America's experience in the case of Longfellow, his popularity seems to be on the increase not only in England but in Germany and in America. Artists and composers unite in paying honor to the laureate of the Victorian age, and Irving's presentation of Tennysonian tragedies and plays is an attempt to give to Tennyson's fame the completeness lacking to all the greater English poets since Shakespeare. Whether the genius of Irving in England or of Ada Rehan in America can establish Tennyson's claim to the honors of tragedy can not yet be said to be established beyond question, but the measure of their success has already been greater than in the case of any great English poet since the sovereign bard of Avon. This tribute is at least an exceptional one as showing that artists, composers and actors recognize the enduring popularity of Tennyson's poetry, and by their well-meant attempts to still further augment it they are entitled to the benefit of the love and popularity the name of Tennyson evokes.

It would be pleasing if we could record a similar devotion to our great American poets on this side of the Atlantic. Literature, properly speaking, knows no bounds of race or country, but a people that does not honor as they deserve those who have given their country a place in literature can scarcely expect the consummate flower of literature to open in an atmosphere of so little warmth.

Better a misplaced devotion in such a case than absence of enthusiasm and patriotic pride in the best the nation has produced in her national literature. It is to be feared that America took somewhat too seriously to the well-meant attempt of Matthew Arnold at estimating literary values in his essays upon "Numbers" and Emerson, and the feeble echo of the same in Mr. Edmund Gosse's utterances upon American poetry, followed up quite recently by David Christie Murray, the Australian novelist.

However that may be it is pleasant to know that as regards Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Holmes, and Emerson, English appreciation as evidenced in the best reviews and journals of Great Britain equals and perhaps exceeds that expressed from time to time on this side of the ocean. The latest indication of the hold Longfellow still has on the popular heart in England is the setting to music to be rendered soon at a great festival, Longfellow's ballad of Carmilhan. Doubtless the terror and pathos of the sinking of the Elbe, and the many other instances of disaster at sea recently directed the attention of the Scottish composer to Longfellow's ballad as given in "The Musician's Tale." It can not be said that Longfellow's ballad of the good ship Valdemar and the "Specter Ship"

A ship of the dead that sails the sea And is called the Carmilhan

rivals Coleridge's weird, powerful and fascinating ballad of the "Ancient Mariner." But Coleridge's incomparable ballad aside we do not know of another ballad of the sea so worthy to be named after it as Longfellow's weird story of the Klaboterman, the Kobold of the sea, and the specter ship Carmilhan.

A ghostly ship, with a ghostly crew, In tempest she appears; And before the gale, or against the gale, She sails without a rag of sail, Without a helmsman steers.

She haunts the Atlantic north and south,

But mostly the mid-sea

Where three great rocks rise bleak and bare

Like furnace chimneys in the air

And are called the chimneys three.

The story of the encounter of the Valdemar in mid-Atlantic with the Carmilhan, the supernatural terrors of the tempest, the three towering rocks and the rescue of a single boy of the doomed ship by the Klaboterman, is one on which the mystery, terror, and fascination of the sea rests with a weird charm heightened by the perfect music of the ballad's gliding lines. That such a perfect ballad has not sooner been set to music seems singular, and should the young Scotch composer's music equal the ballad those who hear it will enjoy a rare treat.

A Remarkable Englishman.

Dr. Robertson, the British representative who has just been rescued from a perilous position at Chitral, is a remarkable man. He went to the dangerous country of the Chilas two or three years ago with only a few servants, and risked his life all the time. He does not know what fear is, and he can do things that no other man dare think of doing. "When he smiles," said a friend of his, "and Stanley smiles you couldn't tell one from the other."

Robertson is perhaps 42. He has a strong jaw, and altogether a strong, striking-looking face, dark hair and moustache. He has been twice married—the last time, just before he started for Chitral—and he has one little girl. Mrs. Robertson, of course, is not in Chitral.

Strange Oversight.

It was only with great difficulty that Aunt Serena Clapp's nephew persuaded her to have her portrait painted, but when the old lady at last gave her consent, she was as interested and patient a sitter as any artist could wish.

"You make it a good likeness, now, won't you?" she said to the painter many times. "My nephew Thomas, he won't care a mite how hombly 'tis, s' long as it's like me. I favor my father's folks, an' they weren't a handsome lot, though they was all real good people. You make it jest like me, an' never mind if it ain't pretty to look at. 'I s'pose you've noticed my nose aint set straight?" she said anxiously, one day. "It bears to the left as it gits down toward the p'int. I presume to say you've took notice of it long before this time, but I thought 'twouldn't do any harm to jest speak of it."

When the portrait was finished, Miss Clapp's nephew was much pleased with it. The old lady's homely, placid face looked at him from the canvas with its wonted smile. Altogether he regarded it as an excellent likeness. But Aunt Serena herself seemed a little disappointed about something.

"I wouldn't say anything about it before that young man," she remarked, sorrowfully, to her nephew, "but I did think, when I've set to him so many times, he wouldn't have made sech a mistake in that picture."

"Why, what's wrong?" asked Thomas, in surprise.

"Why, Thomas Clapp," exclaimed Aunt Serena, in a reproachful tone, "do you mean to tell me you didn't take notice that he'd painted ten buttons down the front of my waist when there's only nine! Well, well, men folks are queer! An' here I was, thinking the picture would not look natural to you, when nine buttons has always been my pattern, an' there you never knew it!"

Human Family Statistics.

The estimated population of the world on January 1, 1895, was 1,500,000,000.

Taking the world over, there is an average of one death and one and one-fourth births per second. Only one-half of all who are born into the world live to the age of seventeen years.

Vital statistics prove that, taking the world over, there are 109 women to every 100 men. Out of every nine sudden deaths reported, eight of the number are men.

The microscope shows that the human body is covered with scales, each scale covering 500 pores.

Only six persons out of each 1,000 born live to be 75 years old, and only one out of the same number reaches the century mark.

Figures by experts in vital statistics prove that not less than 4,847,500,000 human beings die on our globe each century.

The latest anthropological statistics prove that in America the daily, monthly, and yearly number of births exceed the deaths in the ratio of 3 to 1. Huxley's tables show that the human body is made up of thirteen different elements, of which five are gases and eight solids.

The average height of man in the United States is 5 feet 10½ inches; in England, 5 feet 9 inches; in France, 5 feet 4 inches; in Belgium, 5 feet 6½.

Duty of Hope.

Hope is a duty. Despair is a sin. There is a bright side and a dark side to life itself, and to every event in life. We can choose our point of view, it is not forced upon us. We can resolutely look toward the light, or away from it. There is no cheer in gloom; there is no gloom in cheer. Our duty toward God, toward others, and toward ourselves, demands that we should always recognize and be grateful for the light that is, and thus honor God, help others, and be glad ourselves.—[Sunday School Times.]

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms: Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Disastrous Effects of the Battle of the Nile.

ON SYRIA'S FERTILE PLAINS.

Siege of Jaffa and Massacre of the Garrison—Horror of the Plague—French Envoy Beheaded—Victory at Aboukir—Received in France With Wild Acclamations.

(Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.)

XII.—SYRIAN CAMPAIGN.
A great disaster now suddenly clouded the fortunes of Napoleon. Lord Nelson, beating out with his fleet for a month toward Syria—discovering that the French had landed in Egypt—sailed for Alexandria. The fleet of Bruyere was at anchor in the bay of Aboukir. Nelson quickly sighted his antagonist, blockaded him, and on the 1st of August, 1798, began that famous Battle of the Nile, the memory of which is still fresh in history and tradition. The French fleet was virtually destroyed. The Admiral's ship *Orient* was burned. On the bloody deck, the son of Captain Louis Casablanca stood at his post, giving to the poetry of Hemans a flame-vision and voice to posterity. Only four or five of the French vessels escaped destruction. The rest, with nearly four thousand seamen, went into oblivion.

Napoleon had little genius for the sea. His ability to estimate the contingencies of naval warfare was small. Be-



NAPOLEON BY CHATAIGNIER.

fore his career was half expired, he conceded the dominion of the ocean to his great enemy. Ever after the Egyptian campaign, his endeavor looked more and more to the creation of a Continental power which should counterbalance British supremacy on the deep. The result to him of the battle of the Nile was in every way disastrous. The effect of it was calculated to inspire distrust in France, encourage the Coalition, and to reanimate the Mamelukes.

Complaints broke out in the French army. Though victory came, deprivation came also. The soldiers were scorched on the blistering plains, and had little to eat but watermelons. Nevertheless, Napoleon went steadily on with his scheme.

On the 22nd of October, at a preconcerted signal, Cairo broke into insurrection. For a while the French occupancy was endangered; but the revolt was suppressed, and a terrible vengeance was wreaked on its authors. Meanwhile, Napoleon conceived the project of making a campaign into Syria, and attacking the English strongholds of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre. The situation was this: France and Turkey were nominally at peace. Napoleon had overthrown the Sultan's rebellious sons in Egypt. Therefore he was a friend of the Sultan; and he of him. But the thick brain of the Porte at length cleared sufficiently to see that Murad and Ibrahim Bey were not half so dangerous as the foreign lion that now sat on his haunches at Cairo, licking his mouth for more. The Sultan perceived that the French must be expelled. Napoleon had seen that this conclusion would be reached, and that a Turkish army might be expected to come against him out of Syria. Therefore he would better preoccupy Syria. Moreover, the hated English had got the coast of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Turkish army might not be expected during the winter; but the English were there already. Hence the Syrian expedition.

Napoleon divided his forces. He left about twelve thousand men to occupy Egypt, and with a like number set out, on the 11th of February, 1799, in the direction of Suez and Palestine. The march was accompanied with great hardships. At the wells of Messoudieh the French found water; and soon afterwards the green and fertile plains of Syria arose to view. El-Arish was taken on the 17th of February. On the 1st of March, Napoleon slept at the convent of Ramleh. He passed within a few miles of Jerusalem, and then made his way to Jaffa. A siege was immediately begun, and on the 6th of March the place was taken, with pillage and massacre. About four thousand of the prisoners were, after three days of deliberation, set in lines on the seashore and shot. This was done under the terrible necessity of the French to preserve themselves in the enemy's country.

Next came the horror of the plague. With the fall of Jaffa, the march was begun against St. Jean d'Acre. The Arabs now made common cause with the Turks. Lannes, pursuing the wild men into the passes of Nablous, was ambushed, and lost a considerable number of men. On the 18th of March the French arrived at Acre, and found that the Pasha Djazzar had cut off the head of Napoleon's envoy, and thrown his body into the sea. The English under Sir Sidney Smith, and the Turks, held the town.

Acre was besieged until the 4th of May, when the French ammunition began to fail. General Caffarelli, one of Napoleon's favorite officers, already one-legged from heroism, died from the amputation of an arm. On the 10th of the month the French made an assault, and gained the trenches. During the sixty

days of the siege eight storming parties were sent against the defenses, and on one occasion the town was partly occupied; but General Duroc, who led the assault, was wounded, and the two hundred men who had gained an entrance were driven out through the breach.

Twelve sorties were made by the besieged, only to meet repulse. About the middle of May news came that one of the many Mahdis, who have so frequently arisen in Egypt, had appeared in the Nile valley. Intelligence came also that the Porte and the English government were now at one against the French. Napoleon's guns were not heavy enough, and his forces not sufficiently strong, to capture Acre; and on the 20th of May the siege was raised. The losses of the French in the Syrian campaign had reached nearly three thousand men; those of the Turks and the allies, perhaps five times that number.

Napoleon was weak in the matter of retreat. He could not retreat well. His fallings back were likely to degenerate into panic. This fact was exemplified in his withdrawal from Palestine. The march began on the 20th of May. The 22nd found the French at Caesarea. Two days afterwards they reached Jaffa. There a pest-house had been established for those who had the plague. Napoleon ordered the fortifications of the town to be blown up; but what should be done with the hospital?

Man was never in a sadder dilemma. Bonaparte well knew that those of his sick soldiers who should be left behind would be horribly butchered as soon as the Turks should re-enter Jaffa. To take the infected with him was only to spread the disease. He went with his surgeons and aides into the plague-house, and passed among the dead and dying. He struck his boot-tops with his whip as he went along, saying, "In a few hours the Turks will be here. Let all those who have strength enough rise and come with us." None could arise. Then it was that, in a hurried consultation with his physician Desgenettes, Bonaparte proposed to anticipate with a potion of laudanum and a painless exit the cruel death which he saw to be inevitable. For this proposition he was condemned by a sentimental world—against all reason and humanity. His project was just such as a humane man would propose for his own brother under the cruel alternative then presented.

The returning expedition reached Cairo on the 14th of June. Affairs in Egypt were in a distracted condition. El-Mahdi was crying out like a prophet in Bohahreh. The fellahs and Arabs were rallying to his standard. Murad Bey was returning with his forces from Upper Egypt, to form a junction with the Mahdi's rout at the Natron lakes. Meanwhile, a force of about fifteen thousand, commanded by Mustapha Pasha and under conduct of English ships, arrived at Aboukir. A division of French, under General Morimont, held Alexandria; but that officer would be unable to keep the city against the gathering forces of the enemy.

Napoleon hastily marched against the Turks and English at Aboukir. Here, on the 25th of July, 1799, with only five thousand men, he attacked the enemy, three times as strong in numbers, and gained a victory so signal as almost to counterbalance the disaster of the year before, when Bruyere's fleet at the same place was annihilated. In the negotiation that followed between Bonaparte and the English Admiral, the former obtained a copy of the French Gazette, of Frankfurt, informing him of the condition of affairs in Europe. For ten months he had received virtually no news at all from his own country. The French army had to all intents been blockaded in Egypt and Palestine. "Heavens!" the General cried out; "my presentiment has been verified. The fools have lost Italy! All the fruits of our victories are gone. I must leave Egypt!"

It was necessary that Napoleon should be secret as well as expeditious. He informed the divan of Cairo that he should be absent briefly in the Delta. Afterwards he published a bulletin to the army, saying that he was going to France, but would soon be back again. The command should remain with General Kleber, who was truly said to have the confidence of the General-in-chief. Berthier and Lannes were to accompany the commander to France. Two frigates, the *Mulron* and the *Carriere*, were quickly prepared, and, on the 23rd of August, a company of about five hundred men went on board with Napoleon.

By keeping close to the African shore the vessels were enabled to escape detection. After twenty-one days the site of Carthage was passed, and the danger was over. On the 1st of October the ships were driven in at Ajaccio.

While detained in his native island Napoleon learned of the disastrous battle of Novi, the death of Journe, and all the recent misfortunes of France. On leaving Ajaccio, his ship was followed by two English vessels, and well nigh taken; but on the 8th of October, he reached the roadway of Frejus, and was safe. The enthusiasm of the people broke out spontaneously. They of Frejus, when warned to keep off on account of the possible infection of the French, said, "All right; we prefer the plague to the Austrians!" Bonaparte left immediately for Paris, by the Bourbonnais road. At Aix and Lyons he was received with wild acclamations. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the Egyptian campaign had been wholly successful or not. The French simply claimed everything, and shouted.

On the 16th of October Napoleon entered Paris. Josephine came to greet him, and the suspicions against her, with which his mind had been poisoned by some recitals of Junot in Egypt, were soon dispelled. An interview with the Directory followed on the next day, and it became evident that the relations between Napoleon and that body were already strained. The General informed himself of everything; and it was not long till he conceived the project of getting himself chosen a Director, with the ulterior design of overthrowing the existing order. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

FARM GARDEN

NEW AND VALUABLE FORAGE PLANT.

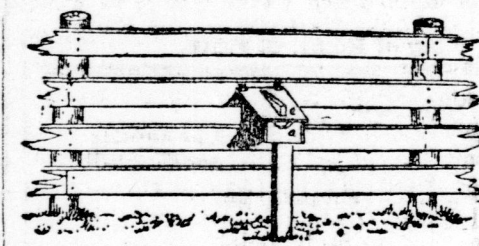
It Thrives Well on Stiff Clay Soil as Well as on Rich Loam.

A new leguminous plant, the *Lathyrus heterophyllus*, closely related to the common pea, but more chiefly akin to the flat pea, *Lathyrus silvestris*, has been grown on a small scale for two years at the Pennsylvania State College, and observations in regard to the nature of this plant, as well as the chemical analysis of the same, show that it is worthy of consideration, and there is every reason to believe that it will make a valuable addition to the list of agricultural plants. Careful investigations ought to be made in order to find out its value, both as a fodder and green manure, and it was with the intention of studying these points in particular that this plant was introduced and cultivated. This plant is one of the leguminosae, and one which has the power in a remarkably high degree of assimilating free nitrogen. It is found wild in some parts of Europe, and thrives well on stiff clay soil as well as on rich loam.

As the plant was only grown on a small scale, nothing could be done in regard to testing its adaptability and yield, or its value as a fodder, but from the analysis we may get some idea of its worth. It contains in the dry matter nearly twenty-three per cent. of crude protein, which is a very large amount, and the greater quantity, or over eighteen per cent., was present in the plant as true albuminoid. On the whole the composition of the vines of this plant does not differ from that of malt sprouts. Examining again the chemical analysis we find that the value of the plant as a fertilizer, according to the present valuation, corresponds to a commercial fertilizer of \$21 per ton. That is, one ton of air-dried matter, or hay is worth as much for fertilizing purposes as a commercial fertilizer worth \$21 per ton. How many tons of hay can be raised per acre when the plant is a couple of years old has not been ascertained as yet, but as it is a very hardy plant and does not cease growing until late in the fall, it can be cut two or three times a year in most localities. The chemical analysis and general appearance and behavior of this plant offer encouragement to continue the investigation.

Salt Box for the Open Field.

Live stock should either have a quantity of salt mingled in their food, or it should be fed to them direct. If you trust to feeding them salt at stated intervals the chances are they will often be neglected for some period beyond the stated time; consequently, when it is fed them, they will indulge too freely and the well-known loosening effect of the salt is observed. The better way is to place a quantity of salt where it will be accessible to them at all times, and this is done in no more satisfactory way than by the use of a covered salt box similar to the one shown in the sketch by L.D.



PROTECTED SALT BOX.

Snook. The box is fourteen inches long, nine inches wide, eight inches high at the back and six inches in front. The box is firmly nailed to the fence board, or to a post or side of a building, as most convenient. The cover is hinged, and has a bevel-shaped piece, e, nailed at the top to prevent splitting; also to cause the cover to fall back in position. The front end of the box, a, is cut away, exposing the salt, and in trying to get it the cover is raised. Cattle readily learn to raise the cover when they are salt hungry. The stake placed under the box in front holds it firmly in position, and the whole makes a cheap and convenient arrangement, as from a week's to several weeks' supply of salt can be placed in the box at a time.

Spraying.

The whole host of leaf-eating insects which feed on the apple tree, such as the Tent caterpillar, Red-humped apple tree caterpillar, Yellow-necked apple tree caterpillar, Fall web worm, Tussock moth, canker worms, etc., must be fought with Paris green, used at the rate of 1 lb. to 350 gallons of water.

Other insects which attack the juices from the leaves and young wood, such as the aphid, tree cricket and bark louse, must be destroyed by the kerosene emulsion. This is made according to the following formula: Hard soap $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (or soft soap about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon), hot water 1 gallon, coal oil 2 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the hot water, add the coal oil, then agitate by means of the force pump or syringe for five or ten minutes until thoroughly mixed. If properly made, this, on cooling, will form a jelly-like substance, which, before using should be diluted with about fifteen parts of water.

The apple scab fungus, which affects the foliage as well as the fruit, must not be allowed to weaken the young trees before they come to a bearing age. To hold this in check, spray before the buds open with a solution made of 1 lb. of copper sulphate to 25 gallons of water; after the foliage appears spray three or four times at intervals of ten days or two weeks with the Bordeaux mixture. This, as now used, is made according to the following formula: Copper sulphate (blue vitriol) 4 lb., lime (fresh) 4 lb., water 50 gallons or one coal oil barrel.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden vessel, or in the barrel in which the force pump is mounted. To do this quickly hang it in a little cotton bag so that it will be just below the surface of the water in the barrel. In another vessel stake the lime, using plenty of water, then strain it through a bit of coarse sack into the barrel containing the copper sulphate. Fill the barrel with water.

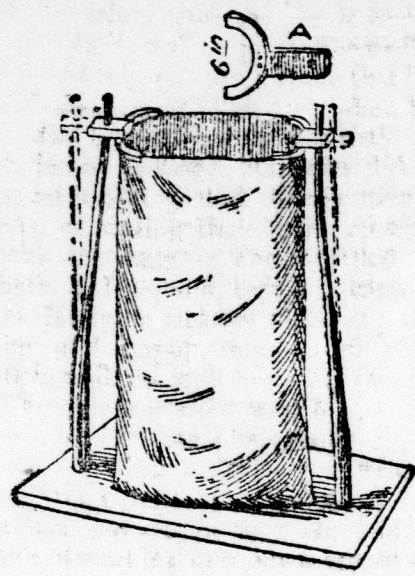
If the lime is fresh and pure it should neutralize all the acid in the copper sulphate solution. To test if this be the case, add to a small sample of the mixture a drop or two of ferrocyanide of potassium. If the lime is insufficient, this drop, when added, will turn brown. In that case lime water must be added until the test gives no brown coloration.

The Bordeaux mixture and the Paris green may with advantage be applied together, thus forming a combined fungicide and insecticide. To do so add 4 ozs. of Paris green to a barrel of the mixture. All of these mixtures should be applied in the form of a very fine spray.

HANDY BAG HOLDER.

One of the Best Devices of Its Kind Ever Invented.

After experimenting with a number of homemade bag holders, I have found this one gives the best satisfaction. Procure a piece of two-inch plank thirty inches long, and as wide as you can get. Bore two $\frac{1}{4}$ inch holes in the plank twenty-four inches apart. Then get two sticks three feet nine inches long, of some tough wood—green poles will do—which should be about as large as a man's wrist. Shave these sticks to fit into the holes in the plank; and shave about ten inches of the upper ends so they will fit tightly into a



A HANDY BAG HOLDER.

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch hole. Now make two blocks of hard wood $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and two inches square. Bore a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hole in each block near the end. Set the compass for a six-inch circle and mark off two half circles on an inch board; then saw them out with a compass saw, and nail one of these circular pieces on each block, close to the end, as shown at A. These circular pieces should be one inch thick each way, and they should have about three small lathing-nails left sticking out $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, to keep the bag from slipping off. It is the spring of the two long sticks that holds the bag tight. The blocks can be slipped up and down, for bags of different lengths.—Farm and Fireside.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Something About Those Conducted by the Canadian Government.

For several years past the provinces and the federal government of Canada have been taking an active interest in the improvement of agricultural methods throughout the provinces, and at present the equipments of their so-called "experimental farms" are very complete and efficient. The central experimental farm, situated near Ottawa, comprises some 500 acres of land and a complete outfit of buildings and the necessary machinery.

The buildings are especially fitted up for cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, and all of these are well stocked. There is a dairy equipped with the modern appliances for carrying on experimental work. The farm includes a seed-testing and propagation house and a conservatory. Besides this central station there are eleven experimental farms situated in other parts of Canada, and these carry on experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture with much profit. The several farms are situated so as to render them as helpful as possible to the most thickly populated districts and in their equipments and general methods they resemble closely the central station.

The staff of workers at the central experimental farm includes a director, an agriculturist, a horticulturist, a botanist, an entomologist and a chemist. There are also a poultry manager, a foreman of forestry and several assistants to assist the members of the staff. The work is varied in nature and has to do with practically everything which relates to farming in Canada. The adaptability and merits of various varieties of wheat are, for example, the subject of careful inquiry.

Experiments are carried on to determine the vitality and purity of various agricultural seeds, and to investigate the nature of the disease of plants and trees, and the cure for the ravages of insects. Various varieties of fertilizers are tested to determine their comparative value with different soils and crops. The study of the care of animals is a very important interest, and the value of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to various climates and other conditions are carefully investigated. These stations examine the scientific and economic sides of butter and cheese making. Experiments are carried on to determine the best methods of planting and pruning trees for fruit raising or for shelter or timber. The information gained in all this work is carefully recorded and published for general distribution.—Scientific American.

Set Great Store on Apples.

A gentleman, recently returned from England, calls attention anew to the high appreciation in which choice apples are held abroad.

"I had occasion," said he, "to repay a few courtesies received at the hands of some English business acquaintances, and did so by giving a dinner. In the course of conversation the subject of American fruit, and apples in particular, was mentioned.

"At once my guests became most enthusiastic, and that led me to send over here for some. They arrived—choice selected northern Spys—before I left for home. I don't think in all my experience I have ever received more hearty and sincere thanks for any present I have ever made.

"Of course, our apples are exceedingly toothsome, but it was almost impossible for me to comprehend the delight they afforded my English friends and their acquaintances. In two cases special dinner parties were given, just exactly as one might be given here if you were presented with a line saddle of venison, a wild turkey or some other rare game.

"From my experience you can state positively that if you want to make an Englishman your friend for life, and at a comparatively light outlay, just send him a barrel of choice apples, and I might add just one line to that—be sure that they are well packed for export."

Sowing Oats and Peas Together.
Practice in sowing oats and peas together differs. This is one plan: Oats and peas, two bushels of the former and one of the latter, may be sowed together, but it would be far better to sow the peas first and cultivate or plow them in; for to do well they should be covered deeper than the oats. Then drill in the oats, being careful not to get them covered too deeply. As the peas may adhere somewhat closely to the ground, the land should be rolled immediately or soon after sowing. Any large variety of peas may be used.

In France old, worn-out horses are converted into chicken food.

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Toronto, April 27, 1895.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 12.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 53-64. Memory Verses, 60-62—Golden Text, Isa. xlii, 3—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

53. "And they led Jesus away to the high priest, and with him were assembled all the chief priests, the elders and the scribes." After the darkness and agony of the garden, being strengthened by an angel, He went forth to lay down His life of His own accord (John x, 18). The boastful disciples all forsook Him and fled (verses 51, 52). The young man of verses 51, 52 was probably Mark himself, as in other cases the unnamed one was doubtless the writer of the gospel (Luke xvi, 28; John i, 40). Jesus, being bound (John viii, 12), is led as a lamb to the slaughter (Isa. liii, 7), for those before whom He was brought had long before determined to kill Him (Math. xii, 24; John xi, 53).

54. "And Peter followed Him afar off, even into the palace of the high priest, and he sat with the servants and warmed himself at the fire." The result of Peter's following afar off and being in bad company is seen in verses 66 to 72 following the lesson. Self-confident boasting is very apt to lead to rash conduct, bad company and many worse things, as in the case of Peter. We must have no confidence in ourselves, but be strong in the Lord and let Him perfect His strength in our weakness (Phil. iii, 8; Eph. vi, 10; I Cor. xii, 9).

55. "And the chief priests and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put Him to death, and found none." Their minds were fully made up, and God was going to let them have their way and accomplish what He foresaw would surely come to pass (Acts iv, 27, 28). They were now seeking some reason for their conduct, but could find none except in the wickedness of their words. Testimony in His favor they could have readily obtained in abundance, but against Him, none. See John xviii, 20; Heb. vii, 25; Math. iii, 17; xvii, 5.

56. "For many bare false witness against Him, but their witness agreed not together." It had been written that it should be so. "False witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty." "False witnesses did rise up, they laid to my charge things that I knew not" (Ps. cxxvi, 12; cxxv, 11). So every true follower of Jesus may expect to suffer wrongfully for conscience toward God, may expect to suffer for well doing, and if under such circumstances we can take it patiently God is well pleased (I Pet. ii, 10, 20). As His followers we must walk as He walked (I John ii, 6).

57. "And there arose certain and bare false witness against Him, saying, We heard Him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands." Just what He did say, out of which they made this accusation, is found in John ii, 19, and if you compare His words with what they made Him say you may not feel so bad about some sayings of yours which have come back to you some what perverted. The fact is that we have no time to waste on feeling bad about slanders and false accusations. Such things will continue till the Lord comes, and when He permits them to come our way we must at once thank Him for the privilege of such fellowship (I Thess. v, 18; Phil. i, 29), and referring the whole matter to Him just leave it with Him to be adjusted (Isa. liv, 17).

58. "But neither so did their witness agree together." Consequently there was no case against Him, and He should have been set free, for their law said plainly that one witness could not condemn; there must be two or three (Deut. xix, 15; I Cor. xiii, 1). How can we expect right conduct in a world which through its "most religious" leaders thus treated the Lord Himself? His meek submission is our example and makes us think of the admonition, "Take wrong, be defrauded" (I Cor. vi, 7).

59. "And the high priest stood up in the midst and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? What is it which these witnesses testify against thee?" He knew there was no case against the prisoner, perhaps felt the ridiculous position in which they were placed, and allowed his feelings to overcome him. According to the law, the witnesses had testified nothing against Him, for no two agreed.

60. "But He held His peace and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked Him and said unto Him, Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" There was nothing to answer, and in the calmness of conscious innocence He was quiet. When people seek our hurt, speaking mischievous things and imagining deceits all the day long, let us have grace to be as the deaf who hear not and as the dumb who open not the mouth, but just hope in the Lord (Ps. cxxxviii, 13-15).

61. "And Jesus said, I AM, and ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." This reply takes us back to the name He used when He sent Moses to deliver Israel (Ex. iii, 14). He often used it in the days of His humiliation, for in many cases where we read, "I am He," the "He" is in italics, so that He really said "I am," as in John iv, 26; viii, 24, 28; xiii, 19; xviii, 5, 8, etc. When He shall come in power and glory, as He said, it will be bringing His saints with Him according to Zech. xiv, 5; Judg. xiv, i; I Thess. iii, 13, and it will be for the redemption of Israel and for vengeance upon her enemies (Deut. xxxii, 43; Isa. xxxiv, 8; xxxv, 4; lxxii, 4).

62. "Then the high priest rent his clothes and said, What need we any further witness? This apparently holy man was full of the devil in the name of religion. To this day it may be seen. We should not be moved by it. It is often seen, even in religious people, in connection with this very truth of the second coming of Christ in power and glory. Let one insist that Jesus is coming with all His saints (Col. iii, 4) for the conversion of the nation of Israel, and to set up the kingdom promised to David with a throne at Jerusalem, according to Jer. iii, 17; Luke i, 32, 33, etc., and he will probably be accused of perverting the truth to the destruction of his soul.

63. "Ye have heard the blasphemy. What think ye? And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death." And began at once, like so many barbarians, to ill-treat their prisoner. They spit on Him, and mocked Him, and struck Him, and He meekly bore it all. O Jesus, Saviour! what have we ever borne for thee? May we deeply ponder it and have grace to bear for His sake with meekness whatever He may let us endure for Him. Because we are here in His stead we should always act as He would (I Cor. v, 20).

The English poet, Robert Bridges, is a doctor who retired from practice long ago. He is now 61 years of age. A second edition of his "Eros and Psyche" has just appeared in London.

The Best Cough Cure
Is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. For sale by W. T. Strong.

THE DAIRY.

A REAL COOLER.

A Home-Made Refrigerator That Will Give Satisfaction.

An ice box or refrigerator, home made, will not be satisfactory if thrown together loosely, or if of poor or shady materials. We must remember first, that because it is double and packed it cannot be very light. Besides provision being made for strength, rollers or castors must be put under it to move it when desired, unless it is built on a stationary fixture, which is often desirable where the home is a permanent one, as on a farm.

A correspondent describes a refrigerator owned and built by a friend in his little dairy room adjoining the farmhouse kitchen. It is a real cooler on a small scale. Adjoining the dairy room where the cream is raised and rose-like print butter is made, is the ice-house, so handy that cakes of ice are slid from their sawdust bed right to the cooler, creamer and churn. The accompanying picture will explain the cooler. It is perhaps six by eight feet on the floor, and six feet high. A five-foot door permits entrance. This door should be at least three feet broad to allow two men to walk in with a hog, half a beef or veal, for it is often convenient to keep these things an extra day or so when the weather is mild. The cooler has a cement floor that slopes to one corner gently, where a pipe carries away the water used at times to wash it down. The ice is put in at the little door seen at the top on the left. There need be no lifting, as a rack, a, may be arranged from the ice bin to slide direct. A slatted rack, seen at the upper left-hand corner of the open door holds the ice. It is placed at the top because on the principle that heat rises, being displaced by cold air that settles. Directly under the ice are slatted shelves to hold dishes, meats and other things for kitchen convenience. At the right and full height of the cooler is a place for hanging a dressed carcass or placing a rack for fruit in trays or cases. The aim should be to keep the air in a refrigerator as dry as possible, hence the water from the melting ice is not permitted to drip to the floor nor to soak any wood, but is conveyed from the shallow, galvanized iron pan upon which it rests, into the drain through a small lead pipe. The pan is merely a sheet of iron turned up half an inch at the edges. The pipe need not even be soldered to it, as the slow drip is easily conducted into it by pinching up one edge of the pan.

The walls, doors and top of any cooler must of course be double. They are made best of nicely matched lumber. Besides the two thicknesses forming a single dead-air space, it is desirable to line up halfway of the joists and midway between the cover and lining with builders' paper, thus forming two dead-air spaces reaching from top to bottom. Joists 2 by 4 are used, so a 4-inch space is left. This, divided by the paper, permits two 2-inch spaces. A cross section of the wall is shown herewith, as one looks down through it from the top, before the top is put on. After the joists are set up, and before the cover or lining is nailed in place, a lath is nailed up and down midway of the joist, holding paper firmly as shown. The other edge of the paper is carried and fastened in the same manner to the other joist. The old plan of filling the space with sawdust is not advised because of the tendency to muskiness, which injures the flavor of meats, butter and other articles held in cold storage. A smaller refrigerator may be made on the same principle.

The English Butter Market.
Australian butter is closely crowding that from Denmark in making up the enormous English imports. During the first two months of this year the purchases were equal to 300,000 tubs against 280,000 tubs in Denmark. During the first two months of 1894 Australasia furnished England with a little more than 200,000 tubs and two years ago only 130,000. Out of a total of 1,000,000 tubs imported into Great Britain the United States furnished a quantity barely equal to 3,000 tubs of 60 lbs. each. The United Kingdom also bought in other countries during the first two months of this year about 350,000 tubs butterine, chiefly from Holland, and this in turn was made from oil purchased in the United States. Brazil imports annually butter worth \$80,000,000 and of this trade the United States formerly had a large proportion. But the hog-butcher, corn-crafter, has shipped so much of their counterfeits there, selling it as real butter, that the Brazilian merchants have become incensed and will no longer deal with us, sending largely their orders to Denmark, where the government guarantees the purity of the goods.—American Agriculturist.

Pasture-Making is an Art.
There is an art in making a good pasture that every farmer should turn his attention to. The pasture should be as well taken care of as any part of the farm. Pasture lands ought to be made as rich as possible. They should be seeded down with a large variety of grasses, those of different habits of growth, time of ripening of seed and of good, rich food value. To the farmer just about to seed down his land to pasture one thing essential above all others is the thorough preparation of the soil. The land should be well plowed and re-plowed, harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to pulverize it thoroughly.

Poor Cheese.
One of the most serious drawbacks to the cheese industry is the vast amount of cheese made which has been robbed of a part of its cream. The consumer buys a small piece, but its poor quality is against it. It is not eaten, goes to waste, and the housewife of economical tendencies does not buy it again for months. If only good cheese, from whole milk, were made, the consumption would steadily increase. But the market has been so badly demoralized by the makers of poor cheese, that it will take years to recover its tone, even when poor cheeses are no longer sold.—American Agriculturist.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.
A sure cure for Hay fever and nervous disorder. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling, nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

COMFORTABLE CATTLE CHAIN.
Humane and Cheap Tie for Fastening Cattle.
The method shown below of fastening cattle is quite common in the barns of dairymen where wooden or iron stanchions are not in use. It is doubtful if a more satisfactory, cheaper or humane method of cattle fastening can be provided. For the neck an easily fitting leather strap with a light iron ring permanently attached is worn continuously. A light chain 3 feet long has a ring at one end which slides loosely on a round stanchion of smooth hardwood about 8 inches in diameter.

CONVENIENT CATTLE CHAIN.
Midway between the rings a snap is fastened to the chain, which is hooked with a snaffle into the leather necktie around the animal's neck. This method of fastening is far more comfortable for the animal than vice-like stanchions, does not wear the chair from the neck like a neck-chain and is fastened or liberated quickly.—Farm and Home.

Norman or Cotentin Cattle.
Among the recent notable arrivals at the port of New York was that of twelve head of Norman cattle, owned by Mr. J. B. Guillet. The Normans, although it is one of the oldest existing races of domesticated cattle, is very little known on this side of the Atlantic, but few of them having ever been imported previous to this recent arrival. The leading characteristics of Norman cattle are great size, with rather coarse bone, long and heavy head, fine horns—usually bent forward and downward—long, deep body, broad hips, short legs, thick and rather hard skin, well covered with a coat of various shades of red, white, roan and reddish brown in spots, and brindled streaks. The cows have well-developed milk veins, and large, well-formed udders. It is claimed for them by Norman farmers that they are the best dairy cows in the world, and they unquestionably hold the leading position among French breeds of cattle. Twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk a day is not an unusual yield for a Norman cow in full flush and is sometimes considerably exceeded, while 6,000 pounds within a year is not above the average. It is mainly from their milk that the famous Camembert and Brie cheeses are made. The butter, known in Paris under the trade name of beurre d'Isigny, commands the highest prices at the semi-weekly auction sales of the Halles Centrales, the great market place of the French capital. As beef animals, Normans are noted for early maturity and great weight rather than large net weight of dressed carcasses. Cows which have served their purpose in the dairy are fattened until they attain weights of 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Steers at ages of two and a half to three years weigh from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs., and there are authentic records of Norman oxen which at six years of age weighed 4,185 to 4,355 lbs. This "general-purpose" quality is of great importance to the small proprietors of France, as it enables them to turn to profitable account their "dovagier" cows and surplus males. The beef is of good quality, but there is a larger proportion of bone and offal than in the British breeds of beef cattle. They are heavy eaters, and require an abundance of nutritious food. The strongest claim to public favor made in behalf of this breed is on the ground of its hardiness and freedom from all tuberculous taint. In Normandy great numbers of these cattle are kept in thriving condition without shelter, winter and summer, throughout the year.

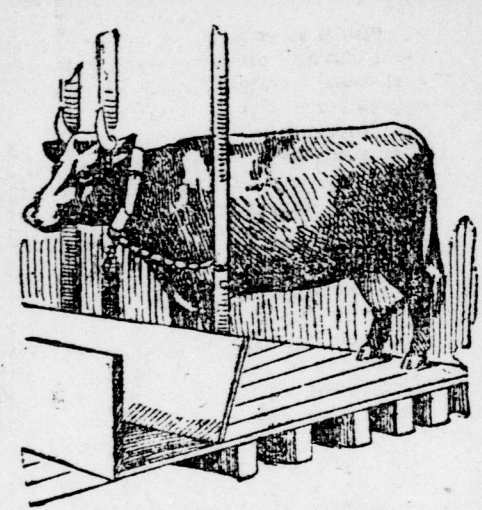
The Habitant of Norman cattle comprises the departments of Eure, Calvados, Manche and Orne. Its origin is lost in the mist of ages. An evidence of its great antiquity is the fact that in the Bayeux tapestry, wrought in the eleventh century under the direction of Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror, the cattle represented are fairly good portraits of Norman cattle as they are seen to-day. Great care has been taken to preserve the purity of the race, and to this end a herdbook was established in 1883, and is still maintained. It is entitled the "Herdbook d'Isigny et du Bessin," and is edited and published under the charge of a commission elected for three years by the Societe d'Agriculture. This consists of eighteen members of the society, assisted by three veterinarians, and every animal must undergo a rigid inspection before it can be admitted to registry.

The importation of a breeding herd of Norman cattle is an event which may prove to be of some importance to American live-stock interests. This land of cheap and abundant food material would seem to be the very place for these gross feeders, with their immense capacity for turning grain and forage into milk and beef. If they sustain the claims made for them, and prove to be adapted to conditions of soil and climate, they can scarcely fail to be a valuable acquisition.

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The

Black Feet...

After all is Said and Done

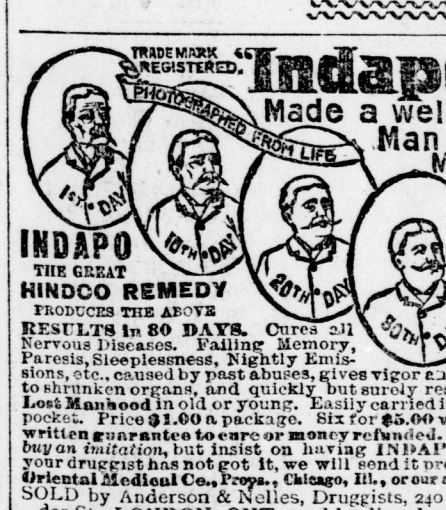
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