

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI, NO. 88.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9794

Put Back.

The Allan Liner, Korean, in a Disabled Condition.

Fifty Silesian Farms Devastated by Fire.

Fourteen Men Killed During an Anti-Tax Riot in India.

Unionist Promises.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain, in a letter to an Ulsterite, intimates that the Unionists in Parliament are ready to support any fair proposal extending the purchase of land in Ireland, thereby increasing the number of holders of land.

Anti-Tax Riots in India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—Anti-tax riots broke out recently in Gauhati and Mangaldai, Province of Assam. The police fired on the rioters, killing fourteen men and wounding many others. Troops were called out eventually to restore order.

Put Back.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Allan liner, Korean, Capt. Main, from Glasgow, Jan. 22, for New York, has put back to Scatter Island, with her stove-hole full of water. The steamer is disabled. Heavy seas washed over her and cleared away several of her boats. Her own pumps are not able to free her of water.

Terrible Disastrous Fire.

BEELIN, Feb. 2.—A disastrous conflagration has occurred near Neisse, Prussian Silesia. The fire burned over 52 farms, destroying the woodland and the dwellings upon them. The people were forced to flee for their lives. All their provisions and farm products were consumed. The damage is placed at 2,000,000 marks.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

As Reported by the Commercial Agencies

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says a fresh impulse has been given to business this week by the success of the treasury in obtaining gold for its reserve. Industrial recovery continues, though it is but gradual. Commercial failures for the week number 266 in the United States, against 255 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 46 last year, the list including two of over a quarter of a million each.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Bradstreet says: The success of the Government bond issue is regarded with qualified satisfaction, but the market is still waiting for an end of uncertainty about financial and tariff legislation. Wheat stocks here and in Canada are slightly less than one year ago, but 50 per cent. larger than two years ago, and 100 per cent. larger than three years ago, while these supplies, added to those at sea and in Europe in February, are the heaviest on record at like dates, with the exception of two years ago.

There are 340 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 338 last week; 217 in same week a year ago, and 279 in a like period of 1892.

THE WILSON BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Wilson Bill was laid before the Senate at 4:15 p.m. and was referred to the finance committee.

Three Thousand on Strike.

BELLINGHAM, O., Feb. 3.—Three thousand coal miners in this section of Ohio are on strike. Their wages were reduced from 70 to 50 cents per ton. Great distress is looked for.

Vote for Tariff Reform.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A Sun special from Annapolis, Md., says: "The Maryland Senate adopted a resolution yesterday which practically instructs Senators Gorman and Gibson to vote for free coal, an income tax and other features of the Wilson Bill."

Mr. Childs Worse.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—Shortly before midnight the physicians attending Mr. Childs issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Childs' condition has changed for the worse, and is extremely critical." At 12:15 a.m. to-day (Saturday) Mr. Childs' physicians issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Childs' condition is now beyond hope."

The Quebec Carnival.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—To-night was the crowning point of the carnival. Eighty thousand people were assembled within the radius of a mile to witness the attack and capture of the ice fort, which was the occasion of a marvellously grand pyrotechnic display.

Seven People Injured by One Horse.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—Seven people were injured quite badly by a runaway horse to-day. They are: Mrs. Wallace D. Dexter, Mrs. Mary Cannon, Mrs. C. Lancaster, Miss Gale W. Stevens, Miss A. L. Swift, Miss Josephine Gould, and Miss A. E. Mitchell. The horse was owned by Dr. Campbell, of Worcester.

SKATING.

THE CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.
There was a large crowd of spectators at the Westminster rink last night when the first heat (three miles) of the city championship race was run. The ice was in splendid condition, and the time made very fast. There were four entries—Ashton Brown, Allan Levy, C. Coulson and John Ferguson—all belonging to the city. When the pistol was fired the quartet got off well together and it was nobody's race for a while, but Coulson gave way and started to drop behind. Ferguson and Brown, however, kept well together, and when the former entered on the last lap Brown was not three feet behind. Both were in good trim, and made a spurt, but at the end of the lap the positions were unchanged. Levy took third place without trouble, being half a lap behind Brown, while Coulson followed a lap and a half behind Levy. The second heat will be run on Friday next.

Steamship Arrivals.

Feb. 2. At From
Lake Superior... Liverpool
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow
Sarmatian... Glasgow

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.

GREAT AND GOOD.

George W. Childs, Editor and Philanthropist, is Dead.

He Rose From Being a Shop-Boy to the Owner of a Great Paper—Wealthy and Wise.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Geo. W. Childs, philanthropist and editor of the Public Ledger, died at 3:01 o'clock this morning. George W. Childs was born at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He entered the United States navy at the age of 13, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a bookstore. At the age of 18, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and when he was 21 he was a member of the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., afterwards Childs & Peterson, and many works of great excellence were given to the public. In 1863 he retired from the firm, and on Dec. 3, 1864, became the proprietor of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia. When he became owner of the paper it was a mere newspaper, and its circulation was small; but soon it became the most profitable paper in that city. Mr. Childs has made splendid use of his vast wealth. He was philanthropic in the best sense. At his own expense he caused a stained-glass window to be placed in Westminster Abbey in commemoration of the poets William Cowper and George Herbert, and one in St. Margaret's, Westminster, as a memorial to Milton. He also caused a monument to be placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt in Kensal Green. He rendered a similar service to Edgar Allan Poe, and was the largest subscriber to the fund for the purpose of placing a memorial window to the memory of Thomas Moore in the church at Bromham, where he and "Beattie" are buried. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia Typographical Society the printers' cemetery, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, the interest of which is to be expended in keeping the grounds in order. He presented a Shakespeare memorial fountain to the town of Stratford-on-Avon, which was dedicated in 1887. In 1885 he published "Some Recollections of Gen. Grant," and in 1890 a volume of his own "Recollections" was issued. He was a close friend of Gen. Grant. His residence in Philadelphia is one of the finest in the city, and his hospitality was proverbial. He and his friend Drexel gave a sum of money to the International Typographical Union as a nucleus for a fund with which to found a home for superannuated craftsmen, and it was built at Colorado Springs, Col.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

Emperor William has sent Prince Bismarck, as a present, a gray military cloak. Many cases of yellow fever are reported at Rio Janeiro. The deaths number more than 30 daily.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to blow up the city hall at Versailles with a bomb.

The New York Yacht Club has decided that under the constitution and bylaws women are not eligible for membership.

Advices from Hayati to Jan. 20, show that the situation there is unchanged. The people are anxiously waiting the action of the United States Congress.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says that ex-King Milan of Serbia is about to leave Belgrade in deference to hints from the Russian capital. The proposition to repeal the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on State bank issues was defeated in the U. S. House committee on banking and currency this morning.

A dispatch received at Lisbon Thursday night from Buenos Ayres, intimates that the situation there is unchanged. The city of Niteroy, the town across the bay from Rio Janeiro, has surrendered to the insurgents.

THE ATTENDANTS' BALL.

A Brilliant and Successful Affair at the Asylum.

Beautiful Decorations in the Ball Room—Hospitality and Pleasure—The Orchestra and Committee.

The ample corridors of the Asylum were last night ablaze with light, merry with the voices of innumerable guests, and brilliant with festoons of flags and bunting. The annual ball of the attendants is always an affair of the happiest kind, and Friday night's was notable for its sumptuous hospitality, uniform courtesy, perfect accommodation and general excellence. Hundreds were present from the city and outside towns. As the carriages rolled up the avenue the occupants were met at the big entrance and shown to the inner apartments. The ball room almost rivalled description. Profuse though the decorations were, all was in the best of taste. Myriads of flags and endless bunting were blended with much harmony of design, and the ceilings and walls were radiant with the red, white and blue, relieved here and there by strings of evergreens and illumined by the iridescent Chinese lanterns. The stage was also a bower of natural loveliness—a transplanted asyllum greenhouse in all its glory. A feature on the platform that attracted much attention was a finely-executed stencil drawing, mounted on an easel, the work of a patient, John Traher, a very clever artist. The Stars and Stripes and the British flag hung gracefully together, symbolic of the unity which should always exist between them.

The arrangements in the supper room were only excelled by the good things provided, and the guests offered mental thanks with every mouthful for the admirable forethought and work of Mrs. Pope, the matron, and her obliging assistants. A notice of the ball without a commendatory word of the orchestra would be incomplete. Their programme consisted of 31 numbers and their playing was a revelation. The conductor was Herr Carl Breigler, and the other members Messrs. T. McMullen, Amos Duvall, H. Westcott, E. Robinson, F. Edsall, B. Chadwick, H. Cresswell, G. Thurling and W. Kitchen. The thorough success of the ball is the best tribute to the committee of management composed of Messrs. R. Heigway, J. O. Donnell, A. McConnell, J. Stewart, T. Flynn, J. Flynn, G. Angus, C. Thurling, secretary, and G. Rennie, chairman.

The Political Arena

Rousing Meeting of Reformers at Ridgetown.

Addresses by Hon. David Mills and Other Leading Liberals.

Hon. Richard Harcourt Renominated—Other Political Intelligence.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

RIDGETOWN, Ont., Feb. 2.—The Porter Opera House was crowded to the doors to-night, when the assembly of the representative people of Ridgetown and vicinity, including many ladies, held under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Club, to hear addresses on current political topics. Mr. M. G. Hay, president of the Young Liberal Club of the town, welcomed the people and introduced to the audience the speakers, saying that the club having for its objects the culture of its members in literary, social, scientific, and political questions as a part of its policy entertained the idea of occasional public meetings, and this was one of the club's aims, which he trusted would be attended by beneficial results.

Mr. D. M. Christie, of Chatham, in a few terse and pointed remarks compared the fee system at present existing with the proposed system of the Opposition agitators, showing by illustrations of its operations in the registry offices and offices of the courts of the Province how it was pre-eminently superior to any yet proposed. Mr. Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., reviewed the merits of the Mowat Administration, demonstrating its title to continued confidence and support, declaring it the wisest, most economical and efficient that had ever existed in the country, and cordially invited all classes to unite in giving place and power to Sir Oliver Mowat and his worthy colleagues, who for so long a term of trial in conducting the affairs of Ontario had extended her territory, added to her resources, and made her a more beautiful assembly of buildings, husbanded her resources and added to the treasury funds and to her name honor and love.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, of St. Thomas, spoke eloquently, and pointed out the inefficiency of the Dominion Administration and the evils resulting from the protective system. He showed that the system was sapling the country of its population, its wealth, and the freedom of its institutions. He congratulated the people upon the growth of Liberalism, and deprecated the folly which had given rise to the growth and continuance of abuses which contracted the true destiny of the Canadian people. His caricature of Tory loyalty was very hearty.

Hon. David Mills followed in an able exposition of the principles of the Liberal party. The National Policy had not accomplished the dreams of its advocates. The Canadian people in 1878 were, during the period of general depression on this continent, relatively better off than their neighbors in the United States. To-day the outlook was hopeful for the Liberal policy of tariff reform. The people were in a receptive mood and had awakened to the realization of the blunders of the Government, and were now investigating and reflecting seriously upon the permanent consequences of the respective policies of the two great parties. Mr. Mills ably exposed the gross fallacy and iniquity of class legislation; also the failure of committee seeking special favors by legislation, as no constituency could profit by its own gain when many others were demanding and receiving the same sort of legislation, thereby taxing the several communities beyond their necessities. The Liberal policy was designed to give all an equal chance to prevent discord, and to unite the people into a harmonious, enterprising and prosperous whole.

This was the first public meeting under the auspices of the Ridgetown, Howard and Orford Young Men's Liberal Club, and it was a complete success. The audience were attentive to the close. The club is to be congratulated on the completeness of its organization, and as its numbers among its members some of the brightest of Canadian young men and has a fine array of speaking talent, a splendid work for reform should be looked for.

MONCK LIBERALS.

WELLANDPORT, Ont., Feb. 2.—The greatest and most enthusiastic Liberal convention ever held in the county of Monck met here to-day. The hall was wholly inadequate to hold the electors who gathered for the seventh time to place the Hon. Richard Harcourt in the field as the Liberal standard-bearer in the coming Provincial elections. After the election of officers the president, Mr. Chas. Priestman, called for nominations, when the nomination of Hon. Richard Harcourt was carried by a unanimous standing vote, amid wild and enthusiastic cheers. Hon. Richard Harcourt accepted the honor with the grandest speech of one hour's duration. Mr. Dryden, Wm. Gibson, M.P., and other delivered addresses. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. Richard Harcourt and others.

NORTH PERTH.
At the convention of North Perth Conservatives, held at Milverton on Friday, Mr. Thomas Magwood, of the latter town, was nominated. It is said that both mover and seconder are members of the Patrons' Order, and intend, with other Patrons, to oppose the order's nominee.

A BIG GATHERING

Of Local Endeavorites—Encouraging Addresses.

About 400 local Christian Endeavorers assembled at the First Congregational Church last evening to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the formation of the Christian Endeavor Society. After devotional exercises, Mr. N. I. McDermid, president of the Local Union, who occupied the chair, opened the meeting by reading a very encouraging report on the remarkable growth and the work of the society. The president of the Provincial Union, Rev. Canon Richardson, gave the history of the foundation. Owing to the absence of Mr. W. C. Ferguson, B.A., Miss Carson read a very interesting and instructive paper on missionary work. Mrs. (Rev.) Patterson, very sweetly

sang a solo during the offertory, which was well received.

The address by the speaker of the evening, Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Cook's Church, Toronto, on "Enthusiasm," was delivered in the speaker's forcible and energetic style. He showed the distinction between the right and the wrong enthusiasm and gave some good examples of both. The programme was interspersed with popular Christian Endeavor hymns. Before the meeting closed a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Patterson for their kindly help to the meeting. Rev. M. P. Talling closed the meeting with the benediction.

THE CAR SHOPS QUESTION.

Mr. Seargeant Writes a Non-Committal Letter.

A \$2,531 37 Law Bill—The Police Court Clerk's Salary Fixed at an Increase—A Possible New Industry.

Chairman Judd, Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald and James Fitzgerald and Secretary Pope were the only members of No. 1 committee present at the meeting of last evening and a minority report will be presented.

The following letter was received from L. J. Seargeant, general manager of the G. T. R., Montreal: "Dear Sir—Re car shops agreement, I am favored this morning with your letter of the 13th inst., for which I am much obliged. It may be proper that I should tell you that the board of directors, who have had under consideration the car shops question, require further information before coming to a decision."

Those attending renewed his appeal to have remitted a pound fine of \$8, paid in 1892. Filed.

The salary of John Moule, police court clerk, was fixed at \$600. This is an increase over Mr. Keary's salary, which was \$510 a week.

A communication was read from the council asking that the chairman of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 committees with the mayor and the mover and seconder, Ald. Geo. Carrothers be a committee to wait on the school board, the hospital trust, the police commissioners, free library board and water commissioners, with a view of keeping the taxes for the year 1894 within 18 mills. The co-operation of representatives of the Board of Trade, Trades and Labor Council and the Real Estate Owners' Association, was asked. The committee concurred.

The applications of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Nois, re taxes, were filed, and that of Mary Norris was referred to the inspector. W. W. Vandervan, manufacturer of the cone carriage coupler, Kalamazoo, Mich., wrote asking for particulars with a view of establishing a branch manufactory in this city. They would like to rent a suitable building with 25,000 feet of floor surface, two or more stories high. The clerk will give Mr. Vandervan a prospectus of London's advantages.

The committee will recommend to the council that representatives be appointed with those of the county council to wait on the Ontario government, re the establishment in London of weekly sittings of high court judges.

A letter was received from Alexander Brown and others, of the Toronto Single Tax Association, re single tax. It was referred to the assessment commissioner for further information. The council will be recommended to pass a bylaw authorizing the raising of \$60,000, to meet current expenses, \$15,000 of which has already been spent.

The usual accounts were passed including one of W. R. & T. G. Meredith covering several pages of typewriting and amounting to \$2,531 37, less \$431 already paid out as costs in the street railway case.

A meeting of the London West School Board was held in the schoolhouse last night, with Messrs. Ludwig, Del. Padeny, Jones, Houghton and Brown in attendance. Head Master Liddicoat presented his monthly report, which showed a good average attendance during the month considering the amount of sickness in the village. The salaries of two of the teachers—Misses Evans and Proudfoot—were, on recommendation of the principal, increased from \$275 to \$300 per year.

The concert in the Congregational Church school room Thursday night, under the auspices of the choir, was a great success. The room was crowded. Mr. Alex. Richards occupied the chair and introduced a meritorious programme, in which the choir were assisted by outside local talent. Among those who took part were Miss Phillips, Mr. J. W. McIntosh, Mr. Blake, Miss Mutch, Miss Meek, Miss Pinn, Mrs. Gaudin, Mr. Pink, Mr. Audsley, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Brock and the choir.

For the past five years Woodbine Lodge, A. O. U. W., had held its meetings in London West, but now they have taken up more commodious quarters in the Knights of Pythias Hall, and last night being the inaugural meeting in the new rooms the members had an enjoyable time. After routine business Bro. J. C. Cox was surprised by the master, workman, Bro. S. Grant, who presented him with a handsome easy chair, the gift of the lodge. The immediate past master, Bro. C. Paul, was also presented with a jewel by Rev. T. Kingsmill. Refreshments were then served, Bro. A. Carrothers presiding.

ALL MEN

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

United Labor.

Workingmen in No. 3 Ward Organize a Legislative Club.

Interesting Speeches by Messrs. Hessel, Marks and Others.

Cutting Adrift From Political Parties Advised—The Methods of Capital Renounced—Will They Put Up a Candidate?—The Patrons of Industry Represented.

The workingmen of the third ward can now, as well as their brethren in No. 4, boast of a Workingmen's Legislative Club. In Cullis' hall, on Wellington street, a meeting was held last night with that purpose in view, and judging by the number in attendance, there was much interest in the movement.

The work of organization resulted in the choice of Oliver Brady as chairman, Robert Healy as secretary and Thos. Brent as treasurer. They will act as representatives from No. 3 on the executive board.

The chairman for the evening was Mr. R. H. Hessel, the president of the Trades and Labor Council. Mr. Hessel made a brief address referring to the objects of the meeting and recommending every workman to join the ranks. The free library question, he said, had been dealt with in a manner by no means just. It would have been open to-day had it not been handled in a way to make room for the Mechanics' Institute Library. Such things, however, should be remedied, and Mr. Hessel said that before the workingmen could secure their just rights candidates would have to be elected who would look after their interests.

Mr. Joseph Marks followed by reading the platform of the club of No. 4 ward, which was subject to alteration at the meeting of the executive. In speaking in support of the platform, Mr. Marks made an attack on the capitalists and political parties, denouncing both—especially the former. He said that the people, of the day worshiped a great number of gods, but the one which received the greatest attention was Capital. The present generation was very much in the habit of going to the altar of this Capital and laying thereon great sacrifices. The workingmen had been equally guilty with any other class. They had worked all their lives, wearing their bone and muscle to feed this great monster, and such returns they got were barely enough to keep life in their bodies—and sometimes not enough to do that. Another of the great evils was the following around of political parties, headed by bands of music and bearing torches. The workingmen who did such were only supporting men who made the situation as bad as it is to-day. When they threw up the old parties and took up an independent platform and fought shoulder to shoulder better times would come. (Applause.) The old parties always have some cry—that of protection, free trade or some other such which attack on the people and the people had continuously been foolish enough to bite at such bait. Mr. Marks also referred to the situation in the city. He said there were many civic officials drawing big salaries who could be done away with. The office of police court clerk had been filled, although it had been stated that it could be abolished. Mr. Marks, in conclusion, said that a corporation had been putting up a new building in the city, the labor on which was brought from outside places. Yet he believed this company was going to ask for exemption from taxation, and he would like to see a resolution passed in opposition to such and forwarded to the City Council.

A member of the club asked whether or not if the two political parties place candidates in the field at the next election, the workingmen would also put up a nominee. It created a full discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Marks, Ashplant and others, but all were of the same opinion—that it depended entirely on circumstances.

"A man who is prominently connected with the Patrons of Industry, and who has traveled considerably in connection with that organization," was an introduction which brought Mr. George Wrigley, editor of the Canada Farmer's Sun, to the platform. He was received with applause.

Mr. Ashplant desired to ask the question, "Whether it was true that the Patrons of Industry were connected with either of the political parties?" Mr. Wrigley—I am glad the question has been asked. The Patrons are a thoroughly independent organization or nothing. The order was formed for the benefit of the farmers and of workmen as well. In Cornwall there are at present two associations composed entirely of employees of mills. Furthermore, I would say that any night are going against their own interests. When the Knights of Labor were organized so strongly some years ago, I labored on behalf of that body, and it was surprising to me then that the farmers had never banded themselves together. But now we find that organization has come, and I have knowledge of the fact that the farmers are more active than the workingmen were even in the days of the knights. There are altogether about 2,600 associations now organized in Canada, with a membership of nearly 200,000."

Mr. Wrigley then referred to the question of political economy, and instanced the salaries of a number of Dominion and Provincial officials, including the Governor-General and President of the United States, making objection to the salary paid the former for acting as a mere figurehead. He was heartily applauded at the conclusion.

Mr. Ashplant spoke of the objects of the club; Mr. Barter, of London township, of the produce of labor, and Mr. Thornhill, of the present condition of affairs.

At the conclusion of the latter a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Wrigley and Barter and the meeting broke up.

CANADIAN.

Col. J. D. Buell, master in chancery at Brockville, died suddenly on Thursday night, aged 67.

E. A. Wilkenson, liquor merchant, Toronto, has assigned. Liabilities, \$11,000; assets, \$5,000.

An iceboat struck a young man named Walter Culham on Toronto Bay Friday afternoon. He was badly injured and may die.

James McShane, who was beaten by Ald.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1892.

MR. JOHN W. KEENE—Dear Sir—My sister-in-law, Mrs. Thos. H. Tracey, wife of our former city engineer, now of Vancouver, B.C., who is visiting friends in Albany, N. Y., has written my son saying that when she arrived she learned that a new medicine for the cure of rheumatism had recently been introduced there, and the wonderful cures it was making were surprising the people seven or eight in the immediate neighborhood, having been cured, one being a lady who had not walked for months except by passing a chair before her for support. She says: "After listening to the talk and excitement for a while, I inquired the name of this great medicine, and was surprised when told it was KEENE'S RHEUMATIC CURE. I know the man well, Mr. Keene being a neighbor when we lived in London, Canada, and his medicine is good. They then said, 'We wish you would write Mr. Keene to appoint an agent here, so that the people could get the medicine readily, and he will do well.' Mrs. Tracey wrote my son requesting him to mention it to you. Yours very truly, WILLIAM O'BRIEN, 379 Horton street, London, Ont., 2nd fl.

Vellenen in the Montreil majority contest by 176 votes, has demanded a recount of the votes, which will be held on Monday.

Two Grand Trunk freight trains collided at Warwick, Que., on Friday. Conductor Therrien was killed on the spot and the fireman was seriously injured. The smash-up was a bad one.

Geo. Hawkins, of Douglas, York county, N.B., who has lately died, was twice married, was the father of 28 children, 18 of whom are living, and leaves an even 100 grandchildren.

Hellmuth Ladies' College Highly Honored.

It will be learned with great pleasure that the excellent work of Hellmuth Ladies' College has been recognized in a very flattering way by her Excellency Lady Aberdeen in her acceptance of the position of patron of the college. This institution has gained a continental reputation for culture and educational work, and her Excellency's gracious recognition of this will give great satisfaction to the many friends of this widely-known college. The courteous interest that her Excellency has taken in Hellmuth will bind her even more closely to the hearts of Canadians. Lady Aberdeen will be the guest of Mrs. E. N. English during her coming visit to this city.

The Saturday Market.

The grain supply was moderate on the local market this morning and there was very little change in price. White fall wheat was steady at from 95 cents to \$1, and red wheat sold earlier from 95 to 97 cents. Oats brought 97 and 98 cents, a slightly lower price than last week. Butter was unchanged and eggs were cheaper if anything, especially in store lots. Single dozen sold at 16 to 20 cents, baskets 14 to 16 cents, store lots 8 to 10 cents. Turkeys sold at 9 cents a pound and the usual prices for poultry prevailed. The meat market was dull and the offering greater than demand. This had the effect of lowering prices slightly before the market closed, but the average prices paid were: Beef, 4 to 6 cents; mutton, 6 cents; lamb, 7 cents; veal, 5 and 6 cents, and dressed hogs, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents. Potatoes still sell at 65 and 70 cents, and are not at all scarce. A solitary azalea looked desolately out of place on one of the florist stands. Like the robin it foretold the return of spring and gave promise of the gay appearance that the long-deserted flower stands will shortly assume as Easter draws nigh. The price asked was \$2, but the plant was a beauty and in full bloom. The attendance was not large.

Mission Circles Meet.

The quarterly union meeting of mission circles of the city Baptist Churches was held on Thursday in the Talbot Street Church. The afternoon session was devoted to hearing the reports of the different circles, which were very encouraging. Papers were read from each circle on the best means of awakening and maintaining a real missionary spirit in individual members. After some discussion on the subject and a season of prayer, the meeting adjourned until 8 p.m. After tea, at which the ladies were joined by their gentlemen friends and other visitors, proceedings were resumed, with Mrs. Ira Smith again in the chair. Devotional exercises were followed with a short address by the president, A. letter was read from Dr. W. H. Leslie, formerly of this city, now missionary in Africa. Mrs. Weld, of London South, spoke of the work at the Moody Institute in Chicago. Presiding officer was sung by Rev. Ira Smith and Rev. T. W. Charlesworth, of Grosvenor street, and Messrs. Leech and Robertson. Mrs. Holman (nee Miss Laura Fysh), presided at the organ at both meetings. A pleasant surprise was the presence of Miss Bishop (the Black Jennie Lind), who favored the audience with several selections in her inimitable style.

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician, Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 922; residence, 952.

Probs. The weather to-night will be dark in places.

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Coupon for Portfolio No. 3 will commence Monday, February 5.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

D.R. WILD AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL—Morning and evening. Lord's Supper at close of morning service.

"CAN A MAN LIVE BEFORE HIS TIME?"—Dr. W. J. Wild, subject to-morrow at First Congregational.

"THE BLIND MILLER AND HIS MILL"—Dr. W. J. Wild, subject to-morrow at First Congregational.

DUNDAS STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. J. C. Antill, M.A., D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. After the morning sermon there will be the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The musical service to-morrow will be by "O Sanctissima," for organ; "Come Unto Him"—Gounod; "Evening Hymn"—Warren. Evening—"Pastorale" for organ; "Spirit Immortal," from "Athalie"; "Sun of My Soul," solo and quartet—Hadden.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Ira Smith, pastor, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 9:30 a.m. Singers always welcome. EVANGELISTIC SERVICE commences to-morrow, continuing through the week.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Quarterly services Sunday, Feb. 4, Lord's Supper at the close of evening service. Quarterly collections and offerings at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m. All welcome.

QUEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Services to-morrow by Rev. J. W. Anns, M.A., subject, "The Synagogue of Christ." Evening service, "Seeking Things Above." Special service of songs in the evening. Anthem—"No Showers Yonder" (Gounod); "Now When the Shades" (Ward); anthem—"With Sheathed Swords" (Costa); quartet—"Hallelujahs"; "Kindly Light" (Huck); trio—"Holy Redeemer" (Marchetti).

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—EAST LON—DON—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. G. E. Roy. All welcome.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Feb. 4, 11 a.m.—"The Ideal Life" 7 p.m.—"The Great Reward."

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Rev. Elder Hawkins, of Chatham, will preach at both services. Reception of new members at the morning service. The Lord's Supper in the evening.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—945, Love Feast; 11, converts to Christ and reception service; 3:30, young people's service; 7, evangelistic service.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Chas. Smith, services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Singers, "He Dreamed, and Behold a Ladder!" St. rangers welcome.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., Evening, "Peter's Keys," by J. C. Patterson, Toronto, will sing at both services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH STREET—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. T. L. Fowler, M.A., pastor. Evening service, "Dynamite." Seats free. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Park avenue. Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sabbath school, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services, Bible class, 11 a.m.; 7 p.m., subject, "Jesus' Temptation on the Mount," by D. S. Robb.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Rev. W. Rigsby.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. Robertson, pastor.

SALVATION ARMY—SERVICES—AS usual on Sunday. Ensign Archibald.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning 11 a.m., evening 7 p.m. Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor.

DELACROIX STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. M. McNeil, M.A., E.Th. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN MISSION HALL, WELLINGTON STREET—Between Bathurst and Horton streets—Opening services, 3 p.m. Preaching by T. L. Fowler, M.A. Everybody welcome.

HON. DAVID MILLS WILL SPEAK at the young men's popular meeting on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at 4:15 p.m., in Victoria Hall. Black Jenny Lind will sing.

MALE HELP WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW GOOD men to make \$50 to \$100 a week selling our Home Electric Motor. Runs sewing machines, printing presses, pumps, etc. Every body buys them. Steady employment. Good situation and good wages. Address: W. F. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14 Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

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

WANTED—GOOD LIVE ACTIVE REP-resentative in this city and vicinity to take agency for our Kooline Fuel Taper and Furnace. Reliable article; good profit; face order, notes and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, the Kooline Fuel Company, Windsor, Ont.

GOLD CURE SANITARIUM. A LCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS cured privately at Lake Hurst Sanitarium gold cure sanitarium. Treatment invariably successful. Luxurious accommodations, picturesque surroundings. Address the medical superintendent at Oakville, or office No. 104-106 Gold Block, London, for full particulars.

MUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. [2c. Per Word]

"Y" LECTURE COURSE—HEAR Principal Miller, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 8 p.m. Subject: "Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Tickets, 25 cents.

CONCERT—MRS. (REV.) WILLIAM Patterson, Toronto; Miss Bietta Mutch, 17, Brown and 6, Misses, akeley, Moore and Gurd, Messrs. Tancock, Wilkins and Milligan. Doors open at 7:30; admission, 25c.

WESTMINSTER RINK—AFTERNOON and night; band Monday, 5th; second heat championship race Friday, 9th; 1st prize, \$100.

THE FOLLOWING NAMES APPEAR IN the programme of the concert to be given in St. George's schoolroom, London West, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, Misses, akeley, Moore and Gurd, Messrs. Tancock, Wilkins and Milligan. Doors open at 7:30; admission, 25c.

THRILLING LECTURE IN A SKIN Street Methodist Church on Monday evening next by Elder Hawkins. Subject, "My Slave Life." Admission, 15c; two for 25c. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT—MEN-DELSSOHN'S Hymn of Praise—Thursday evening, Feb. 15, Grand Opera House. Chorus of 100 voices and symphony orchestra. 9:15 o'clock.

PERPETUAL MOTION—LECTURE BY the author and inventor of perpetual motion, Victoria Hall, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 3, 4 and 5 o'clock. Plan of perpetual motion on exhibit. Tickets at Victoria Hall office at your own price. 9th

BRETHREN DESIROUS OF SECURING admission tickets to Masonic convention, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, can purchase them at W. Bro. T. U. Parker's C. P. R. ticket office or from members general committee of different lodges. 906 ytz

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK—MUSIC AND band skating Saturday afternoon. 9:30

COVE RINK—SKATING AFTERNOON and evening. Admission, ladies 5 cents, gentlemen 10 cents.

CENTRAL RINK—SPLENDID SKATING. Band Friday and Saturday nights. Ice in splendid condition. Usual prices. Look out for carnival. 871f

MISS LOTT FETHERSTON, SOLO violinist; concert engagements. A limited number of pupils taken. 353 Colborne street.

DANCE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW Year's term commences week of Jan. 8. Teaching classes of dancing, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 3 p.m.; advanced class for ladies and gentlemen. Wednesday, 8 p.m.; private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & MCCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 479 Richmond street, N. E. Residence, 211 Oxford street.

MEETINGS. Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE RE-form Association and Liberal Club will be held in the Liberal Club room, Monday, Feb. 3, 8 p.m. All members of the Liberal party are requested to attend. By order. 94u

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY CONCERT Committee meet to-morrow (Saturday) 8 p.m. at the residence of J. W. Jones, corner of 8 o'clock. Ticket returns must be in. J. D. CLARKE, president; J. S. McEwen, secretary.

DOMESTICS WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—GOOD SERVANT—GOOD wages. Apply Mrs. JAMES, 128 Mill street.

WANTED—GOOD DINING ROOM GIRL. Apply at once at Western Hotel, James James, prop.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—APPLY 126

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL at the Walsh House on King street. 92c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Must be well recommended. Apply to Mrs. COOPER, 520 Water street.

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS—IF YOU REQUIRE a cook, general servant, nurse girl, housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress you can get suited immediately on application at Ontario's Intelligence Office, 51 Dundas street. Girls are plentiful now, and now is a splendid time to secure your help for the summer.

TO LET—HOUSES. These adverts pay. [1c. Per Word]

TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 61 WILLIAM street; stable and dog shed. Apply P. McCANN, Market lane.

TO LET—OFFICE—DOUBLE BUILD-ing with vault on first floor, Albion Building. Apply to J. H. CAVENDISH, 601

COTTAGE TO LET—56 ELIAS STREET—New brick cottage with all modern improvements. Apply to D. Black, 800 Queen's avenue. 111f

TO LET—"ROOMS TO LET"—HOUSE to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office.

WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

MONEY WANTED—LOANS OBTAINED on first-class mortgages; security at 5 and 6 per cent. G. N. WEEKS, 50 Colborne, Market Lane, London Ont.

LOST AND FOUND. Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

LOST—PRINCESS RINK LAST SATUR-DAY night, beaver muff, Plunder rewarded by leaving at this office. 93u

LOST—SMALL PUG DOG WITH DARK streak down his back; answers to name Dixie; collar on with tag; liberal reward. Return to 165 Kent street. 92c

BOARD AND LODGING. One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH board; furnace heat; gas and bath. Apply 308 King street. 90c eod

VACANCIES FOR A FEW GENTLEMEN—Central locality, 161 Maple street. 85c

INSURANCE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

TO PREVENT BOILER EXPLOSIONS and other accidents to steam boilers insured by the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada; consulting engineers, John L. Baikie, Esq., president; E. W. Rathbun, Esq., vice-president; Geo. C. Robb, chief engineer; Alex. Fraser, secretary; General Head office, Toronto; G. M. GUNN & SON, agents, London, Ont.

MASSAGE TREATMENT. "SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY, 338 York street, graduate of Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Rem oval of facial blemishes a specialty.

ADVERTISER

SMALL ADS. Express the urgent needs, the daily wishes of the people who want something and are willing to do something.

READ BY EVERYBODY.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. [1c. Per Word]

KINDLING WOOD FOR SALE AT WAT-SON'S box factory, Bathurst street. 84f eod

FANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF AD-VERTISING fans, nice designs, with photo handles. ADVERTISER Job Department, London. 81f

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER Job Department.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WED-ding invitations. ADVERTISER Job Department.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER Job Department.

BILLHEADS, NOTICEHEADS, LETTER-HEADS, on short notice, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PHOTOGRAPH WRAPPERS ON TIGHT stock, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-scription, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER Job Department.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER Job Department.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1894. The ADVERTISER Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them.

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME and the cost is only 1 cent a word under the heading.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES, HANGERS and gages. ADVERTISER Job Department.

BUSINESS CARDS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

STOCKWELLS STEAM DYE WORKS—229 Dundas street. Specialties, ostrich leather and garment dyeing and cleaning. Fancied called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

FOR A NICE BEDROOM SUITE FOR \$10 and upwards see George Parish's display at 357 Talbot street, just south of King.

DCC. HUNTER, THE LIVELYMAN, buys and sells driving and saddle horses; good ones always in demand.

INVENTIONS WORKED OUT—WM. PUGLEY, developer of mechanical ideas; patterns, models and specialties generally. 78 York street, London.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED granite and marble monuments of imperial blue, emerald pearl, dark red Swede, red Swede, Galloway and black granite. Peterhead, Hill of Fairs and Aberdeen. Statuary in Italian marble, terra cotta and zinc. I employ no agents; call and see stock; inquire price. Catholic Cathedral, Richmond street, opposite

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES. Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our specialty. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 41 York street, Toronto, and 236 Fort Avenue, Winnipeg.

DYKES & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS—221 Dundas street. Specialties, ostrich leather, garments, dyeing and cleaning. Fancied called for and delivered. Telephone 888.

GEORGE RUGGLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 410 South street, London. Telephone 888.

T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, stenciling, sign and house decorating. 183 Oxford street. Telephone 758.

HOTEL CARDS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

THE ALBION RESTAURANT—NO. 157 Dundas street. Dining-room on the European plan. Finest oysters in the market. Choice imported and local wines. Telephone No. 703. D. DEWAR, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TEAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodelled and re-furnished; good stable; 32 Dundas street.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. First class. Best brand of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARR, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day House—Clarence street, corner Dundas street. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

MEDICAL CARDS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

DR. WELD HAS REMOVED TO 436 Park avenue, near Dundas street. Telephone 210.

DR. PEARSON, D.D. COLLEGE STREET—Toronto, specialist in all eye, ear and throat diseases. Visits London, Tecumseh House, Saturday, Feb. 10.

DR. EDGAR MACLIN—OFFICE, 201 Wellington street. Telephone 740.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, AND JAS. D. Wilson—Office and residence, 291 Queen's avenue, second floor from Wellington street.

DR. BRENNER, 39 BLOOR STREET—East, Toronto. Specialty—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. Office hours by appointment.

DR. C. P. FENYO—518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock.

DR. A. MACLAREN, CORNER NORTH-east corner Park and Queen's avenues. Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 602

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours 12 to 4, 10 to 12, 30 Queen's avenue.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 416 Richmond street. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of children.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—534 Dundas street. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 4, 6 to 8.

DR. MEER, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-don. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 237 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 12 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 68 Dundas street. Telephone 602

ACCOUNTANTS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 136 Elmwood avenue, London South. Telephone 1069.

DENTAL CARDS. Advertisements under this head a cent a word

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—Office—1851 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PH.D., D.D.S., D.D.S., Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 807.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, GOLD crowns and fillings at low prices. H. H. NEWMAN, D.D.S., 107 Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. GEO. C. DAY—DENTIST—Graduate of R. C. D. S., Toronto 1879; graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1893; Specialties: Philadelphia Dental College, 1893; crown, porcelain and bridge work. 17 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

W. WOOLVERTON—BURGON DENTIST, 10 Dundas street; entrance, second floor west of Clarence, next to 164 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Best returns. [1c. Per Word]

\$700 FOR 14 STORY HOUSE—FIVE minutes' walk from market; \$300 cash, balance 6 per cent. A snap; move quickly. \$300 for frame cottage, near market; \$100 cash, balance 6 per cent. This is a bargain. New frame 14 story, brick foundation, \$1,000. Very cheap.

10 per cent. investments in central business properties; amounts from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Income sure and really growing more valuable.

100 acres—\$3,000 in exchange for cottage in London.

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No trouble to show property, give informa-tion. A. A. CAMPBELL, ELL, Real Estate and Investments, Molsons Bank Buildings, Telephone 642.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND-SOME brick residence, No. 10 Marley Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden. Apply on the premises, or to W. HALL, 455 Richmond street. 880 ytz

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE TWO-story frame house, 236 Oxford street; five large bedrooms. Apply H. BEATON, 143 Dundas street. 68f eod

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER—7 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR-risters, solicitors, notaries, etc., 53 Dundas street, London. 2 money to loan. ywt

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

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

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLI-citor, notary public, 78 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan at lowest rates.

J. D. O'NEILL—SOLICITOR, ETC. Removed to 110 Dundas street.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, J.L.B., D.C.L., Barrister, solicitor, notary, etc., 101 Dundas street, London. Offices, Ontario Hotel Building, Market Lane, London.

MCVEY & WILSON—BARRISTERS and solicitors, 102 Richmond street, opposite Court House. Telephone 774. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, B.A., LL.B., J. M. MCVEY, B.A., LL.B.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, JAMES J. MURPHY.

PARK & PURDON—BARRISTERS, Offices, opposite City Hall Richmond street. L. J. PARK, Q.C., T. H. PURDON, T. E. PARK, ALEXANDER PURDON.

P. MCPhillips—BARRISTER—MOKEY street

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1833.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
 Daily by mail per year (\$ to 16 pages) \$4 00
 Daily by mail, for three months, 1 00
 All subscriptions payable in advance.

LONDON.
 Morning Edition, 80 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per annum, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(FOR WEEKLY EDITION.)
 By mail, per annum, \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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God is in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself
 you can surmount every obstacle. Do
 not yield to restless anxiety. One
 must not always be asking what may
 happen to one in life, but one must
 advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

London, Saturday Feb. 8.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning
 and evening editions, covers the ground.
 With one exception, it is THE ONLY EARLY
 MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-
 vonto.

Only those communications to which the
 writers are willing to have their names ap-
 pended in print will be published in these
 columns. Neither the writing nor the pub-
 lication of anonymous letters can be justified.

Ready for Battle.

Representative Convention
in West Middlesex.Hon. Geo. Ross Before His
Liberal Constituents.The Minister Warmly Welcomed
and Renominated.Masterly Exposition of Sir Oliver's
Record.What the Administration Has Done
and Is Doing.Ever on the Side of Progress and
Morality.Suggestive Facts and Figures for the
Electorate.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

MONTY BRYDGES, Feb. 2.—The Liberal
 convention held here to-day for the
 purpose of nominating a candidate to con-
 test the seat for the Legislature in the ensuing
 general elections was probably the most
 successful political gathering ever held in
 the riding. The town hall was crowded
 to the doors with representative residents
 of the district, embracing not only the old
 war-horses of Liberalism, but many young
 men, who seem determined to take a
 prominent part in the ensuing struggle.
 The following were

AMONG THE DELEGATES:

From Carleton—Thos. Pauls, D. G.
 Glennie, John Howe, H. Lockwood, C. H.
 Lockwood, J. Cropper, F. E. London, F. C.
 Brownstone, G. McQuigan, M. M. Campbell,
 Geo. Bond, D. Lamont, Chas. Neagle, J. E.
 Carruthers, Sam McCracken, Wm. Clark,
 Jas. McCracken, W. Harrison, H. Sutherland,
 H. Hardy, J. E. Adair, John Paine,
 J. E. Northcott, Asa Luce, Francis Thomp-
 son.

From Strathroy—J. C. Scott, W. W.
 Sutherland, A. H. Hoe, S. J. Lebbidge,
 Jos. Cox, J. Hardy, J. Dalton, P.
 Brokley, P. Howe, John Barry, Ed. Mc-
 Gurn, Geo. Battery, Elliot Travers, Dr.
 Whitehead, F. F. Evans, M. McIntyre,
 David Evans, F. J. Craig.

From Wardsville—E. Atcheson, Dr. J.
 McKillop.

From Metcalfe—Peter Campbell, Arch.
 Munro, Hugh Letich, Geo. Winter, David
 McNally, Chas. O'Connor, Thos. McKay,
 Wm. O'Connell, W. S. Calvert (warden of
 Middlesex), W. H. Sutherland, Jas. Mc-
 Bride, Geo. Langton, Thos. Warren,
 Arthur George.

From Gloucester—Richard Code, J. M.
 Tait, W. J. French.

From Newbury—Amos Fennell, Stephen
 Fennell.

From Moss—Jas. Douglas, S. Gibb,
 Daniel Taylor, Albert Vail, Wm. Blott,
 Thomas Simpson, Wm. W. Waterworth,
 Wm. Atkinson, Wm. Webster, Henry
 Coyne, George Innes, Daniel Robertson,
 Elias Reyerott, Duncan Fletcher, J. W.
 Munro, Robt. McDonald, Roland Shields,
 Duncan Campbell (reeve), Hugh Munro,
 Allan McLean.

From Elfrida—A. P. B. McDonald, P. P.
 Corneill, C. J. Campbell, John P. Corneill,
 J. W. McFie, Thos. Pole, John A.
 Hughes, Alex. S. McDonald, Angus
 McTaggart, M. R. Brown, John T. McLean,
 L. W. Beech, M. C. Campbell, Jas. Pole,
 A. P. McDougall, Nathan McCracken,
 John A. McKelvie, Wm. Tait, R. J. Coult-
 hard, Alex. Douglas, Geo. C. Elliot.

From Delawar—J. J. Uptgrove, Chas.
 McGregor, John Heywood, Wallace John-
 stone, John McEwen, John Keyser, Wm.
 Bignall, A. Bodkin, Joseph Howlett, Jas.
 McCallum, J. Gordon, Arch. Thompson, H.
 C. Johnstone, J. Forsyth.

FORMAL NOMINATIONS.

The following were the nominations
 made:

MOVER.

SECONDER.

CANDIDATE.

James Pole J. W. Waterworth Hon. G. W. Ross
 Albert Vail J. Douglas W. J. French
 Thos. Pauls Chas. Brownson Alex. Stuart
 J. A. McFie Wm. Tait W. S. Calvert
 D. Taylor D. Campbell J. W. Waterworth
 James Cox P. Fitzpatrick John Crozier
 J. Crozier J. Campbell James Cox
 W. Atkinson W. Waterworth Dr. McKillop

J. W. Waterworth, D. Campbell,
 Dr. Whittaker, James Cox,
 A. B. Beech, H. J. Coultard,
 W. Sutherland, E. Travers,
 H. Lockwood, J. Uptgrove,
 F. Tait, Angus McNeil,
 H. Hardy, H. Lockwood,
 F. J. Craig, M. Campbell,
 Jas. Healey, Alex. Douglas,
 W. S. Calvert, E. Morrow,
 James Cox, Geo. Battery,
 H. Hardy, L. G. G. Craig,
 E. Keyser, C. J. Campbell,
 W. Sutherland, J. M. Tait,
 A. Stuart, M. C. McQuigan,
 H. Sutherland, James Pole,
 F. G. Craig,
 T. McMullin.

ALL RETIRE IN FAVOR OF MR. ROSS.

Short addresses were given by each of
 the nominees, beginning with the last
 nominated, and it was early made evident
 that all were determined to stand by the
 old and tried standard-bearer. The speak-
 ers eulogized Mr. Ross and the adminis-
 tration of which he is a member, and ex-
 pressed the belief that he would, for the
 seventh time, be saluted by the electors as
 their representative, with even a larger
 majority than in any previous contest. Mr.
 E. R. Cameron, London, was also called
 on to speak, and expressed himself as
 similarly convinced. All having retired,
 in favor of Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister of
 Education was by a standing vote taken
 amid great cheering, on the motion of Mr.
 Calvert, warden of the county, seconded
 by Mr. Waterworth, declared the unani-
 mous choice of the convention.

The Minister's Address.

Hon. Mr. Ross, who was loudly ap-
 plauded, spoke substantially, as follows:
 I cannot find words to express my ap-
 preciation of the many kindnesses which
 the people of this riding have extended to
 me during my 22 years of public life. Some
 of our opponents say that I should retire.
 Why? After such an enthusiastic demand
 on the part of the people as has been pre-
 sented here to-day, could I refuse to be
 again your standard bearer? (cheers.) I
 hope to see you all before the campaign is
 ended, and shall not attempt to-day to
 speak on every item of public policy.

You all remember the seven years' war for
 the possession of the disputed territory in
 Western Ontario. When the terms of
 Confederation were settled in 1867, On-
 tario was supposed to possess a Province
 twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland,
 larger than the German Empire with its
 40,000,000 of people, and almost equal in
 extent to France with its 37,000,000. In
 1872 Hon. Oliver Mowat was appointed,
 according to the constitution, the legal
 guardian of that territory. It was his duty
 to maintain its integrity geographically as
 well as constitutionally. Under no pretext
 whatever could he allow the patrimony of
 the people of Ontario to be wrested from his
 hands. What happened? From motives
 which it would be impossible here fully to
 consider, an attempt was made to deprive
 the Province of nearly one-half of its
 legitimate possessions. If some foreign
 potentate had said to the Premier of Great
 Britain, "You must cede England and
 Wales to France," or if some dictator had
 said to the President of the United States,
 "You must cede the New England States
 to Canada," you would have
 a case in point. The partition of
 Poland was no more an act of
 spoliation than was the alienation proposed
 in the case of Ontario. The position of the
 Province was one of peculiar difficulty and
 danger. Arrayed against her were the
 whole forces of the Dominion, led by a
 great political leader, and supported by a
 party personally and politically interested
 in his success. The decision of arbitrators,
 appointed in good faith by the two parties
 to the transaction, was repudiated, and the
 rights of Ontario under their award ques-
 tioned. Sister Provinces were made to be-
 lieve that in contending for enlarged
 boundaries, Ontario was aiming at the
 political domination of the Dominion. Man-
 itoba was wantonly involved in the quarrel
 by a change of boundary, and it seemed for
 a time as if the Province of Ontario, beset
 on every side, would either have to with-
 draw from Confederation or abandon the
 contest. For a while the battle raged
 around the sword of the arbitrators; then
 it was transferred to Parliament; then
 to the people of the Province of Ontario
 who nobly sustained the champion of their
 rights; then, after years of irritation, it was
 transferred to the Privy Council, and there
 the most decisive in the annals of the
 Province—secured in spite of all machina-
 tions and efforts to the contrary. By this
 action Ontario remained in possession of all
 territorial rights which she claimed under
 the constitutional rights which secured to
 her the possession of 100,000 square
 miles of territory of which it was
 sought to deprive her—and no honor that
 she has given, or can give, to the man by
 whom those rights were established, would
 stand in justice to the splendid abilities and
 statesmanship through which that victory
 was achieved. (Cheers.)

A MEAN ATTACK.

When the right of Ontario to the forests
 and minerals of the disputed territory was
 questioned, when her legislation with re-
 gard to rivers and streams was vetoed,
 when a violent hand was laid upon her
 license laws, the attack, though directly a
 local one, was substantially an attack upon
 the rights of all the Provinces. In this
 case, when the sovereignty of the
 people takes the form of "plebiscites"
 and "referendums" in one part of the
 world, and "home rule" and "parish coun-
 cils bills" in another, and "woman's suf-
 frage" in a third, the centralization of
 power is evidently passing away. For the
 Provinces to allow the Dominion Govern-
 ment to usurp the rights of the constitu-
 tional functions would be contrary to the
 spirit of the constitution and to the ten-
 dencies of the age, and every battle won for
 Provincial rights was a victory for the
 diffusion of political power and for the
 erection of a Government "broad based
 upon a nation's will." (Cheers.)

PRACTICAL LEGISLATION.

Sir Oliver Mowat has not only shown
 himself to be a valiant defender of the
 rights of the Province, but he has also
 shown himself to be a practical legisla-
 tor of the greatest public utility.

History shows that where Parliament is
 jealous of its own rights it is usually
 jealous of the rights of the people also.
 The public weal, however, does not depend
 so much upon the maintenance of Parlia-
 mentary dignity as upon useful legislation.

As an example of the benefit of legisla-
 tion, I may cite the Free Library Act of
 1882. This was an act giving urban cor-
 porations the power of assessing them-
 selves for the purpose of establishing free
 libraries. The Government felt that to
 cultivate a taste for reading and a wider
 knowledge of English history and English
 literature would be of great advantage. On
 the introduction of that bill little was
 said, and of its operation since but little
 heard. Since its passage, however, eleven
 municipalities have accepted its provisions;
 510,326 volumes have been placed in the
 libraries so established, and 1,614,376
 volumes have been taken from its
 shelves to be read by the sons and
 daughters of Ontario. Before the estab-
 lishment of these libraries and without

any literary tribunal to direct the people
 of Ontario as to what they should
 read, a taste for fiction reading, entirely
 beyond what was conducive to intellectual
 gain or moral improvement had grown up.
 In 1883, over 60 per cent. of the literature
 circulated by the free libraries was fiction;
 by the presentation of better reading matter
 this was reduced in 1893 to 44 per cent.
 Not only was there a great increase in the
 number of volumes read generally, but the
 increase in some departments is particularly
 worthy of notice. In ten years the increase
 in the number of volumes of biography
 read was over 400 per cent.; of history, 450
 per cent.; of general literature, 250 per
 cent.; of poetry, 300 per cent.; of religious
 literature, from 543 volumes to 9,704
 volumes; of science and art, from 9,704
 volumes to 73,679; of voyages and travels,
 from 21,790 volumes to 88,659 volumes;
 while the use of works of reference in-
 creased from 3,393 volumes to 42,611
 volumes. I mention this extraordinary
 change in the literary tastes of our people
 for two reasons. First, I believe that it is
 most suggestive as to the effect on the in-
 tellectual qualities of the people in Ontario.
 With the exception of Scotland, no other
 country having free libraries for which
 statistics are available, shows a lower
 ratio of fiction reading or a higher
 ratio of substantial reading. The
 legislation under which these results
 have already in a measure been obtained,
 received but a line or two in the public
 newspapers, and already in ten years it has
 changed the intellectual tone of 2,000,000
 people. (Were this a great party conflict
 the press would be ringing with the shouts
 of the opposing forces. (Cheers.)

LEGISLATION FAVORING MORALITY.

You will pardon me if I emphasize with
 great earnestness the moral characteristics
 of the legislation of the Government during
 the last twenty years. There is not a
 volume of the statutes of that period that
 does not bear upon its face conclusive
 evidence of the desire of the Government
 to improve as well as protect public morals.
 You can see it in the large powers given to
 municipalities to prevent gambling, indec-
 ent exhibitions, the illicit sale of
 intoxicating liquors, the suppression of
 vice, drunkenness, horse-racing, vag-
 rancy and immorality. You can see it
 in the legislation to prevent corrupt
 practices at municipal and parliamentary
 elections; in the rigorous inspection of
 public jails; in the measures adopted for
 the reformation of criminals; in the ap-
 pointment of capable men to act as con-
 stables, justices of the peace and coronors;
 in the liberal contributions made by the
 Government for the administration of
 criminal justice; in the laws respecting the
 profanation of the Sabbath day. These, I
 say, are substantial tokens of the zeal of
 the Government for the moral welfare of
 the people. (Cheers.)

ONE-SIDED OPPONENTS.

Our opponents, seizing upon some petty
 circumstance in which the public loss, even
 were their charges sustained, would not
 amount to more than a few shillings, or
 upon some trifling irregularity which
 would scarcely be noticed if it occurred in
 a corner grocery, try to fill the public mind
 with terror and alarm over the gross im-
 morality of the Government, and their
 neglect of the public interests. With
 their moral microscope (an instrument, by
 the way, which they never use, except in
 examining the conduct of their opponents)
 they scrutinize every act of the Government
 in the hope of finding some flaw to justify
 their zeal. The flaw may not be visible to
 the naked eye, but to their vision, strength-
 ened by the party lens, the tiniest speck
 assumes formidable proportions. You will not
 be misled, I hope, by this one-sided view
 of the acts of the Government. Absolute per-
 fection is not attainable. The purest sur-
 shine is composed of colored rays of light,
 and what I insist upon and what I wish our
 opponents to remember amidst all their
 railings is that the legislation of the Gov-
 ernment, from the date of its installation
 in 1872 down to the present time, has been
 of such a character as to strengthen every
 element which makes for the public good,
 and to suppress in some measure at least
 every element of evil against which society
 has to defend itself. The Government may
 not in every instance have met the expec-
 tations of all its friends. It may have pro-
 ceeded in some cases at too slow a pace, in
 others it may have struck too feeble a
 blow. But in no case can it be said that
 immorality received at its hands the
 slightest encouragement, or that the vicious
 element could quote its example or its legisla-
 tion as a precedent.

VENIAL EVEN IF WELL-FOUNDED.

Need I wait further to dilate upon the
 advantages which such legislation must be
 to the people of any country? What if a
 member of a Government, in the multitude
 of his benefactions to the people over whom
 he rules, includes in the list of his bounty
 two or three persons of his own kind? Will
 he if he is a public officer who has relieved his
 public duties without his consent? What
 if some servant of the Government in-
 dulgued in more than the usual luxuries of
 the breakfast table? Surely matters so
 insignificant in their relation to the pub-
 lic service are not to outweigh the un-
 questioned advantages which the country has
 derived from years of beneficent legislation.

RELIEF OF THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

Closely allied with the policy of the
 Government for promoting public morality
 are its efforts for relieving human suffering.
 When it assumed office over twenty years
 ago the provision made for the accommo-
 dation of the insane and idiotic was far from
 sufficient. The Government of John Sand-
 field Macdonald had initiated a system of
 relief in this direction worthy of all praise,
 but it remained for the Liberal party to
 develop that system so as to meet ade-
 quately the wants of the people. In most
 countries, notably in Britain and the
 United States, the maintenance of the insane
 and idiotic devolves upon municipalities.
 In too many cases the accommodation is in-
 ferior as well as insufficient. In the
 prodigality of its bounty, in this respect
 the Ontario Government may rightly claim
 to have set an example to the world.
 Where can be found in any country outside
 of Ontario such magnificent asylums as
 those erected at London, Hamilton, Belle-
 ville, Kingston and Brockville? There
 can be found men of greater skill than the
 men at the head of those asylums, or what
 greater comfort can a desire than is
 found within their walls? Howard made
 for himself a reputation as one of the
 world's greatest philanthropists because of
 his efforts in alleviating the sufferings of
 those immured in the dungeons of Great
 Britain and the continent. Everybody
 will admit that his life-work was a noble
 one, and that even the criminal under sen-
 tence is entitled to be treated with
 humanity. But if men and women are to
 be treated with humanity, though bearing
 the felon's brand, how much more should
 they receive our sympathy whose minds
 are befuddled and who have not within
 themselves any power to mitigate their
 own sufferings. (Cheers.) It may be that
 in future years the Government of
 Sir Oliver Mowat will be the best
 known for its financial policy and
 for its immunity from public scandal. But,

when the record of that Government is
 written, let me ask as one who has borne
 some part in shaping its policy for about
 half of its existence, that side by side, with
 its greatest honors is placed its generous
 policy for relieving suffering humanity.
 Even the Parliament buildings, which will
 long endure as a monument to the ability
 and honesty of the Commissioner of Public
 Works, is an insignificant memorial of good
 government compared with the public
 asylums scattered over the Province. The
 one tells of honest administration only, and
 that is a worthy tale; the other tells with
 ten thousand tongues the story of the Good
 Samaritan, and gives to charity its true
 place in the trinity of Christian virtues.
 (Cheers.)

AID TO HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

But this is not all. The relief of the in-
 sane is but a small proportion of the work
 which the Government has done in this
 direction. Some of its earliest legislation
 was an act whereby hospitals and charities
 might be aided in proportion to the measure
 of relief which they afforded. Under the
 stimulus thus imparted to private bene-
 volence, the number of institutions increased
 from 24 in 1871 to 92 in 1893, and the
 amount granted from \$40,260 to \$175,859.
 The amount of human suffering relieved in
 this way is almost incalculable. Seaport
 towns that previously afforded no refuge to
 the battered sailor have now provided for
 him a comfortable home. The stranger
 within our gates, overtaken with fever,
 is now ministered to as it by maternal
 hands. The aged and infirm, broken down
 and exhausted in the struggle of life, are
 no longer compelled to beg for bread from
 door to door. Every ill that flesh is heir
 to, every class on whom disease has laid its
 hand, even those who have been tempted
 from whom every person fled away in fear,
 is now ministered to as it by maternal
 hands. The aged and infirm, broken down
 and exhausted in the struggle of life, are
 no longer compelled to beg for bread from
 door to door. Every ill that flesh is heir
 to, every class on whom disease has laid its
 hand, even those who have been tempted
 from whom every person fled away in fear,
 is now ministered to as it by maternal
 hands. (Cheers.)

The deaf and dumb and the blind are pro-
 vided with such facilities of education as
 their natural disabilities will allow, and so
 far as human skill can overcome natural
 defects, they are permitted to enjoy as
 much of the blessings and comforts of life
 as their unfortunate circumstances will
 admit of. Statesmanship can ask for no
 better proof of its skill than the comfort,
 happiness and prosperity of the common-
 wealth. (Cheers.)

A GOOD FINANCIAL RECORD.

Then look at its financial record. In
 the twenty years of its administration the
 Government has handled millions of public
 money, and neither by itself or by any of
 its officers has it been shown that a single
 dollar of that money has been corruptly
 spent. No matter what political emer-
 gencies had to be encountered, no matter
 what the strain upon its popularity in any
 portion of the country, no matter what the
 local irritation, it yet remains to be proved
 that public buildings or public improve-
 ments of any kind not required in the pub-
 lic interest were undertaken for political
 purposes. (Cheers.) The public funds
 intrusted to the Government have been ad-
 ministered for the benefit of the people
 and not for the party. It is a most re-
 markable circumstance, too, that in that
 long period the officers appointed by the
 Government have been so wisely chosen
 that with one or two exceptions there have
 been no defalcations, and such as did
 occur were of so trifling a character as to
 be scarcely worthy of notice. The entire
 loss to the treasury from the dishonesty of
 its officers in 22 years was less than \$25,-
 000. In the same time the defalcation of
 municipal officers, according to a return
 brought down last session, amounted to
 \$278,754.61. The actual loss is not fully
 stated, but appears to be large.

MONEY PAID TO THE MUNICIPALITIES.

But honesty has not been its only
 characteristic, the Government has shown
 an appreciation of the various public wants
 by its contributions towards the perma-
 nent development of its resources. Most
 of you are familiar with the method in
 which the municipal loan fund was settled
 and the surplus of 1874 distributed, a
 surplus amounting to \$3,388,377. As a
 financial operation the tact, wisdom and
 forethought exhibited in the winding up of
 the municipal fund would have done credit
 to the governors of the Bank of England.
 (Cheers.) You will also remember that
 about twenty years ago, or say from 1872
 to 1880, there was great activity in the pro-
 jection of local railways in the different
 parts of the country. When the Ontario
 Government took office we had but two
 great trunk lines from east to west, with
 only one or two northern interconnections.
 All the territory lying north of the Grand
 Trunk was practically without any railway
 facilities of any account excepting the
 facilities of the B. & N. Local municipalities
 were willing to tax themselves perhaps be-
 yond their means in order to get to the
 open market. The produce of the farm and
 the dairy, particularly the smaller produce,
 (Continued on page 5.)

OFFENSIVE ECZEMA

Suffered Terribly. Doctors and Medi-
 cines Useless. Cured in Four
 Weeks by CUTICURA.

I have a boy, fifteen years old, born in Fishkill,
 portrait enclosed, who had the eczema so of-
 fensive that I could not stay in the room with
 him. The poor boy suffered terribly. His feet were ter-
 ribly sore, he could not wear
 any shoes, and had therefore
 to stay at home from school.
 When he put on a pair of
 dry stockings in the morning,
 they would in one hour be
 saturated with moisture
 and very offensive even to
 the coldest weather. The
 disease began to spread over
 his body, especially his hands
 and fingers. The thumbs on both his hands be-
 came stiff and as useless as two withered sticks of
 wood. It would be useless for me to try to tell
 the suffering this boy endured. I took him to
 two different doctors, both gave him lots of
 medicine, but all to no use. He grew worse.
 I therefore despaired of ever having him cured.
 One day I saw the great benefits promised to
 those who would use CUTICURA REMEDIES. I
 went right away to the drug store and bought
 them. However, I used them according to di-
 rection, and for I say truly to all the world,
 that my son is entirely cured, thank God
 and thank the discoverers of CUTICURA REMEDIES.
 They cured him in four weeks as sound as
 a gold dollar.



JOHN SAVAGE,
 Fishkill Village, N. Y.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, with CUTICURA
 SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier, and CUTICURA
 RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest
 of Humors Remedies, constitute the most speedy,
 economical and infallible external and internal
 treatment for every disease and humor of the
 skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from
 infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
 25c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. FORTY DROPS
 AND CURE, 25c. Sole Proprietors, Boston.

See "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin pro-
 vided and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS, PAINS
 and weakness, back ache, weak kid-
 neys, rheumatism, and chest pains
 relieved in one minute by the
 famous Anti-Pain Plaster.

SATURDAY!

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY.

At this season of the year we offer very
 special inducements in

Drygoods, Clothing, Mil-
linery and Mantles.

The purchasing power of your dollar is greater
 to-day than it has ever been before
 in our recollection.

SPECIALS:

1st, Ladies' and Children's All-wool
 Hose, in all sizes, at cost price.

2nd, Ladies' Wool Mitts for 19c pair.

3rd, All-wool Blankets, large size best,
 make, for \$2 19.

4th, Shoulder Shawls, former price
 75c and 90c, in different shades,
 50c.

5th, A few pieces left, Molleton Flan-
 nels, were 35c and 38c yard, to-
 day 25c.

6th, White Quilts for 50c, were sold
 originally for 75c.

7th, Gents' Homemade Socks, worth
 40c pair, to-day 25c.

8th, Gents' Unlaundered Shirts for
 49c. Would not be at all sur-
 prised if you have often paid 75c
 for the same shirt.

9th, Boys' Plush Caps, to-day 20c
 each.

10th, Towels, a great range at whole-
 sale prices.

Candy -- AND Cakes

The freshest to be procured in the city.

H. F. YSH
220 Dundas Street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S
drug store, 659 Dundas street east, res-
idence, Dundas street, corner William. Take
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
House, 189 Dundas street, and 439 Princess
avenue.

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

Births, Marriages and Deaths
MARRIED.

GREEN-PARKER—In this city on the 31st
of January, 1934, by the Rev. M. T. Talling,
Mr. William Green to Miss Julia Parker,
daughter of Mrs. R. Parker, Richmond
street.

Vaccine Points,

(FRESH.)

Just Received at

Shuff's Drug Store,
660 Dundas Street East.

Mail and Telephone Orders

Promptly Filled.



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

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

Order Your

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

BOOMER'S Confectionery,
181 DUNDAS STREET.

Telephone 473. eod

Physicians'
Prescriptions
and Family Recipes
receive the utmost care at
BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,
652 Dundas street.

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

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818 ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
144 Dundas Street. Telephone 687 ywt

WHAT A SNAP.

Parnell & Brighton's
BREAD

DELIVERED TO ANY

PART OF THE CITY AT

4c PER LOAF

eod

Plumbing
Hot Water Heating.
Mantles and Grates.
Electric Supplies
Electric and
Combination Fixtures

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
Richmond Street.

New Goods!

CARPETS

CURTAINS

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

Guns and Bicycles repaired, Door and Safe
Locks repaired, Keys fit ed, Razors hollow
ground and set, Scissors and Knives sharpened.
Skates hollow ground and General Repairing
done promptly by

WM. GURD & CO.
195 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 890.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

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

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 243.

CLOUDY—LIGHT RAIN OR SNOW.

Toronto, Feb. 2—11 p.m.—The pressure
is now highest over the Atlantic
States and lowest over the upper lakes and
Northwest Territories. The weather has
been fair throughout the Dominion, moder-
ately cold in Quebec and the Maritime
Provinces and turning milder in Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Esquimaut, 34°-40°; Edmonton, 20°-30°;
Calgary, 12°-34°; Qu'Appelle, 8°-16°;
Winnipeg, 12°-20°; Toronto, 8°-31°; Mon-
tréal, 2°-18°; Québec, 4° below-10°; Hal-
ifax, 12°-20°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 3—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Fresh winds; most-
ly cloudy, with light local rain or snow.

SPRING HATS.

COMPARE OUR HAT

WITH ANY HAT
AT "PRICE
OF "KIND
IN "QUALITY

English & American

Hats Just Arrived.

E. BELTZ 144 DUNDAS ST

GENTLEMEN!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FULL

DRESS

SUITS.

SLATER BROS.

399 Richmond street.

TELEPHONE 84. ywt

R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce

London.

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

The place to buy watches cheap. J. E.
ADKINS, jeweler, East London. Fine
watch repairing, engraving and manu-
facturing. ywt

A NEW LINE OF
**CHEST AND LUNG
PROTECTORS.**
ALSO
HOT WATER BOTTLES
—AT—
ANDERSON & NELLES'
DRUG STORE,
240 DUNDAS STREET.
Use Kura-Kof for Coughs and
Colds. Price, 25c.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

A full meeting of St. Andrew's Society
concert committee is expected at Ald. J.
W. Jones' rooms to-night (Saturday), at 8
p.m. sharp.

Alderman Coe, of London, was acting
as stenographer for the church commission,
which met here on Tuesday. (Amherst-
burg Echo.)

H. A. Beattie, late of Messrs. Mer-
edith, Fisher & Beattie, barristers, etc.,
city, has severed his connection with that
firm and opened an office at 87½ Dundas
street.

Application will be made at the next
session of the Ontario Legislature by Henry
A. Everett, Edward W. Moore, T. H.
Smalman, Greene, Pack, and S. E. Brock,
for an act to incorporate the London and
Springbank Electric Railway Company
with power to construct and operate an
electric railway from a point in or near the
city of London to a point on the River
Thames, near Springbank, and to construct
a bridge over said river at or near Spring-
bank, and for power to expropriate and for
the purpose of the railway, and for powers
incidental thereto, and with power to
acquire, own, erect and manage an hotel
and recreation grounds at or near Spring-
bank.

The Masonic finance committee, com-
posed of representatives of the different
city lodges, has organized for the year by
electing W. A. O. Jeffrey as chairman
and V. W. Bro. M. D. Dawson as secretary.
The committee has decided to refer the
matter of allowing St. George's Royal Arch
Chapter to occupy the blue room, as a
tenant, to the lodges for their approval.
The sum offered by the chapter is \$50, but
it seems probable that the lodges will ask
that the chapter pay pro rata rent with
them. V. Bro. Simmonds, of Corinthian
Lodge, No. 330, has postponed the regular
communication of that lodge for a week, in
order to permit the brethren to participate
in the reception to the grand master on
Tuesday night next.

"Said Pasha" To-Night.

The California Opera Company repeated
the comic opera "Girofle-Girofla" at the
Grand last night in a very capable manner.
This afternoon the beautiful "Bohemian
Girl" will be given again, and the en-
gagement ends to-night with "Said Pasha",
a refreshing mixture of melody and mirth.

"Robin Hood."

The approaching engagement in this city
on Monday evening, Feb. 12, at the Grand
Opera House, of Messrs. Barnabe, Karl &
MacDonald's Robin Hood Opera Company,
will present this admirable coterie of
artists in the greatest comic opera success
of recent times, "Robin Hood," by Messrs.
Smith and De Koven, who have established
themselves as the leading writers of light
opera in this country, and who have been
called the Gilbert and Sullivan of America.
"Robin Hood" was played by the Bos-
tonians for five months in New York city
along with a year, and it is on record
that throughout that time there was not a
week in which people were not turned
away from the box office of the Garden
Theater, unable to obtain seats. No other
light opera of American authorship has
anything like such a record.

Ida Van Cortland.
The Toronto Globe of Jan. 30 says: Those
who braved the storm last night were amply
rewarded. The attraction, the famous
Canadian actress, Miss Ida Van Cortland,
supported by Tavernier's Stock Company.
The play, with which the engagement was
opened, was a comedy entitled "The Black-
smith's Daughter," which has many bright
passages and strong dramatic situations.
Miss Van Cortland made a favorable im-
pression upon the audience by her clever
interpretation of the leading role, and the
subordinate parts were all well taken. In-
cidental to the play some clever specialties
were introduced by Mr. L. A. Warner,
by the L. V. C. Quartet, Mr. B. Streeter
and by a wee girl designated on the bill as
Little Pansy, who scored a decided hit
by her singing and dancing. "The Black-
smith's Daughter" will be the opening bill
for Monday night. The repertoire of the
company this season is entirely new.

"Y" Lecture Course.

In the absence of university extension
lectures, the enterprising "Y's" have made
arrangements for a series of lectures. The
names of the lecturers alone assure those
attending of a rare intellectual treat, and
the following list of subjects attest the
varied and interesting character of the
course.

Tuesday, Feb. 6, "Elizabeth Barrett
Browning," by Rev. Principal Miller.
Friday, Feb. 16, "Light," by F. W.
Merchant, M.A.

Friday, March 2, "Media," by C. H.
Andras, M.A.

Friday, March 16, "Women of Tenny-
son," by W. H. Hudson, Toronto.

Tuesday, March 27, "Microscopy," by
Prof. Jas. H. Bowman.

Friday, April 13, "Midsummer Night's
Dream," by J. Andras, M.A.

The entertainment committee, under the
chairmanship of R. W. Bro. Dr. Davis,
have prepared the following programme to
be given at the Masonic conversation on
the 6th of February:
Instrumental selections.
Address—Tony Cortese's Italian String Band
Addresses—The M. W. the G. M. (Hon.) J. M. Gibson
Song—Dr. C. A. Sipri
Song—Mrs. A. E. Cooper
Song—Mr. W. Skinner
Song—Miss Mutch
Song—Mr. J. W. McIntosh
Song—Mr. D. Holman
Song—Mr. Percy Carroll
Recitation—Mrs. A. A. Campbell
Song—Mr. A. D. Leys
Song—Mr. C. W. Davis
Duet—Messrs. Carroll and Skinner

Prof. W. J. Birks and Miss Phillips will
act as musical directors. The assembly
will commence immediately on the con-
clusion of the above programme. The brethren
will appear in full Masonic regalia.

There are plenty of people who look all
around town before they buy. You may be
sure they don't come back here just to do
us a favor. They come back from
selfish reasons. They come because they
have found that our siding, shingles,
lumber are of the highest grades and our
prices are the money. W. D. WILLIS &
Co., corner York and Adelaide streets. ywt

ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

Must Be Adopted in City
Affairs.

Such is the Dictum of the L. E. E. F. O.
A.—Large and Enthusiastic Meeting
—Retrenchment and Economy the
Watchwords—Salaries and Officials
Should Both Be Reduced.

The city's financial expenditures, espe-
cially as regards the salary list, was the
subject of an animated discussion at a
meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Asso-
ciation last evening. The attendance of
members was good, several aldermen being
present. Mr. George Hiscox occupied the
chair.

The question of retrenchment and
economy arose out of the reading of a
report which did not averse from this one
principle. The general feeling of the meet-
ing seemed to be that the city officials
received much too liberal remuneration.
While most of the mechanical workers only
received about \$400 a year on an average,
with at best a precarious employment, the
average city hall worker was sitting
around, doing nothing in proportion to the
emoluments given, smoking good cigars.
The first clause of the report protested
against any additions being made to sal-
aries, the chief reason assigned being that
of the general depression in business.

The second clause recommended that all
city officials receiving over \$500 and up to
\$1,000 should be reduced 10 per cent.;
from \$1,000 to \$1,500, 15 per cent.; and
over \$1,500, 20 per cent. Several of those
present objected to such a sweeping declara-
tion, and held that some discrimination
should be made. The fact that some
officials were overpaid afforded no criterion
that this was uniformly the case. Some
of the salaries, Ald. Parnell pointed out,
should be raised and others lessened.

Mr. John Campbell thought that there
were no salaries over \$500 that could not
bear reduction. He knew officials who
were doing almost nothing for their pay.
"The fact is," he remarked, emphatically,
"there are too many bums connected
with the city departments."

Ald. Thomas Jones was averse to rash
reduction. If a man was worth his salary
he should get it. He was certain that lots
of officials earned every cent they got, and
the pay of these should not be reduced.

Ald. Parnell said he was going to move
in the council that the No. 1 committee be
asked to look into the matter of salary re-
duction, and report back just to what ex-
tent this could reasonably be done.

Mr. Campbell thought too much false
delicacy existed in regard to reducing the
salaries of those who did not earn them.
There were many civic officials to his
personal knowledge receiving twice as much
for certain work as was paid ten years ago.
A comparison in salary lists between those
of the present time and several years ago
might prove salutary.

The city engineer's department was
criticized in the report. Three engineers
were not necessary.

Mr. Campbell expressed his belief that
this department had never been properly
conducted since Mr. Robinson's time. The
salary then was \$800; now it had risen to
\$1,600.

Alderman Jones pointed out that the
third engineer was not accountable to the
council. The assistant engineer was in-
valuable, especially during six months in
summer. The consensus of opinion
seemed to be that very little was left to
do about when an official of Mr. Iron-
side's capabilities and energy was attacked.

The report suggested that a committee
of the council should be appointed to act in
conjunction with Mr. Robert Lewis to keep
down expenses in connection with the
hospital. The usage of accepting private
and paid patients was censured. These, it
was said, did not pay, and all should be
placed on the same basis.

Nor did the police force escape criticism.
The last clause of the report suggested that
the number of guardians of the law should
be cut down one-third. While the necessity
for a large force was yearly becoming
less, this fact had evidently been over-
looked by the commissioners. Thirty
thousand dollars was too much to expend
on such a department in a small and moral
city.

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

Keeping Company.

As a man is known by the company he
keeps, so a cigar dealer is known by the
brand of cigars he makes a specialty of
selling. To this latter fact may be ascribed
the popularity and success of Mr. H. Mc-
Kenna, sole agent of the unrivaled "Vir-
ginia" 5-cent cigar. Had the "Virginia"
nothing else to say for itself than that it
was manufactured by H. McKenna & Co., its
success would be more than assured. But
added to that recommendation is the ap-
proval of thousands of lovers of the weed
who claim "Virginia" as their favorite and
never tire praising its merit. Ask for the
"Virginia" once and you will want no other
brand. H. McKenna, sole agent.

Prof. G. Sterling Ryerson, of Toronto,
specialist in eye, ear and throat diseases,
will be at the Tecumseh House on Saturday,
Feb. 10, for consultation. bwd bdt

Going Rapidly!

The White City Art Portfolios
are having an immense run.
Everybody is pleased. Save your
coupons and procure Portfolio
No. 2 this week.

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BREAKFAST - BACON,
HAMS,
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1 to 6 Market House,

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

W. FAIRBAIRN

THE TAILOR.

Has Removed to Edge Block (opposite

The History of Epidemics

Is almost uniform in the direction of
their extending over several years.
Frequently the disease is epidemic,
becoming definite almost every year
in this country. It first made definite
inroads in this country three years
ago, and this year it seems to have re-
turned in a more virulent form, pro-
ducing effects far-reaching and uni-
formly demoralizing to the system,
and it becomes absolutely necessary
that the system should be kept in a
state of perfect health in order to
withstand and combat this terrible
disease. WILLIAMS' Royal Crown
Remedy taken regularly four times a
day, with one or two of the Royal
Crown Pills three times a week, seems
to build up the system and combat the
disease better, and with less expense to
the patient than anything we know of.

To Cure That Cold

USE McDERMID'S
Honey and
Horehound.

Large bottle 25c. Pleasant to take.

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We are selling all our large stock
of Fancy Goods at 20 per
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Comprising Ladies' Companions, Dressing
Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar
and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and
Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early
for best selection.

R. LEWIS.

182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

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...OF...
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To make room for spring importations.
Call and secure a bargain.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,

Mechanic Tailor.

262½ Dundas Street.

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Do you
Want a good
Piano cheap?

IF SO CALL AT

171-Dundas Street-171

And see the four First-Class

Second-Hand Pianos, made

by Thomas, Dunham, Fox

and Weber, with all modern

improvements, at \$140,

\$160, \$175 and \$190, and

on easy terms. Call early

and take your choice.

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Call and see their goods in

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showrooms, and then you will

know how good plumbing is

done.

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WM. SLATER,

Citizen and Home Guard

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

Citizen and Home Guard

The Canada Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Editors—MR. T. W. CASEY, MRS. JOHN CAMERON.
Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Mr. Kelso, the respected superintendent of neglected children of Ontario, under our new law, has very kindly promised to supply the readers of THE CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD with a paper in regard to the aims and workings of the new act, and other practical information of a similar character. We hope to give this in another week or two. The new law, so very important in its provisions, is not so well understood yet as it should be.

Mr. James Thomson, now one of the oldest and best known of the Toronto temperance workers, contributes a paper for this issue in regard to the early work and workers of the "Queen City." These facts are of interest and value to the younger generation and are well worth the careful reading. Many of the names mentioned were among the grand men of the last generation, who did much to elevate the moral and political standard of our country.

We now learn that the intention is to close the business of the coming great Prohibition Convention at Toronto in one day. This will require that as many as possible should reach the city the evening before and thus be ready to commence business sharp and early on Tuesday forenoon, Feb. 6. Much of the success or failure of the future efforts of the prohibitionists of Ontario depends on judicious, united and harmonious efforts during the next six months. By all means let every temperance organization and every church in sympathy with the prohibition movement be represented at that convention, if at all practicable.

According to the official returns made in connection with the late plebiscite it has been once more demonstrated that the women of Canada, by an overwhelming majority, favor the prohibition of the drink traffic. Here are the figures of the women vote in the various cities of Ontario:

	For.	Against.
Bellefleur	153	28
Brantford	105	36
Guelph	120	28
Hamilton	487	105
Kingston	195	36
London	338	45
Ottawa	263	64
St. Catharines	78	22
St. Thomas	99	9
Stratford	79	15
Toronto	1,003	284
Windsor	76	54

Lady Henry Somerset well writes: "On the principle that every member of the social compact must be protected from possible injury by any member, is based the rationale of the laws on our statute books." It is just on that principle that a prohibition law is demanded. The experience of generations has taught that while the liquor traffic is allowed to exist, the members of the community who do not drink cannot be protected from injury from those who do drink. Self-protection demands the enactment of an efficient and well-enforced prohibition law. The "personal liberty" of those who want to drink cannot weigh in importance to the personal safety of the whole of the people.

The feeling has been too general that an elector in the exercise of his franchise, especially as a working member of a political party, is excusable for doing things he would not do in everyday life. When a man votes for a candidate he votes for one as his own personal representative in making laws for the government of the whole community. Can he consistently support one in whose integrity, intelligence and honor he has not full confidence? A leading exchange has just been well saying: "A man's vote is the test of his political morality, and for that matter of his morality in general, for we are unable to believe that a man can be immoral in politics and moral in everything else."

Let us not be disconcerted, but stand bravely by that blessed trinity of movements, Prohibition, Woman's Liberation and Labor's Unity.

Practical Efforts for Success.

It is certainly unfortunate that a number of the active and zealous workers have evidently got the impression they are doing a good cause service by constantly endeavoring to impress the public mind with the fact that all politicians and party men are schemers and tricksters so far as the prohibition movement is concerned. They are constantly being held up as for "party first and prohibition afterwards." In many cases the longer a public man or journal has been identified with the promotion of the temperance work, and the more active such have been, the greater the amount of depreciation. As a result of all this a good many well-meaning persons have been taught to be suspicious and afraid to trust anyone of any prominence whatever now in public life on the prohibition question. It is very unfortunate that such is the case, as it is not only doing a wicked and serious wrong to many who have been making sacrifices for years for the promotion of temperance work, but it is doing a serious injury to the movement itself in preventing, as far as is at all possible, confidence and co-operation among those who might otherwise work together.

As a matter of fact some of our prominent public men and successful politicians of to-day are among the most reliable temperance workers we know of, and may be safely depended on. To all human appearances the prohibitionists of Canada will gain their success through existing political parties. The attempts either here or in the States to build up an independent prohibition party have proved anything but successful. Probably the same amount of effort or energy, if properly directed, would have done much more towards the winning over of an existing party. In both our parties in this country to-day there are a large number of honest and intelligent temperance workers. Our hope seems to be in increasing that number largely enough to make them the controlling element in one or both parties. The experience of past times has been that it is not an easy thing to get any considerable majority of temperance men to leave the party they have been long identified with and become what some might call "turncoats." There is no use blinking that fact. Few of these men are going to be persuaded into submission by wielding a club vigorously over their heads, and they are very apt to ask the clubbers to show their constable's warrant. Denunciation is seldom a very successful persuasive.

Our policy now seems to be to add largely to the number of honest and reliable temperance workers, both in the Commons and in the Provincial legislatures—men who will insist firmly and honestly on the Government they support doing whatever clearly lies in their constitutional power to put an end to the liquor traffic. It is simply useless to ask any government, Liberal or Conservative, to risk their political existence on a prohibition measure unless the people have sent enough representatives in favor of such a measure to give it a majority. Any other course would be political suicide. We believe that the people have now a right to demand both of the Ontario and of the Dominion Government an assurance of a prohibition measure so far as it lies in the power of either to enact it, and whatever government or party gives such assurances should be heartily supported. Whatever may be the wrong way, the mere pulling down of everybody else is clearly not the right way.

Neal Dow at Ninety.

Gen. Neal Dow, now the best-known prohibitionist in the world, will be 90 years of age on the 10th of March next. He is the grand old man of the prohibition movement of this generation. He is yet hale and active as most men are at 60, constantly reading, writing, speaking and otherwise working for the good of others. There are few busier men and few who are keeping themselves so well informed in every phase of the great temperance movement. Think of a man of 88 years addressing a large crowd for two hours in the open air! Think of a man in his 90th year writing able and vigorous newspaper articles each week, and entering into controversies with the most vigorous opponents with the energy and zest of an experienced campaigner!

Mr. Dow has been, we believe, a life-long abstainer from all alcoholic and narcotic—drugs from liquors and tobacco in every form. He is descended, too, from a noble Quaker stock, noted for their temperate and industrious habits. These facts, no doubt, account for his surprising vigor of body and mind to such a surprising old age. We would have a far greater number of grand old men in all departments of the world's industry if there had been a far greater number of young men

of similar exemplary habits. The "fast young men" of to-day may be safely expected to use up their vitality and working energy at early life, even should their days of actual living be many. The abuse of the nervous system and fine physical mechanism by simulating with alcoholics and then narcotizing with tobacco and drugs must needs derange and disease those thus abusing themselves.

A movement is now on foot to celebrate Neal Dow's next birthday throughout Great Britain and America. Miss Frances Willard proposed it some months ago, and arrangements are now being made on a general scale. He is well-known throughout Canada—throughout Ontario especially, nearly every part of which he has visited and joined in temperance work. We hope that the occasion will be generally honored all over the Dominion.

A Word in Season.

The following letter has been sent to the Templar, in reply to a letter in that paper by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell:

Sir,—I see that my friend, Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, of Paris, has a letter in the last issue of the Templar, objecting to what he alludes to as the London Advertiser's theory that it is of the most importance that each of the three sluices of the liquor traffic—(1) the manufacture; (2) the importation; (3) the sale, as a beverage—should be closed up at one time by legal enactment if we are to have effectual and successful prohibition. He suggests that those who are of that mind are playing some sort of "game," with other too-common insinuations, which, in my humble opinion, are more honored in the omission than in the publication.

Mr. Kettlewell's bona fides and sincerity are, doubtless, genuine, but not more so than thousands of temper-

to teach us where to avoid similar mistakes in our future efforts.

With an honest desire for co-operation, and with best wishes to Bro. Kettlewell, yourself, and others like-minded, I am, very truly yours,

JOHN CAMERON.

London, Jan. 29, 1894.

Temperance Items.

News and Notes from All Points.

CANADIAN.

—James A. Livingston, mayor of Grimsby this year, is an active working Good Templar.

—Two new I. O. G. T. lodges are reported in the last Good Templar. They are located at Jordan Station, Lincoln county, and Westover, Wentworth county.

—It was stated at the Alliance public meeting at Montreal that while there are 750 licenses in all the twelve cities of the Province of Ontario, there are 960 in Montreal alone. Even that is quite a reduction on former years.

—The Hamilton City Council at its regular meeting on Monday evening last adopted a resolution to reduce the number of tavern licenses in that city from 95 to 75. Last year the council opposed reduction by a nearly similar vote.

—A medical man of Addington county, who is much given to drink, was lately drinking in Toronto. He gave a hotel man a bogus check to meet his bill there, and is now in the toils with a term of imprisonment in prospect.

—The annual meeting of the grand council of the Royal Templars of Manitoba will be held at Winnipeg next week, commencing on Tuesday. At the last session it was arranged that it should be held during the session of

all the provinces will be asked to send representatives. The desirability of such a conference has been urged for some time. Full particulars will be given later on. It will probably be one of the largest and most important gatherings of the kind ever held in Canada.

—The regular quarterly meeting of Middlesex District Council of Royal Templars was held in Somerset Hall, London, on Jan. 30. There was a fair attendance. Among the well-known workers from a distance were Rev. W. Kettlewell, G.C., of Paris, and Mr. T. A. Bellamy, of the Ingersoll Sun. The officers for the year were elected. A public meeting was held in the evening addressed by Rev. Mr. Kettlewell and Mr. Bellamy. There was also a good musical and literary programme presented. Mr. J. G. Shuff presented.

—Quite a number of credentials have been sent in of delegates to the coming Provincial Prohibition convention, to be held at Toronto on Tuesday next. So much of the future success of the prohibition work depends on the results of that convention that every church and temperance organization should see to having some member present. Remember that the session will begin early on Tuesday, and will probably close that day. Railway tickets good for three days before and after the convention will be issued at reduced fare to all obtaining certificates when purchasing tickets at the commencement of the journey.

UNITED STATES.

—Connecticut has now 92 no-license to 70 license towns, having made a gain of five this last year.

—It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that at least 100,000 pounds of opium, refined in British Columbia, is annually smuggled across the border to the United States.

—The smoking of cigarettes or tobacco by boys under the age of 16 has been practically stopped in Connecticut by the anti-cigarette law, which made the sale to them of cigarettes and tobacco a misdemeanor.

—The American Economist, a high-class commercial journal, writing of the enormous cost of the drink traffic to the States, says that, "Errors of currency on tariff, which so excite the country, are a feather's weight beside it."

—In Michigan a very wholesome provision has been made to the license law which ought to be enacted in Canada also. It empowers magistrates to compel persons found drunk to state upon oath where they obtained their liquor.

—A leading American journal has just been saying: "Milwaukee with all her breweries is suffering an epidemic of poverty that is startling. 'Personal liberty' has full sway up there on the lake, but man cannot live by beer alone."

—A good deal is being said about the "total failure" of prohibition in Iowa, and yet, as one result, 45 of its 99 county jails are empty. There was no such proportion before, nor would there be again, if the prohibition law should be repealed.

—The Kentucky W. C. T. U., which adopted the franchise department a year ago by a unanimous vote, shows an increase of 500 in membership. The Connecticut W. C. T. U. at its recent annual meeting, also adopted this department, and made Mrs. C. A. Holmes, of Meriden, State superintendent.

—A Chicago periodical, devoted to sociological questions, says: "In 1850 there was one criminal in 3,500 of our population; in 1890 there was one in 786. Crime in the country has increased in just about the proportion that the sales of intoxicating liquors have increased. Does not this simple statement carry with it a lesson that is deserving of careful study?"

—In Iron Mountain, Michigan, with a population of 10,000, the liquor license holders paid last year \$30,000 for licenses and about \$50,000 for rent. Of course they expected to get all that back out of the people, besides the costs and profits on their liquors and their own living beside. Now there is great distress reported among the people, and little wonder.

—The great railway companies, usually employing so many men to whom very important responsibilities are attached, are every year becoming more and more particular about the temperance habits of all their servants. The great Erie Railroad Company has recently sent out a printed inquiry which all are required to answer in writing. "Do you use intoxicating liquors?" Those who answer "Yes," look out for "squalls," and those who answer "No," and are yet found to drink will be treated as unworthy of confidence. Even some leading liquor papers commend the action taken.

—The New York Evangelist says: The women of New Orleans are actively at work to close the grocery barrooms of their city. Southern women are more conservative and more retir-

ing than their northern sisters, but when they once recognize a duty to their neighbor they are very efficient in its discharge, as was shown after the war in the steps taken by women to meet the needs of their impoverished sisters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—In Glasgow, Scotland, last year woman's vote gave five total abstinence candidates to the municipal council, and this year three out of four. Glasgow is, by universal admission, one of the best governed cities of the world.

—Probably no other class of well-to-do business men are under so many bans and disabilities in England to-day as liquor license holders. They cannot serve as councillors and seldom even as jurors. The Government officials lately refused to take the signature of a publican to an emigration schedule. A large number of life insurance companies now refuse their application for policies.

Read how Christ treated Judas Iscariot, if you want to know what it means to forgive as Christ forgives.

Toronto Items.

W. C. T. U.—A parlor social was held at residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vance, Shuter street, on Thursday, 25th inst., in the interests of the W. C. T. U. An enjoyable evening was spent and the headquarters exchequer helped.

R. T. of T.—The annual meeting of Toronto district of Royal Templars of Temperance was held on Thursday evening last, but only business of a routine nature was transacted. An adjournment was made for two weeks when election of officers will take place.

DOMINION PROHIBITION CONVENTION.—An important meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Dominion Alliance was held on Saturday at the offices, 86 King street west. Dr. J. J. MacLaren presided. The matter of holding a Dominion Prohibition Convention, which has been mooted recently, was carefully considered and a decision reached to hold such a gathering in Montreal, in July next. The convention will be composed of delegates from every part of the Dominion, and in view of the extraordinary activity in prohibition ranks in all parts of the Dominion, a rally of unusual and historical importance is anticipated. The secretary was instructed to convey a special invitation from the council of the Alliance to Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard, Sir Wilfred Lawson and General Neal Dow to attend this meeting.

BISHOP VINCENT ON TEMPERANCE.—Our well-known building, the Horticultural Pavilion, the largest public hall in the city, was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds on Sunday anxious to hear Bishop Vincent, the eminent chancellor of the Chautauquan movement, speak on temperance. Standing room was the only alternative for late comers. The meeting was under the auspices of the Canadian Temperance League, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Geo. A. Cox, banker and philanthropist. On the platform were Mayor Kennedy and a large array of prominent citizens, clerical and lay. Bishop Vincent was much more candid in his treatment of the temperance question than is frequently the case with those who handle this question from the public platform, but withal he was sound on the question and what he said was wholesome and timely. As a resident of Topeka, Kan., he discussed the operations and effect of prohibition in that State, admitting that there were difficulties in the way of absolute observance of the law, but this could be said of all laws. Compared with a license law, however, the odds were strongly in favor of prohibition. Thousands of children were growing up in the State, who knew nothing of the open saloon, and had never seen a drunken man in their life. The bishop counselled moderation in the methods employed by temperance advocates to attain their reform. Whilst uncompromising in their convictions, he could have them, at the same time, kindly and temperate in the treatment of opponents. He pointed out the need there was for constant agitation. Victories gained for temperance were frequently lost for want of persistent work on the part of those who had helped to secure victory in the first fever. Where temperance sentiment was at the highest, and even where prohibition had been enacted, perfect success could not exist without the continuation of an educational campaign. Temperance reformers worked too often by jerks. That great organization, the most magnificent, the speaker said, in the annals of the world's history—the Roman Catholic Church—furnished a lesson to temperance reformers of the meaning and idea of persistency. To reach their ends, this church was "all at it, always at it, in winter and in summer, through one decade and another," and the final annihilation of the liquor traffic was only to be obtained in like manner.

Motto for the Week:

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson which ought to be learned.—[I. H. Huxley.

Forward Movement.

ance men and women who have been as long and as earnestly in the good temperance work as himself; who are quite as anxious to see an effective and satisfactory prohibition law in force at the earliest practical moment as himself; who are as little given to trickiness as himself; and whose judgment of what is the best and safest method of proceeding may possibly be as reliable as his own.

There should be room for honest, manly differences of opinion among workers in a good cause. I, for one, am anxious for whatever is shown to be best, and least likely to lead again to disappointment, and am quite free to confer on the whole subject. With many others I worked heartily in connection with the late plebiscite campaign, because an affirmative verdict would be a verdict in favor of a law stopping the supplies at the same time as stopping the sales. I am convinced that had a less sweeping measure been submitted to the people, the number voting in its favor would not have been nearly so large as it was. It is very generally admitted that most of our past disappointments—particularly with the Dunkin Act and the Scott Act—have grown not so much out of the fact that they were merely local in their application, as that they allowed the manufacture and importation to go on under the full sanction and protection of law, while the sale alone was prohibited.

If I am now wrong in supposing that any prohibition measure of a mere partial character, stopping any one of the sluices only, and not all three, would prove necessarily defective and disappointing, I am at least in the good company of thousands of earnest, experienced and honest prohibitionists of both parties at whom the finger of insinuation could be pointed with poor grace even by your reverend correspondent. A little more of that charity that thinketh no evil, especially of old-time co-workers, would much conduce to both harmony and success in our work.

However others may differ, I for one am among a great many who now desire three-fold or complete prohibition, and am fully convinced that any measure short of that may lead again to reaction and repeal, which would be unfortunate, to say the least of it. We feel that we are, in reality as well as in name, Advanced Prohibitionists. Our past unfortunate experience ought

the Provincial Legislature. A large attendance is looked for.

—At the meeting of Toronto City Council on Monday evening last, the question of requiring all licensed bars to be closed at 9 each evening was brought up on motion of Ald. Lamb, and after an angry debate and two amendments, was voted down.

—The annual meeting of the Quebec Alliance was held in Montreal this week and was well attended. A resolution was adopted favoring the proposed Dominion convention in Montreal during the first week in July next. A fuller report will be given elsewhere.

—There was a large and successful mass meeting on Monday evening in Montreal in connection with the annual meeting of the Quebec Alliance. Mr. J. H. Carson, the secretary, and F. S. Spence, of Toronto, were the principal speakers. Mr. Dougall, of the Witness, presided. There was a good representative attendance at the meeting.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of British Columbia at its last session adopted the following resolution: "We would recommend that the members of our order drop party lines in times of election, and to vote for those candidates who are pledged to our support." A Provincial election is expected there some time during this year.

—The New York Christian at Work, one of the ablest of all the American religious papers, writes: "In the sphere of temperance reform the result of the vote in Ontario, Canada, is the most notable and encouraging event of years. So here and there the light is breaking all around the horizon, and truth and righteousness are prevailing in spite of all the devices of selfish and evil men."

It is said that 50,000 copies of the excellent new temperance school book prepared under the authority of the Ontario Education Department have already been printed. Dr. Nattrass, of Toronto, is the compiler and he has done his work well. The book is popular and within the comprehension of quite young boys and girls. It has been introduced among the school books of British Columbia and the other provinces may adopt it.

—It has now been arranged to hold a large representative Dominion Prohibition convention at Montreal during the first week in July to which all the churches and temperance bodies in

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. John Cameron, Richmond street; Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

Will every W. C. T. U. woman, who may read these words do two things? 1. Provide herself with a postcard. 2. Scan this column carefully next week.

Introductory.

Some means of communicating with our women, such as would bring us in touch between the by-monthly meetings, has for a long time been one of our union dreams. Newspapers, no matter how small, are expensive ventures. One plan after another was discussed and abandoned because our bank account would not have stood the strain. But lo! our ship has come to port before we knew she was even within sight. And she proves to be, not the small coasting craft our highest hopes had pictured, but a splendid ocean liner!

Through the kindness of the editor of the *CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD*, a paper which, during the late plebiscite campaign, was read by an average of nearly 200,000 persons every week, a space in their columns has been reserved for the use of the city W. C. T. U. Surely this is the "exceeding abundantly," and if we were not both grateful and diligent in its use, we should be unworthy the privilege conferred.

As already intimated our original thought was simply for our own union. The opportunity afforded reaches so far beyond these narrow boundaries that we are resolved to make this W. C. T. U. column broad enough to carry help and encouragement to the many surrounding unions into which it is sure to enter. To this end we hope to secure well-known white ribbon workers as correspondents. Our own society contains a number of women who have made their several departments thoroughly successful, and are therefore competent to give wise advice to others entering such work.

New unions are often at a loss to know how to make their meetings interesting. "If we do say it as hadn't ought," our London women have solved that problem. And as we expect to give occasional accounts of our meetings we may hope that these will prove suggestive.

Our press superintendent has armed herself with a formidable array of Canadian and American temperance papers, and will fill in the chinks with news items that would not otherwise reach many of our readers.

For over three years I have been in constant receipt of letters containing questions relative to union or general temperance work. To give whatever information I could has been a genuine pleasure. Sometimes a reply would be scarcely posted before a duplicate question would put in an appearance. This has been a drain on time and strength that seemed unavoidable. The present opportunity opens an avenue of correspondence which will be more satisfactory to the workers, and is sure to prove a time saver to me. Under the heading "Question Box" I will answer or procure answers to any questions of general interest sent me. The name and address of the writer must be given, but will not be published unless desired.

Prohibition is coming—so is the enfranchisement of woman. That this little corner in the great journalistic world may prove a fruitful source of inspiration to the women who labor for these twin reforms is the earnest hope of your fellow-worker,

MAY R. THORNLEY,
 President Ontario W. C. T. U.
 London, Jan. 30.

About Woman's Franchise.

Supposing That the Tables Were Turned.

(Specially Written by Miss E. Wetherald, Fenwick, Ont.)

The entire question of woman's denial of the ballot is based upon the degrading assumption that might is right. Suppose that away back in the beginning of things women had been created physically the stronger sex, and men the weaker sex and that in consequence women had fought the battles, tilled the land, sailed the seas, and made the laws, while fragile man had boiled the potatoes, rocked the baby, and beautified his person. And suppose that after countless centuries had passed away it should one day occur to a few men between the intervals of cooking and moustache-twisting that they would like to vote, and one of their number should reveal this secret-longing of his soul to a body of august women. How the women would laugh! "Bless my heart!" they would exclaim, "Here's a man—and he wants to vote! Why, who ever heard of such a thing? Isn't it killing!" And they would go into fits of laughter. "Why, my dear boy," they would say, "it must be that you want to be a woman. It's such an unmanly thing to want to vote."

"No," replies the man, "I don't want to be a woman, and I don't want to be unmanly, but I think I've as good a right to vote as you have."

"Oh, you do, do you?" says the

women; "why look at your hands. Those little claws were never made to cast a vote. It takes an immense amount of muscular energy to heave a ballot into the ballot box. The first attempt would undermine your constitution."

"Well," says the man, "I know my body is weaker than yours, but I believe my brain is just as good."

"Nonsense!" exclaim the women, with good-natured contempt. "Why, look here. Women have always voted, therefore women always should vote; men have never voted, therefore men should never vote. Those truths are accepted by every reasoning human being. You do not accept them, therefore you are incapable of reasoning, and are governed wholly by your intuitions."

This staggers the man, who goes home to live on fish, extract of Scotch oats, and other valuable brain foods, and recuperate generally. Meantime man No. 2 goes to these logical hard-headed women and says, "Please advise me. There is a good woman running for mayor against a tough character in my town, and I want to vote for the good woman."

"But that's out of the question. A man can't vote. You'll have to influence your wife to vote right. A man's influence is, oh, such a wonderful thing. Much more valuable to him than a vote."

"Well, in this case 'taint, for my wife's dead."

"Then your daughter will have to represent you at the polls."

"Can't be done, madam. My daughter is married and gone to live in South America, and my five sons and I all want to vote for the good candidate."

"You should crush such unmanly aspirations. Never mind whether the good candidate gets in or not. Just attend to your sweeping and baking, and keep in your own heaven-ordained sphere. Still there is one thing you might do. You might invite your grandmother to spend a week with you, so that you and your five sons could try and influence her to vote the right way. For the influence of men is, oh, such a precious thing!"

"A precious useless thing it seems to me," growls the man. "What's the good of six full grown men trying to influence one old lady, who is going to vote just as she pleases, anyway?"

"There! there! Now you are getting hysterical. That's the great trouble with men. They are so impulsive and emotional; they seem incapable of looking at things in the light of pure reason. You ought not to attempt to understand what is so obviously out of your sphere. Its very unmasculine to do so. Better go home now and attend to your tanning. You'll find it very soothing to the nerves."

Next comes man No. 3 with the same old story that he wants to vote. "And I'm not the only one," he says. "There are at least two dozen men in this town who want the ballot, and all over the country are scattered men who are like us in this respect."

The ladies exchange smiles. "That's a queer idea," says one of them, "that because a handful of men here and there want a great political privilege it should be granted them. Now let it be distinctly understood that when all men want the ballot it will be given them, but we can't be bothered with a few of you clamoring for what you call your rights."

"But, your majesty," says the poor fellow, hanging his head and looking quite discouraged, "do you think that is quite fair? A number of doctors and lawyers do not care to exercise their voting power. Do you, therefore, disfranchise all doctors and lawyers? Several farmers in this section are not interested in politics, and never go near the polls. Is that a sufficient reason why all farmers should be forcibly prevented from voting?"

"Well, well," say the women impatiently, "anyway we are not going to imperil the prosperity of the country by putting half the responsibility in your inexperienced hands. If you had intelligence enough to vote right it would be a different matter."

"But," says the man, "how are we to learn to vote wisely if we are not allowed to vote at all? As well might you expect people to learn to swim on dry land. Here is another point. When a man commits a crime he is arrested by a police woman, judged by a jury of twelve women, and sentence is passed upon him by an old woman in a wig. Now, considering that the lives of men and women are so different it seems to my feeble masculine understanding that there ought to be some men on the jury, and that when man is the criminal a man ought to be the judge."

"Ah, but you see we wish to protect you from any such unmanly modes of life. Men are too pure and holy to be brought in contact with the filth and mire of public life."

"Oh, are we? I didn't know that. Why, that's very nice. Let me see, now. Men are pure and holy. Politics are impure and unholy. Well, why

not turn the vast streams of purity and holiness in the minds of men straight into the political drain and flush it out, so to speak. 'Twould make it healthier for the country at large. Goodness knows politics needs all the purity and holiness it can get hold of. Why, it's bad political economy to let so much purity and holiness go to waste when the country is just suffering for it. Ain't it now?"

"What a tiresome creature this person is," say the ladies to each other, and then turning to their persecutor they say: "Now, look here, young man, do you know the real reason why men are not allowed to vote? It's because they can't fight. If you can't defend your country you have no business to help make its laws."

"Now, that's rather a silly argument," says this impertinent man. "There are thousands of elderly, feeble or diseased people who can't fight, yet they vote; there are thousands of Quakers who won't fight, yet they vote. If you undertook to disfranchise the non-fighters in a community you would find an extraordinary amount of opposition. It is not a question of fighting, but of governing. How do you women have the face to say that ours is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, when men are people, and the government is entirely in the hands of women? How do you have the face to say that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, when men are governed, and their consent is never considered?"

"Oh, this man is perfectly rabid," say the women to each other. "There is no use reasoning with him." Accordingly no further attention is paid to his ravings, and man No. 4 appears in the distance.

"Ladies," he says, "don't you think that as women do most of the drinking and get into nearly all the drunken fights, and as women are always first in jail, and fewest in the church, and as women get our little girls into habits of cigarette smoking, and our older girls into habits of drinking, and as men are on the whole the most law-abiding and philanthropic members of the community, don't you think that men deserve to have political privileges just as much as women, and maybe a little more?"

"No! Of course we don't. Man's sphere is home. We women have always said that, and consequently it must be true."

"There are a number of laws made by women," he continues, "which are grossly unjust to men. Neither sex should be trusted with sole political power, for neither is capable of legislating wisely for the other. It is quite as unjust and unrighteous for women alone to legislate for both sexes as for men alone to legislate for both."

"Well," respond the women, "men are always associated with the sanctities of domestic life. One shudders to think of them at the polls."

"There is nothing indelicate or unrefined about a vote," says the man, "it is simply expressing an opinion on a subject of general interest."

"But who will rock the cradle when the father of a family goes to vote?" ask the women in alarm.

"Why, the same person who rocked it when he went to pay his taxes," replies the man.

It is needless to continue the imaginary dialogue. Enough has been said to show the oneness and justice that reigns in a world where one sex attempts to legislate for both.

Old-Time Reminiscences.

An Old Toronto Temperance Worker's Remembrances.

(Written Specially for the *CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD*, by James Thomson, Toronto.)

The practical concurrence on both sides of the Atlantic given to Miss Willard's suggestion that March 10, being the 90th birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, the father of the Maine law, should be observed as an international anniversary by temperance workers everywhere, naturally turns our thoughts back to those early pioneers who stood for temperance, and who for their time made great sacrifices for what was then a very unpopular cause.

It is right and fitting that the work and worth of these men should be recognized and held in loving remembrance. They broke up and plowed the fallow ground; we are now preparing to reap the harvest. Then alcoholic liquors were regarded almost universally as "a good creature of God," to be received with thanksgiving. Now the voices of the churches are almost unanimous in characterizing these same liquors as the greatest bar to the progress of the Gospel; as the great stumbling block which is the bounden duty of every true Christian to remove out of the way.

A TORONTO ROLL OF HONOR.

Chief amongst the men who were early identified with the temperance movement in Toronto may be named Judge Sullivan and Dr. Morrison, who were respectively the second and third mayors of Toronto. Amongst the clergymen may be named Revs. Bishop Richardson, Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Dr. Burns, Dr. Fyfe, James Harris, Maryfield, John Roaf, Adam Little, Wm. McClure and John Carroll. Of the laymen, Jesse Ketchum, Hon. John Rolph, M.D., J. C. Scott, Samuel Alcorn, Robert Wightman, John Wightman, James Wickson, John W. Woodall, Malcolm McLennan,

John Nasmith, Wm. P. Patrick, Peter Freeland, James Lesslie, Joseph Lesslie, Thomas Evans, Robert Walker, James Withrow, Alexander Christie, John McBean, E. M. Morphy, Edward Lawson, Edward Beckett, John McNab (county crown attorney), Joseph Rowell, Andrew L. McCurd, Isaac White, James Dobson, Wm. Sharpe and Joseph H. Lawrence.

THE SURVIVORS.

Of this honored list a few are still with us, still true and faithful to the cause they loved and served so well. Their names are: Samuel Alcorn, John W. Woodall, James Lesslie, E. M. Morphy, Edward Lawson, Joseph Rowell and James Robson. Many of these names here recorded were as household words, which will be held in lasting remembrance by those who were privileged to be associated with them in their work of faith and labor of love.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Of the early temperance societies the earliest of which we have any record was a "Young Men's Temperance Society," of which Joseph H. Lawrence, or "Joe," as he was familiarly called, was the leader. Joe was an enthusiast, and for a time the Y. M. T. S. swept all before it. Like the Salvation Army Joe believed in the power of music, and organized a band of some twenty pieces. This band was neatly uniformed and decorated with a ribbon of blue. Parading through the streets, with Joe as drum major, with a massive silver-headed cane as his insignia of office, they would foregather in Jesse Ketchum's orchard, just about where Temperance Hall, Temperance street, now stands, and march to Adelaide Street Church, then newly erected. It was at one of these meetings that Jesse Ketchum was moved to donate the lot of land on Temperance street for the erection of a temperance hall, intended to be the home of the temperance workers ever after.

In 1829 the first "York Temperance Society" was formed in the Methodist Meeting House, on King street. Of this society, which we believe was like Joe's Y. M. T. S., a "moderation" society, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, afterwards superintendent and father of our educational system, and Dr. Morrison, the then future mayor of the city, were prominent members.

FIRST TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.

In the fall of 1834, the year in which Toronto was incorporated as a city, or the spring of 1835, the first "Total Abstinence" Society of which we have any record was formed in Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Merryfield, pastor of Zion Congregational Church, the ministers of the Methodist churches, Hon. John Rolph, M.D., and others taking a prominent part in the work.

In 1845 a society was formed for the purpose of erecting a temperance hall on the lot of land donated by Jesse Ketchum. This society was in 1857 incorporated by act of Parliament as the "Toronto Temperance Reformation Society," and as such now holds the Temperance Hall. Bishop Richardson was, we believe, the first president. The Hon. Robert Spence, at one time Postmaster-General, was president for a number of years, up to his death. The president this year is Mr. T. W. Curry, county crown attorney for Toronto.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that I shall weary your readers if I continue any longer these reminiscences. They are coming thick and fast to my mind, but I must stop. If the proposed anniversary on March 10 be generally taken hold of by the temperance workers in Ontario, it occurs to me that a little "Looking Backward" would help us to realize more fully the immense strides that our cause has made, and if these should prove acceptable to your readers I may, with your permission, resume them in the near future. Yours,

JAMES THOMSON.

The generous heart should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain.—[THOMSON.]

Sons of Temperance.

(Special for *CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD*.)

During the month of January most of the district divisions of Sons of Temperance hold their annual sessions. The sessions this year have been of unusual interest, owing partly to the vote of Jan. 1. The reports of the district officers have in most cases been satisfactory and encouraging, indicating progress and a determination to carry forward vigorously the work of the order and the cause of temperance and prohibition. The sessions have in all cases been largely attended by delegates from the subordinate divisions throughout the several districts, and harmony and enthusiasm have everywhere prevailed.

The order has been very prosperous for some years, and a determination prevails generally that 1894 shall at least equal its predecessors in this respect. There will be a friendly yet vigorous contest among the various district divisions to capture the competition cup for 1895. After each district division session a public meeting is held in the evening. Crowded houses have been the rule, and first-class programmes of musical and literary selections have been presented by members of the order, interspersed with addresses by grand division officers and other members of the order.

Halton district division met at Sheridan on the 26th. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting, over 100 delegates being in attendance. Among the well-known workers present were G. Scribe Bewell, Dr. McCrim-

mon, Palermo; A. Q. Henderson, Omagh; L. E. Winch, Weston; E. Garbutt, Somerville, and others. Charles Hall, of Oakville, was elected D. W. P., and Miss B. Applebee, of Trafalgar, W. A. The next meeting will be held in Bronte in April.

Sheridan division returns 257 members for the quarter ending Dec. 31. Mount Carswell division returns 236 members, Greenbank division 200 members, and Solina division 196 members. These four divisions show a net gain of 194 members for the quarter, besides doing an immense amount of work for the vote on New Year's Day.

Peel district division was held at Elmbank on Jan. 5, the G. W. P., Bro. J. B. Brooks, Toronto, and the G. Scribe, Bro. W. H. Bewell, Whitby, being present. The chief officers elected for 1894 are: D. W. P., H. Garbutt, Summerville; D. S., James Curry, Burnhamthorpe.

The G. W. P. attended Renfrew district division on Jan. 12, at Renfrew. Chief officers elected: D. W. P., Wm. Dickson, Renfrew; D. S., W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew. On the evening of the same day the G. W. P., Bro. Brooks, dedicated a fine new hall at Northcote.

Ontario district division was held at Manchester on Jan. 19, the G. Scribe and G. Conductor Sister Scenes being present. The chief officers elected were: D. W. P., Bro. J. Vrooman, reeve of Brock township; D. S., Bro. J. A. Miller, Greenbank.

Welland district division met at International Bridge on Jan. 16, the G. Scribe and P. G. W. A. Coulter being present. R. Coulter, Port Robinson, was elected D. W. P., and J. H. Thompson, Thorold, D. S.

Halton district division was held at Sheridan on Jan. 26, the G. Scribe, G. W. A. McCrimmon, and P. G. W. A. Henderson, being present. D. W. P.-elect, Chas. Hall, Oakville; D. S., John Dearing, Palermo.

Rockton division, No. 373, was organized at Rockton by Rev. D. Lucas Huff, Prov. D. G. W. P., on the 19th inst., with 29 charter members. Wm. J. Burgess, W. P.; Wm. Pass, R. S.; David Bell, D. G. W. P.

South York district division was held at Scarborough Junction on Jan. 12. The G. Scribe was in attendance. A. J. Reynolds, of Danforth, was elected D. W. P., and F. C. Ward, of Toronto, D. S.

Grenville district division was held at Maitland Jan. 11, the G. W. P. being present. Chief officers elected: D. W. P., E. W. McCrea, Brockville; D. S., W. H. J. Ferguson, Prescott.

Every division is invited to send in postcard items of work and progress to the *CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD* for publication. "Tell us, we would gladly hear, how our cause speeds on its way."

Elgin district division met at Vienna on Jan. 23. The G. W. P. was present. Chief officers elected, D. W. P., Henry Brien, Vienna; D. S., Rev. T. L. McCutcheon, Vienna.

East Grey district division met at Ravenna on Jan. 17, the G. M. P. being present. S. J. Hallett, Ravenna, elected D. W. P., and Fred Dickinson, Thornbury, D. S.

Leeds district division was held at Delta on Jan. 17. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, Elgin, was elected D. W. P., and Arthur Likely, Seeley's Bay, D. S.

Scientific Progress.

George Bartlett Prescott, one of the pioneers of the science of electricity in America, died at his home, at the Buckingham Hotel, New York, on Thursday of last week, in his 64th year. He introduced the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy. He wrote many books on electricity.

Popular Science says: "M. Dybowski, in a recent journey in the interior of Africa, encountered a tribe who have reduced cannibalism to such a system that they have only one object of purchase—slaves to be eaten. They refuse to sell food or any other products of their country for anything else, and the surrounding tribes capture and export canoe loads of slaves for this purpose."

The Boston Transcript says: "A most remarkable electrical experiment was successfully exhibited at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., last week. By means of a flexible rubber tube a diminutive electric light was introduced into the stomach of a patient. The lights in the rooms being lowered, over 200 persons viewed the workings of the

"Grin Like a Cheshire Cat."

"Well, well! Didn't ever hear of a 'grin like a Cheshire cat'?" Why, you see, a man down in Cheshire had a cat which grinned and grinned until there was nothing left of the cat but the grin, just as some scrofulous people, who don't know of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, get a cough, and cough and cough until there is nothing left of them to erect a monument to but the cough."

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most effective, anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, strength-giving remedy extant. For weak lungs, lingering coughs, spitting of blood, scrofula, sores, pimples and ulcers, it is a wonderful and efficacious remedy.

Its manufacturers guarantee it to do all that they claim, or money is returned.

patient's internal organs through the transparency the light created in the abdominal wall. Prof. Julius Fiedenwald conducted the experiment, which has heretofore been regarded as an impossibility.

Dr. Zergler, a German scientist, is of the opinion that it will be possible to predict the weather by means of photographs of the sun far more accurately than by a study of the barometer. Circular or elliptical halos round the orb of day indicate violent storms, especially if the halos are dark in tint or of a large diameter. Lightning and magnetic disturbances may also be expected from these signs.

AN OWEN SOUND MIRACLE.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. William Belrose.

Attacked by Malarial Fever, Followed by Partial Paralysis—Physicians Said They Could Do Nothing for Him—The Means of Cure Discovered Through Reading a Newspaper.

(From the *Owen Sound Times*.)

The Times has published very frequently the particulars of remarkable cures attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The various articles were credited to newspapers of good standing, and there was no reason to doubt their entire truthfulness, but as we had not happened to come across a striking case ourselves we had given the articles but little thought, and perhaps this may also be the case with some of our readers. A few days ago the opportunity was given us to investigate a case, however, which satisfied us, and will satisfy those who read this, that there is a marvelous efficacy in this now celebrated medicine. It was told us by one of our leading druggists that a well-known resident had an experience which fully equalled the wonderful cures of which so much has been published. The citizen referred to was Mr. Wm. Belrose, ship carpenter, who has been a resident of this town since 1866. The Times undertook to get the facts from Mr. Belrose in order to satisfy ourselves. He was working in the shipyard, and when found was wielding the heaviest axe on the grounds, shaping the ribs for a big vessel on the stocks. None of the 300 men employed were working harder, nor appeared to be enjoying more vigorous health. In reply to a question Mr. Belrose said: "Yes, sir, I would not be using this big axe if I had not taken Pink Pills." The story as briefly told as possible is this: In 1890, after returning from the Pacific coast, Mr. Belrose went to Chicago, where he secured employment in the erection of the big Phil Armour grain elevators. After being in that city for a short time he was taken with a malarial fever. After a week of suffering the people with whom he was staying spoke of taking him to the hospital, but Mr. Belrose objected. A consultation was held and it was decided that instead of going to the hospital—a place he dreaded—he would take the first train home. His ticket was bought and he was placed on the train. He was so sick that the only incident he could remember in the whole 600 miles' trip was the changing of cars at some junction. He reached home on Aug. 7, and at once a well-known physician was called in. Recovery was slow, and it was not until November that he was able to get out of the house. Then in his weakened condition he took a relapse. Winter wore on; the best physicians were called in but with no avail. There was no improvement. The complications built up treatment. From the hips down a sort of paralysis seized the sufferer, and it was impossible to keep the lower extremities warm. The bed covers were increased, but proved of no consequence so far as the warmth of the patient is concerned. As a last resort a pair of heavy German felt socks were produced and pulled over the cold feet. But the artificial warmth failed to do what nature could not for some reason accomplish. At last the doctors decided that nothing more could be done, and soothing draughts were administered to ease the pain. Friends brought the electric battery, and this treatment, though relieving, served only to make the pain more intense when discontinued. It happened during this treatment, however, that one of the visitors brought in, wrapped around a parcel, a paper giving an account of a cure effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After reading the article the sick man determined to give them a trial. Before a box was gone the good effects were noticed; the second box brought still further improvement. A third, fourth, fifth and sixth were taken, the end of each only proving a milestone on the sure road to complete recovery. Twenty boxes were taken in all, but the end fully justified the expenditure; for, as Mr. Belrose put it, "I feel better and younger than I have felt for years. I eat heartily, I sleep sound, and I can do a day's work alongside of anybody. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills under Providence did it all. Pink Pills should be kept in every house. Since they cured me I have recommended them to my friends everywhere, and I shall continue to recommend them."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

Try It.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent, DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This oil is, on the contrary, eminently cooling and soothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

Wives * and * Daughters

A Certain Kind of Social Pique.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers concerning a certain famous author which states that, having achieved social position and success for herself after a long and disheartening struggle, she snubs right and left the people who, neglecting her in the days of obscurity, would be glad to know and honor her now. It is probable that the paragraph is untrue, say the Interior, but, if it is true, it shows a spirit wholly unworthy of the noble spirit which animates the writings of this lady.

For suppose that when she was working along the ranks of mediocrity, some people, indeed it would not be strange if the majority of people, failed to perceive the promise she gave of her future success and eminence. Suppose, as is too often the case with persons of conscious talent working unrecognized, that she adopted toward them that repelling air which says, "I am as good as you are, if my position is inferior!" It is probable then that good people who would be very glad to recognize genuine talent would indeed pass her unnoticed by. But that would be no reason why she should resent this negligence when circumstances had proved her worth and power, and to manifest such resentment would only indicate a really narrow mind and selfish spirit. Rather in such cases, when the recognition came it should be gladly and cordially accepted. Instead of saying: "You did not care for me when I was poor and unknown; therefore I scorn to receive your attention now," the sweet, generous spirit of true humanity would respond warmly to the proffered kindness, and the sentiment if expressed at all, would be, "I am glad that I have been able to prove myself worthy of the recognition which you once failed to accord me." The effect upon those whose treatment might thus be complained of would be far better than that produced by the contemptuous rejection of the proffered kindness.

A similar kind of pique is often manifested in society, which is equally beneath the dignity of ladies who sometimes indulge in it. Persons who have onerous social or family duties fail, for instance, to call upon some new-comer into their church or society. But it may be that in course of time they learn that these new-comers are delightful people, and then, even at a sacrifice of convenience, the call is made.

Such a call tests the genuineness of the claim of the parties called upon to high standing. If there is no affected coolness of manner, no air of injured dignity, but only a cordial responsiveness, it shows that there is a character of dignity and worth beneath which deserves our sincere regard.

A late article in the London World upon "Apologies" says that of all social apologies that one is the worst which apologizes for not calling or failing to return a call. The writer says, and truly, that no lady lays herself so open to a cut direct as she who says, "I have been intending to call upon you," or "I have been intending to return your call." For the party addressed, if disposed to give offense in return for the offense implied, could easily say, "It is no matter, thank you." Or in case a lady apologizes by saying that she is sorry she has so long been tardy in this social ceremony, the party addressed could say, "Ah, indeed, I had not noticed your absence." To be sure this would be an inexcusable piece of rudeness, but it may well be questioned whether genuine politeness would not dictate a different form of address or way of putting it than the usual one. To apologize for not calling, or returning a call, implies that the person offering the apology regards such call as honoring the person addressed. This is not really polite. The writer in the World queries what would be a suitable and proper form for making at once an explanation and a suitable apology for such remissness. We would suggest that a suitable form of expression for such an occasion would be, "I regret that circumstances over which I had no control have so long deprived me of making your acquaintance." This certainly implies that the compliment, if there is any, is on the other side.

But in that society whose basis is genuine worth and congeniality no such occasion for pique at small remissness in social etiquette can find a place. When one human soul meets another human soul and each looks at the other with honest eyes, querying, "What treasure of mind and heart hast thou to bestow on me?" there is no standing on ceremony. There is no account made of the order of calls, there is no alteration of visits required. They seek each other because each has something of mental or spiritual riches to give or take. There are no considerations of differences in social rank or style of living. She of the palatial mansion may find her most congenial and helpful friend in the small, poorly furnished tenement. The penetration that guides and directs such association is of the loftiest order, and in such association is found the most helpful, the most delightful and the best society in the world.

Rev. Anna Shaw Answers.

That energetic little woman, Rev. Anna Shaw, talked to the Equal Suffrage convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., a few days ago, saying a good many pertinent things and spicing her speech with more or less of epigram at which she is a mistress. She has been a perennial puzzle. She said:

"The reason women never tell their ages is because, however old they get, they are still infants in law, and every year adds to the shame of it?"

How a solution so simple and reasonable as that failed to occur to the logical-minded lord of creation is hard to understand. Miss Shaw has had a rod in pickle for Talmage and she laid it on in a way that made the dear sisters shout with joy:

"He speaks of the great distance—can a woman pass it?—from the cradle to the ballot box. He has recently forced the creditors of his church to settle at 32 cents on the dollar. He should know that from the cradle to the ballot box is not nearly as far as from God's ministry to forcing the church's creditors to settle at 32 cents on the dollar."

She paid her compliments to the man-made laws, too, and there is something in her remarks that should be considered by administrative officers not only in the States, but in Canada. It is tersely put in this illustration:

"I had in mind a man who had come home drunk a few nights before, dragged his sick wife out of bed by the hair and kicked her until almost unrecognizable. The law gave him three months on an island summer resort with everything furnished. Identically the same sentence is given to a man for removing a milk can from the place where the dealer puts it on the sidewalk. How much better be a milk can than a woman in Massachusetts?"

An Energetic Philanthropist.

Appropos of a recent article upon Mexico devoted especially to the description of woman's work, it is interesting to note that our neighbor republic secured 415 awards in this branch of its exhibit—more than double the number made to any other foreign country, indexed under the same schedule. The collector and patroness of this exhibit is Madame Carmen Rubio de Diaz, the gracious companion and helper of the Mexican President.

Diaz, himself, is an astute and autocratic ruler—the latter through necessity. His country has been permeated with a revolutionary spirit, incited largely through the greed of foreign powers, and the President's constant effort is to obtain for Mexico, under these unfavorable conditions, the rank among nations to which her race, her wealth and her resources entitle her.

Not a whit behind her husband stands Lady Diaz, who is greatly beloved and admired throughout the Mexican States. A woman of rare refinement, keen to discern the requirements and capabilities of her people, she holds with firm hand a white scepter, which she wields with a woman's tact. Hundreds of helpful opportunities are opened to the Mexican women, headed by efforts of this lady. For the benefit of American women—the leaders of the world on schemes for the advancement and enlightenment of their sex—I will enumerate a few of the institutions Madame Diaz has founded and in which she is an active and daily worker:

Asilo de probas, an institution where girls can always find employment.

Asilo para ninos de obreras, a nursery where mothers can have their children cared for while at work during the day.

Casa amiga de las obreras, a society where women are taught and employed in every branch of suitable work, as making of cigarettes, covering of furniture, embroideries, sewing uppers of shoes, cooking, general housework, etc. This society teaches and employs throughout the republic some 20,000 women.

Asilo de Arrepentidas, a home where the unfortunate are cared for and encouraged to a better life.

There are many other institutions for which Madame Diaz stands patroness and in which she acts as co-worker. These societies are supported by private subscription, encouraged by Mexican ladies through her inspiration. These various philanthropies indicate in a measure the energy and ability of this young woman of 32 summers.

Dosing Puritan Children.

In the colonial days of New England, families of from fifteen to twenty children were common; but the mortality among infants was large. Judge Sewall—he who helped to burn the witches, and then publicly confessed that he had been guilty of a grave error of judgment—had fourteen children. A majority of them died in infancy, and only three survived their father. That renowned divine and statesman, Cotton Mather, had fifteen children, and only two survived him. Infants, in those days, quickly retired from the struggle for life. Only the fittest survived—a fact which may account for

the toughness and endurance of those New Englanders who stamped their ideas and customs upon the north and the west.

Mrs. Alice M. Earle, in her recent book, "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," suggests one or two explanations of the readiness with which, in those days, babies yielded up their lives.

Linen was the chilling substructure of their attire. They wore little, thin, short-sleeved, low-necked linen shirts, and shapeless, large-necked sacks of linen or dimity. In summer and winter the baby's head was covered with a cap, or "biggin," warmly wadded.

Worms, rickets and fits were the common diseases of infants. For these the baby was dosed with various nostrums—"Daffy's Elixir," a sort of "soothing syrup," snail pottage, and concoctions of senna and rhubarb and snails mixed with prunes.

The baby wore "anodyne necklaces" to make teething easy, as children now wear strings of amber beads to avert croup. His gums were anointed with an unguent made of a boiled hare's head mixed with honey and butter, and scratched with an osprey bone. Around his neck was hung a necklace of fawn's or wolf's teeth.

We laugh at the queer compounds which Chinese doctors prescribe for their patients; but our Puritan fathers made their children swallow quite as nauseous mixtures.

Economy for Other People.

Next to the management of other people's children, the management of other people's incomes is the field in which we best display our genius. Judging from the comments made financial embarrassment would disappear from the circle of our friends if only they would expend their incomes in accordance with our wise opinions.

It is pitiable to see people who could have the benefit of our wisdom calmly ignore their privilege, and proceed to expend their money in such foolish ways—ways which force them to embarrassment! We could, if only they would listen, show them the lack of proportion in their expenditures. How much our friend could save if only she would discharge one servant and do that servant's work! True, she does not know how to do that work, and she dislikes that particular branch of housework, but we know she ought to learn. She persists in her own way, and must economize in hats. Then the table expenses. How our wisdom would reduce bills here? We would be willing to make out a menu that would be much more economical than the haphazard arrangement that prevails in her household now! The family might not enjoy it; doubtless would prefer the present variety that is the result of want of system; that is, of course, a secondary matter. Wisdom cannot afford attention to such trifling matters as the palate!

Then in dress. It is a question where our wisdom would be worth most, whether concentrated on the larder or the wardrobe. But we are most unselfish. Unasked we plan the expenses in all departments of our friends' expenditures, and that they are embarrassed is not our fault; at any time the reservoir of our wisdom might have been drawn upon but they would not turn the faucet. Could they have feared a deluge?

The amount of unused wisdom in this world, especially in the management of other people's affairs, forces us not only to doubt our friends' intelligence, but even, at times, their sanity. How well we know that if we had the opportunity we would most gladly avail ourselves of it! Alas! there is no wise friend to help us in the management of our financial affairs. We must take the entire responsibility, because we have outside superior judgment to aid us.

Pure Food and the Cordon Bleu.

Now that the Wholesale Grocer's Association have wisely come to Washington with an exposition of pure food and have hired the largest hall in the United States for this excellent purpose, it is to be hoped, says Kate Field's Washington, that legislators will study an object lesson of vital importance. Adulterations kill far more than we suspect. There is death in the cruet, in the mustard-pot, in the wine cask and in the demijohn. The adulterator is a murderer in disguise and should be treated accordingly. National disregard of this human vampire has led to such amazing dishonesty in the preparation of foods as to threaten the extinction of the American stomach.

Let law-givers therefore be taken by the arm and shown the difference between pure and impure foods, let them and their wives attend the cooking lectures and learn the difference between a cook who, heaven born, wears the cordon bleu, and one who, devil born, spoils everything she lays her hands on, thereby sowing seeds of crime. When viscerators discover that morals are largely an affair of digestion, and legislate accordingly, they will do much toward emptying prisons. Bad

food spoils many a temper and drives many a soul to drink.

It is a cheering fact that all our lecturers on cooking are women. The lecturer of the second annual pure food exposition is no exception. That she is assisted by a "famous chef" leads me to ask how many know that it was the genius of a woman cook that led to the institution of the cordon bleu, which can only be bestowed upon women. Not very long ago I labored under the delusion that this order was awarded to men only. Being set right by a clever correspondent, I want to apologize for an injustice to my own sex and tell an interesting story in the lives of a French king and his favorite.

Louis XV. had no more faith in women cooks than masculine epicures have now. Madame Du Barry, on the contrary, believed in them and determined to convert the king to her way of thinking, not by discussing the abstract proposition of the equality of the sexes but by testing a thick pheasant jelly as the first dish of a sumptuous repast. This argument was followed by the crust of a French roll, filled with livers of eel pouts. Louis XV. awaited the next proposition with impatience; it took the form of a delicious hash of snipe. A supreme of chicken, crayfish cooked in Sauterne, a roast pullet, and kickshaws completed the demonstration. The delighted father of his people confessed that he had dined as became a king, and asked to see the cook. A woman was brought before him, and there was nothing for it but to accept the defeat of prejudice with good grace. He conferred upon her the order of the "Cordon Bleu," which from that time has been the recognized designation of a skillful female cook.

Why cannot some philanthropist found a national cooking school, the highest award of which shall be the transplanted order of the Cordon Bleu? What a glorious chance to save this country in time of peace!

An Art Kitchen.

Probably the most perfect kitchen in this country is that of Mrs. Norton Q. Pope, of Brooklyn, whose art library is already so famous. During the building of her present residence, Mrs. Pope placed entire confidence in her Yankee chef, and he had confidence in himself, the result being an art culinary department and laundry fitted up with some very original inventions, and declared by those who are interested in such matters, to excel any in New York city. To begin with, walls, floor and ceiling are nicely tiled. No storied Dutch kitchen was ever more scrupulously clean. The range is no ordinary affair, glittering in its bright nickel trimmings, and so vast looking to the housekeeper accustomed to the average set-in range as to seem to need a special functionary to attend to this alone. Not the least special feature of this portion of the room is the Dutch oven reserved for certain kinds of baking. At one end of the kitchen off from the entry, is the most sanitariously planned bread-baking pantry, and refrigerator room, fitted with special appliances; leading off from the other end is the cozy breakfast room, decorated in French style.

Through the center of this kitchen is a long solid oak counter, where the white-capped chef directs the business of the day. All the saucepans and skillets are made to order with long steel handles, one for the vessel and one for the cover. They shine and glitter in a dazzling array instead of being tucked away one above the other in the usual city fashion. The chef points out with pride special ideas of his own, such as the convenient spice-board, dish cabinets within easy reach, the clock set in a sheet iron frying pan and hung upon the wall and the unique match-safe, a shining tin coffee pot, set in the wall. In a cupboard under a closet are two queer looking keg-shaped nickel-trimmed tanks of granite ware, one filled with vinegar, the other with molasses, each fitted with a faucet and supplied with a pint measure. Silver chafing dishes and a silver steak boiler for grand occasions are other curiosities.

Nor is the laundry one whit less pretentious, with its glossy tiles and marble wainscoting, where polished starch pans hang on a crane ready for use and immaculate flatirons stand upon a nickel shelf, or possibly a silver one, for in this artistic basement details have been as carefully considered as in the beautiful rooms above. This is, indeed, a model kitchen worthy of the name.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Result of Sunday Labor.

It is a very sorrowful report which Miss Scudder gives in a late number of the Congregationalist concerning the women tailors of Boston. Not only are there thousands who have barely supported themselves been thrown out by the cheaper labor of the Polish Jews, but by the Sunday labor of classes who work continuously from year's beginning to year's end. The working poor of Boston are beginning to realize at last what is the true "Continental Sunday" their self-constituted leaders have been so anxious to secure for them. With the disappearance of the American Sabbath the last ray of hope will fade from the workingman's horizon.

True and universal temperance is the spirit of obedience to all the laws of man's manifold and miraculous nature.—[WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

With the Poets.

An Antidote to Care.

Think that the grass upon thy grave is green;
Think that thou seest thine own empty chair;
The empty garments thou wast wont to wear;
The empty room where long thy haunt hath been,
Think that the lane, the meadow and the wood,
And mountain summit feel thy feet no more,
Nor the loud thoroughfare, nor sounding shore;
All mere blank space where thou thyself hast stood.
Amid this thought-created silence say
To thy stripped soul, what am I now and where?
Then turn and face the petty narrowing care
Which has been gnawing thee for many a day,
And it will die as dies a wailing breeze
Lost in the solemn roar of bounding seas.
—[James Smetham in Littell's Living Age.

Soul and Body.

The body says, "I am thirsty,"
The body says, "I am cold,"
The body says, "I am weary,"
And last of all, "I am old."
And for its thirst there is water,
And shelter warm in the blast,
And for its ache there is slumber,
But it dies—it dies at last.
But I am a soul, please heaven,
And though I freeze in my cage,
Or burn of a sleepless fever,
I shall live untouched of age.
—[E. Wetherald in Youth's Companion.

Help Thou Mine Unbelief.

Because I seek Thee not, oh seek Thou me!
Because my lips are dumb, oh hear the cry
I did not utter as Thou passest by,
And from my life-long bondage set me free!
Because content I perish, far from Thee,
Oh seize me, snatch me from my fate, and try
My soul in thy consuming fire!
Draw nigh,
And let me, blinded, Thy salvation see.

If I were pouring at Thy feet my tears,
If I were clamoring to see Thy face,
I should not need Thee, Lord, as now I need,
Whose dumb, dead soul knows neither hopes nor fears,
Nor dreads the outer darkness of this place—
Because I seek not, pray not, give Thou heed!
—[Louise Chandler Moulton.

Progress the Law of Life.

Progress is
The law of life; man's self is not yet Man!
Nor shall I deem his object served, his end
Attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth
While only here and there a star dispels
The darkness, here and there a towering mind
O'erlooks its prostrate fellows.
—[Robert Browning.

Two Offerings.

The day was Easter; like a dying god in pain
The organ groaned aloud;
The while the sunlight, chastened by the window stains,
Fell on a motley crowd.
On lord and peasant, prince and pariah,
Who bore,
As down the aisle they trod,
As they had prospered, each according to his store,
An Easter gift to God.

Among them walked a lordly prince of lineage fair,
With lip of scornful curl,
Who laid upon the altar with a lofty air,
A priceless Indian pearl.

There also came a woman, in whose face was seen
Shame, sin and sorrow blent;
A woman of the town, a second Magdalene—
An harlot penitent,

Who seemed the figure of incarnate sin and vice
As down the aisle she reeled,
And on the altar laid, beside the pearl of price,
A lily of the field.

The priest blessed him who gave the pearl, said mass an hour,
That God his soul might save,
But with contemptuous hand swept to the ground the flower
The outcast harlot gave.

His piety was praised by bishop, lord and churl;
'Twas God alone could tell,
That while he unto Him gave nothing but the pearl,
She gave her heart as well.

—Longfellow.
Cambridge, April 10, 1838.

Etchings.

OF GOVERNMENT.

One angel met another on the Jasper street taking earthly observations.

"What are you looking at?"
"Men," said the other.
"And what do you see?"
"I see wise men living under laws made by fools and knaves, and submitting of their own wills."
"Strange," said the other. "And how do they justify such a system?"
"They don't justify it. They say it's all wrong."
"And why do they submit?"
"That I cannot tell."
"And what do they call such a strange anomaly?"
"Politics."

AN OVERSIGHT.

"See here," said Satan to his friend Beelzebub, "we have overreached ourselves. You insisted that we must put it into the brain of man to invent instrument for his destruction, and we have so done. Man has made Gatling guns, mitrailleuse, chain shot, giant powder, dynamite—every day he effects some new combination which insures greater destructiveness."

"Well, then," said Beelzebub, "all is well."

"What a fool you are," sneered Satan, with asperity, "Don't you see that we have made war so costly that these manikins won't fight?"
"Ah," said Beelzebub in despair, "why didn't I reflect that these people are always calculating expenses?"

PRAYER.

A monk kneeling in his cell prayed long and earnestly that God would watch over all his children on that night of tempestuous storm; that those who were hungry might be fed, and those who were shelterless might be housed. All night long he prayed, his bare knees on the sharp stones, the wind outside blowing a fierce hurricane.

A wanderer came and knocked at the monk's cell, knocked till he was weary, till his strength gave way, and he fell prone at the threshold. In the morning he was dead. Thus the monk found him. How could he have heard faint knocking who prayed so long and loudly through those hours of the night?

THE WORSHIP OF IMAGES.

"Go," said the emperor to his courier, "and direct that all those who hold beliefs at variance with the state be thrown into prison. And, by the way, stop at the treasury department on your way out and instruct my chancellor of the exchequer that the new issue of coins be stamped with the image of Liberty, that thus we may please the populace."—[Kate Field's Washington.

You may desire first to become good.
That is the first and great end of life.
That is what God sent you into the world for.—
[CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Drinking and Assassination.

Writing of the recent assassination of Carter Harrison, the late mayor of Chicago, the New York Voice has this to say about Prendergast, the assassin: "He was promised some office during the election campaign and failed to get it. Not receiving the appointment he brooded on his wrongs over a pail of beer every night, and between the brooding and the beer worked himself up into a condition of savage desperation. 'He went out to a neighboring saloon nearly every night for a pail of beer and drank it in his room,' is the statement made by his landlord. On Saturday he went to Mayor Harrison's residence, asked to see the mayor, and when the latter appeared in the hall Prendergast shot him four or five times, then ran away and gave himself up to the police."

Thomas Darcy McGee, it will be remembered, was assassinated at Ottawa years ago by a man who fortified his courage by some heavy drinking, and the same was the case with President Abraham Lincoln. The lives of sober men are all the time put in jeopardy because somebody else has been drinking. And yet some men go right on talking about "personal liberty" in connection with the drink traffic, just as though society has no right to protect itself from the dangers of drinking and drunken men!

She Solved the Tramp Problem.

Ex-Senator Castle, in the Illinois Suffragist, vouches for the truth of the following: "A Kansas woman who has been elected police justice of her city has adopted a novel solution for the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days, and to hard labor on the stone pile, with the order that he be fed if he worked, and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the police judge is a man or a woman."

DEAN STANLEY'S OPINION.—The late noble Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, was one of those men of whom the Church in England will long be proud. He had not so much doubt about the temperance question as some of the lesser lights seem to have. He once said in Westminster Abbey, in regard to "the prodigious evil of drunkenness," that, "for many there is only one remedy, namely, total abstinence. The one thing needful, in the present distress, is to remove the alcoholic temptations by all the means which lie in our power." That is just what those favoring prohibition in Canada are now trying to do.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A Child's Cry from China.

The following letter to the happy boys and girls of America in the Northwestern Christian Advocate tells its own touching story:

TSUNHUA, China.

My Honorable Friends,—I give you my best bow. I am a stupid little Chinese girl. Some days I am so naughty my grandma says I shall probably be a monkey after I die! This scares me and gives me a big pain in my heart. They tell me my mother died a great many years because I was a girl, and my grandma and father were very cross and angry. They named me Ling Te, which means "Lead along a brother," but when another baby came she was a girl, too. I heard my father say, "We are too poor to keep another girl." Mother said, "I have had such a hard time I wish I had died when I was a baby; the poor little thing had better die." She cried a great many tears. Father took the baby away, and I never saw her.

After a few years a little brother did come, and that was indeed a joyful day! I stood by and watched them tie the clothes around his little arms and legs. Day after day he laid upon the brick bed, looking toward heaven, making the back of his head so flat and nice. I brushed away the flies and thought how proud we should all be to have him grow up and be a mandarin and wear a button on his hat, and ride a big, black, shiny mule! Of course, we shall find a wife for him, and then we shall have a slave at last of our own. I say, however, in my heart's center, "I will be real good to her."

When he was a month old we gave a big feast, and a barber shaved off every bit of his hair. Oh, how pretty his little white head was! His black eyes looked as bright as buttons. They untied his body, and it was so funny to see his little hands and feet fly around! Our guests brought money in big red envelopes, and gave him many presents, too. Grandma gave him a red cap all covered with brass images and looking-glasses, because the devils get scared and run away when they see themselves in a glass. They put a chain around his neck and bracelets on his arms to keep the bad spirits away.

When I said, "Grandma, why do you put a cat's head on his shoes?" she said, "Why, don't you know cats walk safely and never stumble or fall, and I wish the boy may go safely through life and always have a smooth road."

Soon after this grandma bought bandages nine feet long, and she began to turn my toes under and wind the long bandages around my feet. Tighter and tighter she drew them, and when I could not bear it and began to struggle and scream and kick, she called my father and mother to hold me. I could not sleep that night for the pain. I can never tell how my feet ached; after a few days they were so sore and lame I could not walk. Once my mother said, real soft and sweet, "poor child," and that seemed to make me feel a little better.

Now my feet are dead and do not ache so bad, and I can walk on my heels pretty well. During the sixth moon, Wen Shan, one of our neighbor's girls, came back from the Peking school. She looked so queer to us! They had taken the bandages from her feet and she walked like a boy, and her feet were nearly as big as a boy's. At first we all made sport of Wen Shan because she had been off to the mission school, but she was so gentle and kind we got ashamed to make her feel bad. One day I said, "Why don't you get angry and revile, like you used to do?"

"Because Jesus said, 'Love your enemies.'"

"Jesus? Who is Jesus? Is he your teacher?"

Then she told me a beautiful story about her Jesus. I did not believe it, but I liked to hear it all the same. We all liked to look at her doll and the pretty things that came from America in a box for the school. No one in our village ever saw such pretty things. Everybody went to see her home after she had trimmed it up with the bright picture cards. She called them "Christmas cards." She says Christmas is Jesus' birthday, and the nicest day in all the year. We girls wish we could have Christmas in our village! She says the verses on the cards are Bible verses, and the Bible, she says, is the book the true God has given us to help us to be good and please him, so we can go to heaven when we die.

When I told grandma, she said, "Ask Wen Shan to bring her Bible book over here and read to me, and I want to hear about her Jesus God, too."

When Wen Shan came I could see that grandma loved to hear her talk about Jesus. Wen Shan seems to love her Jesus, but we are afraid of our gods, and sometimes I think her God must be nicer than ours.

No woman in our village can read. It is a wonderful thing to hear her read as well as the mandarins! One day she read where Jesus said he was going away to prepare a great many mansions, and he promised to come again.

Grandma said: "That's very nice for the foreigners."

But Wen Shan said: "He is heaven's Lord—our heavenly Father; we are

all his children. He loves Chinese just as well as he does Americans."

"Do you think there is a heaven for me, too?" said grandma, and her voice shook so it made me feel very queer in my heart.

"Yes, surely there is."

After this I noticed that grandma did not burn any more incense to the gods, and sometimes it seemed to me she was talking with some one I could not see.

When the cold weather came she began to cough and grow weak, and one day I heard them say, "She cannot live long." My mother bathed her and put on her fine clothes, and the priests came from the temple and beat their drums and gongs to scare away the devils that watch for the dying. Poor old grandma opened her eyes and looked so scared I could not look at her!

All at once she said, "Send Ling Te to that Jesus school." Then she went off to sleep. About midnight she opened her eyes and smiled so glad! But she did not see us.

After the funeral mother talked a great deal to me about going to the Jesus school. One day, when my father could not hear, she said, "I want to know more about Jesus. I can never read his Bible book, but you can go, my daughter, and learn, and then you can tell me."

I was very anxious to go, for the cold weather made my feet sore, and I cried every time I changed the bandages. At last my father said, "Oh, well; she is nothing but a girl—let her go. I shall save rice by it." So one day I started out on the little white donkey for the Jesus school. My heart felt big and shaky, but I was glad to go.

It was a long ride to Tsunhua. When we reached there the gatekeeper led us to Miss Hale. She took us into her beautiful room and let us see the iron tailor sew, and we heard the organ make its beautiful noise, and then she showed us the girls' school.

I began to see that I had reached heaven and looked around for grandma. The girls looked very happy, skipping around on their big feet, and I was so glad to be there, too. But when my father talked to Miss Hale about leaving me, her face grew very sad and she said, "I cannot take her; my school is full! I have already turned away seven girls to day."

"Why," said I, "you must be mistaken. Grandma said there was room for all of us."

She put her arms around me and said, "Poor child, I am so sorry, but there is truly no room for you. I have asked the kind friends in America to send money to put up more rooms, for it costs \$100 to build a room and \$30 a year to support a girl. If they will send it, then I can take you."

My happy heart was turned to iron, and my words and tears were all frozen up together. My father led me away out through the gate. I did not think the keeper would really shut it in my face, but he did.

Now I am thinking all the time about those happy girls inside, while I am shut outside. I often see a hungry look on my mother's face, and she says to me, "Oh, my daughter, I did hope I was going to know about Jesus."

I do not know how to pray to Jesus—I wish I did—but every night I say, "Please, Jesus, ask your friends in America that have money to send some over here to China—enough to make a place for this stupid child, for, oh, dear Jesus, it makes me feel so bad to be shut out." From the small, stupid child,

WANG LING TE.

Noblesse Oblige.

There is perhaps nothing that counts for more in the domestic happiness of its possessor, as well as many worthy people with whom she will come in contact, than a polite manner to servants. To be essentially kind to one's maid, in the way of gifts and indulgences, is one thing, and to treat her with real genuine politeness, which has no relation whatever with formality, is quite another.

The young college girl who treats the servants who have contributed much to her comfort during the long years of her college life, with polite and sympathetic consideration will find, when the final farewells have to be spoken, that she has other friends than those of the upper circle of school-mates and faculty—humble friends, perhaps, but real friends, nevertheless, friends who, so long as she lives, will meet her with smiling, grateful recognition, and be eager to do her a service.

Said one college girl to another: "Margery, I don't know how it is that you get on the good side of the maid, as you do. There's the girl Ellen now. I've given her innumerable quarters during this term already, and while she serves me faithfully, she doesn't care a fig for me and I feel it."

"Well," replied her companion, blushing a little, "I'm sorry to say I haven't had any money to give her; but, to tell the truth, I'm rather fond of Ellen."

"And what were you doing with her in your room last night?"

"Oh, well, finding fault with her more than anything else, I suppose. The truth is, she looked so dowdy in that ill-fitting blue waist she was wearing that I couldn't stand it, and I made her take it off and let me run up the

seams a little, and I basted a white ruche that I happened to have around the neck. The poor girl has had a hard time, I fancy. She has a crippled sister, you know, to whom she sends nearly all her wages."

"No; I didn't know. You are a dear girl, Margery, and you can do these things; but if I should alter a servant's dress, and listen to her talk about her own people, I should be afraid she would forget her position."

"Well," said Margery, slowly, for she felt that she was treading on dangerous ground, "my experience is that serving-girls rarely forget their positions. They only resent being reminded of them."

And this recalls an incident quite to the point which occurred quite recently. The relater of the occurrence, however, was not a servant, but a shop girl.

"Well," she said, "and whom do you suppose I've just been waiting upon? Mrs. Grover Cleveland, if you please!"

"You don't say!" replied her friend.

"And how did she treat you?"

"Treat me! She asked me to show my goods as if I were doing her a personal favor. One might have supposed that I was the President's wife instead of herself. That's the way she treated me! And I love her!" she added, with enthusiasm. "I love her, although I may never lay eyes on her again!"

Such is the value of genuine politeness, which is not a "respecter of persons."

What is the meaning of noblesse oblige?—[Harper's Young People.]

Buffaloes Innumerable.

Now that the bison, or buffalo, as it is more commonly called, has become almost extinct, it is hard to realize how extremely abundant it was less than 40 years ago. A vivid idea of its numbers "in the early fifties" may be gained from an experience of General W. H. Walker, as recorded by his friend Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in his recent volume, "The Wilderness Hunter." General Walker was encamped with a scouting party on the upper Arkansas River, and had gone out to shoot some meat. Many buffaloes were in sight, scattered, as usual, in large bands.

By and by a dull roar in the distance attracted his attention, and he saw that a herd of buffalo far to the south had been stampeded and were running his way. He knew that if he was caught in the open by the herd his chance for life would be small, and he at once ran to the river.

By the greatest effort he reached the breaks in the sheer banks just as the buffaloes reached them, and got into a position of safety on the pinnacle of a little bluff. From this point of vantage he could see the entire plain. To the very verge of the horizon the brown masses of the buffalo bands showed through the dust clouds, coming on with a thunderous roar like that of surf.

Camp was a mile away, and the stampede luckily passed to one side of it. Watching his chance he finally dodged back to the tent, and all that afternoon watched the immense masses of buffalo, as band after band tore to the brink of the bluffs on one side, raced down them, rushed through the water, up the bluffs on the other side, and again off over the plain, churning the sandy, shallow stream into a ceaseless tumult.

When darkness fell there was no apparent decrease in the numbers that were passing, and all through the night the continuous roar showed that the herds were still threshing across the river. Toward dawn the sound at last ceased, and Gen. Walker arose somewhat irritated, as he had reckoned on killing an ample supply of meat; and he supposed that now there would be no bison left south of the river.

To his astonishment, when he strolled up on the bluffs and looked over the plain, it was still covered far and wide with groups of buffalo, grazing quietly. Apparently there were as many on that side as ever, in spite of the many scores of thousands that must have crossed the river during the stampede of the afternoon and night.

Pleasant Games for Young People.

A QUOTATION PARTY.—When the guests are seated the hostess takes from a bag or basket a slip of paper on which is written a quotation, and reads it aloud. The guest to her right is given one minute in which to give the name of the author. If she fails, the next one tries, and so on until the correct answer is given. The one giving proper answer is the next one to draw from the basket. This game may be played with or without prizes. In the case of a prize being given, the most appropriate gift is a book written by a standard author, or one on familiar quotations.

AN OBSERVATION PARTY.—Cards are given to each player, on which there are blanks for him to write the names of ten articles he is given ten seconds to see, of the five spices he is given to taste, of the contents of five bottles he is allowed to smell, and of the five instruments he hears. He who makes the fewest errors is victor.

A PEANUT PARTY.—This makes great sport, is good for home entertainment or country hotel. A large quantity of peanuts is needed. It is better to roll severally a hundred or more in violet colored tissue paper. Then twist canary colored tissue paper around bunches of three or four together. Before the guests arrive the peanuts must be well hidden, but in

such places as they can be readily found—behind pictures, or easy-chairs or among the cushions, etc. After the company is assembled, give each individual a silk bag matching the colors of the tissue paper. The one whose bag is first filled receives the first prize; the one who has the most violet covered nuts the second; and he who has the most canary covered peanuts has the "booby" prize. This game may be varied to suit tastes and circumstances. It is always a frolic, and may be followed with old-fashioned favorites such as "Blind Man's Buff," "Oats Pease, Beans," "Turning the Platter," singing of college songs or dancing.

THE FAGGOT PARTY is more quiet in its way. Every one invited brings a small bundle of sticks, and is expected to tell a story as long as his sticks are burning. In this game the narrators enjoy a decided advantage in being able to prepare their stories before coming.

RING GAMES are a delight for little people. The prettiest and most acceptable way to play, generally, is to have an evergreen tree standing securely, after the order of Christmas trees. On the tree have a few inexpensive favors suitable for children, and give them to the little people at various times during the evening, at the close of certain games. Around the tree let them skip and sing, "Ring, a ring, a rosy," and "High diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle, the cow jumped over the moon," and various other Mother Goose rhymes. The children will take care of the games, but the hostess must always be ready in case of need. Calisthenic exercises are always pretty at such times, and a few simple ones will often give character to an entire evening.

When people, whether old or young, accept invitations, they should do their part as well as they can. They should not sit dumb and motionless, and expect that they are the individuals to be constantly and particularly entertained. On the contrary, be kind to your hostess, and without presumption do all that is possible to assist her. A clever, gracious woman, or a well-bred boy or man can do nothing else. Perhaps nothing reflects so much of what there is in us as an evening party.

Just for Fun.

About the toughest thing that can happen to a man is to go contrary to his wife's wishes and then fail.

"I'd a good deal rather see you go to the piano than that Miss De Thumper," said the small boy to a young lady, a friend of the family. "Would you, really?" said the delighted guest. "Why?"

"Cause you don't know but two pieces," said the truthful youngster.

A negro preacher in the south who secured the eloquent Bishop Simpson to preach to his colored congregation, thus grandiloquently introduced him: "Bredren, you are to hab de privilege dis mornin' of hearin' de great Bishop Simpson, from the Noff, a man whose reputation is all over dis land like a soundin' brass or like a tinklin' cymbal."

Robbie—Uncle Jacob, Mr. Tarbox said this morning that when he fell from the roof he had the seven senses knocked out of him. I thought there were only five senses."

Uncle Jake—Dere is seben senses, honey; but ef dat man, or any oddah man had um all, dey's a merrikle. Yaas, dere's seben ob 'um—hearin', seein', feelin', tastin', smellin', is de five at some folks knows erbout. Den dere's hoss sense, wich some mules an' some white folkses ain't got; an' den, leassay, dere's common sense, wich is so uncommon 'at it nevah gits to be plenty, an' mighty few people has it—at least in my time."

A farmer met the village doctor, according to an exchange, and said:

"If you happen to be out our way any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She don't seem to be feeling very well."

"What ails her? What are some of her symptoms?"

"I dunno. This morning, after she'd milked the cows and fed the pigs and got breakfast for the men and washed the dishes and built a fire under the boiler in the wash house and done a few little odd jobs round the house, she complained of feeling tired-like. I shouldn't wonder if her blood was poor, and I guess she needs a dose of medicine."

On the evening before a solar eclipse not long ago the colonel of a regiment of German infantry sent for all his sergeants, and said to them:

"There will be an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress. I will come and explain the eclipse before the drill. If the day is cloudy, the men will meet in the drills shed as usual."

The sergeants thereupon drew up the following order of the day:

"To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on the parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the day is cloudy, the eclipse will take place in the drills shed."

FOR RHEUMATISM

Which is caused by an acid in the blood, the best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Abundant testimony shows that where all other treatment fails, the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effects a complete cure. H. P. Green, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "For over fifteen years I suffered untold misery from rheumatism. Physicians' prescriptions, as well as the various specifics, proving of no avail, I at length concluded to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. I have used in all about eighteen bottles, and am now enjoying perfect health. The expense for this medicine was nothing compared with what I had put out for doctoring that did me no good whatever."

"About three years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to work only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to say that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th Street, New York City.

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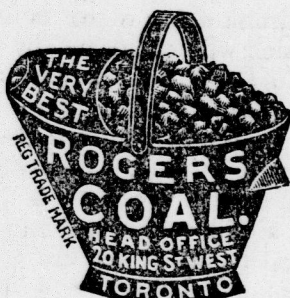
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A man with a troublesome memory says that whenever he is down in the village and feels as if his wife had told him to get something, he buys a yeast cake; and nine times out of ten he hits the mark.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.—Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, etc., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany buildings, 39, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S. W. 14ui

"Wagg," said Dawson, "why are you always using my name in your jokes?" Dawson says this, and Dawson says that?"

"Why," said Wagg, "I do that so that they will seem brighter. People who know you always say, 'Well, that's pretty bright—for Dawson.'"

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Par-melee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

"Ma," said a discouraged urchin, "I ain't going to school any more."

"Why, dear?" tenderly inquired his mother.

"Cause 'taint any use. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

PRESCRIPTION.—Doctor—What, your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?

Patient—I did my best, doctor, but I couldn't keep it up for more than ten minutes at a stretch.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Never question a person who has been kind enough to pay you a compliment.

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

The Southern Star, a leading Southern journal, has just said: "The only States where crime is not increasing faster than population are prohibitory States. That fact ought to outweigh a thousand assertions about prohibition not prohibiting."

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RUPTURE I

MOTHERS! Read this "Home Testimony."

I have many of a similar character from every point in the Dominion.

"Dear Sir,—With pleasure I recommend your appliance for children. Baby was ruptured when three weeks old. For over a year we tried others—all failures. You did the work in quick time. My wife joins me, thanking you for this speedy cure. Very truly, J. BURKHOLDER, 31 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto.

Address with stamp for full particulars. J. Y. EGAN, HERNIA SPECIALIST, 266 West Queen Street, Toronto.

LIVE STOCK

SEASONINGS FOR SWINE.

Some of the Odd Things the Animal Craves While Feeding Up.

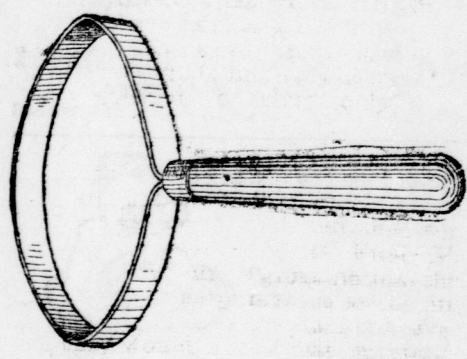
Every one who has had much to do with the rearing of swine, whatever the conditions, has time and again observed that they seem to crave certain substances that are not ordinarily regarded as foods. Among the best known of these are charcoal, stone coal, bones, decayed wood, pieces of brick, mortar, etc. No matter how much they are given of what may be called proper food, they will, when given access to the substances named, eat astonishing quantities—so much as to apparently endanger their well-being, if not their lives.

Of such articles that are devoured by swine, none can be more harmless than charcoal, and it is indeed recognized as being a healthful corrective, giving tone to the digestive system and thereby tending to prevent the breeding of intestinal worms.

To those who have not observed the matter closely, the facts as to worms and the damage they do to the swine, growing interest every year, would, if indicated in dollars and cents, represent an appalling total. This is so much the case that when such inexpensive substances as charcoal, wood ashes and salt will serve as almost infallible preventives, no man who raises hogs at all should fail to have them where the animals can at all times help themselves. A pint or a pint and a half of salt to a peck of ashes makes about the right proportion, and this mixture should, of course, be kept in a sheltered place, protected from the rain or snow.—Kansas Farmer.

An Implement for the Dairy.

The illustration which we engrave from Country Gentleman shows a cheap and simple scraper which will often be useful in the dairy barn. It consists of a short wooden loop of hoop iron. Cows stabled at night or obliged to stay in muddy lots during the day will get very dirty at times. If the dirt is not removed each day it will soon become solid or "caked" and can not be removed without also removing the hair. If attended to properly it can all or nearly all be taken off with this little scraper. When the mud is thin and watery it is much more easily removed than



COW CLEANER.

when thick and sticky. Wetting the parts covered with dirt or manure will lighten the work. After the animal has been scraped and the skin allowed to dry, the rest of the dirt can be removed with a stiff brush. Having stables properly made, and keeping them clean lessens the work of scraping. Removing the dirt from the bodies of the animals not only makes them feel better but adds to the general appearance of the herd.

Feeding for Wool.

The ration must be one that supplies to the sheep first of all the elements needed to maintain animal life and then grow flesh or wool. No one material will do as fully as a good combination or variety. Corn may be fed at night with clover hay; wheat bran and unthreshed oats make a good morning ration, or if a ground ration is supplied, a ration made up of wheat bran, four parts corn meal and oil meal, one part each, is a good one when wool is the principal object in feeding. Clover or millet hay is even good; cured corn fodder is better than timothy or red-top hay. Many good feeders consider that good old straw is a preferable ration as a roughness to either timothy or red-top hay. The condition of the sheep must always be taken as the guide as regards quantity. Keep thrifty and be sure that the ration is sufficiently liberal to do this, and not only can a good growth of wool be secured, but it will be of the best quality, both items of importance in making sheep most profitable.—Wool and Hide.

Ventilate Your Stables.

The importance of having stables ventilated in accordance with correct principles of hygiene is generally admitted. That the supply of fresh air should be ample is frequently insisted upon, but the need of the abundance of light is not so generally recognized. On this subject the London Live Stock Journal has the following pertinent remarks:

Some stables are at mid-day in a state of semi-darkness—a condition, to say the least, anything but conducive to the well-being of the horse. No animal enjoys the light of day more than he. In his wild state he frequents the open plain or mountain side in the full light of day. Wild horses are never found to inhabit gloomy forests or dark ravines. The horse is a child of light, and he should be treated accordingly in domestication, if he is to be kept in perfect health and spirits, with his eyesight unimpaired. The frequent transition from a dark stable into the full glare of day cannot fail to act prejudicially on his visual organs, and so also must permanent gloom and darkness. If we studied only his comfort, if we gave him at all times a stable full of cheerful light as well as refreshing air.

A Chunk of Wisdom.

Hog growers are getting away from the practice of using only young sows for breeding. This is a move in the right direction. When you get a good sow it is a wise practice to keep her as long as she will bring a good litter of pigs. The young sow is always an uncertain element.

A Dog-oned Job.

It is a good suggestion for men who are too poor to pay a dog tax, that they kill the dog and collect the fee for the job.

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

THE HORSE.

The Question of Soundness and Unsoundness Thoroughly Considered.

The subject of soundness in horses, how to detect, and the legal status of the responsibility of a salesman is discussed by the veterinarian, Chas. R. Wood, in The Western Rider, who seems to understand his business. He says: There is not a horse owner in the country who will fail to recognize the desirability of having some light thrown upon the important question designated in the above heading.

In explaining the various cases which have occupied the attention of the courts, both English and American, the following seems to be the generally accepted definition of soundness: "A horse is sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation." "A horse is free from vice when he has no bad habits which make him dangerous, or that are injurious to his health, or that in any way diminish his natural usefulness."

Though the definition is perhaps the best that can be given, actual experience shows that its acceptance is not effectual in doing entirely away with disputes, which eventually find their way into the courts and drag their slow length along, the purchaser soon becoming alive to the fact that if he get a slow horse and a slow trial his money is leaving him with lightning celerity, and the seller having at last some dim perception that "all is not gold that glitters," and being somewhat mystified as to the perplexing question whether, after all, he himself, as well as the horse, is really "sound," the only self-possessed and happy figures in the group being the legal advisers, who have presented to them a glorious field for making "confusion worse confounded." From what we have already said, our readers will at once see with what caution any one should proceed when warranting a horse "sound and free from vice," and that on such an occasion he should have pretty clear ideas of the subject under discussion, always looking at the possible contingency of legal proceedings. Some owners will not under any circumstances give the warranty which many purchasers insist upon having. It is quite true that these people effectually prevent against the unpleasant results which we have mentioned as possible, but it must not be forgotten that a too rigid observance of such a rule may often do away with the chances of a really desirable sale, and entail a loss, which caution, tempered with judicious enterprise and confidence, might have prevented.

Many of those under whose eye this article may fall may not be aware how slight are the defects which in the eye of the law, may constitute "unsoundness." For example: An abrasion, though hardly perceptible, and requiring but little care, is an unsoundness until perfectly healed. Practically speaking, when examining a horse as to soundness, the following rules should be observed: Have the horse to be examined, if possible, left in a box stall three hours, then have attendant lead him out, where the examiner or purchaser must carefully see if there is any stiffness; this is the time and place the animal will exhibit it most, if present. Then place the horse in the stable with the head facing the door, so that the examiner can observe whether the papilli contract naturally and alike. Then pass the hand over the poll to discover the existence of poll evil, if present, from thence to the parotid and submaxillary regions, to find whether there is parotitis or induration of the submaxillary glands. Closely examine the throat and find whether goitre exists. Place the thumb transversely on the jugular vein in order to ascertain whether the obliteration has taken place, the vein filling up rapidly where it is natural. Examine carefully under the mane for fistula or other disease. We next proceed to examine the point of elbow for shoe boils, and the muscles of the shoulder, to see if atrophy exists; pass the hand to the knee, and if the animal be for saddle use be particular to discover whether any traces exist of having stumbled and fallen at any previous time. We then search for splints, especially in the neighborhood of the knee, a splint will interfere with the action of the joint.

We then examine closely the posterior portion of the fetlock, to discover whether there has been any rupture, partial or complete, of the suspensory ligament; which, in common parlance, is called "breaking down." If in existence the following appearance will be presented: Swollen and indurated, with a lowering of the fetlock and a bending or apparent giving way each time the animal moves. In this immediate vicinity we may look for windgalls, which we pass over lightly, inasmuch as they seldom cause injury; still, in some instances they should not be ignored, as we have seen them cause lameness, in which case there is a knobby swelling and a cracking sound while the horse is moving on or the first few steps. Our attention is next directed to sidebones, ringbones, scratches, thrush, canker, seedy toe, quitter, false quarter, quarter crack, navicular disease and chronic laminitis. We have also peggy or sore-toed horses from overwork. We now turn the horse sharply around, describing a figure eight, but eventually turning him by his buttocks to the light; by so doing we shall discover if there be weakness of the back or partial fracture of the lumbar vertebrae, usually known as ricked back, he will either stagger or fall, according to the extent of the defect. We now stand square behind him, but at a respectable distance, and casually glance from his hips over the back of the shoulder. We shall then discover any defects that may be present, such as being hipped. Having satisfied ourselves that in these respects the animal presents a normal appearance, we pass to one side, gently run the hand along the lumbar vertebrae, down over the stifle and to the hock, so many diseases locating themselves there. Among the most prominent may be mentioned spavins of three distinct kinds, occuit and bog or blood spavin, capped hock, of which we have two kinds. With the exception of navicular disease, which is extremely rare in the hind feet, the examination of the lower hind limbs will be similar to the course pursued with reference to the lower fore legs.

We must not omit to notice the caudal extremity, to discover if there are any tumors in that region, which sometimes occur.

A Pertinent Question.

Have you got a good hog pasture? No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

THE DAIRY

AT MILKING TIME.

Letting a Ray of Sunlight Into the Cow Stable.

It would be a valuable object lesson to a great many butter makers if a stream of clear sunlight could fall upon the air above the milk pails when their cows are being milked, particularly when the cows have been lying down in the stable since the previous milking. If the clouds of falling dust, dirt and actual filth could then be seen (as it could be seen in many stables where the light thus turned on), there ought to be no further uncertainty in the minds of these careless—to use no stronger word—persons as to the poor keeping qualities of their butter, its frequent "off" flavor and its generally inferior character, though a knowledge of this inferior character usually comes by way of those who buy the butter, as those who make it appear very frequently blind to its imperfections. It is useless to expect to secure a prime quality of butter by paying strict attention to the matters of temperature, ripening of the cream, churning and scrupulous cleanliness in all the operations of butter making, highly important as are all these things, if filth has been allowed to get into the milk during the process of milking.

I am quite sure that butter makers are to a very large extent unmindful of this most serious cause of failure, or more rigorous measures would be taken to bring the milk from the stables free from impurities. How many farmers carefully sweep off daily the floors on which their cows lie to keep the filthy dust from accumulating beneath them, to become mingled in their coats every time they lie down, only to be shaken out in clouds—often invisible clouds, owing to the semidarkness of the cattle stalls—when ever the process of milking occurs? How many farmers thoroughly brush the sides and the whole under portion of each cow before she is milked, to say nothing of washing the udder and wiping it thoroughly with a towel?

Well, from my observation, I fear the number is limited. It is much more common to see the farmer or his hired man enter the stable in the morning, scrape the manure back into the gutter, more to keep from soiling their own feet apparently than for any other reason, then with a few passes of the hand across the cow's udder begin the process of milking, the dust sifting down into the pail with every movement of the hands. What does it mean when "setlings" are found at the bottom of every pan of milk; when the strainer of the strainer pail becomes continually clogged; when the milk has frequently what is erroneously styled a "cowy" odor?

Without mincing matters any, it means that there is manure in the milk, and if it were actually known how little milk is carried from the stables of the land without having in it a greater or less quantity of such filth it would make a great many people shudder, including some of the butter makers themselves.

What is the use, people saying or thinking it is only a little fine dust that gets into the milk pan? Where did the dust come from, and of what is it composed? It is simply the excrement of the cattle, dried and pulverized by the constant action of their feet.

But this is not all. The milker's hands very commonly come to the milking task unwashed. And in the slovenly way in which much milking is done their hands are wet again and again with the milk, by which many impurities are conveyed into the milk pail. It is by such a wretched kind of milk that thousands fail to secure good butter, and I am confident that a very large per cent of these would change their course of action were the matter made plain before their eyes. Hence I have not minced matters in calling attention to the subject.

The utmost cleanliness must be practiced in the whole milking process if good butter is to be secured. Strict attention must be paid to all the details of butter making, but this is one of the most important of all. The cow stalls should be carefully and thoroughly swept each day and the cows thoroughly brushed at least 10 minutes before milking, particular attention being paid to brushing the udder, if washing that organ appears to the dairyman's mind to be altogether out of the question.

But if the milker smirks at the idea of thus washing the cow he should at least be willing to wash his own hands carefully before sitting down to the task. The manure having been all removed from the gutter and some dry loam or plaster scattered over the moist surface of the plank or cement, and the whole apartment well aired, the work of milking may be carried on in a cleanly manner, and the extra care given will pay big money.—Practical Dairyman.

Ropy Cream.

Ropy cream is a fermentation produced by the growth of certain malevolent bacteria which obtain access to the milk and cream after milking. The disease is not caused by conditions of feeding, but by the action of infinitesimal living organisms that get into the milk and there thrive and grow until they bring about this peculiar chemical change in the fluid that is commonly designated as "ropyness or stringiness."

In all probability the trouble lies in the fact that the vessels in which the milk is placed, either during the milking or subsequently, are infected with these organisms. Ordinary cleaning will not suffice to rid the vessels of these germs, and the disease is transmitted from time to time in this way. Thorough sterilization of the vessels, either by baking at least an hour in a hot oven or steaming in boiling steam from one to two hours, will effectually destroy this bacterial germ. Immediate cooling of the milk in ice water and scrupulous cleanliness in handling it at all subsequent times will prevent the growth and multiplication of these germs.

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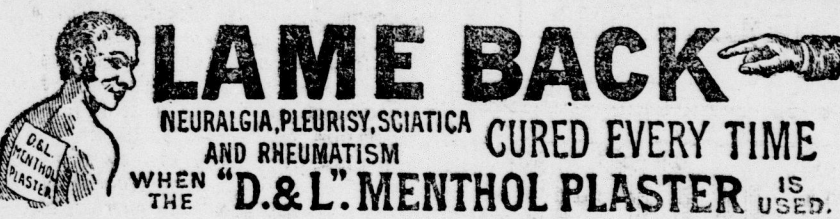
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED Dec. 18, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Lehigh Express.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A).....	4:15 a.m.	4:20 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	
Day Express.....	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A) (D).....	4:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	
Mixed (C).....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Erie Limited (A).....	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	

MAIN LINE—Going West.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Chicago Express (A).....	5:35 a.m.	5:40 a.m.	
West End Mixed.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	
Wabash Express (A).....	11:55 a.m.	12:00 a.m.	
Erie Limited (A).....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	12:35 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	
Pacific Express (A).....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Mail.....	5:50 p.m.	5:55 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	7:30 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Lehigh Express (B).....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Atlantic Express (B).....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	2:14 p.m.	2:19 p.m.	
Mixed.....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	
Erie Limited (B).....	11:35 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	

Sarnia Branch.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Chicago Express (B).....	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.	
Accommodation.....	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	
Lehigh Express (B).....	11:50 a.m.	11:55 a.m.	
Erie Limited (B).....	12:30 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	
Accommodation.....	2:35 p.m.	2:40 p.m.	
Pacific Express (B).....	7:00 p.m.	7:05 p.m.	

London, Huron and Bruce.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Express.....	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	
Mail.....	6:40 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Mixed-Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	
Express.....	6:40 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	
Express-Mixed.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	

Toronto Branch.			
	ARRIVE	DEPART	
Hamilton-Depart.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	
Hamilton-Arrive.....	11:30 a.m.	11:35 a.m.	
Express.....	12:30 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	
Express.....	1:30 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	
Express.....	2:30 p.m.	2:35 p.m.	
Express.....	3:30 p.m.	3:35 p.m.	
Express.....	4:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	
Express.....	5:30 p.m.	5:35 p.m.	
Express.....	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	
Express.....	7:30 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	
Express.....	8:30 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	
Express.....	9:30 p.m.	9:35 p.m.	
Express.....	10:30 p.m.	10:35 p.m.	
Express.....	11:30 p.m.	11:35 p.m.	

* These trains for Montreal.
(1) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(2) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
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ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Courtright.....	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	8:45 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
M. C. R. Junction.....	9:15 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	9:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	9:50 p.m.
Fargo.....	10:15 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
Blenheim.....	10:45 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	10:50 p.m.

Trains North.

Stations.	Exp	Exp	Exp	Mix
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Blenheim.....	8:40 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Fargo (M. C. R.).....	9:10 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:10 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.).....	9:40 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
M. C. R. Junction.....	10:10 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Courtright.....	10:40 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	10:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Sarnia (G. T. R.).....	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:10 p.m.	11:15 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
London.....	12:20	1:14	7:00	7:50
Woodstock.....	12:40	1:34	7:20	8:10
Galt.....	1:00	1:54	7:40	8:30
Georgetown.....	1:20	2:14	8:00	8:50
Port Hope.....	1:40	2:34	8:20	9:10
Peterborough.....	2:00	2:54	8:40	9:30
Kingston.....	2:20	3:14	9:00	9:50
Ottawa.....	2:40	3:34	9:20	10:10
Montreal.....	3:00	3:54	9:40	10:30
Quebec.....	3:20	4:14	10:00	10:50
Portland, Me.....	3:40	4:34	10:20	11:10
Boston.....	4:00	4:54	10:40	11:30
Halifax, N. S.....	4:20	5:14	11:00	11:50

Trains arrive from the east at 11:50 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:40 p.m.

Going West.

ARRIVE—		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Clatham.....	1:57	1:22	12:15	
Detroit.....	3:35	3:10		
Chicago.....	11:00	10:50		
St. Louis.....	a.m.	p.m.		
	7:35	8:00		
Kansas City.....	p.m.	a.m.		
	7:05	7:00		

Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:45 p.m.

FARM AND GARDEN

CAREFUL ROTATION.

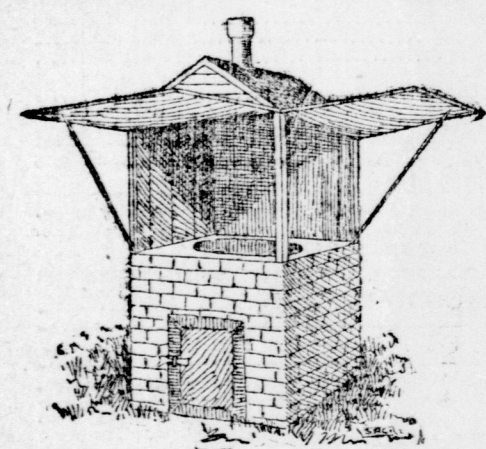
When Most Likely to be Neglected—Sample System—Results.

In many places where a farmer has accumulated more land than he can cultivate, or where he wishes to retire from active labor, it is necessary that he rent his land. Often the son does not follow the calling of the father, and although this is in many ways an undesirable state of affairs, it is here and must be met. A renter naturally wants to crop the land so as to get the most money from it without much regard to the effects on the soil. Especially is this true where changes of tenants occur every year or two. For example, in the wheat belt it usually pays a renter to raise wheat to the exclusion of most small grains, grasses and clovers. For this reason he will insist upon planting wheat again and again upon the same field, alternating occasionally with oats. The only possible way to prevent great damage being done in this way is for the landowner to plan out a rotation, divide his farm into fields and each year designate which shall be put in oats, corn, wheat, clover, meadows, pastures, etc. A neglect of this has caused many a farm on rich soil to become prematurely old—yielding smaller crops of poorer quality than might be expected. A specific understanding concerning the care and disposition of manure ought always to be considered. While every farmer must plan his rotation to suit his own conditions, the following may be suggestive to those living in the corn belt: Starting with corn land sow to oats, following with wheat. On wheat sow red clover or a mixture of grasses which can be left two years if desired. After one year or the same autumn if preferred, plowing under the crop which grew up in the wheat stubble will be very advantageous. Follow the clover with corn, never raising more than two crops in succession. Where meadows and pastures are wanted, provision must be made for them in the rotation. If roots, potatoes, etc., are a farm crop put them on the oats stubble. This crop puts the ground in excellent shape for wheat which should go on the land the third year. If wheat is not to be grown on the farm, simply drop it out of the list and let the remainder of the rotation stand. In the first case mentioned (without roots) the succession will be as follows: Oats, 1 year; wheat, 1 year; clover or mixed grasses, 1 or 2 years; corn, 2 years, thus making a five or six year rotation. In the second case (where roots are grown) treat as follows: Oats, 1 year; roots, 1 year; wheat, 1 year; clover or mixed grasses, 1 or 2 years; corn, 2 years, making a six or seven year rotation. Where the above or some similar plan, adapted to existing conditions with proper care and application of manure made on the land, are observed the native fertility of the soil will practically remain undiminished. The writer knows of a number of farms managed after this plan which, as far as can be determined, are, after 20 years of cultivation, almost as rich as when first tilled and this too without application of commercial fertilizer. As stated before, farms are most apt to deteriorate when rented, but many a land owner himself ought to look more carefully to a proper rotation. Draw a map of your farm as it now is and gradually arrange matters so that all the land can be regularly changed, putting into small grain and clover those fields which have been cropped with corn the longest.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE FARM KETTLE.

Some Words of Advice Concerning Location and Protection.

One of the necessities upon a farm is a set kettle for boiling food for hogs, hens and other stock. It is often impossible to locate this little room of the farm buildings, and so the necessity arises of building a brick foundation



FOUNDATION AND SHED FOR A FARM KETTLE.

for the kettle out of doors. Such a kettle should be protected from the weather, for, if it is not, the kettle is soon rusted, and the bricks become loosened by the entrance of water from the top. A good protection is shown in the illustration. The corner uprights are secured to the brickwork by iron straps, one side and the front of the wooden structure being kinked at the top, allowing free access to the kettle. This useful contrivance will be more convenient if the top of the structure in which the kettle is set be of one complete slab of stone, slate or soapstone, but this is not at all necessary.—American Agriculturist.

Eye as Green Manure.

Eye is not considered of any great value as green manure for plowing under. It is worth but little more than straw would be, but it is better than nothing sometimes. The practice of green manuring is not so well adapted for poor soils as for those in better condition, as the effect on the land is in proportion to the value of the crop turning under. Thus, it is better for the preservation of fertility than for restoring it when the land has been exhausted. It gives nothing to the soil but what is taken from it, except whatever may be taken from the atmosphere.

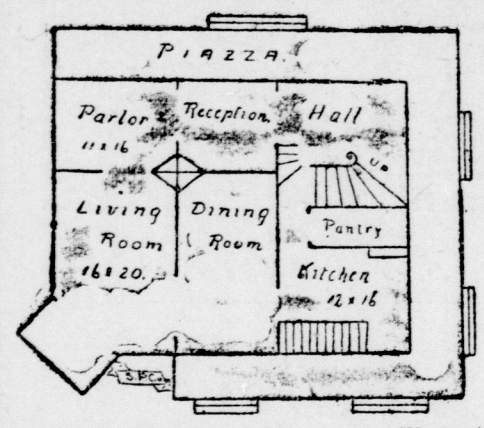
Why It Is Best.

Live stock is the best thing you can have upon the farm to keep it up. Do not keep the animals for this purpose only, but endeavor to make them valuable for themselves also. To do this, you must have the best stock possible. Then the land and the stock will work in harmony, each one helping to maintain the other.

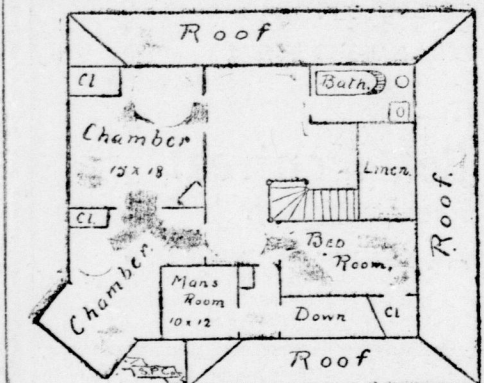
THE FARM HOUSE.

Plans of One Said to Be the Most Cozy and Comfortable in America.

Do you wish to see the most cozy and comfortable farm house in America? asks Hollister Sage in Country Gentleman. Just come into the back door and let us go through it. We will enter the back side of the house, because it is a house not built for show, but for use. Plans of city houses are shown usually with the front door as the point of entrance, but the business of farming compels the more frequent use of the



rear and side doors; hence we will start right. It will be easy to observe, however, as we go through this model residence that it is not devoid of modern comforts which are so frequently wanting in country houses. The kitchen has a door to the south, which is entered from the piazza and extends nearly around the house. This shades the kitchen in summer and keeps it cool. The room is spacious, has sets of tubs, hot and cold water, pipes for conveying away waste water, and a large range connecting with the chimney in such a manner as to carry off both the smoke from the fire and steam from the cooking. The dining room is 12 by 18, and is entered from both kitchen and living room, which is 16 by 20, and corners on the southwest with a large and well-glazed bay window, or addition for plants. The dining room may be entered from the piazza also. Back stairs extend from the kitchen to the hall in the second story. The pantry is conveniently near the kitchen, and is provided with closets for dishes, drawers for linen, spices, boxes for corn meal, graham flour, etc., as well as the customary place for hiding the barrel of wheat flour. Should the bell of the



front door ring, the summons is easily answered without going through the dining room, simply by passing from the kitchen beneath the front stairs and through the reception room. This room is fitted with a settee and two or three chairs of substantial design, and contains a fire-place. The same chimney permits fire-places in the parlor adjoining and in the living-room and dining-hall.

A guest is shown upstairs from the parlor or reception room through the hall and front stairway. This stairway is broad and winding, and enters a roomy, well-lighted hall on the second floor. From this hall the bath-room and three chambers are entered, as well as the man's room. Each of these rooms is supplied with an ample closet. The guest-chamber is placed at the north-west, not the pleasantest part of the house, which is reserved for the regular occupants who have the east and south for their enjoyment. This spare chamber has a fireplace in which a hospitable blaze may be started to cheer the chilled corner. If this house is not heated by a furnace it can be conveniently warmed by drums or registers from stoves on the lower floor. This little room of the house which is reserved for the regular occupants may be used for a clothes-press, receptacle for linen, or connected with the adjoining bath-room by means of a wide arch, and used for a dressing or sleeping room, the bed-room proper being kept in neat order for an upstairs sitting-room if desired.

The house is nearly square, 32 by 44. The front is toward the north, and parlor, halls, reception room, bath-room and guest-chamber are placed so that they protect the portion of the house most in use during cold weather. This leaves the rooms that are in daily use compactly connected, and makes them easier to warm. If desired, a door can be put in separating the upper front hall from the back hall, when by leaving the back stair door open the man's room can be heated from the kitchen. It is noticeable that the parlor is not as large as the living room. This is in accordance with good sense. A bright family must needs have sunny, well-ventilated living quarters. A parlor is naturally shut up. In summer, when most guests are received, the hall reception room, parlor and front doors may be thrown open, giving a roomy appearance to the entire front of the house. On occasions of social gatherings places may be started in all the fire-places, and the entire lower floor, except kitchen and pantry thrown open by means of boards, rolling or swinging doors, or the throwing back of partition walls. It is a model farmer's home that is hard to excel.

A Bit of Dairy Help.

During the past summer we had a hard milker whose teats were so short that it was thumb and finger work. I thought one day of the answer of "Bobby Peel" to the manager of the cotton mill, when asked why his spindle was never stopped for repairs: "Chalk your bobbins." I had no chalk, but I took a box of corn starch to the stables, and tried that. It proved a boon to me, as by rubbing a little on my hands I could grip without the teats slipping out of my hands. I also found it useful when milking any cow in the warm weather.—Mrs. J. H. Buckbee, in Farmers' Advocate.

To Prevent Hens Eating Eggs.

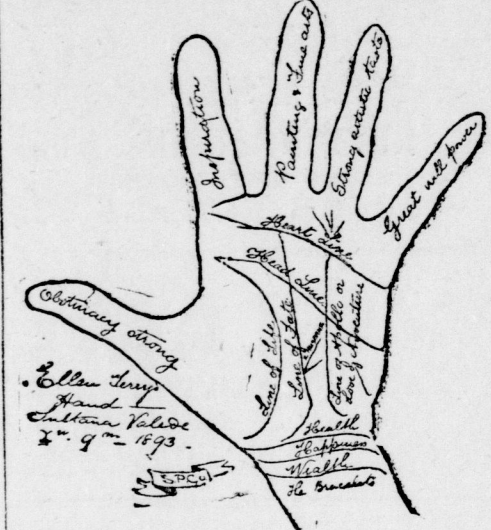
To prevent hens eating their eggs, a trouble so general during the winter season, and so difficult to cure after the habit is once acquired, on the Experimental Farm at Brandon the use of dark nests has effectively put a stop to this bad habit. They are made about four feet long by one foot square, with a nest in each end and the opening, just large enough to admit a hen, in the centre—the box elevated two or three feet off the floor.

SECRETS OF THE PALM

SOME OF THE INTERESTING REVELATIONS OF PALMISTRY.

A Couple of Curious Diagrams Giving an Insight into the Secrets of the Occult Art—Hands of Barnhardt and Ellen Terry—A Contrast.

The curious diagrams below are a faithful reproduction of the hands of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and of Miss Ellen Terry, with their various lines accentuated for



the purpose of giving the reader an insight into the secrets of palmistry. The cuts, as well as the interesting facts which follow, are furnished by an experienced palmist of Turkish origin, who personally scrutinized the hands of the two great actresses, and read their separate characters and tastes in the mysterious writing of their palms.

In Ellen Terry's hand, the line of Life is perfect, going round the thumb without a break. From this the palmist discovers that she has never known a day's illness, that she will live to a good old age, and die a peaceful death. The line of Fate runs down the center of the palm; the two small lines, one above the other, are the two husbands in the past. The third line, crossing the line of Fate at its upper extremity, is a third husband in the near present. (This being told to Miss Terry, she hastily ejaculated: "God forbid!") But it is inevitable, nevertheless. The other lines, and the indications of character revealed by the shape of the fingers, are described in the diagrams. There is only one contrast to that of the English actress. In it the thumb is supreme, and gives the key to the whole character. It indicates a powerful will, mastery over man and brute, a nature thoroughly impulsive, quick to like and dislike. A slight curve, or fork, at the Head line shows a love of all things dealing with occult science, a fondness for mystic symbols, a tendency to be ruled by presentiments, and great power of attracting or repelling people at will.

The Life line is long, full of capricious adventures, of early struggles for fame, seen round the base, where it is not quite so fully developed. It has a magnificent sweep at the top, where it towers over all difficulties, and points to the highest distinction of a tragic end for the divine Sarah. The Fate line is crossed in the beginning by



every imaginable disappointment, both in art and the affections, but toward the middle and end is marked by a tendency to the finger, which is well developed, shows inspiration; in the second is discerned a taste for painting and sculpture; the third also reveals a thoroughly artistic temperament in the widest sense; the fourth finger shows her to be headstrong, powerful and ambitious.

It goes without saying that Once a Week, in publishing these so-called "revelations" of palmistry, does not commit itself to any endorsement of the idea that revelations of character or future can be thus made. Nor does it commit itself to astrological predictions, such as those of our erudite correspondent, Edgar Apthorp, made in our issue of January 6.

The Jewish Sabbath.

There is a movement on foot in England, as elsewhere, to change the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day in the week. An article in the Pall Mall Gazette, written by a Jew, sets forth the fact that "no man can calmly rest and appreciate the sweetness of ease on a day when he and he alone is resting, and all around him is heard the busy hum of commerce, and when his mind is torn by the distracting fact that while his shutters are up his neighbors' are down."

The Writer denounces the "insufferable hypocrisy" which says one thing and does another; which preaches but does not practice. Even though the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day in the week. An article in the Pall Mall Gazette, written by a Jew, sets forth the fact that "no man can calmly rest and appreciate the sweetness of ease on a day when he and he alone is resting, and all around him is heard the busy hum of commerce, and when his mind is torn by the distracting fact that while his shutters are up his neighbors' are down."

A Unique Bank.

The Emperor Due-Tu, of Coochin China, protects his treasures by placing them in hollowed trunks of trees, which float about in a huge tank situated in the center of the royal palace. There are twenty crocodiles in the tank as well. When he wishes to draw upon his bank, all of the reptiles are killed; but this cannot take place without the joint consent of the emperor and his minister of finance.

Mme. Blavatsky's Ring.

Mrs. Annie Besant wears a bloodstone ring sent to her by Mme. Blavatsky. In speaking of it she said: "It is very magnetic. After it was given to Mme. Blavatsky she wore it during the remainder of her last incarnation. I shall wear it during the rest of my stay on earth this time."

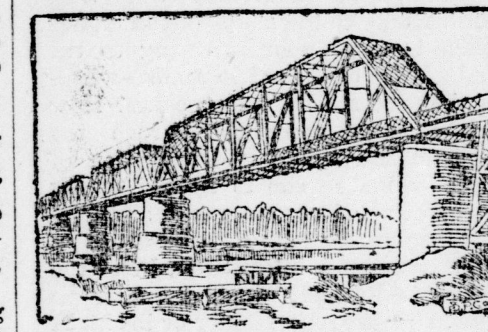
BELLEFONTAINE BRIDGE.

The Great Structure That Was Opened February 1, 1894.

The Bellefontaine Bridge is completed and is ready for traffic. The false work has been removed and only the piling remains. Perhaps a few bolts and rivets are yet to be put in, but that does not affect the stability of the great engineering work, and the dike around the first of the river piers on the St. Charles county side is not yet complete. These are minor details, and so far as the bridge is concerned it is open for traffic.

The bridge is a beauty and stands in its majesty, strong and grand, with its long viaduct, the still longer trestle and miles of high embankment on the Missouri Point, while on the south it strikes the Bellefontaine Bluffs fairly in the face, yet only adds to the natural beauty of the scene. From its height, as from the bluffs which it touches, may be seen a far-reaching vista of beautiful scenery extending from the Bellefontaine to the Alton Bluffs, spreading over the bottom lands of the "Point" and giving a view of both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers for miles up and down the streams.

The Bellefontaine Bridge is a high, double-track structure, consisting of four main spans over the river proper, each span being 440 feet long and is connected with a steel viaduct 850 feet in length, to which is added 2,900 feet of high wooden trestle connecting with the embankment. This latter will in time be filled in. The piers are of Bedford limestone resting upon pneumatic caissons sunk in bedrock, the greatest depth attained being 101.87 feet below low water mark. The viaduct rests on 24 pairs of brick piers made of vitrified paving brick and resting on stone foundations with a substrata of concrete. Twenty-eight spans complete the viaduct, each being 30 feet and 4 inches long. This last work was done by the Penocoy Iron Company of Penocoy, Pa., while the material for the bridge proper was furnished by the New Jersey Iron and Steel Company of Trenton, N. J., and erected by William Baird of Pittsburgh, Pa. The bridge is exceptionally strong and calculated for fast



BELLEFONTAINE BRIDGE.

running. It was designed by George S. Morrison of Chicago and built under his supervision, with R. L. Crosby as resident engineer; the latter also having charge of the entire work in St. Louis, the building of new depots and all the improvements now under way by the Burlington people in the city.

Lord Macaulay as a Little Boy.

Lord Macaulay, whose history of England you will some time read, if you have not already read portions of it, and whose essays are interesting to everybody, was a very bright child. When he was still very young, he showed that he had as fine a collection of words in his vocabulary as a grown man. One day when little Tom Macaulay, whose full name was Thomas Babbington Macaulay, had been specially prompt in his lessons, his father took him to an afternoon reception. Tom was only five years old, but he was delighted to go, and looked forward with joy to the good things he would have to eat. No sooner had he entered the door, however, than a waiter stumbled over him and upset a plate full of hot soup upon the poor little fellow's legs. Smarting with pain though he was, the little hero would not mar the pleasure of the occasion by crying. His kind-hearted hostess gave him some candies and sweet cakes, and held him on her lap.

"Are you better, Tom?" she asked, a few minutes later. "I thank you, madam; the agony is abated," replied the little five year old, with a bow.

And that was the way the great Macaulay talked when he was still in "knickerbockers."

The Decline of Molasses.

Old-fashioned molasses, the genuine, dark brown, saccharine, delicious adjunct of the corn pone and the slapjack, has become a scarce article of late years, and is likely to become scarcer still. In fact, the old-time molasses is scarcely produced nowadays, for, as sugar-making machinery is improved and the production of sugar increased, the quantity and quality of molasses decreases. Many planters can now, the day when to separate the sugar from the molasses, the boiled cane juice was placed in barrels bored full of holes; the molasses drained out and the sugar remained in the barrel. The centrifugal machinery now in use separates the sugar so thoroughly that but little molasses, and that of poor quality, is left.

How a Plant Travels.

Less than 125 years ago the little plant known to the botanists as Lepach's columnaris was only known to inhabit a small section of country in the very southern portion of Louisiana. Some time later it was reported as occurring sparingly along the Canadian river, and later still on the Arkansas. Since that time it has slowly spread north, west and east, even to the very source of the Missouri, over into the British possessions, and is now said to be creeping along the Saskatchewan towards Hudson bay. How a plant which originated in a warm climate could acclimate itself to such changes is another of nature's mysteries.

Long Live the Women.

The well-known fact that women live longer than men is illustrated as follows by an English journal: The excess of females of all ages over males of all ages in England and Wales is only about 84 per cent (in round figures, 15,000,000 minus 50,000 to 14,000,000 plus 50,000). But when we begin to compare women over 60 with men over 60 the female majority becomes much greater, and when we pass 85 the old men are nowhere. The female nonagenarians nearly double the male; there are 854 women over 95 to only 354 men, and 104 gamblers to 43 gamblers who own to a century.

Odd Theory of Petroleum.

The rather interesting theory is held by a Russian geologist that petroleum is produced by water which penetrates the earth's crust and comes in contact with glowing carbides of metals, especially of iron. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases, the oxygen uniting with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon and ascends to a higher region where part of it is condensed into mineral oil, and part remains as natural gas to escape wherever and whenever it can find an outlet.—Mechanical News.

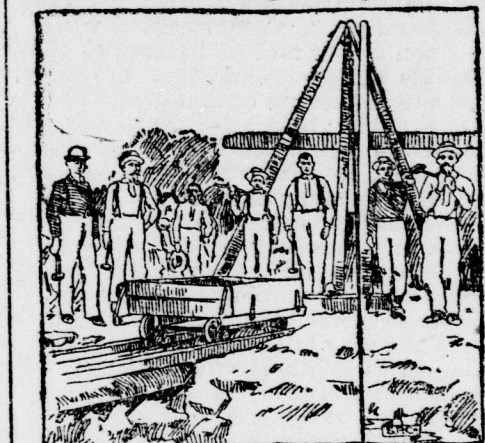
ONTARIO GOLD MINES.

SOME VERY INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING THEM.

Details of the Deposits—The Amount of Capital Now Invested in Working the Mines—The Machinery, Plant and Staffs Required to Get the Gold Out.

Within the last year remarkable developments have been made in some of the gold-bearing ores of Ontario.

The Ophir mine, situated about sixteen miles north of Bruce Mines, in the district of Algoma, is being worked by the Ophir Mining Company of Chicago, with an authorized capital of three million dollars. The quartz vein is from thirty to forty-six feet wide, showing free gold and a



LEDYARD GOLD MINES—SHAFT NO. 1.

small percentage of sulphurets, copper, iron and galena. It is for the most part free milling, and can be mixed and milled for \$2.50 per ton.

The vein outcrops for a length of four hundred and fifty feet, and has been developed by several cuts showing a quarry of gold-bearing quartz. An incline shaft, eighty feet deep, sunk on the vein shows extremely rich quartz all the way down. The amount of quartz in sight is estimated at two hundred thousand tons. Mill tests made by the Houghton School of Mines, Michigan, produced over \$600 per ton, and samples from different parts of the vein have assayed from \$57 up to \$693 gold per ton.

A 20 stamp mill is now at work on the property, with a capacity of crushing from forty to fifty tons per day, and the proceeds of this should pay a handsome dividend on the full capital of the company.

But rich gold veins have recently been found much nearer home; in the township of Belmont, about 100 miles east of Toronto, several important discoveries of gold-bearing quartz have been made. The Crawford mine, in which A. W. Carswell, M.P., is interested, has been worked for some months, yielding \$10 per ton by the Crawford mill process. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 120 feet on what is known as the main vein, running east and west. Prof. Chapman, of the School of Science and University College, Toronto, pronounces this, as well as two other veins, to be true fissure veins continuous across the property. These veins consist of a gauge of white quartz carrying a considerable amount of iron pyrites, some parts being much decomposed. These decomposed sulphurets are rich in gold, an assay by Prof. Chapman showing \$94 gold per ton.

A large deposit of magnetite iron, known as the Belmont iron mine, occurs to the south of the Crawford property, on Lot 19 in 1st Concession of Belmont. The ore here is of first-class Bessemer quality, suited to make the finest steel, being rich in iron and very free from impurities. The Belmont Bessemer Ore Company of New York have leased this mine on royalty from T. D. Ledyard, of Toronto, and have built a railway to connect with the Central Ontario Railway, ten miles distant.

On the east half of this same Lot 19 several gold veins have lately been discovered, and are being developed under the name of the Ledyard gold mines. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of forty-five feet on an east and west vein, which is from four to six feet wide and very clearly defined between walls of talcose schist. This vein is found outcropping in several places, and has been traced for six hundred feet west of the shaft. A good deal of honeycomb quartz occurs here, carrying free gold and iron pyrites. These sulphurets are very rich having assayed at different depths \$117, \$193, \$195, \$198, \$318, \$338, and \$923 in gold to the ton.

About two hundred yards west of the shaft is a knoll intersected with quartz veins, also containing visible gold and rich sulphurets, samples of which have assayed \$210 gold per ton.

Besides these are several other gold-bearing veins which have as yet been only slightly developed.

These mines are well situated and easily accessible, being within ten miles both of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Central Ontario Railway, and are situated in a well-settled country where labor and supplies are cheap and where even low-grade ores would pay handsomely.

Stopped a Leak with Sawdust.

To stop the leakage of a boat by the use of sawdust appears at the first suggestion ridiculous. It is a common method, however, employed by backwoodsmen of the Adirondack region.

On day last summer a party having considerable baggage discovered upon loading it into a scow at the end of one of the regular "carries" that the boat leaked badly. To delay for repairs would occasion considerable annoyance and without repairs to proceed seemed impossible.

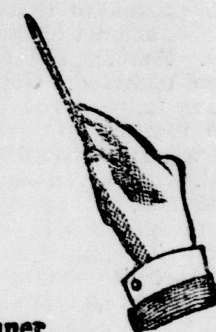
"At this juncture one of the guides said: 'I think I can fix it. Just unload the boat again.' This was done, and then the guide brought from a sawmill near the spot a quantity of sawdust. This he sprinkled thickly upon the water on either side of the boat.

"Now," continued he, "load up again." This was done, and when the weight again sank the boat the influx of water through the sides and bottom sucked in the sawdust, which finally accumulated in the crevices, swelled under the action of the water, and actually stopped the leakage.

Preparing for the Pig-tail.

When one sees a lad in China with his head shaved one may be sure that, however boylike he may look, he has put aside all the things of youth and become a man. In fact, this event is celebrated in the household with great solemnity, for entrance upon manhood is a grave matter for the boys of the flowery land. Invitations are sent to the friends and relatives to a family gathering, and each is expected to bring a present—in money for choice—for the hero of the hour. The boy himself is dressed in fine silk robes and perfumed with spices. When everyone has arrived, the father makes a speech in honor of the occasion, the presents are given and then a Chinese dinner is served. The boy's head is shaved the way for the pig-tail, which marks the man of the Celestial empire.

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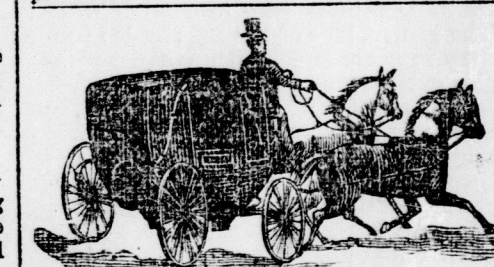
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 11.

God's Covenant with Abram—Text of the Lesson, Gen. xvii, 1-9—Golden Text, Gen. xv, 6—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared unto Abram and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before Me and be thou perfect." It is now 24 years since Abram entered the land of Canaan (see chapter xii, 4), during which time Lot left him and went to dwell in Sodom, while Abram removed his tent and altar to Hebron (xiii, 12-18). At this time the Lord appeared and renewed the covenant. We next see Abram rescuing Lot and his goods from the four kings and being blessed by Melchizedek. He gives him tithes and is enabled to refuse the goods of Sodom. In chapter xv the Lord comes to him again, and we have for the first time fear not, shield, reward, believe, righteousness and other words. This follows another story of human wisdom and weakness, and a blank of 13 years (compare xvi, 16, and xvi, 1), after which in this lesson Jehovah appears again, but with a new name—God Almighty, or El Shaddai. Almighty, or Shaddai, signifies the all sufficient one and is suggestive of bountiful, self-sacrificing love pouring itself out for others.

2. "And I will make my covenant between Me and thee and will multiply thee exceedingly." Thirteen times do we find the word "covenant" in this chapter and once in xv, 18, making a full twelve years, God's perfect number. Nine times he says "My covenant," emphasizing the fact that it is all of Him. He is the author and finisher of it, and it cannot fail. The time will surely come when, notwithstanding all their wanderings, He will yet give them repentance and remission of sins and will perform the truth to Jacob and mercy to Abraham which He has sworn from the days of old (Acts vi, 31; Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 1; Mic. vii, 20).

3. "And Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying: This position is suggestive of weakness, unworthiness, nothingness, on the part of Abram, but of worship and adoration toward God. When Jesus appeared to John on Patmos, John fell at his feet as dead. So also Daniel, when he saw the glory of the Lord, fell on the ground, with his face toward the ground (Rev. i, 17; Dan. x, 9). Isaiah said, "Woe is me, for I am undone," and Job said, "I abhor myself" (Isa. vi, 5; Job xlii, 6). A sight of the Lord and His beauty and holiness delivers us from saying or thinking anything more about ourselves and enables us to glory only in the Lord.

4. "As for me, behold, My covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations." The details of the covenant are more fully unfolded in every new statement of it. First, God would make of him a great nation, then they should be as numerous as the dust of the earth, then as the stars of heaven, then they would have great substance, but now he is to become a multitude of nations (see margin). Whatever fulfillment of this there was in the descendants of Ishmael and of the sons of Keturah there is doubtless a fulfillment to be manifested in the coming ages.

5. "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham, for a father of many nations have I made thee." Some of the scholars may not know that the part of the name which signifies "father" is the first two letters Ab. The addition to this name is most suggestive. The new consonant added is H, which is the principal letter in God's great name—Jehovah (J H V H)—so that it appears as if God breathed Himself into Abram. The only place the name Abraham is found in the New Testament outside of Revelation is in connection with the promise "I will dwell in them and walk in them," and is conditioned upon complete separation from all unbelief and uncleanness (II Cor. vi, 16-18).

6. "And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee." The new feature here is the last clause concerning kings. Inasmuch as all in Christ are children of Abraham, and all in Christ are kings and priests unto God and shall reign on the earth, we shall certainly see a fulfillment in the coming kingdom (Gal. iii, 29; Rev. v, 10; Luke xix, 17). As to fruitfulness, some of the last words of Jesus are concerning the much fruit that glorifies God and how we may bear it (see John xv), and the secret of it is in this lesson, our emptiness, and God in us, the all sufficient one. Read also Rom. vii, 4.

7. "And I will establish My covenant between Me and thee, and thy seed after thee in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee and to thy seed after thee." The everlasting covenant is mentioned again in verse 19 in connection with Isaac, the promised seed, type of Christ, the true seed, who is also son of Abraham (Gal. iii, 16; Math. i, 1), and son of David, in that through whom all the promises shall be literally fulfilled and all mysteries made clear as noonday.

8. "And I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession, and I will be thy God." As to the breadth of the land see chapter xv, 18, and notice that it reaches to the Euphrates. That it shall be theirs forever, although they have as yet been longer out of it than in it, the prophets abundantly testify. Among the plainest statements see Ezek. xxxvii, 21, 22; Amos ix, 13; Jer. xxxi, 38-40, and listen to these wonderful words of Jer. xxxii, 41, "I will plant them in this land assuredly with My whole heart and with My whole soul. Whoever can doubt that it shall be so is surely worthy of the name of infidel."

9. "And God said unto Abraham, Thou shalt keep My covenant, therefore, thou and thy seed after thee, in their generations." Then follows an account of that which they were to keep, even the right of circumcision, as a token of the covenant. The boy in the cloud did not make the covenant with Noah any more sure, but was the visible token that there was such a covenant. Circumcision did not make Abraham more righteous (Rom. iv, 21) nor the covenant more sure, but was the outward sign that all such were included in the covenant which was before established. Its true significance is seen in Dent. x, 16; Jer. iv, 1; Gal. vi, 15.

MARRIED FOR MONEY.

A Word or Two That May Save Heiresses Untold Misery.

Married her for her money, did he? Why did he not kill her outright and take it? Indeed, that is what a man who makes a match with such motives would really like to do. He wants the hard dollars, not the soft woman who owns them; and he hates her because he has had to take her also.

Four little heiresses, with such delightful fortunes, poor little widows, with a strong sun settled on you by the husband who had your comfort at heart—how much better that you should be penniless women sewing for your living at ten cents a shirt! Then some strong, loving hand might gather you up to a tender heart, and you might be very sure it was all for yourself all, every bit of it. Now, with so many fortune hunters about, what are you going to do?

Married for money, was she? And that is why her face is so hard, and her eyes so cold. She knows it, one can see. She remembers the kisses that were so much cold "courtship," and did not come from the heart at all. The vow that was made for better or for worse, he should have said: "I take this woman for her property."

She understood that long ago, no doubt. God help her? Married for money—and yet she was as sweet and as pretty then as many a girl who is married for pure love—a rosebud that might have been plucked to wear over a true heart. What did the fortune-hunter care for that? A man who weds a woman with mercenary motives is rather apt to hate her the more for being worthy of a better fate. And in any case, a man hates a woman who reverses the proper state of things, and "endows" him with "worldly goods." It is contrary to the prayer-book, and contrary to nature, New York Ledger.

Some People's Comfort.

Some people are never comfortable unless they are making others uncomfortable. They do not burst out in electrical flashes and wrath and thunderstorms of passion, but keep up an incessant drizzle of sullenness. They chill all their associates and dampen their spirits, and keep on doing so day after day, without the relief of an exhilarating burst of temper or the genial sunshine that follows a storm.

Gambling Without Limit.

"O, George," she exclaimed, as they gazed seaward, "there seems to be no limit to old ocean's broad expanse. And the waves, how they gamble along the shore." "The waves are very foolish, dear," "How foolish?" "To gamble where there is no limit." But not half so foolish as are the thousands who, dying with consumption, are staking their last chance on this or that remedy which has never been known to cure, and refusing to try that which certainly brings them back to life and health—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In the earlier stages of this terrible disease it is a positive cure, while even in the last stages it gives great relief and prolongs life. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering coughs, asthma and kindred ailments it is guaranteed to cure or benefit, or money paid for it will be returned.

The dressmaker—You wish your new gown to be very simple? Mrs. Van Nank—Just as simple as possible. Spare no expense.

Cures Wind Colic and Diarrhea. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN TEething with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, CURES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is estimated that one of the largest stones in the pyramids weighs fully 85 tons. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Eickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Dr. H. K. Carroll estimates that of a population of 62,622,250 in the United States 56,992,000 are Christians.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

It is estimated that the sunflower plant draws from the soil and exhales, in twelve hours, twelve ounces of water.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAN'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by other remedies. Ask your druggist for SWAN'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

In Russian theaters, when the auditors desire to express extreme disapprobation, they throw dead cats at the actors.

Untold Misery—What a Well-Known Commercial Traveler Suffered, and How He Was Cured.—Gentlemen,—About five years ago I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery, from this terrible complaint. I was at that time traveling for Messrs. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse, one day I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when the third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of dyspepsia. (Signed.) T. S. McLESTER.

Fulton G. Berry, of Centerville, Cal., has on his plantation a tree which last season produced 4,000 oranges.

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

MRS. W. E. GLADSTONE.

HER INTERESTING CHARACTERISTICS PLEASANTLY PORTRAYED.

The Wife of the British Premier, in a Certain Way, One of the Most Important Women in England—Her Devotion to Her Great Husband.

The venerable consort of William Ewart Gladstone is, in a certain way, the most important woman in England. Mrs. Gladstone is the daughter of a Welsh baronet, Sir Stephen Glynnne of Hawarden; on the death of her brother the title became extinct, and all the estates were left to Mrs. Gladstone for her life, with remainder to her eldest son. It is in this way that Mr. Gladstone enjoys his right to the castle now famous throughout the world as his residence. The Glynnne family is ancient and highly connected; a sister of Mrs. Gladstone was married to Lord Lyttleton, and she is also related to Lord Cheatham and Lord Penryn, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buckingham and other aristocratic families. She is of a peculiar type, one known perhaps only in England, and certainly entirely unfamiliar to Americans: a lady according to the English meaning of the word, that is, a woman of high birth and position who shows in bearing and behavior a consciousness, not in the least offensive, of her station; who has been used all her life to the highest companies, she is yet not only simple, but absolutely plain, and sometimes brusque in manner; very neglectful or forgetful of conventionalities, and has indeed many of the peculiarities that an American woman of recent fashion would consider indications of inferior rank. Stories were current in England when she was last the wife of a Premier, about her unfitness for that position, and she certainly is by no means a great woman of the world. She is lacking, in fact, in the faculty of remembering faces and engagements, in the power of adapting herself to every company, of winning enemies or even indifference. In fact, she has never been popular in London society. She dresses badly, with incongruous colors and abundances of laces and ribbons and fur-bows, but not always in the latest fashion; as even a masculine eye can discern; yet no one familiar with the great world in any country could ever mistake her for a parvenu.



The close attendance of the now white-haired lady upon her octogenarian husband has become almost an historic fact of later years. One need not recount how she has followed him in all his political tours; how she has been present at his speeches in Parliament and at the hustings, has muffled his throat in the train or the open carriage, and sweetened his drinks in public as well as in private. The devoted care she has bestowed on the partner of her husband has aroused the interest and the affectionate admiration of two continents. But this is not of recent beginning. It is more necessary of late, but it was as constant, if not as conspicuous, years ago.

At a dinner at Lord Halifax's in 1871, at which Earl Russell and the Gladstones were present, and to which I had been particularly invited in order to receive a message from Mr. Gladstone for President Grant in regard to the treaty of Washington, then negotiating, I had the honor of taking Mrs. Gladstone to table. We sat opposite the Premier, for there were dukes and earls in the company, and according to etiquette the Prime Minister, when a commoner, is placed between a peer and an all through the dinner Mrs. Gladstone could talk of nothing but her husband. She watched his talk and his looks, his plate and his glass; she spoke of him constantly as "he," for there was no other he for her; told me of his labors and his successes, his peculiarities, his studies, his trials; and I conceived not only a higher admiration for the statesman who could evoke such warmth of devotion in an elderly woman, but a sincere and touching respect for the lady who preserved in her exalted life the homely simplicity of a wife, and in advancing years the beautiful freshness of her youthful feeling. She talked with such freedom that I felt it was impossible for a foreigner to express my surprise that the head of her Majesty's Government should not be placed nearer the head of the table; but she remarked, with what seemed to me a touch of humility: "Oh! in England the Prime Minister has no precedence."

Mrs. Gladstone's admirable qualities as a woman may be guessed from the character of her children. They are all excellent people. Her daughters have married clergymen or head masters in the great schools, a position of importance in England, often leading to the episcopacy. One of her sons is a clergyman and another a member of Parliament. All are well trained and highly educated, of agreeable, unaffected manners, and quiet bearing; men and women worthy to be called ladies and gentlemen in the American sense of the word—that is, people of breeding and character—all fit to be children of their illustrious father; while the steadfast devotion, the touching tenderness, the anxious care, the beautiful pride and interest which she cannot conceal in her husband's career and success, make Mrs. Gladstone a worthy mate to the greatest of living Englishmen.

ADAM BADAU.

Temperature Under Soldiers' Hats. A French physician stationed in the Senegal has measured the temperature under the carious head coverings in vogue among the colonial officers there. The temperature under the helmet of an officer of the marine is 41 degrees, R.; under the subaltern's helmets, which are provided with ventilations, it is 39 degrees, and under the white colonial hats it is never more than 33 degrees, no matter how hot the day may be.

Thin Gold. Gold can be beaten 1,200 times thinner than printing paper. One ounce will cover 146 square feet.

WIVES AND SECRETS.

Man Must Choose a Confessor, But It Is Not Always His Better Half.

We should never, never make confidences, says the London Daily News. There are scenes and hours which prompt a man to blab. In certain effects of sunset and moonlight, in a long nocturnal smoke and palaver, after dinner especially, the skeletons in our cupboard begin to stir, to rattle within us, to desire to show themselves. But these are not the circumstances which a man feels inclined to tell to his wife. It is to a male friend that he is tempted to divulge them, or to a pretty and sympathetic lady. The only policy is to bottle them judiciously. They may only bore your friend, thrilling as you think them, or he or she may babble of them till they come round to the person whom you are most interested in keeping unacquainted with the events or emotions. Catholics, of course, can unobscure themselves in the confessional, where the worthy priest "has seen plenty of others," and does not care. But a Protestant's motto should be, "Keep it dark." Next day you will be sorry you spoke, and perhaps regret the sharer of your secret.

A fellow-feeling should make us check other men and women when they begin to unpack their hearts. As to women, if they have a taste for making confidences, they are sure to make them so often that one more does not matter. Some men, and still more some women, are born recipients of confidences. People open out to them; even strangers in railway carriages unveil their anxieties and regrets. To other people, confidences are never made by anyone, whether because they look unsympathetic, or because they nip them in the bud, or for some other good reason. They have the less to regret, and they are not tempted to blab. Contrary to general opinion, we believe that a secret is safer with a married woman than with a married man. A man says, "I will tell nobody; not even my wife," and straightaway goes and tells her. Very often it leaves her cold, though exciting to him, and so it is safe. But a married woman is much less inclined to tell her husband. First, she knows she cannot trust him—for does he not blab to her? Besides, the secret seems to him so humorous, or so unimportant, or in itself so obvious, that he lets it out without thinking of it. Besides, a woman has a pleasure in knowing what her husband does not know (and possibly would not care to know), while a husband, in the goodness of his heart, likes to carry a bit of tattle to his wife.

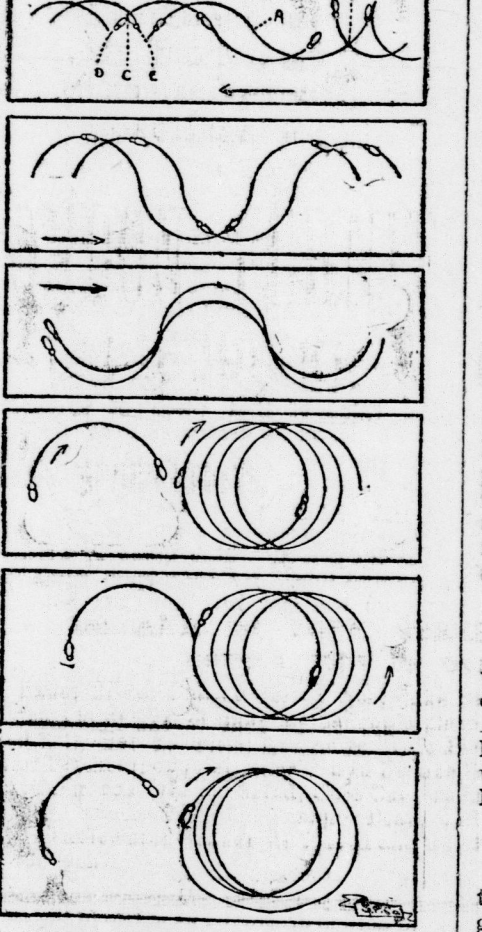
So the male bird, ranging the wet lawns, comes home with a nice worm for his mate. The confidences of men to women are mostly about their wives, and vice versa. This is a kind of petty treason, and such revelations should not be listened to; but few ladies, it is believed, can help listening. Of these confessions the penitent is likely to repent, and that speedily.

Figure Skating.

There are over 100 figures which can be skated on the ice, and the experts are constantly adding to the number. Experts aver that figure-skating, although executed with the feet, is in reality affected by getting the body into the position which will enable the feet to be turned in the proper direction.

As a rule, the novice gives no attention to the position of the body, but is thinking only of the particular turn or twist he wishes his feet to effect; in other words, he tries to make his feet turn his body, being ignorant of the fact that the true method of skating is to make the body turn the feet.

The technique of figure-skating is wonderfully perplexing. You cannot learn it



SOME OF THE FANCY FIGURES.

unless you have a natural gift, and even then it requires a great deal of time, patience and application. In a contest the correctness of the figures which the contestants skate. In figure skating Americans beat the world, as they do in most athletic sports.

Moses Rubenstein, a Canadian, is considered the greatest artist on ice in the world.

Making Bells of Cast Steel.

As cast steel has of late years come so much to the front, metallurgists may be interested in some remarks of Herr Krause, choirmaster in the church of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, Berlin, concerning bells made of the metal. "Although," he says, "the proportion of bell metal (78 parts of copper to 22 parts of tin) are well established, the difficulty of procuring a pure, sweet tone lies in the fact that unpolished metals, and especially tin, are almost impossible to procure. The use of tempered cast steel causes much less care and anxiety." He admits, however, that bronze "may be cast so as to give a perfectly sweet, clear tone, which cast steel does not ordinarily reach the same degree of perfection," but again, "a cast steel bell costs about one-half as much as one of bronze, while it can be furnished of any desired size, tone and softness of effect.—Iron and Industries.

A Queer Profession.

Rattlesnake hunting is a profession in Connecticut. The snake hunters go armed with a staff from six to eight feet long into the end of which is set a sharp steel blade eight inches long. By a dexterous swish of his lance the hunter severs the snake's head and the game is his. If a rattler persists in running away when surprised by a hunter the latter knows that it is not one that carries eggs and he lets it go.



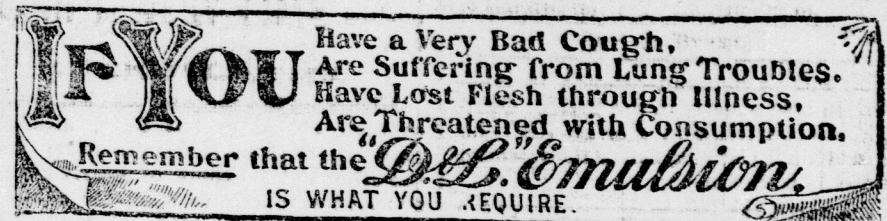
Surprise Soap

Did it.

That SNOWY WHITENESS so sought for in linen can be had by washing it with SURPRISE SOAP. You can't get it with common cheap soap no matter how hard you try.

The peculiar qualities of Surprise Soap gives the cleanliness, the whiteness and sweetness, without boiling or scalding the clothes. The directions on the wrapper tell you how it's done. Read them, they are short. You will find out then how thousands wash their clothes with perfect satisfaction—you can too.

SURPRISE is stamped on every cake.



Woman-Architects and Builders.

There are few occupations for women that promise more favorable results than those of the architect and the builder. As the woman manages the household, it seems only natural that she should seek to know how best to arrange the dwelling; indeed, it is evident that this is her legitimate province. A few women have turned their attention to the study of architecture and others are contemplating taking up the business of building. This is as it should be, and it is not too much to hope that before long we shall see better-arranged and more comfortable houses than those in which many of us are now forced to live.

There are thousands of points in building that the man who has no practical realization of the inconvenience of certain things never seems to dream of. Why a woman should not be able to make estimates for a cellar-wall as well as for the amount of fruit and provision necessary for a family is a question for philosophers. At all events she is coming into the field as a designer and builder of comfortable, rational, sensible homes, and success to her efforts. When to theoretical knowledge she adds the practical information gained only by experience, let us hope that we will find houses where comfort is not sacrificed to a bit of architectural effect, where convenience is of more importance than picturesque, and where rooms are so arranged that one-eighth to seven-eighths of a width of carpet in every room need not go to waste on account of a fault in adjusting the dimensions of the apartment. Every fraction in the measure of a room means just so much added expense in carpeting, and every angle and curve means just so much cutting and slashing, all of which renders the carpet useless for any other than the room to which it is fitted. This is an item of the greatest importance to those who rent houses, and frequent moving means an outlay for floor-coverings that is a serious drain upon moderate purses.

A great deal of room in the modern house is wasted in angles and corners that might be utilized as closets and cupboards. This, too, it will be the mission of the woman architect to reform to a certain extent at least, and give to the housewife some of the conveniences of which no man can fully realize the need.

Flames Travel Upwards.

To light a candle, hold the match to the side of the wick and not to the top. Remember that flame always travels upward. Do not meddle with fire. But, if by accident your clothing catches fire, try to have enough presence of mind to throw yourself on the ground instead of allowing the flame to travel upward to your face and head. But few lives would be lost by this direction could be remembered and carried out.

Queen Victoria's Name.

A. C. J. writes: "If Queen Victoria were called by her own name, according to our system, what would her name be?" Answer: Mrs. Victoria Alexandrina Welleslin. Her maiden name was Guelph. As widow of Prince Albert Edward she is Mrs. Wettin.

A Very Large Eater.

A healthy, full-grown elephant eats thirty pounds of grain a day besides a great deal of hay. He drinks about twenty pails of water. Is it any wonder that an elephant lives four hundred years, when he takes so much fuel into his system every day?

The Title of Duke.

A duke during the middle ages was an independent sovereign. The first ruler of Austria was dukes. The title lost its idea of independence during the reign of Louis XIII of France.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Bros., Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

The brain of an ant is larger in proportion to its size, than that of any other known creature.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Balm Cure ever known. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

In the Royal Aquarium of St. Petersburg are fish which have been on exhibition for 150 years.

Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe. The smallest bird in the world is the golden-crested wren.

Cap and Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. F. Strong.

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Enameled Teapots.

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Cross-Cut Saws, all kinds, Clipping Axes a Specialty.

A. WESTMAN'S,

111 DUNDAS STREET.

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An opportunity is solicited to quote you prices for all kinds of interior finish and for machine work of every description. Turning of any design done in the neatest manner. Boulevard posts and rails, blinds and screens, cash, doors and frames in all styles. Prices right. Respectfully yours,

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THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture COMPANY.

Subscribed capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-up capital.....1,200,000
Reserve fund.....400,000

DIRECTORS: Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President; John McCreary, Esq., Vice-President; William Bowman, Esq., William McDonough, Esq., W. R. Hobbs, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded half yearly.

DEBENTURES Issued for three years and upwards. Interest payable half-yearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

G.F. MORRIS BUTCHER MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English best casing only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD. Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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LEADING HOTELS.

GRIGG HOUSE

The Commercial Hotel of London. Remodeled and refurbished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario.

Rate, \$1.50 and \$2. E. HOKESMA, Proprietor.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO

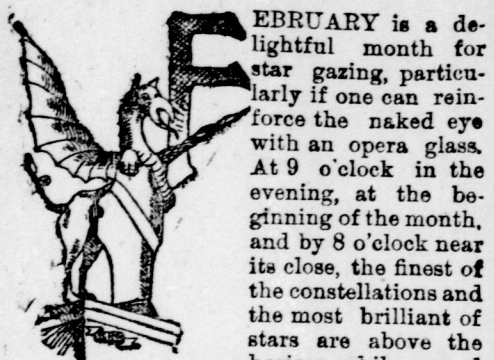
Strictly first-class in all its appointments. Celebrated for its home comforts, perfect quiet, excellent attendants, and the peculiar excellence of its cuisine, and has been patronized by their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley and the best families. Is most delightfully situated near the bay on Front street, and is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada.

McGaw & Wines, Proprietors.

HEAVENS IN FEBRUARY

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF MAJESTIC ORBS IN EVENING SKIES.

Many Rules for Star Gazers—Glimmering Beauty of Orion, Capella, Taurus, the Pleiades, Andromeda and the Blinking Demon—The Planets in February.



February is a delightful month for star gazing, particularly if one can reinforce the naked eye with an opera glass. At 9 o'clock in the evening, at the beginning of the month, and by 8 o'clock near the end, the finest of the constellations and the most brilliant of stars are above the horizon, while around and overhead is a host of interesting objects—star clusters, nebulae and double stars—either visible to the naked eye or within the reach of an instrument of very moderate power.

At an hour named the constellation Orion, with its splendid setting of first magnitude stars—Betelgeuse, Rigel, Saiph, Procyon and Aldebaran—stands in mid-heaven, almost exactly in the south. Overhead is the constellation Auriga, the principal in which, Capella, ranks in splendor second only to Sirius.

In the north the two most striking of the circumpolar constellations—the Dipper or the Plow, as our English cousins prefer to call this remarkable group of seven stars, and the W shaped figure of Cassiopeia, "The Lady in Her Chair"—may be seen at about equal altitudes above the horizon, the one to the right and the other to the left of the Pole star.

In the east is the constellation Leo, containing the star Regulus, the sickle shaped group of stars which forms the head of the constellation being at about one-third of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. At about the same altitude in the west is noticeable a pair of second magnitude stars in the head of Aries.

The seven stars named above—all of the first magnitude—can easily be identified by noting their relations to one another, as indicated on the annexed planisphere. Capella will be found almost exactly overhead. Betelgeuse is the upper and Rigel the lower of the two bright stars in Orion. Sirius is situated below and a little to the left—the observer's left—of the constellation; its surpassing brilliancy renders its identity unmistakable. Procyon, still farther to the left and at a greater altitude, is at about the same distance from both Sirius and Betelgeuse, forming with these two stars a nearly equilateral triangle. Aldebaran is to the right of Orion, the three stars in the belt of the constellation lie about midway between this star and Sirius.

Regulus, although usually reckoned among the twenty stars of the first magnitude, stands near the bottom of the list, its brilliancy being much inferior to that of any of the other stars here pointed out. Its position as the "jewel" in the handle of the sickle is easy to recognize.

Midway between Regulus and Capella—a little below a straight line drawn from one to the other—may be seen a pair of stars which are about the same distance apart as the two "pointers" in the bowl of the Dipper. Being very conspicuous they are easily recognized. These are the twins, Castor and Pollux, the Gemini of the almanac. Pollux, the more southerly of the two, is of the same brilliancy as Regulus, and is usually reckoned as a first magnitude star. Castor, a little less brilliant, is placed in the second class.

GOLDEN HORNS OF TAURUS. It will be noticed that these eight first magnitude stars—the only stars of that class now above the horizon—are bunched within an area that might be included within a circle which would take in considerably less than one-fourth of the visible hemisphere of the heavens, a fact which strikingly illustrates the irregularity in the distribution of the bright stars over the celestial sphere.

There are but six other stars of this order of brilliancy visible in our latitude, and these are scattered somewhat at random over the hemisphere which is now below the horizon. Another point worth noting in this connection, is that, while among our northern circumpolar stars—stars which never disappear below our horizon—there is not one of the first magnitude, there are among the southern circumpolar stars, which never appear above our horizon, no less than six of this class.

On a curved line drawn from Capella through Betelgeuse to Sirius, about midway between Capella and Betelgeuse, is a pair of stars which somewhat resemble the Twins, but are less brilliant. These stars form the tips of the "golden horns" of Taurus—the horns with which the great celestial bull was said anciently "to open the year," the rising of Taurus, in April, being formerly the signal for the farmer to begin the spring's work.

THE GREAT NEBULA. Facing the west one may see a line of four stars of the second magnitude curving downward from near Capella to the horizon, with a slight inclination to the right. The uppermost of these stars (marked a on the planisphere) is Alpha Persei, the principal star in the constellation Perseus. The three other stars belong to Andromeda, the uppermost of the three, Gamma Andromedae (γ), being in the left foot and the lowermost in the head of the constellation.

The great nebula in Andromeda can be seen well only through a large telescope, but it is so often referred to that it may be interesting to know where it is. To the right of the middle star of the three just noted may be seen two faint stars, which, in connection with the bright star, form the belt of Andromeda. The nebula is near the outer of these two stars, at the point marked by a small circle on the chart. It is said to be visible to the naked eye, and, in fact, it was discovered before the invention of the telescope. An opera glass will show it unmistakably as a blurred star.

THE STAR ALGOI (marked on the planisphere) can readily be found from the fact that it forms with Alpha Persei and Gamma Andromedae a nearly right angled triangle. On a celestial chart this star is located in the head of Medusa, which Perseus carries in his left hand.

ALGOI, THE BLINKING DEMON. Algoi, the "Blinking Demon," as it was called by the Arabs, is an exceedingly interesting variable star. After maintaining for about two and a half days its ordinary splendor as a star of the second magnitude it begins to lose its brilliancy and at the end of three and a half hours it has faded to a star of the fourth magnitude. In this condition it remains fifteen or twenty minutes and then begins to brighten, and

in three and a half hours it has again become a star of the second magnitude, thus to repeat for another period of two and a half days. The generally accepted explanation of this singular behavior of Algoi is that it is attended by a dark satellite which revolves around it, and at regular intervals passing between us and it cuts off a portion of its light. On three evenings of this month "minima" of Algoi will occur at hours favorable for observing them. On the 16th it will begin to wane at about ten p.m. (Washington mean time) and will reach its minimum of brightness a half hour after midnight. On the 19th its minimum will occur at twenty-four minutes past nine p.m. and on the 22nd at thirteen minutes past six p.m.

Another remarkable variable star—so remarkable that it has been given the name Mira, the Wonderful—is in the constellation Cetus (the Whale), which at nine p.m. is now only partly above the horizon, a little south of west. Mira's period is much longer than that of Algoi and its habits are more eccentric. Ordinarily it is a telescopic star away below the limits of the naked eye, but occasionally it takes a freak and begins to brighten. After a while it becomes visible to the naked eye and in about forty days thereafter it has attained its greatest brilliancy, which is usually that of a star of the second magnitude. Then it begins to wane and at the end of three months it is again lost to the naked eye.

MIRA'S MELLOW SPLENDOR. Mira runs the cycle of its changes in an average period of 332 days, although it may depart from this period one way or the other to the extent of nearly a month, so that its return to splendor cannot be predicted with certainty. A maximum of this very interesting star is due this month and it will therefore be well to keep an eye on the spot where it should be seen, as indicated on the planisphere. The best time for observing it will be early in the evening, while the constellation is well above the horizon. The star Menkar (Mk.), in the head of Cetus, is of the second magnitude and makes a good comparison star for Mira when in sight. Observe that Menkar is at about one-third of the distance from Mira to Aldebaran.

Mira's maximum of brilliancy is irregular as well as its period. Sometimes when at its brightest it is more brilliant than the star Menkar, but more often it is inferior to that star. On a few occasions it has failed altogether to make its customary appearance.

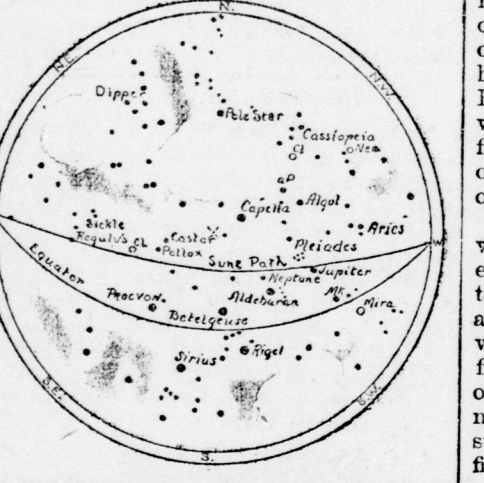
THE BEAUTIFUL PLEIADES. The beautiful little cluster of the Pleiades, a short distance to the right of Aldebaran and above Jupiter, hardly needs to be pointed out as a fine object for an opera glass. Close beside Aldebaran is the V shaped cluster known as the Hyades, which is also a splendid object for the instrument. Another fine opera glass field is the region around Regulus, in the Sickle.

About midway between the star Alpha Persei and the centre of Cassiopeia may be seen on a clear evening a little fleck of nebulous light, which a telescope of even moderate powers resolves into a beautiful star cluster. It is in the handle of the sword of Perseus. The cluster is double, there being in it two points at which the stars are particularly crowded. Seen through a good telescope this is undeniably the most beautiful object of its class.

At about one-third of the distance from Pollux to Regulus, in the constellation Cancer, is another fine telescopic star cluster, known as Praesepe, the Beehive. Both of these clusters may be seen with an opera glass, although to bring out their full beauty requires a more powerful instrument.

There are now above the horizon, many fine double stars which yield to an instrument of low power. A few of them, which may be found readily, may be pointed out.

The star Mizar—the middle star in the handle of the Dipper—is double, and may



A PLANISPHERE OF THE HEAVENS FOR FEBRUARY.

(When compared with the heavens, this chart should be so held that the marginal letter indicating the point in the horizon which the observer faces is on the lower side.) It is separated with a good field glass or, at any rate, with an ordinary "spy glass." Its components are both white, one somewhat smaller than the other.

Gamma Andromedae is a colored double, and it is not a very difficult object. Its components are orange and green. It is one of the most beautiful of colored doubles for a small telescope.

Castor is also a very fine "wide" double. Its components are white and are of about equal splendor.

Another very pretty double, but one which requires a somewhat higher power for separating it, is Gamma Leonis, the third star in the Sickle, reckoned from Regulus.

Mercury will be an evening star throughout the month. It reaches its greatest eastern "elongation" on the 25th, and for a few days about that time it may be looked for low in the west a half hour or so after sunset.

Venus shone with her greatest brilliancy on the 10th of last month, and since then has been rapidly drawing in toward the sun. On the fourth of this month she will be but one hour to the eastward of the sun and will be too low at sunset to be visible. Her inferior conjunction with the sun occurs on the 15th. After that date she will be a morning star, rising at about one a.m.

Jupiter is still a splendid evening star, remaining above the horizon until after one a.m. On the 14th he will be in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn is an evening star, rising now at about eleven p.m. Uranus, in the constellation Virgo, rises at about midnight. Neptune is in Taurus, about one hour and twenty minutes in advance of Jupiter, but, of course, invisible to the naked eye.

Prince Bismarck's Terseities.

Prince Bismarck was once urged by an official of the court to recommend his son for a diplomatic post. "He is a very remarkable fellow," said the proud father; "he speaks seven languages." "What a wonderful head waiter he would make," said Bismarck, who has not a very high opinion of linguistic acquisitions.

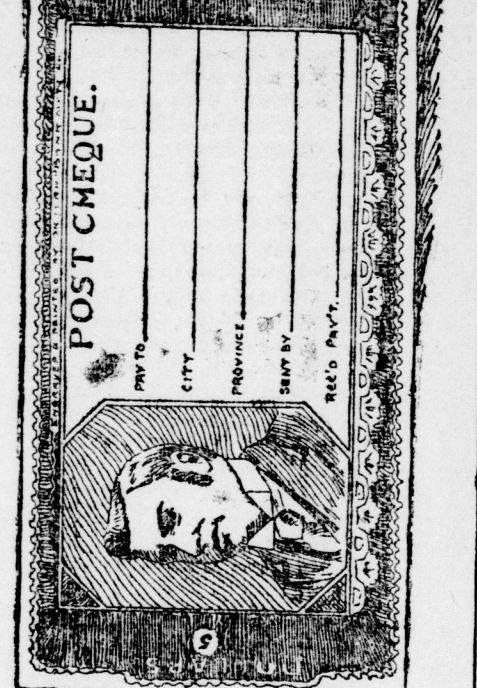
POSTAL SHINPLASTERS.

A PLAN FOR ISSUING THEM FOR SMALL AMOUNTS.

They Might Be Sold by All Postmasters and Would Prove a Great Boon to the Business World—How the Scheme Would Work.

An absolute necessity of the business world is a safe and convenient way to send a small sum of money through the mail. The money order system is a good one, but, besides involving a lot of red tape, it many times causes great inconvenience.

Some men resort to a piece of paste-board, if coin is to be sent, the coin being placed in holes cut in the pasteboard of the proper size. This cunning de-



HOW A POST CHEQUE WILL LOOK.

vice is expected to deceive the wily mail clerk, who is supposed to be on the outlook for spoils that may be going through the mails.

Some men keep a large stock of postage stamps, and when they wish to remit a small sum of money the equivalent is counted out in stamps. This makes a lot of detail. After writing his letter and taking a copy of it the stamps are enclosed in the wet letter sheet, quickly folded up and mailed. The receiver, of course, knows some way of getting those stamps separated from the letter paper. If he doesn't it is not the fault of the sender.

Many men know that they can send a bank note with comparative safety, and prefer to take the risk rather than to expend the time necessary to secure money orders, postal notes or express orders. Neither of these expedients is in keeping with the modern conveniences of the age.

The Finance and Postoffice Departments might consider the idea herewith submitted, which is to issue fractional currency, somewhat after the plan of the old time "shinplasters." The new notes would be called "Post Cheques," and it is proposed to issue them directly through the Postoffice Department.

The accompanying illustration gives an idea of the new money. In place of the vignette, large engraved figures could be used to denote at a glance the value of the cheque. It is intended to preserve a uniform size; the \$5 cheque being of exactly the same dimensions as the one for five cents.

In issuing a "Post Cheque," the person desiring to remit a small sum of money by mail would take the required amount out of his pocketbook, or secure it in any store, or of a friend, as he would a bank note that has been passing as a legal tender at par. He would write the name of the person to whom he desires to send the money on the first line, that person's city and province on the succeeding lines, and sign his name on the line which reads "Sent by."

The value of that piece of currency would be instantly destroyed to all persons except the one whose name is written on the first line. It is as safe as a bank draft, and the one who receives it is paid the value at the postoffice upon being identified as the person whose name is written on the first line. He thereupon signs his name on the last line and the note is stamped "paid" by the Postmaster and filed away as a voucher.

It is proposed to issue these notes in the same form as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be sent to the Postmasters throughout the country in the quantity they require. The Postmaster pays them out over his counter, and is not required to punch, stamp or sign them. While the sender must blank them they circulate at par, until someone chooses to use them for mailing purposes; thereupon the value of the note is destroyed as above indicated, and the note passes out of circulation forever.

It is calculated that trade throughout the country would be largely increased if there were a simple and convenient way by which mail orders could be sent safely.

The scheme is to issue post cheques without a fee, redeemable at the postoffice named on the cheque. The right is reserved to redeem them at the Postoffice Department at Ottawa, to avoid embarrassment in case too large an amount should be made payable at small offices at one time.

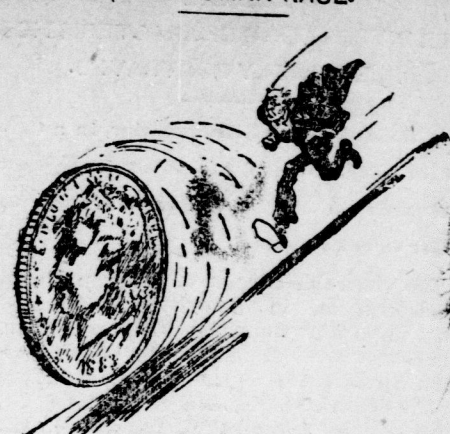
Theosophy Growing.

Theosophy is by no means an obscure religion. But like many others that are or were obscure, it received an impetus from a representation at the Parliament of Religions. Since that series of congresses it has been brought more prominently than ever before the public. The strength of this faith, numerical and influential, is not generally known. The society to-day has 80 branches in America, 150 in India and 50 in Europe. In India the society maintains schools, like our Sunday-schools, where children are taught the principles of Theosophy and trained in the translation of ancient sacred works. In the far East Princes and members of the caste number among the members of the society. The Theosophists are actively represented in nearly all the large cities of America. The society was organized in 1875. Since the death of Mrs. Blavatsky Mrs. Annie Besant has been the chief exponent of the doctrines. The society in Toronto has likewise felt the impetus, and now has public headquarters of its own at 365 Spadina avenue. It distributes a great deal of literature free.

Apt and Poetical.

Sierra means a saw, and its application to range of pointed mountain peaks is very apt and poetical.

THE HUMAN RACE.



A NEW YORK PASTEL.

The scientist sat alone in his study in a fit of gloomy abstraction. He had given the better years of his life to arduous research; and now, just as a glorious demonstration of his theory seemed within his grasp, he was to be thwarted, apparently by a caprice of Fate. The world had been incredulous when he told it that, following in the footsteps of his master, Darwin, had learned that many of the lower orders of animal life have languages of their own which may be mastered by man. The world had bid him bring it his proofs. Full of confidence, he had plunged into the African jungle in the hope that daily association with its hairy denizens would yield him the secret of their talk. When he emerged after many months, his heart was light, for triumph was his. Back to the great city of New York he had come, bringing with him two fine specimens of the genus Troglodytes niger, better known to common minded people as the Chimpanzee. Not only had he assured himself that they held speech together, but, greatest achievement of all, he had mastered a portion of their strange vocabulary, and was now able to chat with them in a halting and fragmentary way. Hardly had he become settled in New York, however, when his new-found friends refused to speak further with him. Worse yet, they had become sullen and taciturn even toward each other, speaking only such few words as would insure the barest civility. They had remained thus for many days. Each succeeding day found them still more reticent and morose.

Well might the patient scientist be balked on the eve of a mighty discovery. "If I could only get them into some place where they would feel at home!" he mused; "if I could but surround them with congenial companions!" At that moment a servant brought him a little envelope bearing his address. He opened it listlessly, and took out a stiff, white card. A second glance at it, and his fingers quivered with sudden excitement. With animation in every line of his face, he glanced quickly up at one of his charges. Perched on the top of a book-case, it held a tennis racket in its hands defiantly. Then he shouted to that word which is uttered by all great discoverers, whether of worlds or stove polishers: "Eureka!"

Half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of a pleasant day, in the drawing-rooms of Mrs. T. Swellington Clusters, the chief ornament of New York's most exclusive circle. The elegantly appointed rooms are thronged by the other ornaments of that exalted circle, and our friend, the Scientist, is also here helping to throng. His manner is bright, and a look of conscious power adorns his brow. An expert in social matters would at once perceive the aid nature of this function without the aid of a catalogue. It is known as the "five-o'clock" or "afternoon tea." Here are Society Persons who have been so for years. They lend social decorum to the scene, and munch three-cornered let-tuce sandwiches between whiles. Then there is a younger element, society buds—both sexes—who quaff fragrant cologne from dainty cups, and have lively conversation with one another. Only upon a closer examination of the assemblage, succeeding his first casual survey, would the social expert detect the presence of two guests odd at variance with the appearance—is their oddity displayed. They are the Chimpanzee friend and silent, but gay, animated and talkative. The smaller of the two stands carelessly turning the leaves of "Society as I Have Found It," and listening delightedly to the chatter of a large, impressive man, with gray mustache and imperial. The larger Simian, a Chrysanthemum in one hand at which he nibbles delicately from time to time, is delighting those present by displaying with each newcomer his proficiency in the last London handshake.

The Scientist gazes proudly at his charges. Now they meet and exchange amiable greetings in their native patois. He listens eagerly for their words. He hears a sentence which he knows to mean: "It's the first time we've felt at home since we left the jungle, hey, old man?" His heart gives a glad bound. Straight before him lie all of honor and glory that the world is ever ready to accord to Genius. "It's all plain sailing now," he mutters; "with this sort of thing every day, and a box at the opera, I'll have those fellows talking good English and lending cottons before the season's over—if this S.P.C.A. doesn't get on to me."

Tea and sandwiches continued on their ways; conversation continued to sparkle. The two foreigners, for we must now so designate them, mingled easily and gracefully with the giddy throng. Presently they approached their benefactor.

"We must thank you for such a pleasant afternoon," they said. New York's 400 was now 402. Science, too, had scored its victory.—Judge.

A Practical Girl.



Elder sister—"Why don't you improve your mind, Belle, instead of continually dawdling about the house?" Belle—"What's the use? I am engaged."

KNOW MANY TRICKS.

Dogs That Hail From England and Have A World-Wide Reputation.

There were six of them, and they sat on overturned wooden tubs and regarded their audience with a calmly discriminating eye. Mustard, who was the only one who had no clothes on, seemed desirous of explaining the circumstance, but Baldy, who wore a new blue satin gown, with a lace frill, distracted his attention very time he had the flower, by breaking in with a few remarks of his own, which were entirely irrelevant.

Pepper, in flesh-colored tights and cherry satin trunks, seemed ill at ease and desirous of assuring the audience that he didn't usually look so like a fool.

Cigarette, a beauty, named after one of Baron Rothschild's canine pets, wore a yellow satin dress, profusely spangled and rather décolleté. She seemed inclined to put on airs.

Lily, the oldest of the lot, was attired only in a blue sash and her own fleecy-fluff of curls, from which her inequity eyes peered out like shadowed stars.

The master of the ceremonies stood in the centre of a circular bit of carpet that was stretched over the cleared space of an attic floor. He carried a long whip in his hand and spoke with the tones of one born to be obeyed.

The six occupants of the wooden thrones were Mme. Marcart's famous trained dogs, known all over Europe for their phenomenal tricks.

Sarah was a baby monkey, whose heel was lifted against mankind in general, always excepting her master and mistress, whom she adored.

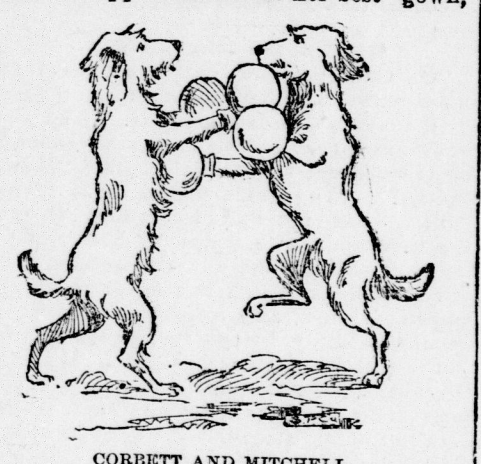
First, Baldy descended from his tub, gave a flirt to his gown to shake out its magnificent train and began to waltz. He held his head well back, circled his front paws most delicately, and dangled about the ring in perfect measure.

"Faster!" cried the master, with a crack of his long whip, and the dainty feet accelerated their speed to double quick.

"Swing partners!" rang the command, and like a flash down dropped Pepper from his seat and swung the waltzer to place. With a low bow the two then resumed their thrones.

"Cigarette, could you give us a few somersaults?" queried the master.

Cigarette glanced down, with a slight show of apprehension at her best gown,



CORBETT AND MITCHELL.

but consented to try. Over and over she went like a revolving wheel, and seemed to fairly laugh with glee when the madam handed her a crumb of biscuit as a reward of merit. She resumed her seat and Mustard immediately went through the "figure 8" with a short, incoherent yelp of joy.

"Fetch Sarah out," directed the master, which madam proceeded to do.

Oh, what a fuss! The air was full of chatter like chips of flying paper. The monkey had on an old-rose dress and wore a velvet cap. She was disagreeably inclined and the audience was afraid of her. "Sarah won't hurt you," said madam, "without you try to play with her."

"Come, Sport," called the master, and the big, Auburn-haired dog got down off his tub and commenced to gallop around the ring. "Catch him, Sarah!" again shouted the master, and the uncanny monkey scrambled on Sport's back and clung there like a burr. Around and around they went, faster and faster. Sarah turning summersaults in the air and resuming her place on poor Sport's padded back with a smirk and a squeal of satisfaction. After a while hurdles were brought and a high ring, through which the monkey vaulted.

"Talk about the relative intelligence of dogs and monkeys!" exclaimed the madam. "You can teach the former in one-half the time you can the latter. Dogs rank next to men, in my opinion."

The next trick proved the funniest of all. Baldy and Pepper put on the gloves, or allowed them to be put on, with low growls of fury.

"Time!" called the master, and the two leaped into the center of the ring and began pummeling each other like prize fighters. Around and around they went, snarling and snapping most humanly. Baldy was cool and nerry, holding his head well back and dealing his blows with accuracy and precision. Pepper was more excited and lost his advantage.

"Time!" called the master again, and the round was finished. They went at it again and again, but just at the close of the third



STANDS ON ONE PAW.

round Cigarette jumped into the ring and parted the contestants. She received a biscuit for her valor, and showed a desire to roll with it behind her throne. Being sharply assured by the madam that if she rolled her gown she wouldn't get another, she resumed her seat and whispered something to the well-behaved Lily, which greatly affronted the latter. Lily, however, took her place in the centre of the ring ready for duty.

"Could you give me a few steps of the latest dance?" asked the master. The young lady thought she could and pranced through a few measures of a gay whirl.

"Most wonderful! I trust that your success is commensurate with their talents," she added. "In England, my dogs are most popular," remarked the madam. "I have played them before the Prince of Wales again and again, and Baron Rothschild's box was always occupied whenever 'Mme. Marcart's dogs' were billed. But in this country you people take little interest in this smart, intelligent animal."

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