I ONDON, Dec. 26, 1893.

Put Back.

Allan Liner, Corean, in a Disabled Condition.

Fifty Siliesian 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 oul 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, Corean, Capt. Main, from Glasgow, Jan. 22, for New York, has put back to Scatter Island, with her stoke-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 | Cowper and George Herbert, and one in St. to free her of water.

Terrible Disastrous Fire.

BERLIN, 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 are buried. In 1868 he gave to the Philadamage 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 gold for its reserve. Industrial recovery continues, though it is but gradual. Commercial failures for the week number 366 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 a are slightly less than one year ago, but 50 per cent. larger than two years, and 100 per cent. larger than three years ago, while these supplies, added to those affirst for 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 Tariff Bill was laid before the Senate at 4:15 p.m. and was referred to the finance committee.

Three Thousand on Strike. BELLAIRE, 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

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 marvelously grand pyrotechnic display.

Seven People Injured by One Horse. Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—Seven people 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 Leys, 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. Leys took third place without trouble. heing half a lap behind Brown, while Coulson followed a lap and a half behind Leys. The second heat will be run on Friday

Steamshin Arrivals

Cttui	aship Alliva	115.
Feb. 2.	At	From
Lake Superior	Liverpool	Boston
orwegian	Glasgow	New Vork
Sarmatian	Glasgow	Roston
Gallia	New York	livernool
Etruria	London	New York

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet O. Donnell, A. McConnell, J. Stewart, T. it will do again.

CREAT 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 & was successful as a publisher, 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 unremunerative, 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 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 Alleu 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 "Bessie" delphia Typographical Society the printers' 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 by the success of the treasury in obtaining 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.

marck, as appresent, 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 Ver-

sailles with a bomb. The New York Yacht Clab has decided that under the constitution and bylaws women are not eligible for membership.

Advices from Hawaii 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 Servia 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, reiterates the tatement in yesterday's dispatches that Nitcheroy, the town across the bay from Rio Janeiro, has surrendered to the insurgents.

THE ATTENDANTS' BALL.

A Brilliant and Successful Aftair at the Asylum.

Beautiful Decorations in the Ball Room -Hespitality 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 were injured quite badly by a runaway outside towns. As the carriages rolled up horse to-day. They are: Mrs. Wallace the avenue the occupants were met at the big entrance and shown to the inner apartments. The ball room almost rivaled 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 irridescent Chinese lanterns. The stage was also a bower of natural loveliness--a transplanted asylum 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 flags 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 Messre. T. McMullen, Amos Duval, H. Wooster, E. Robinson, F. Edsall, B. Chadwick, H. Cresswell, Geo.

Thurling and W. Kitchen. The thorough success of the ball is the best tribute to the committee of management composed of Messrs. R. Heighway, J. without any pain. What it has done once Flynn, J. Flynn, G. Angus, G. Thurling, esting and instructive paper on missionary secretary, and G. Rennie, chairman.

Rousing Meeting of Reformers at Ridgetown.

Addresses by Hon. David Mills and Other Leading Liberais.

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. It was the assembly of the representative people of Ridgetown Co., afterwards Childs & Peterson. He 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 introduce 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 attanded 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, cemetery, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, 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 colleaguss, who for so long a term of trial in conducting the affairs of Ontario had extended her territory, added to her aggrandisement the most beautiful of assembly 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 sapping 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 cariacature of Tory loyalty was very heartily cheered.

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 in quity of class legislation: also the fallacy of committees seeking special favors by legislation, as no one 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

vent discord, and to unite the people into a harmonious, enterprising and prosperous 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 it numbers among its members some of the brightest of Canadian voung men and has a fine array of speaking talent, a splendid work for reform should

their necessities. The Liberal policy was

designed to give all an equal chance to pre-

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 in one of his grandest surprised by the master workman, Bro. S. speeches of one hour's duration. Hon. Mr. Dryden, Wm. Gibson, M.P., and others 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, the member, was renominated. 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

and friends 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 Pro-vincial Union, Rev. Canon Richardson, gave the history of the foundation, and spoke on the past and future conventions. Owing to the absence of Mr. W. C. Ferguson, B.A., Miss Carson read as very interwork. 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 bene-

THE CAR SHOPS QUESTION.

Mr. Seargeant Writes a Non-Committal Letter.

A \$2,531 37 Iaw 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. 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 be-

fore coming to a decision." The letter was received and filed. Thos. Frampton renewed his appeal to have remitted a pound fine of \$8, paid in 1892. Filed.

The salary of John Moule, police court elerk, was fixed at \$600. This is an increase over Mr. Keary's salary, which was \$10 a week.

A communication was read from the council asking that the chairmen of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 committees with the mayor and the mover and seconder, Ald. Coo and 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. Noisi, re taxes, were filed, and that of Mary Norris was referred to the inspector. W. W. Vanderven, 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. Vanderven a prospectus of London's advantages.

The committee will recommend to the council that representatives be appointed with those of the county corneil 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 hylaw authorizing the raising of \$60,000 to meet current expenses, \$15,000 of which has already been

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, Dell, Pudney, Jones, Houghton and Brown in attendance. Head Master Liddicoatt 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 Proudtoot-were, on recommendation of the principal, increased

from \$275 to \$300 per year. -The concert in the Congregational Church school room on 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. Blakie, Miss Mutch, Miss Meek, Miss Pink, Mrs. Gauld, Mr. Pink, Mr. Anund. son, 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. B. Cox was 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 them-

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

Workingmen in No. 3 Ward Organize a Legislative Club,

Interesting Speeches by Messrs. Hessei, Marks and Others,

Cutting Adrift From Political Parties Advised-The Matheds of Capital Lenounced-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 up was a bad one. treasurer. They will act as representatives

from No. 3 on the executive board. and Labor Council. Mr. Hessel made a grandchildren. 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. Hessell said that before the workingmen could secure their just rights candidates would have to be elected who would look after their in-

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 the returns they got were barely enough to keep life in their that. Another of the great evils was the following around of political processions, 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 take 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 was gray-headed-and the people had continuously been foolish enough to bite at such a 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 workingmen as well In Cornwall there are at present two associations composed entirely of employes of mills. Furthermore, I would say that any workingmen who do not join this club tonight 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, taking 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, To-

assets, \$5,000. An iceboat struck a young man named Walter Culham on Toronto Bay Friday afternoon. He was badly injured and may

ronto, has assigned. Liabilities, \$11,000;

James McShane, who was beaten by Ald. 136 DUNDAS STREET

CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John W. Kenn-Dear Sir. - My sisters 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 made its appearance there, and the wonserful cures it was making were surprising the people, seven or cight in the immediate neighborhood having been cured, one being a lady who had not walked for months except by pushing a chair before for months except by pushing a chair before her for support. She says: "After listening to the talk and excitement for a while, I into the talk and exchemen for a while, I inquired the name of this great medicine, and was surprised when told it was KERN'S RHEUMA'IIC CURE. I said, 'I know the man well, Mr. Kern being a neighbor when we lived in London, Canada, and his medicine is good.' They then said, 'We wish you would write Mr. Earn to senoint an avent here, so good. They then said, we wish you would write Mr. Kern 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, ywt 379 Horton street, London, Ont.

Vellenueve in the Montreal mayoralty contest by 176 votes, has demanded a recount of the votes, which will be held on Mon-

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-

Geo. Hawkins, of Douglas, York county, N.B., who has lately died, was twice The chairman for the evening was Mr. | married, was the father of 28 children, 18 R. H. Hessell, the president of the Trades of whom are living, and leaves an even 100

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 calture 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 98 cents to \$1. and red wheat sold easier 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 dozens sold at 16 to 20 cents, baskets 14 to 16 cents, store lots 8 to 10 cents. Turkeys bodies-and sometimes not enough to do sold at 9 cents a pound and the usual prices for poultry prevailed. The meat market was dull and the offering greater than the 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, 51 to 61 cents. Potatoes still sell at 65 and 70 cents, and are not at all scarce. A solitary azalea looked dreadfully 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. Pleasing duets were sung by Rev. Ira Smith and Rev. T. W. Charlesworth, of Grosvenor street, and Messrs. Leech and Robertson. Mrs. Holman (nee Misa 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. 822; residence, 952.

The weather to-night will be dark in places.

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UNDAY SERVICES

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Per Word

WILD AT FIRST CONGREGA TIONAL to morrow morning and even-ing. Lord's Supper at close of morning service.

MAN A MAN DIE BEFORE HIS TIME? -Dr. Wild's evening subject to-morrow at First Congregational. GITTHE BLIND MILLER AND HIS MILL" -Dr. Wild's morning subject to-morrow at First Congregational Church. b

DUNDAS STREETCENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. J. C. Antliff, 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; "O Sanctissima," for etgan; "Come Unto Him"—Gounod; "Even Me" solo and quartet—Warren Evening— Me," solo and quartet-Warren. Evening-"Pastercle," for organ; "Spirit Immortal," from "Atlila"; "Sun of My Soul," solo and

quartet-nolden. TIALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-Rev. Ira Smith, pastor, services at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.; Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Strangers always welcome, EVANGELISTIC SERVICEs commence to morrow, continuing through the week.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—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.

UEEN'S AVENUE METHODIST Church—Services to-morrow by the Rev. J. W. Annis. Morning subject, "The Sympathy of Christ." Evening subject, "Seeking Things Above." Special service of song in the evening. Anthem—"No Shadows Yonder" (Gaul); dua t—"Now When the Shades" (Willard); anthem—"With Sheathed Sword" (Costa); quartet (male voices)—"Lead Kindly Light" (Buck); tr.jo—"Holy Redeemer" (Marchette).

ON-Morning at 11, evening, at 7, Rev. G. E. Roy. All welcome.

OUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church-Feb. 4. 11 a.m., "The Ideal Life;" 7 p.m., "The Great Rew ard." A SKIN STREET METHOD, ST CHURCH

Hawkins, of Chatham, will preach at both services. Reception of new mem bers at the morning service. The Lord's Sur per in the evening.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH— 9:45, Love Feast; II, counsels to converts and reception service; 3:30, young people's service; 7, evangelistic service.

COLBORNE STREET METHO DIST Church—Pastor, Rev. Charles Smith. Services, 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Evening sulticet, "He Dreamed, and—Behold a Ladder!" Stran-

Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A. Evening, "Peter's Keys." Mrs. (Rev.) 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 subject. "God's Dynamite." Seats free. Everybody

PIRST 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.

ING STREET METHODIST CHURCH W. Rigsby, -Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Rev. ING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. Roberston, pastor.

SALVATION ARMY - SERVICES AS usual on Sunday. Ensign Archibald. CT. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Morning II a.m., evening 7 p.m. Rev. J. Allister Murray, pastor.

DELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH A -Pastor, Rev. D. M. Mihell, M.A. B. Th. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HRISTIAN MISSION HALL, WELLING TON 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.

ALE HELP WANTED, One time, 16c.; three times, 30c., 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. Everybody buys them. Steady employment. Easy situation and good wages. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14 Columbus, Ohio.

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day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write o-day. Address A. W. Knowles, Wind-ANTED-GOOD. LIVE. ACTIVE REPRESENTATIVE in this city and vicinity to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Eaver and Fumigator; a reliable article; good profit; fac ories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, the Koaline Fuel Company, Windsor, Ont.

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MUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. | 2c. Word "Y" LECTURE COURSE - HEAR
Principal Miller, Tuesday, Feb. 6,
Victoria Hall. Subject: "Elizabeth Barrett
Browning." Tickets, 25 cents. CONCERT - MRS. (REV.) WILLIAM
Patterson, Toronto; Miss Rietta Mutch,
Dr. Brown and others—St. James' Presbyterian
Church, Thursday night. Collection not less
than 10 cents

than 10 cents, W ESTMINSTER RINK — AFTERNOON and night; band Monday, 5th; second heat championship race Friday, 9th; fan dress carnival Monday, 12th. 94tf

THE FOLLOWING NAMES APPEAR IN the programme of the concert to be given The programme of the concert to be given in St George's schoolroom, London West, on Tuesday, Feb 6: Misses akley, Moore and English (of Hellmuth College), Ellictt and Gurd, Messrs, Tancock, Wilkins and Milligan. Doors open at 7:30; admission, 25c. THRILLING LECTURE IN ASKIN Street Methodist Courch 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-Thurs-day evening, Feb. 15, Grand Opera House, Chorus of 100 voices and Symphony Orchestra.

DERPETUAL MOTION-LECTURE BY the author and inventor of perpetual motion, Victoria Hall, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7, 8, 9, at 8 o'clock. Plan of perpetual motion on exhibit. Tickets at Victoria Hall office at your own price. RETHREN DESIROUS OF SECURING admission tickets to Masonic conversa-zione, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, can purchase them at W. Bro. T. R. Parker's C. P. R. ticket ice or from members general committee of ferent lodges. 90k ytzy different lodges.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK-MUSIC AND fine skating Saturday afternoon. 93u COVE RINK-SKATING AFTERNOON and evening. Admission, ladies 5 cents, gentlemen 10 cents. CENTRAL RINK-SPLENDID SKATING.

Band Friday and Tuesday nights. Ice in splendid condition. Usual prices. Look out for carnival. VISS LOTTA FETHERSTON, SOLO violiniste; concert engagements. A limited number of pupils taken. 383 Colborne

Year's term commences week of Jan. 8. Beginning classes—Gentlemen, Mondays at 8; Beginning classes—Gentlemen, Mondays at c; ladies, Tuesdays at 8; ladies and children, Sairurdays at 3 p.m.; advanced class for ladies and gentlemen, Wednesdays at 8 p.m.; private tuition any hour not occupied with classes, DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street, Residence 211 (Nydockney) dence, 211 Oxford street.

A EETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Word GENERAL MEETING OF THE RE-FORM Association and Liberal Club will be held in the Liberal Club rooms Monday, Feb. 5, at 8 p.m. All members of the Liberal party are requested to attend. By order.

T. ANDREW'S SOCIETY CONCERT Committee meet to-night (Saturday) at Ald. J. W. Jones' room, 8 o'clock. Ticket returns must be in. J. D. CLARKE, president; JAS, MCEWEEN, secretary.

DOMESTICS WANTED. One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for

fitteen words. WANTED - GOOD SERVANT - GOOD WAGES ALDIE MORE TO SERVANT - GOOD wages. Apply Mrs. JAYNES, 128
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JAMES JAMES, prop. 94c WANTED - NURSE GIRL-APPLY 136
Kent street ANTED-GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT the Walsh House on King street. 92c WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SERVANT Must be well recommended. Apply to Mrs. Cooper, 526 Waterloo street. NOTICE TO LADIES—IF YOU REQUIRE a cook, general servant, nurse girl, housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress, you can get suited immediately on application at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. Girls are plentiful now, and now is a splendid time to secure your help for the summer.

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-New brick cottage with all modern improvements. Apply to D. BLACK, 809 Queen's
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Not less than 15 words. | 1c. Word OST-PRINCESS RINK, LAST SATUR-DAY night, beaver muff. Finder re-warded by leaving at this office. 93u OST-SMALL PUG DOG WITH DARK I streak down his back; answers to name Dixie; collar on with tag; liberal reward. Return to 168 Kent street.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word THE ALBION RESTAURANT-NO. 157 Dundas street. Dining-room on the European plan. Finest cysters in the market. Choice imported wines, liquors and cigars. Telephone No. 703. D. DRWAR, proprietor. FENHE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. Hogan, proprietor,

ONTARIO HOUSE - KING STREET-Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDonald. OFFICE RESTAURANT - RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of cysters, D. SARE, proprietor.

II TICTORIA"-THE POPULAR \$1 A V day house-Clarence street, corner Dundas street. J. Tomlinson, proprietor.

MEDICAL CARDS,

Advertisements under this head a cent a word Park avenue, near Dundas street Tele-Phone 210.

R. RYERSON, 60 COLLEGE STREET
Toronto, specialist in all eye, ear and throat diseases. Visits London, Tecumseh House, Saturday, Feb. 10. R. EDGAR MACKLIN-OFFICE, 201 Wellington street. Telephone 740.

RS. JOHN D. WILSON, AND JAS. D. Wilson-Office and residence, 260 Queen's avenue, second door from Wellington street. R. BREMNER, 39 BLOOR STREET east, Toronto. Specialty—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases.

P. PINGEL — OFFICE, QUEEN'S avenue and Wellington streets. Specialty, lung disease. DR. ECCLES - CORNER QUEEN'S specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

Other hours by appointment. DR. C. P. JENTO - 518 RICHMOND street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock. R. A. MACLAREN, CORONER, NORTH-EAST corner Park and Queen's avenues. Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone

DR. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 185 Queen's avenue.

DR. GRAHAM - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 616 Richmond street. Special attention to the lungs and diseases of children. P. JARVIS - HOMOROPATHIST - 834 Dundas street, Hours, 8-16, 2-4, 6-8. DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON. Specially, diseases of women. Hours, 16 a.m. till 1:36 p.m. PR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK treet, near Talbot, Specialty, nose, throat and lungs. CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D. M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 8:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

ACCOUNTANTS,

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

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

DENTAL CARDS, Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

McDONALD-DENTIST-Office-185; Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

R. WILKINSON, D.D.S, PHILA DELPHIA; L.D.S. Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern den istry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 897. crowns and fillings at low prices. H. H. NELLES, D.D.S., over Fitzgerald's grocery. R. GEO. C. DAVIS — DENTIST —
Graduate of R. C. of D. S., Toronto, 1879:
graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1893;
Specialties: Preservation of the natural teeth,
crown, porcelain and bridge work, 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975. S. WOOLVERTON-SURGEON DENTIST, 216 Dundas street; entrance, seconddoor west of Clarence, next to Edy Bros., photo artists, London, Ont. Telephone 822.

1c. Per 5700 FeR 11, STORY HOUSE-F; VE minutes' walk from market; \$200 cash, balance 6 per cent. A snap; move quickly. \$900 for frame cottage, near market; \$200 cash, balance 6 per cent. This is a bargain.

New frame 11 story, brick foundation, \$1,000. Very cheap. Very cheap.
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properties; amounts from \$5,000 to \$2,000. Income sure and realty growing more valu-100 acres-\$3,000-in exchange for cottage in Everything in the real estate business attended to with dispatch. Building lots, cottages, residences, business properties, market gardens, farms, stores, etc., for sale, exchange

No trouble to show property, give information, etc.

A. A. CAMP ELL,
Real Estate and Investments, Molsons Bank
Buildings, Telephone 642

94u ty Place, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden.

Apply on the premises, or to W. HALLE, 425 Richmond street. 88tf tyx FOR SALE OR TO REAT-LARGE TWO-STORY frame house, 256 Oxford street; arge bedrooms, Apply H. BEATON, 143

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A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR B. RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Money to loan.

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

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LOVE, R. H. DIGNAL.

(1BBONS, McNAB & MULKERN-BAR-T RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C.; GEO. MCNAB, P. MULKERN, GIBBONS, Q.C.; GE FRED. F. HARPER. A GREENLEES, B. A., BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds

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VETERINARY SURGEONS. Advertisements under this head a centa word H. TENNENT-VETERINARY SUR-GEON-Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone. H. WILSON & SON-OFFICE, 99½ KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

ARCHITECTS, Advertisements under this head a cent a word EMOVED-J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 180 Dundas street. east of Richmond. OORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND Civil engineers. Albion Building Lon-Civil engineers, Albion Building, London. John M. Moore, Fred Henry. CBRIDE & FARNCOMB-ARCHITECTS Mi and surveyors, 213 Dundas street. Duf ffeld Block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Frn-COMBE.

EDUCATIONAL,

Advertisements under this head a cent a word DOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND. PEN-MANSHIP, Typewriting, etc., taught by experienced teachers at Coo's Academy. 76 Dundas street. Present week we placed Miss Ellis, of Port Rowan, as bookkeeper, and Miss Lee as stengrapher. WM. C. Coo, principal. Catalogue free. HORTHAND QUICKLY LEARNED— New system of teaching Pitmanic method. Evening class. Private lessons. W. S. Rhy CARD, 468 Dufferin avenue.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. OTTERSBURG COTTAGE - A GOOD frame cottage and lot at Pottersburg for \$550 cash, next to Mr. Glass' new residence. Good chance. W. D. BUCKLE.

UFFERIN AVENUE PROPERTY, NO. 427-Five roomed house and fine lot, one of the best localities in the city; \$950 buys it. NO RENT-NO. 572 COLBORNE STREET. Two story brick house, with barn, ront \$15, also three cottages. W. D. BUCKLE. YMAN STREET-VACANT LOTS ON Hyman street on easy terms of payment, only small cash payment to parties about to

build. W. D. BUCKLE. MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, Advertisements under this head a cent a word. R. J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST Queen's Avenue Church. Teacher of piano, organ, theory. Singing and voice cul-ture a specialty. 383 Colborne street.

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Advertisements under this bead a centa word. ISS BELING'S STUDIO, 243 DUNDAS street—Open to new york. VI street—Open to new pupils in painting. Finest work done in enlarging photos in oil and water colors. Visitors welcome.

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estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 87, Dundas street. MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORT GAGES in sums of \$100 and upwards Apply E. H. JOHNSTON, 436; Richmond street W. FRANCIS, VALUATOR— mortgages at low rates; notes cashed. 78; Dundas street.

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A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT

DEALESTATE FOR SALE GRAND OPERA HOUSE WYATT & SON. Matinee to-day, 2:30, and to-night. THE CALIFORNIA OPERA COMPANY

Matinee-"Bohemian Girl." To-night-"Said Pasha." Prices: Parquet and two rows circle, 50c; balance lower floor, 35c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Matinee prices: Adults 25c, Children 15c. to any part of the house.

Next attraction—Ida Van Cortland. b

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the members of this company will be held at their place of business, 476 Kichmond street. London, on Wednesday, 7th February, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m., when a statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted and directors elected according to statute.

cording to statute. D. C. MACDONALD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made by the undersigned to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for an act to authorize and confirm a certain lease made by the London and Port Stanley Railway Company and the city of London to the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, and to grant to the applicants authority to hold, of erate and run the railway of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company. run the railway of the Louisian the railway Company.

ley Railway Company.

Dated at Walkerville, Ontario, this 5th day

G. J. LEGGATT,

Secretary.

Lake Eric and Detroit River Railway Com pany. Offers will be received

For purchase of frame building, Nos. 347 and 349 Richmond St. The building must be removed at once. Apply

91n ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO. NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February next, will be the last day for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills. THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, will be the last day

for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills. CHARLES CLARKE.

Clerk Legislative Assembly. Toronto, Jan. 15, 1894. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by J. W. Jones, Esq., at his rooms, Dundas street, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of F. R. Webb, Petrolea: Staple drygoods\$ 2,686 08
 General drygoods
 3,290 01

 Dress goods
 1,838 81

 Silks and velvets
 702 31

 Cents furnishings
 22,220
 Gents furnishings.

Hats, caps and furs
Ready-made clothing Total\$12,101 77 Terms-One-quarter down, balance two four, six and eight months, with interest at

per cent. per annum, approved papers. List on premises and with Messrs. GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, C. B. ARMSTRONG, E-Q., trustee. AUCTION SALE OF DRYGOODS, GROCERIES, ETC, J. W. JONES has received instructions from C.S. Scott, assignee, to sell by public auction at his warerooms, No. 242 Dundas street, Lon-

don, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 p.m., the general stock belonging to the estate of J. H. Wigle, Ruthven, and consisting of the follow-Drygoods, etc.....\$2,051 40 Clothing. Crockery and glassware. Groceries.
Hancy goods, jewelry, etc....

Boots and shoes.
Hardware, paints and oils,
Horse, wagon and fixtures. Total.....\$5,349 91 Terms-20 per cent. cash (10 per cent. at time of sale), balance at 2, 3 and 4 months, secured to satisfaction of trustee.

Stock and inventory may be seen on the

premises at Ruthven, and information obtained

at my office, 28 James street south. Hamilton.
b C. S. SCOTT, Trus ee. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on MONDAY, the 12TH DAY of FEBRUARY, INST., at the hour of 2:30 p,m., the stock of Robt. Little, of Wallace-burger 31.041.36, as follows: -\$1,041 36—as follows:

 Clothing
 \$487 35

 Boots and Shoes
 372 42

 Men's furnishings
 166 59

 Cloth Furnishings
 15 60

Shop Furniture..... 15 00 & MULKERN, assignee's solicitors, London C. B. Armstrong, assignee. 94n tyxwyt

Drug Stock at Sheriff's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, 398 Talbot street, I on-don, south of Dundas street, east side, on Monday, Feb. 5, 1891, at 3 p.m., a stock of Drugs. Oils, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Grocers' Sundries, Shop Furniture, etc., amounting to Sundries, Shop Furniture, etc., amounting to \$4,371 89. The stock is well assorted and very desirable for anyone doing a wholesale business in Grocers' Sundries or Doctors' Supplies. The quantity of Shop Furniture is small. Stock sheets may be seen and stock viewed on application at the sheriff's office. As to terms, part of the purchase money may be arranged for with the plaintiffs. Donald M. Cameron, Sheriff County of Middlesex. Court House, London, Jan. 27, 1894.

New Residence for Sale BY TENDER No. 854 Richmond Street North.

Six Bedrooms and Closets, Bath, Parlor, Library, Dining room, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantries, Furnace, 3 Dump Grates, Hot and Cold Water, Lot 60x 220, doub e frontage. Tenders for the February. Apply W. H. SMITH, above will be received till the 10th

No. 26 Alma St., north. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

FUNDS, \$52,000,000. Funds loan at 51 per cent. EDWARD TOWE Agent. Office over Bank

of Commerce, London. Telephone No. 507. PORTER BROS.,

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

TORONTO MAIL BUILDING

56 KING ST. W. SUPPLY CO.. Ltd. The United has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co.

JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 101 Dundas St.

The United has recently taken over the funds and business of the City of London Fire Ins. Co.

JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 101 Dundas St.

The United has recently taken over the funds to ba for the Canadian Office and School Furniture Co. (Ltd.) manufacturers of Office, School Church, Lodge and Opera Furniture.

RUBBERS, OVERSHOES, SHOES.

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

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS.



POPULAR ONE-WAY PARTIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA. WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA.

IN TOURIST SLEEPING, CARS, TORONTO TO SEATTLE WITHOUT CHANGE, LEAVING TORONTO EVERY FRIDAY AT 10:15 p.m. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. APPLY TO ANY AGENT OF THE CO'Y. THOS. R. PARKER, City Pasenger Agent, 161 Dundas street,

out nwest corner Richmond. ONLY FOUR DAYS

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"MIDWINTER FAIR" -VIA THE-

-AND THE-

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." CHEAP RATES NOW IN FORCE. PARTICULARS AT THE City Office, 395 Richmond street

or Depot, Corner Clarence and Bathurst. JOHN PAUL, City Ticket Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN G. LAVEN,
Gen, Pass. Agent.

Can. Pass. Agent



Washington, Oregon, British Columbia,

etc., etc. One-Way Parties Every Friday,

EXCURSION TICKETS At greatly reduced fares and good for return until JULY 15. Sleeping and tourist berths secured in advance.

Offices-"Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and G. T. R. depot. WHITE STAR LINE Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

 GERMANIC
 Jan. 31

 *ADRIATIC
 Feb. 7

 BRITANNIC
 Feb. 14

 *MALESTIC
 Feb. 14
 *MAJESTIC. Feb. 21 GERMANIC. Feb. 28 *Superior second cabin accommodation on these steemers.
From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St. Saloon rates—On Tevtonic and Majestic, \$6) and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$35 and \$40; round trip, \$70 and \$75, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$50 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms, \$50 and upwards.

Steerage, \$25. Company's office, 41 Broadway. For further information apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE,

SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON. "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas sts. CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE." From New York to Liverpect via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service, pool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of anding given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre.

Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and or Mediterranean ports. VERNON H. BROWN & Co., agents, 4 Bowling Green, New York. DE LA HOOKE, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas Sts. A G SMYTHE 443 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

AMERICAN LINE New York, Southampton. London, From Pier 14, N.R., foot of Fulton street. BERLIN... Wednesday, Feb. 7, 6:30 a.m. CHESTER... Saturday, Feb. 10, 9 a.m. PARIS,... Wednesday, Feb. 21, 6:30 a.m. Shortest and most convenient route to Lon don. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays Close connection at Southampton for Havro and Paris by special fast twin screw channel Steamers, First cabin assage to Southampton, London or Havre, \$60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, \$35 to \$60, Steer

6Bowling Green, New York, F. S. Clarke A. G. Smythe, E. De la Hooke, 1 ondon, Ont, TICKETS

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

age at low rates.

(Railway and Steamship) for all points in Can-ada, the United States and EUROPE

Outward and prepaid tickets at the reduced

E. De la Hooke, Grand Trunk City Passenger Agent, CLOCK CORNER"

RICHMOND & DUNDAS STS. TELEPHONE NO. 80,

BUSINESS SOLICITED

London Wins Twice

Forest City Curlers Lead the List in Group 5

In the Contest for the Ontario Tankard.

The St. Thomas Hockey Players Also Deleated by a Score of 18 to 2-A Sparring Challenge-General Sporting News.

CURLING.

THE FOREST CITY WINS. The Simcoe Street Rink rang yesterday afternoon and evening with the shouts of enthusiastic curlers, the granites flew over the polished ice in almost endless succession, and the "soop 'er ups" welded the brooms with unflagging energy. The competing clubs were Embro, Petrolea and the Forest City. Special interest attached to the contest, as the winner would secure the championship of group No. 5, and obtain a place in the finals for the Ontario

The Forest City drew the bye and Petrolea and Embro engaged in the after- year was left to the executive committee, noon with this result:

EMBRO. Rink No.1— W. F. Cooper, W. G. Fraser, Rink No. 1-J. Duncan, D. Day,
J. Bowles, skip......12 E. A. Archer, skip...18 Rick No. 2-R. Geddes, Rink No. 2-J. J. Bell. G. Campbell, R. Bradley.
A. Ross, O. W. Chamberlain,
W. Geddes, skip....19 T. L. Adam, skip....18

Majority for Petrolea..... In the evening a most exciting finish was played between Petrolea and London. The score was uncertain until the last moment when a few clever shots placed the local men ahead by four shots amid great cheering. The score:

PETROLEA. FOREST CITY. Rink No. 1-J. J. Bell, R. Bradley, O. W. Chamberlain, Dr. Lovie. C. W. Davis, W. C. Noble. T. L. Adams, skip...17 L. McDonald, skip...17 Rink No. 2— D. Dewar, W. T. Strong, Rink No. 2-W. G. Fraser, John McKee. R. Reid, jun.. E. A. Archer, skip.. 16 C. S. Hyman, skip.. 20

C. W. Andrus made a very satisfactory Four rinks of the Paris curling club played a match at Brantford on Friday afternoon with four rinks of the Brantford club. Score: Brantford, 80; Paris, 68.

At Hacriston, Chesley and Walkerton curled on Friday in group No. 16, Ontario tankard competition, resulting in a victory

The final match for group honors for the Ontario curling tankard was played Friday between the Torouto Granites and Brampton on Granite ice. The march resulted in a victory for the Granices by 43 to 32. BOCKEY

LONDON BEATS ST. THOMAS. The London Hockey Club is made of pretty good material. After beating Petrolea's crack team the other night, they Dairymen's Association, recognizing the and Lucas was taken to a doctor. evening, winning by the highly suggestive score of 13 to 2. In the first half the visitors put up a stiff game, the score standing 4 to 2 when the whistle blew. In the second half they seemed to go to pieces, and the chief work of the local seven was confined to the St. Thomas goal, through which the puck was kept flying in such quick succession that the referee had hard work keeping track of the points scored. The St. Thomas boys worked faithfully, but showed a lack of team play. They would make a strong aggregation with more practice. Tarrant is evidently their star. The result practically gives London the championship of this district and makes them eligible for the final series. The

teams were: Positions. Becher Goal Point Beltz Hobbs Forwards Tarrant Hanley

The referee was Alex. Furness, and the goal umpires Henderson, of St. Thomas, and Walter Smith, of London. THE TURF.

The St. Thomas Turf Association have prepared their programme for the spring meet on May 31. SKATING.

FOR THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP. QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—The carnival grand fancy skating tournament for the championship of Canada took place here to-day. Four competitors entered-H. S. Evans, of Boston, Mass.; A. G. Stephens, of St. John, N. B.; J. Michaelson, of Montreal, and E. Dumas, of Montreal. Three prizes had been offered, but owing to the closeness of points made by Dumas and Stephens, four prizes were given. The winners were: 1, Evans, prize gold watch; 2, Michaelson, diamond pin; 3, gold sieeve-links. The fourth competitor will receive a prize similar to the third competitor. ATHLETICS.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. To the Sporting Editor of the London ADVERTISER: Sir, -- In your issue of this date I notice an article stating the arrival of two noted athletes, one Mr. P. J. Griffin. I wish to reply. He states that he is anxious to meet any man in Canada in a sparring match. This challenge I am willing to accept, the match to be from 4 to 10 rounds for points only. As I am about to give an entertainment at the London Athletic Club room in about one week's time, I will meet him there, and contest with him in a gentlemanly contest (points only) for the receipts of the house, after all expenses are paid, the winner to take two-thirds of the receipts, the loser one-third. If this meets with his approval, an early reply will oblige. Yours truly, J. CRAWFORD, instructor London Athletic Club. London, Feb. 2. THE KENNEL.

DEATH OF A VALUED DOG. Lord Dufferiu, the well-known St. Bernard dog, belonging to City Treasurer Guillot, of Windsor, Ont., died of pneu-monia on Thursday night. He was considered one of the best dogs of that breed in Canada, and was purchased by Major Guillot from Mr. Gorman, of Sarnia, about three months ago for \$500. THE CUE.

. IVES DEFEATS SLOSSON. CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The second game of the great billiard tournament was played to-night. Ives won easily. Score: Ives 600,

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

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN.

Meeting of Board of the New Directors.

Arrangements for the Next Annual Convention-Proposed Reunion of As sociations.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- The new board of directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario met to day in the secretary's office this city. There were present President Pattullo, Woodstock; Ex-President Geary, London; J. S. Pearce, London, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. F. Williams, Ingersoll; Harold Eagle, Attercliffe Station; Wm. Dickson, Atwood; John Prain, Harriston, and Thomas Gibson, Ford wich.

A large amount of business was transacted and arrangements made for carrying on the work of the association during the coming year.

It was definitely decided to hold the next annual convention of the association during the third week of January, 1895. After passing a number of accounts connected with the late convention, the board then proceeded to plan for the active work of the association during the coming season. The matter of employing an inspector this hough it was generally felt that in the interests of dairying in Western Ontario a competent inspector and instructor should

be employed.

The matter of giving instruction during April and May in the best methods of making early spring cheese, which met with such good results last season, was also referred to by the executive, as was also the continuing of the dairy school at Tavistock. Since the Provincial Dairy School was started at Guelph. The attendance of cheese-makers at Tavistock has not been so large, and the general expression of opinion was that the school was not so much needed now as the work was being done elsewhere. It was suggested that good work might be done by making arrangements with factories in different localities to have instruction given to makers who may get into difficulties, and

who would visit these factories. Another very important motion was passed by the board. There are three associations connected with dairying in Ontario, the Eastern Dairymen's Association, the Western Dairymen's Association, and the Ontario Creameries Association. It has been felt by many prominent dairymen that one good association in the east and one in the west is all that is necessary. Since the making of butter during the winter months has been started in many cheese factories, more attention has been given to butter-making and the creamery business at the annual conventions of both dairymen's associations; hence it is deemed unnecessary in order to further the present interests of dairying to have three associations. The grant to the Creameries Association could be divided between the other wo, whose inspectors and instructors could visit both the cheese and butter factories, and thereby save considerable expense in the way of traveling. The following resolution was passed unanimously by the board:

Moved by John Geary, seconded by Wm. Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario and the Provincial Creameries Association, is every year running more and more along the same lines -- especially since the introduction of winter buttermaking into the cheese factories-are of the opinion that the dairy interests of the Province would be promoted by a reunion of the Creameries Association with the two dairymen's associations, inasmuch as such a union would give increased strength and funds for the carrying on of the work which is now being done by these three bodies. In order to carry out what we believe would be a beneficial reunion and amagamation of interests, we hereby request the directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association and the Creameries Association to appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee from this association, to consider the question of such union, and to confer with the Provincial Minister of Agriculture on the subject, such committee of this association to be composed of the president, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne and ex-President Geary. And the secretary is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the presidents and secretaries of the two other associations referred to, and to invite them to make arrangements for a joint conference at as early a date as possible."

Local conventions then had the attention of the board for some time. Considering the exceptionally successful meetings held last year in this connection, it was unanimously decided to hold a series of local conventions this year. The places selected for these meetings are: Dunnville (Haldimand county), Shelburne (Dufferin unty) and Wingham (Huron county). T re will also be one or two west of London. The selection of places west was left to a subcommittee. There will probably be one held at Harrow, Essex county. This series of meetings will be held about March I, or at a time to suit the places and the speakers who are expected to address them. Secretary Wheaton will continue to address as many annual meetings of factories and local dairy meetings as his time will allow. He has already engagements ahead for nearly the whole of the present month.

PELTED WITH BAD EGGS.

Spirit Medium Lars anderson Chased

Out of an Ohio Town. LIMA, O., Feb. 2,-"Prof." Lars Anderson, claiming to be a spirit medium, has had South Charleston billed for nearly a month to give a spirit entertainment. Last night the house was crowded and the professor appeared on the stage, spoke a few words on spiritualism and mesmerism, then bade the audience good night and left the hall. Soon after the performance was over a delegation, among them the leading citizens of the town, called him out of his hotel and ordered him to leave the town at once, which he did. The crowd followed in close pursuit, showering him with bad eggs. He ran nearly a mile east of town and struck the Little Miami Railroad, where the express was waiting for the freight. In trying to get on the professor was struck by the caboose of the freight and severely injured. One of the freight men and his partner helped him on the train and they left for the east.

One morn a Peri At the gate of Eden stood disconsolate. Poor Peri. She had a headache, and had never heard of Stark's headache, neuralgia and liver powders. Pleasant to take, perfeetly harmless, and immediate and permanent in their cure of all forms of these distracting ailments. Why, Mr. Flook, G. T. R., Hamilton, says they cured him entirely after suffering from headaches for three years, and they cost him only 25 cents a box.

Sullivan claims that whisky knocked him out, and now Mitchell will admit that it was a good stiff Irish punch that knocked him out.

Minerd's Liniment for Rheumatism.

An Octogenarian Found Dead in His Bed.

Failure of an Ottawa Drygoods House-Mr. Costigan Caned.

The West Middlesex spring show will be held in Strathroy on April 25. Some 15,000 strangers are in Quebec, presumably to see the carnival.

A meeting of the railway committee of the Dominion Privy Council has been called for next Friday.

Port Elgin paid \$1,193 04 costs in a suit brought by a young lady who broke her leg on one of its defective sidewalks. Mr. Wm. Murdock, the Patron candi-

date for the Local Legislature, has commenced a series of 29 meetings throughout West Middlesex. Jas. Redner, of Rednersville, Hastings

county, aged over 80, was found dead in

bed beside his wife Friday morning. Grip was the cause of death. H. W. Wilson & Co., drygoods dealers, Sparks street, Ottawa, on Friday made an assignment. Liabilities are in the vicinity of \$19,000, and the assets about the same. A children's aid society was organized in St. Thomas by Superintendent Kelso on Wednesday evening. Thursday night a

Brantford. Thursday afternoon while the G. T. R. truck team were waiting for a load from the freight sheds at Sarnia they backed into the river and were drowned. The team belonged to the street railway company, and were valued at \$300.

meeting for a similar purpose was held in

On Thursday evening, his 59th birthday, Hon. John Costigan was waited upon by a deputation, who presented him with a gold-headed ebony cane in recognition of his persevering services in the cause of home rule and as an Irish-Canadian representative man.

On Friday Windsor lost one of its leading physicians and citizens in the person of Dr. Langfois, aged 45, who died at his residence on Ouelett avenue of typhoid fever. The doctor was a native of Windsor. He leaves his wife and family about \$50,000 in personal and real estate.

Mr. Dugald Munro, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of the Coon road, Southwold, died Friday morning in his 66th year. He leaves a widow and large family. He was a brother of the late Sheriff Munro, Mr. Archibald Munro, farmer, near Alvinston, being another

A young man named Blakey, age 18, son of Mr. Wm. Blakey, of the 11th line Euphrasis, Grey county, met a sudden death. He was walking along the road with a friend when he slipped on the icy ground and fell. He arose as if unhurt, walked a men have agreed to accept a cut of

were drinking in the Davenport House, means a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. on the face Windsor, late Wednesday night, when a value of the present bill of prices. quarrel ensued and Wray cut a piece out of Lucas' lip. The police station is next Scotch coal mines have refused to grant the door and Lucas ran in there his face miners' demand for an increase of 6 pence Dickson, "That the directors of the Western covered with blood. Wray was arrested per day in wages, and a general strike is

Colchester township is over-run with timber thieves. Detective Campau recently paid a visit to the timber lands, accompanied by Constable Hughson. They found a number of men and teams at work taking what did not belong to them. The detective obtained warrants for George Thomson, Washington Hurst, Elijah Crosley, Wm. Talbot, sen., Wm. Talbot, jun., John Talbot, and Walter Talbot.

NOVELTIES IN READING.

The Latest in Books and the Month's Magazines. The two daughters of Alma-Tadema, the

artist, have united in preparing a pretty love story for a future number of Harper's Magazine, one of them having been the writer of the story, while the other is the XXX

One of the most interesting papers in this excellent number of the Atlantic Monthly is that containing Senator Dawes' recollections of Stanton under Lincoln. xxx

Miss Woolson's last story, published in the February Harper, is one of the strongest, as it is certainly the most pathetic, of her short tales.

The death of A. L. O. E .- Miss Tucker is greatly deplored in India, where for years she has worked, and, strange to say, her pen was far more persuasive than her tongue, and won greater success for her. Miss Tucker learned a peasant patois when she was over 50 years of age, a remarkable linguistic feat to perform.

The little girls who are already beginning to think of a spring outfit for their dolls will be greatly helped by glancing through the papers of the Doll's Dressmaker for this month. Jennie Wren certainly has a great faculty of interesting children, and they are indebted to her for many delightful hours. (New York: Jenny Wren.)

Mr. Kipling's new story in St. Nicholas (Century Company, New York) takes Mowgli, the wolf-boy, through a period of village life, makes him dispose picturesquely of his tiger-enemy, Shere-Khan, and leaves him again in the forest to reappear in that powerful sketch which grown-up readers already know. In its way "Tiger! Tiger!" -is this title a reminiscence of William Blake's verse? -is as powerful. Its author has shown that he uses in writing for children the same care and conscience which are seen in his sketches intended for their

XXX "The Girl Across the Way" is the title of

WALTER BAKER & CO.



On the following articles, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition." SOLD BY CROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS. specially subject.

the favorite song of the day. It has a delightful roll to it, as the following chorus

I'm in love with the girl o'er the way.

This dear little witch o'er the way,
My heart is as bright as the morning sunlight, I'm in love with the girl o'er the way. F. W. Helmick, publisher, 265 Sixth avenue, New York. Price, 40 cents.

The Confederate War Journal is a well edited illustrated monthly devoted exclusively to the history of the Confederate side of the late civil war in the United States. The February number is most interesting. Only \$1 a year, or 10 cents a copy. Published at Lexington, Kentucky. +++

The February number of Household News is quite interesting. The leading article, by Dr. Seltzer, on "Living on 10 They Speak of the Marvelous Cents a Day," strikes an important matter for these times. Mrs. Rorer's menus and answers are lively and baight as ever. The "Nursery" contains a valuable article on exercise and fresh air for the baby, well worth the careful perusal of mothers. Published in Philadelphia by Household News Company (Limited).

One is sure to find something to interest him in the January number of the Fortnightly Review, there is such a diversity of subject matter. For the athlete there is the article on "Football," by Creston; for the politician and statesman "The lreland of To-morrow," by X. X.; for the socialist "The Employment of Women," by Miss Bulley; for the historian "The True Discovery of America," by Capt. Gambier, R. N., and for the ethnologist "The Origin of Mankind," by Prof. Buechner. Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York.

Three notable articles appear in the Febrtary number of Scribner's magazine. They are Cosmo Monkhouse's study of Burne-Jones and his pictures, Philip Gilbert Hamilton's critical essay on the "Prayer of the Humble," by Jean Geoffroy, and Mr. W. A. Stiles' article on orchids. A reproduction of Geoffroy's paintings illustrates Mr. Hammerton's article; reproductions of some of Mr. Burne-Jones' most characteristic paintings illustrate Mr. Monkhouse's; and exquisite drawings of orchids by Paul de Longre, serve to adorn Mr. Stiles'. The number contains other interesting articles, among the contributors being Mrs. James T. Fields, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, and Joel Chandler Harris.

WORK AND WAGES.

Hamilton Shoemakers Accept a Reduction-Another Scotch Miners' Strike imminent.

HAMILTON, Feb. 2.-Messrs. J. Mc. Pherson & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, and their employes have come to an understanding respecting the recent dispute over wages. The few steps, sank to the ground and died be- 10 per cent. all round, and the factory will open for work next Monday. The Two colored men named Lucas and Wray employes say that the reduction practically

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—The owners of the

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare: That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the require-

ments of the public service. That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has

developed monopolies, trusts and combina-It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the en-richment of the few; It has checked immigration; It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce; It has discriminated against Great In these, and in many other ways, it has

occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote do mestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people That to that end, the tariff should be re-

duced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon

the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States We believe that the resu ts of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly sup-

ported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they sav that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest con dence the verdict of the electors of Canada "I Have Had

Rheumatism for years, and Nerviline is the only remedy that has done me any good." So writes Thomas McGlashan, North Pelham, July 24, 1890, and his testimony is supported by thousands of others who have experienced the wonderfully penetrating and pain subduing power of Nerviline-the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline is just as

family remedy in the world. Nerviline is sold by dealers everywhere. Always look after things before they get by you.

good to take as to rub on, and is the best

tric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by bottles, I feel much better. I am not conthe fact that it is admirably adapted not stipated, I have no weak feelings, and I eat only to the above ailment, but also to the and sleep well. I gave the compound to hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affec- my baby and she thrived well on it. It is

CANADIAN WOMEN. London's Leading

Their Wisdom and Prudence

How They Successfully Overcome Troubles and Dangers.

Powers of Paine's Celery Compound.



MRS. GILBERT F. SAUNDERS.

Our Canadian women are the most careful and conservative on earth. They do not, as a rule, favor innovations and great radical changes, unless perfectly assured of happy results for the family and society. In the field of sickness, suffering and disease our Canadian women display remarkable wisdom and prudence. Few of them rush heedlessly for the common advertised pills and preperations of the day. They are more inclined to observe the popular treatment of the times, to which such attention is now directed.

Feminine conservatism in Canada is not of a stubborn and inflexible character. Our best women recognize merit directly it appears, and are not slow to use the best and most approved means, especially when the restoration of health is concerned,



MRS. E. COLEMAN.

For some years Paine's Celery Com pound has been the chosen and favorite medicine with thousands of our Canadian women in every Province. This truly wonderful medicine has almost entirely superseded the methods of the old schools; t has done more for suffering humanity than all the combined efforts of physicians. No other medicine of our times has ever drawn forth such hearty and honest commendation and testimony as Paine's Celery Compound from women of all ranks.

In this issue we give the portraits of three Canadian ladies who have been restored and made whole through the marvelous curing powers of Paine's Celery Compound. These ladies did not yield to the interested motives of profit-loving medicine dealers; they were not persuaded to try the something else just as good; they were fortunate enough to buy the only medicine that could save their lives.



MRS. JOHN H. PIERCE. The following testimonials forcibly speak in favor of the one remedy that every sick, suffering and weary woman should use. Mrs. Gilbert F. Saunders, of Owen

Sound, Ont., says: "For over a year I was troubled with pains in my head, leg and shoulder, and was in a bad condition. I went to four doctors, but they gave me no relief. A physician afterwards advised me to use your Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and it has completely cured me. I recommen it highly to all who suffer from the same ailments.'

Mrs. E. Coleman, of Brant House, Burlington, Ont., who was ill for nearly twenty

"I feel it my duty to let you know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I am now 60 years of age, and have been very ill for nearly twenty years. During my long illness, doctors and patent medicines failed to cure me. At the hospital I was told that I was suffering from tumors; and often, no matter how I tried to cheer myself. I felt like putting an end to my life. I heard of your Paine's Celery Compound and commenced to use it, and it has done wonders for me. I can now get up at 5 o'clock every morning and get my sons off to work at 7; and very often I walk six miles before I take breakfast. I feel better than ever before in my life, and my friends are surprised at the wonderful change in my health. Paine's Celery Compound is a grand medicine, and I will always recommend it to those who need it."

Mrs. John H. Pierce, of King street west, St. John, N. B., forcibly writes: "I consider it a duty to recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to suffering humanity. I suffered terribly from constipation, weakness, nervousness, kianev and liver troubles; I was also subject Among the pains and aches cured with to those tired, weary feelings, and had a marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Elec- slight touch of skin disease. The first dose of Paine's Celery Compound relieved me; and now, after having taken three tions of the throat, to which the young are a grand remedy, and I hope all who read this may benealt by my recommendation."

Drygoods House.

Not Much Time

This week to write advertisments, but the following list has been hurriedly prepared, and there are more bargains than those here mentioned. Stock-taking and the rear-rangement of the various departments, brings to view something that has been a little slow. Consequently down goes the price, probably half. You want it. We don't. See where you gain?

MILLINERY!

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets: \$6 kind at \$3, \$5 kind at \$2 50, \$4 kind at \$2, \$3 kind at \$1 50. Untrimmed Hats and Shapes going at about the same reductions. There are Trimmings, Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, Osperys, Quills, Pins, Birds and Wings and all the pretty things that make Women's Headwear stylish. But they must go to make way for the new things now on the way here,

MANTLES

Not a great many left, to be sure, and yet if there is one that catches your eye we will make it catch your purse. In most instances the prices asked are not more than onehalf what our regular rates have been. Those that were \$15, now \$10; those that were \$12, now \$8; those that were \$10, now \$7; those that were \$8, now \$5.

Black Dress Goods

Almost every piece of Black Dress Goods in the store is now selling at the lowest prices we ever knew for the same goods. At 45c: Fine All-wool Serge. At 50c: Silk Finished Henriettas At 75c: Basket Cloths, Diagonals. Habit Cloths, Broches, usually

CORSETS

We carry such celebrated makes as these: Sonnette, C. P., R. and G., French Wove, Crompton's and Thomson's English Corsets. A very special line going at 25c the pair. Every store, ourselves included, have been selling this identical Corset at \$1. Orders taken for the Equipoise Waists.

CARPETS!

We are showing in the Carpet Department a few of the new patterns in Brussels Carpets, and to-day, Feb. 1, we commence the sale of Remnants of our Best Brussels Carpets made up into squares in various sizes. These squares are becoming quite popular and at the prices we are offering them are bargains.

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman, 176 & 178 Dundas Street,

Needham & Leigh,

PLUMBERS.

Have opened an establishment at 397 Clarence street, Phone 1012.

And any orders given in will be promptly at tended to. We do Plumbing and Gas Fitting Steam and Hot Water Heating. Also put in and repair Electric Bells. Jobbing a specially

W. Chapman, Fresh and Falt Meaus, Peef, Mutton, Fowle, etc. Goods delivered it any part of the city. 269 DUNDAS STREET.

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO.

English, American and Canadian companie represented.
District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, I ew York. Offices—Room A, Mascuic Temple, London, Ontario.

Morning Edition, \$6 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered. THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

JOHN CAMERON. President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application at office. Address all communications to ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON, . . CANADA.

Gods 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. 3.

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-

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

Representative Convention in West Middlesex

Hon, Geo. Ross Before His Liberal Constituents.

The Minister Warmly Welcomed and Renominated.

Record.

What the Administration Has Done and Is Doing.

Ever on the Side of Progress and

Suggestive Facts and Figures for the Electorate.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

Mount Brydges, Feb. 2 .- The Liberal convention held here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest 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 riding, 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. AMONG THE DELEGATES:

From Caradoc-Thos. Faulds, D. G. Glennie, John Howe, H. Lockwood, C. H. Lockwood, J. Crozier, F. F. Loudon, F. C. Brownston, G. McGuigan, 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-

From Strathroy-J. C. Scott, W. W. Sutherland, A. H. Foe, S. J. Leithbridge, Jos. Cox, Jas. Hardy, J. Dalton, P. Brokley, P. Howe, John Barry, Ed. McGurn, Geo. Buttery, 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 Leitch, Geo. Winter, David McNally, Chas. O'Connor, Thos. McKay, Wm. Ormrod, W. S. Calvert (warden of Middlesex), W. H. Sutherland, Jas. Mc-Bride, Geo. Laughton, Thos. Warren,

Arthur George. From Giencoe-Richard Code, J. M. Tait, W. J. French.

From Newbury-Amos Fennell, Stephen From Mosa-Jas, Douglas, S. Gibb, Daniel Taylor, Albert Vail, Wm. Blott, Thomas Simpson, Jas. W. Waterworth, Wm. Atkinson, Wm. Webster, Henry, Coyne, George Innes, Daniel Robertson, Elias Reycroft, Duncan Fletcher, J. W. Munro, Robt. McDonald, Roland Shields, Duncan Campbell (reeve), Hugh Munro,

Allan McLean. From Ekfrid-A. P. B. McDonald, P. P. Corneill, C. J. Campbell, John P. Corneill, J. W. McFie, Thos. Pole, John A. Hughes, Alex. S. McDonald, Augus McTaggart, M. R. Brown, John T. McLean, L. W Beech, M. C. Campbell, Jas. Pole, A. P. McDougald, Nathan McCrackan, John A. McKellar, Wm. Tait, R. J. Coulthard, Alex. Douglas, Geo. C. Elliot.

From Delaware-J. J. Uptigrove, 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:

J. Watterworth Hop. G. W. Ross
W. J. French J. Douglas
S. C. Brownson
Wm. Tait
D. Campbell Alex. Stuart W. S. Calvert D. Campbell J. Watterworth
P. Fitzpatrick John Crozier
C. J. Campbell James Cox
W. Watterworth Dr. McKillop

Geo. C. Elliott Dr. Whitehead A.P.McDougall H. Hardy J. Watterworth D. Campbell A. Stuart James Cox Stuart Beech R. J. Coalthard R. J. Craig M. Campbell M. McGuigan C. M. Simmonds James Cox Geo. Buttery John Barry Elliot Travers E. Reycraft C. J. Campbell W. Sutherland J. M. Tait A. Stuart M. McGuigan T. McMullin C. M. R. Coaltharland James Pole R. R. R. S. S.

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 erident that all were determined to stand by the old and tried standard-bearer. The speakers eulogized Mr. Ross and the administration of which he is a member, and expressed 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. Watterworth, declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The Minister's Address,

Hon. Mr. Ross, who was loudly applauded, spoke substantially, as follows: I cannot find words to express my appreciation 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 presented here to-day, could I refuse to be again your standard bearer? (cheers.) I ope 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, Ontario 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 pretense 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 Masterly Exposition of Sir Oliver's 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 questioned. Sister Provinces were made to believe that in contending for enlarged boundaries, Ontario was aiming at the political domination of the Dominion. Mantoba 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 withdraw from Confederation or abandon the contest. For a while the battle raged around the award of the arbitrators; thence it was transferred to Parliament; thence to the people of the Province of Ontario who nobly sustained the champion of their rights; thence, after years of irritation, it was transferred to the Privy Council, and there a victorythe most decisive in the annals of the Province-secured in spite of all machinations and efforts to the contrary. By this

> 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 regard 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 democratic age, when the sovereignty of the people takes the forms of "plebiscites" and "referendums" in one part of the world, and "home rule" and "parish councils bills" in another, and "woman's suffrage" in a third, the centralization of power is evidently passing away. For the Provinces to allow the Dominion Government to supersede or curtail their constitutional functions would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution and to the tendencies of the age, and every battle won for Provincial rights was a victory for the

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

do full justice to the splendid abilities and

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 bimself to be a practical legislator of the greatest public utility. History shows that where Parliament is jealous of its own rights it is usually ealous of the rights of the people also. The public weal, however, does not depend so much upon the maintenance of Parliamentary dignity as upon useful legislation. As an example of the benefit of legislation, of which but little public notice was taken, I may cite the Free Library Act of 1882. This was an act giving urban corporations the power of assessing themselves 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 the introduction of that bill little was

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 31,000 volumes; of science and art, from 9,704 volumes to 73,670; 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 42,011 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 intellectual 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 of substantial reading. The egislation 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. 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, indecent exhibitions, the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors, the suppression of vice, drunkenness, horse-racing, vagrancy 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 appointment of capable men to act as constables, 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 with terror and alarm over the gross immorality of the Government, and their 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, strengthened by the party lens, the tiniest speck assums formidable proportions. You will not be misled, I hope, by this one-sided view of the acts of the Government. Absolute perfection is not attainable. The purest sunshine 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 Govrnment, from the date of its installation of such a character as to strengthen every has to defend itself. The Government may not in every instance have met the expectations of all its friends. It may have proceeded in some cases at too slow a pace, in others it may have struck vice too feeble a blow. But in no case can it be said that immorality received at its hands the victory Ontario remained in possession of slightest encouragement or that the vicious all territorial rights which she claimed element could quote its example or its legisunder the constitutional rights which lation as a precedent. secured to her the possession of 100,000

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 blood? What if some officer was relieved of his public duties without his consent? What if some servant of the Government indulged in more than the usual luxuries of the breakfast table? Surely matters so insignificant in their relation to the public service are not to outweigh the unques tioned 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 accommodation of the insane and idiotic was far from sufficient. The Government of John Sandfield 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 adequately the wants of the people. In most countries, notably in Britain and the United States, the maintenance of the insafe and idiotic devolves upon municipalities. In too many cases the accommodation is inferior 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, Belleville. Kingston and Brockville? Where can be found men of greater skill than the men at the head of those asylums, or what greater comfort can be desired 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 sentence is entitled to be treated with literature would be of great advantage. On humanity. But if men and women are to the introduction of that bill little was be treated with humanity, though bearing said, and of its operation since but little | the felon's brand, how much more should heard. Since its passage, however, eleven they receive our sympathy whose minds municipalities have accepted its provisions; are beclouded and who have not within 510,326 volumes have been placed in the libraries so established, and 1,614,376 own sufferings. (Cheers.) It may be that volumes have been taken from its in future years the Government of shelves to be read by the sons and Sir Oliver Mowat will be best daughters of Ontario. Before the establishment of these libraries and without for its immunity from public scandal. But,

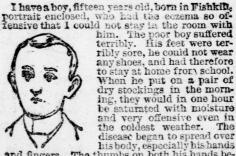
sir, when the record of that Government is written, let me ask as one who has borne some part in shaping its policy for about half of its existence, that side by side, with its greatest honors is placed its generous policy for relieving suffering humanity. Even the Parliament buildings, which will long 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 asylumns 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 insane 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 benevolence, 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. Scaport 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, 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 You will pardon me if I emphasize with door to door. Every ill that flesh is heir great earnestness the moral characteristics to, every class on whom disease has laid its hand, even those who have been tempted for a moment to step aside from the paths of virtue, find in the Government of Ontario a benefactor and a friend. (Cheers.) The deaf and the dumb and the blind are provided 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 commonwealth. (Cheers.) A GOOD FINANCIAL RECORD.

Then look at its financial record. In he 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 emergencies 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 improvements of any kind not required in the public interest were undertaken for political purposes. (Cheers.) The public funds intrusted to the Government have been administered for the benefit of the people and not for the party. It is a most rea corner grocery, try to fill the public mind markable circumstance, too, that in that long period the officers appointed by the Government have been so wisely chosen neglect of the public interests. With that with one or two exceptions there have their moral microscope (an instrument, by been no defalcations, and such as did the way, which they never use, except in occur were of so trifling a character as to 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 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 permanent development of its resources. Most in 1872 down to the present time, has been of you are familiar with the method in element which makes for the public good and the surplus of 1874 distributed, a and to suppress in some measure at least surplus amounting to \$3,388,377. As a every element of evil against which society 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 projection 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 intersections. All the territory lying north of the Grand Trunk was practically without any railway facilities of any account excepting the Northern Railway. Local municipalities were willing to tax themselves perhaps beyond 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.)

Suffered Terribly. Doctors and Medicines Useless. Cured in Four Weeks by Cutleura-



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 morn-ing, they would in one hour be saturated with moisture

and very offensive even in the coldest weather. The disease began to spread over his body, especially his hands because the work of the coldest weather. 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 directions, and to-day I say truthfully 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.

Fishkill Village, N. Y. came stiff and as useless as two withered sticks of

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICUEA, the great Skin Cure, with CUTICUEA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier, and CUTICUEA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor 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, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, \$1.50 Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free. PLES, blackheads, red and oily skin pre-vented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

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

SATURDAY!

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY.

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

Drygoods, Clothing, Millinery 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,

5th. A few pieces left, Molleton Flannels, were 35c and 38c yard, today 25c.

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

be scarcely worthy of notice. The entire less to the treasury from the dishonesty of 40c pair, to-day 25c.

\$273,754 61. The actual loss is not fully 8th, Gents' Unlaundered Shirts for 49c. Would not be at all surprised if you have often paid 75c for the same shirt.

which the municipal loan fund was settled of the body 20c each.

> 10th, Towels, a great range at wholesale prices.

> 11th, Men's Sealette Caps, a few only left, at 50c, worth \$1.

12th, Wrappers for \$1 50. This is a new line with us, made of standard Prints, American manufacture, warranted to wash. We are surprised at the demand we have already received for them. The line has only been a short time in stock, yet we have disposed of a great many. We have them in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust.

Free, To our customers, a piece of German Folding Furniture. Ask for particulars.

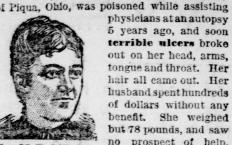
Great Overcoat Sale SEE MONDAY'S DAILY.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dunáas street, London.

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Oblo, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke



of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

(Continued from page 4.)

was not able to reach the large centers of industry. The Government early recognized the inconvenience and loss to the people from this condition of things and responded readily and generously to every appeal for railway aid. What was the resuit of that appeal? Put in figures it meant assistance to 1,697 miles of railway, or to a greater length of railway in one continuous line than three times the distance from Windsor to Montreal. Put in figures as to amount it meant \$5,813,567. Put in figures as to the enhanced value of the settlements of the country through which these railways passed it would mean many millions of dollars. Put in figures as to population it represents many thriving towns and villages and several thousand inhabitants. Put in figures as to the increased value of the products of the country and consequent profit to the farmers and settlements through which the railways passed, and its value would almost be incalculable. (Cheers.) Had the Government been the owner in fee simple of all the lands of the Province, and were it simply considering as a landlord might consider how to improve his estates that they might yield the largest rental to himself and the largest income to his tenants, it could not have projected better schemes for that purpose than the release from debt afforded by the settlement of the municipal land fund, the subvention of local improvements by the distribution of the surplus and the development of the Province by new railways directly aided by the public treasury.

IN THE FAR NORTH. What railroads have done on a larger scale has, in an humbler way, been done for the northern townships by colonization roads. If any of you are of a romantic turn of mind and would like to visit Muskoka or Algoma either as tourist or sportsman, you will find no inconvenience in traveling hundreds of miles east and districts since 1871, who, though not so highly favored in some respects as we are, nevertheless live in comparative comfort and prosperity. (Cheers.) From whatever aspect the question is considered there is but one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that the progressive policy of the Government of Ontario in aiding public improvements has added untold millions to the wealth of the country.

NOT EXTRAVAGANT. On the economical side of our policy I need not dwell. The man who charges the Government with extravagance in an intel-Dominion of Canada as a whole, and the various Provinces in detail, have exceeded their income and have had recourse to the money market for relief, the Province of Ontario is practically without a debt. Our opponents say that we have issued annuities to meet our obligations with respect to railways, but even if we have, a surplus of \$5,833,758-an interest-bearing surplus, remember, against annuities which could be paid off to-morrow for \$1,337,323-still leaves us a good margin. How is it with the other Provinces? In a speech recently delivered by the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia I find the following statements: Gross debt of Nova Scotia. \$6.90
Gross debt of New Brunswick. 7.76
Gross debt of Quebec. 17.35

Gross debt of Quebec... Gross debt of Briti-h Columbia

Even the county of Middlesex, administered as it has been for many years by your best men, has a debt of \$500,000, and I fear some of the local municipalities are not without obligations of a similar character. Whateverourotherfaultsmay be as financiers

even better than the county of Middlesex with its long list of able officers. There may be differences of opinion as to whesher we have spent too much money on this public building or on the maintenance of that institution, or that in the matter of salaries we have been liberal beyond the standards of a rigid economist. But even in the face of such charges I venture to say that our expenditures are in every instance defensible. We are prepared to go over every public building that we have erected, brick by brick and stone by stone and shingle by shingle, and show that the people of Ontario have received full value for every dollar of that expenditure. THE SALARIES PAID.

We are prepared to compare the salaries paid in Ontario with the salaries for like services in the Dominion or in the other Provinces, or even in large public concerns. are not excessive. Take one or two instances: The solicitor for the city of Toronto was paid a salary of \$5,000, while the Attorney-General of Ontario, till last year, viz., the received the same amount. Who for a moment will say that the solicitor of Toronto carries the same responsibility upon his shoulders as the Attorney-General of Ontario? The chief engineer of the city of Toronto re-ceives a salary of \$5,000; the chief engineer of the Province of Ontario receives a salary of \$2,400. The secretary of business for about 500 teachers, has a salary of \$2,500; the Deputy Minister of teachers, gets a salary of \$2,200. The clerk of the city of Toronto gets a salary of \$2,500; the clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario gets a salary of \$1,800.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKINGMEN. There are two classes of the people, in regard to whom there has been considerable legislation during the last twenty years, viz., the workingman and the agriculturist. Now, what have we done for the workingman? I do not propose to magnify his position simply because he toils for his daily bread. Every man who by honest industry, whether as a teacher, a clerk, a minister, a public officer or a trader, earns his living is a working man. Those, however, who are dependent upon daily wages occupy a position of uncertainty with regard to the maintenance of their families that requires special consideration. Take for instance the Factory Act; what was its object? First, to protect the workingman machinery, and the unsanitary conditions of factories, alike injurious to health and morals; and second, so to regulate the hours of labor that he might have more time for self-improvement and for the enjoyment of his home and family. Now, you may say these are very elementary principles of legislation, but as applied to the working man what do they mean? They mean security to life and limb; they mean the protection of his health and the enjoyment of his home-the greatest of all blessings. If the condition of labor in Canada was for one moment contrasted with the labor in some of the European countries where no such protection is afforded, the humanity of our laws would be apparent. But that is not all. Where a workingman, through west from the boat landings of its many the neglect of his employer suffers injury, you make in the growth of fruit or grain lakes on roads almost as good as you the law indemnifies him at the expense and dairy products, you receive a bonus have at home, and as a result of of his employer to a certain extent this expenditure over 50,000 peo- for such injuries. I mention these things fairs. ple have settled in these northern simply as specimens of that legitimate, humane protection which the Government has given to the laboring classes, and given, too, not because, in every case, they could by their votes repay the party that recognized their needs, but given to them as citizens (for hundreds of them are under justified this act of consideration.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE GRANTED. Nor was the attention of the Ontario their condition as laborers. Recognizing the fact that their industry, intelligence and thrift had entitled them to a potential ligent constituency like this only exposes voice in the administration of public himself to public derision. While the affairs, and recognizing the fact, too, that citizenship are incompatible, the Government, with one strong sweep of that power intrusted to its hands by the people, gave every man, irrespective of wealth or social standing, the right to say how and by whom he should be governed. The toiler in the workshop or the day laborer in the field may be sparated as far as the poles from the influence which wealth and ancestry can confer, but at the ballot box, and in the presence of the great responsibilities which citizenship imposes, the workingman in his russet coat, is the peer of the princely millionaire. (Cheers.) No longer is he required to submit to laws with regard to watch he is not permitted whom he should obey. The king who consulted only those of his subjects who were owners of so much real estate is dead. Long live the king who believes that a subject may be truly loyal though but a workingman. (Cheers.

BENEFITS TO FARMERS. Another industrial class that may be said to have received considerable attention from the Government is the agriculturist, tion given to agriculture, not only by those specially engaged in that noble pursuit, but by the country at large. Springing from that class myself, I could not, if tnose with whom my early life was spent. Representing, too, as I have done for over twenty years a rural district, would be very ungrateful if did not appreciate the constant supengaged in agricultural pursuits. It was were not beguiled by the voice of the siren, by their influence and sympathy largely but other counties were not so firm. The that I was first moved to enter public life, National Policy was inaugurated, and with and if I have accomplished anything for my country it has been owing to the constancy of their support. To neglect their interests or fail in sympathy with any movement which might improve their position would be ingratitude of the basest kind. Now I am not going to discuss the platform adopted by the Patrons of Industry, nor am I going to question their actions as a quasi political organization. Whether or ganized or not, no Government can exist very long in the Province of Ontario without the support of the agricultural classes. According to the census of 1891, the number of farmers and farmers' sons in the Province of Ontario was 292,270. In addition there were 39,803 farm laborers, making a total of 332,073. This represents a clear majority of the voting power of Ontario. But the point I want to make is that long before the farmers were organized, the Liberal party had secured the confidence of the country on a policy al-

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

most identical with that now advocated by

we have a better showing than the Domineffect to it through the legislation of the ion or any Province which it contains, and past twenty years. The great substratum of civil and religious liberty on which our institutions rest, the emancipation of the laboring classes, agricultural as well as artisan, the extension of the franchise, the development of the country, in fact everything or almost everything which has made Ontario the premier prevince of the Dominion, she owes to the Liberal party, and in all these struggles the agricultural classes were the strong right arm by which this was accomplished. (Cheers.) The differences of opinion between the Liberals and the Patrons with regard to the election of county officials or the payment of salaries is altogether too insignificant for a political issue. Officials we must have, and whether elected by the people or by the county council or appointed by the Government, whether their incomes are too great or too small, whether they are paid by fees or by salary, are matters of detail and of and to show that comparatively our salaries adjustment from time to time. Indeed, the very purpose for which the Patrons organized in the first instance was to give defiteness and intensity to one of the principal planks of the Liberal platform,

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. Aroused by the cruel burdens imposed not only upon nearly everything required for the maintenance of their families, but also upon the very implements by which they wrested from the soil the necessaries of life, they began a struggle which I trust the Toronto Board of Trustees, who does | before very long will result in their complete emancipation. (Cheers.) But the very reason which justifies this effort for Education, who has charge of over 8,000 relief from duties imposed by the Dominion Government not required in the public interest, should intensify their loyalty and attachment to the Ontario Government, Notice the contrast: On the one hand you have a Government that takes out of the pockets of the people of Ontario an average of \$7 per head in one way or another to carry on the government of the country; on the other hand you have a Government that gives you on an average nearly \$2 a head to help you to pay the expenses of governing yourselves.

GRANTS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES. Let me give you a few facts. In the last twenty years \$12,372,922 were paid for educational purposes out of the public treasury, and as the rural population is about threequarters of the entire population of the whole Province, over \$9,000,000 of \$1.75-Tucked yoke, embroidery collar, full sleeves, feather-stitched. farmers' sons and daughters. In the same time we paid \$13,336,110 for the purpose of relieving you of the maintenance of lunaagainst the dangers incident to running tics and of the care of your sick and suffering in hospitals and charitable institutions. Apart altogether from the pleasure it must have given you to see suffering humanity administered to, you have had the substantial relief I have just mentioned, Again, instead of taxing your farming implements, your shovels and harrows and plows, we have aided agriculture and arts to the extent of \$2,561,-737, in order that your industries might be increased, and that you might be stimulated to practice improved systems of agriculture. (Cheers.) That is to say, under one Government for every wagon or plow or harvester or harrow you use in farming operations you have to pay a substantial tax to the Dominion Treasury. Under the other Government, for every advancement by the way of prizes at the agricultural A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

A summary of the whole argument then is briefly this: For twenty years the Liberal party has given to the country what even its opponents admit to be progressive legislation. It has been faithful 21 years of age), whose very helplessness in administering to the wants and interests of every class. The humblest working man cannot say that he has suffered neglect at its hand. The most influential Government to the workingmen limited to cannot say that they have received an undue share of its bounty. For twenty years its opponents have vainly endeavored to pull it down, and for twenty years it has been able to rally to its defense a majority of the electors of the Province. but particularly a majority of the intellidemocratic institutions and privileged | gent, sturdy yeomanry of the rural constituencies. And now, although you have no grievance against the Government. although you have no complaint that your special interests are neglected, although you have no more confidence in the honesty of its opponents than you had before, you are asked in some constituencies | the course of instruction should be broad not to vote against the Government, for and comprehensive, such as befitted the policy which includes every class-the you should cast your vote.

LESSONS OF THE PAST. Let us not forget the lessons of the past. In 1878 many rural constituencies of this Province went seeking after strange gods and bowed before the National Policy as and the instruction more thorough and deliverer of the country. They were led more effective than it was ten years ago. now known as the Patron of Industry. I to believe that if the National Policy were rejoice, Mr. Chairman, at the great atten- adopted busy spindles would hum its praises and tall chimneys would belch forth clouds of incense in honor of its presence; the home market for the farmer would transmute everything he I would, withdraw my sympathy from touched to gold; no more would the Canadian exile himself to obtain a subsistence denied him at home. More than that, before in the same class of schools. Canadians who had exiled themselves would return with more enthusiasm to their native land than did the Jew from Babyport which I have received from those lonish captivity. The people of this riding partment my aim has been to infuse life it a Conservative Government with all that that implies, That the National Policy has not been a blessing to the farmer, the Patrons of Industry everywhere declare; that the Conservative Government has not been a blessing to the country goes without saying. In the light of past experience, would it not be well to pause lest a proper and useful organization like the Patrons of Industry should inadvertently bring about a calamity as great to the Province of Ontario as the introduction of a Conservative Government was to the Dominion fifteen years ago? (Cheers.)

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. One other topic and I have done. Since been intrusted with the management of the most important of all interests-the education of your children. It was for me to have stood by that policy and have given tion and the character of the teachers by Liberal or Conservative, will ever be

THE WEATHER TO DAY-Cloudy, light

A DAISY---

-Is a modest flower, but very popular. The modesty of our prices is what makes our goods so popular. At any rate the people seem to want them. of the demagogue, if you believe that we Read this list. There is no attempt to deceive. The prices

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CORSET COVERS.

18c-Good Plain Cotton, high neck. 25c-Good Fine Cotton, high V-shaped neck, neat Swiss edge. 45c-Good Fine Cotton, V-shaped neck of Swiss insertion, embroidery and hem-stitching.

50c-Tucked fronts, Swiss ledging, feather-65c-Square neck, Swiss edging, feather-stitched. 75c-Square neck Swiss edging, feather-

stitched. 80c-Embroidered front, Swiss edging, feather-

\$1 25—Embroidery front, feather-stitched, Swiss ed ing.

GOWNS.

37½c-Good Cotton, surplus yoke effect, rows spaced plaiting and cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, embroidered 50c-Good Heavy Cotton, plaited neck, yoke

and sleeves, trimmed with neat embroidery. 75c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, surplice yoke effect, two rows neat insertion between fine plaits, Swiss embroidery on neck-

\$1-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, yoke, two rows fine wide insertion between fine plaits, stand-up embroidered collar and

\$2-Pointed embroidery yoke, feather-stitched, embroidery trimming. \$2 50-Pointed embroidery, tucked yoke, feather-stitched, fine embroidery.

\$2 75-Fine Nainsook Gown, tucked with em broidery, cascaded front. \$3 75—Fine Nainsook Gown. voke of tucks, and Torchon insertion, fine Torchon trim-

CHEMISES.

25c-Good Cotton, with fine cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. 35c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, corded band

45c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edge on square yoke, neat edge on neck and sleeves.

50c-Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edge on square yoke, neat edge on neck, sleeves and front. LINEN TOWELS.

Hucks at 124c each, or 81 25 the dozen.

Heavy Linen Towels, 40x26, at 18c. Bleached and Unbleached Bath Towels, at

Cream Damask Irish, 54-inch Cream Damask Irish, 62 ... Cream Damask Irish, 69 ... Cream Damask Irish, 62 "Cream Camask Irish, 62 " Cream Damask Irish, 70 "
Full Bleached Irish, 70 "
Full Bleached Irish, 70 "

Men's Heavy Twilled Cotton Night Robes at 85c. Undressed Shirts, linen reinforced fronts, splendid value, at 50c.

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whom it was to be given, to say whether

that directly you would not do, but to freest section of the Anglo-Saxon race, or vote for a candidate whose presence in the whether it should be limited and obscured field is a menace to the Government which by parochial bitterness and sectarian you have supported all your lives. If I strife. I shall not now enter into details were sure that this new departure in On- either of my administration of the Educatario politics meant that the Government tion Department, nor shall I wait to of Ontario was to be controlled by the answer the complaints of my opponents. agricultural classes, which is the case Thank God the work I have done speaks practically now, I would not care; but for itself, and whatever may have been the when I see in it the triumph not of the weaknesses and shortcomings which have agricultural classes but danger to a great characterized it, I am satisfied that in no period of their history has there been agricultural, professional and artisan, then greater prosperity in all the educational I say it behooves you to consider well how institutions of the Province than during the last ten years. (Cheers.) I say now, and I am prepared to prove it when called upon, that in every inspectoral division of the Province, the public schools are better conducted and better housed, the discipline more humane, the teachers better trained (Cheers.) I also say that every separate school, whether Protestant or Catholic. does better work than it did ten years ago. and that the Roman Catholic children | educated under a system of separate schools, of which Protestants as a rule do not approve, are more comfortable, are under better teachers, and receive more thorough instruction than ever they did (Cheers.) What is true of public and separate schools is equally true of the high schools and the universities. In every deand energy into the work of education, to develop in the teacher higher ideals of his profession, and to impress upon the pupils that the great purpose of the schoolroom is to fit our sons and daughters for discharging every duty which citizenship imposes upon them, honorably and well. (Cheers.) PROUD OF THE RECORD AT CHICAGO.

The approval which our school system received at Chicago where it entered into competition with the school systems of the most advanced nations of the world shows what we have done educationally in this Province. The high positions taken by the graduates of our universities and our different colleges, whenever they go abroad, show that the foundations have been well laid at home. Our system may have its imperfections, so have men's greatest you honored me with your confidence as a achievements in every department of life. member of the Government in 1883, I have But work that comes into competition with the world and received the approval of impartial judges as the best, you may rest assured is possessed of no ordinary merit. Such is the approval bestowed upon the say, subject to the approval of the Legisla-school system of Ontario, and whatever ture, when their education should begin, our political differences may be as to the and in a certain sense, when it should end, merits and practical features of our In the face of the strongest opposition they what should be the character of that educa- school system, I hope no man,

so far carried away by partisan feelings as to impair in any degree the efficiency of a system which like the sun in its strength W0008 Fair. diffuses health and vigor through every fiber of society. (Cheers.)

A STATESMANLIKE APPEAL.

In a few months you may be called upon to determine whether the men who have given the best of their lives to the service of the country, as some of us have, shall be deposed and others with less experience shall take their places. Your responsibility in this respect is great. I am confident that you will consider it as becomes the free men of Ontario. If you believe that we have honestly endeavored to strength en what is good in the constitution and in so ciety, if you believe that we have listened to the voice of justice rather than the voice have labored to subdue sectarian strife and to make citizenship, not race or creed, the basis of preferment, if you believe that we have aided in the development of those national forces which promote the unity of the Dominion and its ultimate rank as a powerful force in the political and moral evolution of this continent, then I venture to say we can await with the utmost confidence the verdict which will be rendered at the next general election. The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. ROSS. It was moved by Warden Calvert, seconded by Dr. Whitehead: "That this convention of West Middlesex Liberals piedge afresh its continued confidence in Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, the representative of the riding in the Local Legislature of Untario, their unwavering confidence in his integrity, their

85c-Tucked and insertion, Swiss edging, feather stitched.
\$1-Fancy front lace and embroidery, insertion, Swiss edge, feather stitched. admiration of his distinguished ability as a public man, and their sense of the magnificent service which he has rendered his native Province as a member of the Cabinet of Sir Oliver Mowat." Carried unani-

mously. PRAISE FOR SIR OLIVER'S GOVERNMENT. Moved by Mr. Henry Hardy, seconded by Mr. John Watterworth, "That this convention pledge its continued devotion to the Liberal principles, and its support to the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat as the leader of a Government which for 22 years has given true expression to Liberal principles, in extending the franchise, in simplifying proceedings in courts of law, in administering the finances of the Province with such economy and discretion that millions of money has been returned to the taxpayers in the maintenance of the criminal. the insane and the destitute, the support of education and the administration of justice, and has at the same time so conserved our provincial resources that its timber and other wealth has been realized upon to the

best public advantage. "The Liberals of West Middlesex desire specially to record their approval of the interest taken by the Government of Ontario in agriculture, and hereby express their gratitude for the generous aid given towards the promotion of the dairying interests of the Province, and the study of agriculture in the schools of Ontario." Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Ross a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman, cheers were given for the Minister of Education, for Sir Oliver Mowat, and the Queen, and the gathering dispersed.

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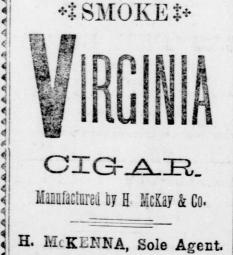
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Latest Market Reports by Mail and Telegraph.

London Money Market.

ondon. Feb. 3-12:30 p.m.-Consols, 98 15-16 or money, 99 1-16 for account: Mexican, 154; Mexican Central, 54; St. Paul, 60§; Erie, 16; Erie, seconds, 79½; Pacific Central, 502; Reading, 10¾; Canadian Pacific, 73½; New York Central, 104; Illinois Central, 95½; Bank of England rate, 2½ per cent.; open market dissecunt, 25 to 23-16.

New York Stock Market. NEW YORK. Feb. 3-1 p.m.-Stock market

Steady.	
Atchison 113	C., B. & Q 762
Can. Southern	Can. Pacific
Del. & Hndson,1371	L. & N 461
Lake Shore	D. & L
Nor. Pacific	Nor. Pacific, pref
Northwestern104	Mich. Central 994
Rhode Island 673	N. Y. C101
St. Paul 59	St. Paul, pref
Union Pac 181	Western Union 841
+ T	

Teronto Stock Market.

	TORONTO, Feb. 3.
	Ask. O
Montreal	
Ontario	
Molsons	
Toronto	215 24
Merchants	
Commerce	1311 13
Imperiai	180 17
Dominion	2701 96
Standard	163 16
Mamilton	163 76
British America	115 11
Western Assurance	149 14
Canada Life	
Confederation Life	
Consumers Gas	190 180
Cominion Telegraph	7/1
Northwest Land Company	nref 65
Canada Pacific Railway Sto	neir 791 7
Commercial Cable Compan	v 1357 72
Bell Telephone Company	139 13
Dominion Savings and Loan	S3 Si
Farmers' Loan and Savings	199
Farmers L. and S. 20 per ce	nt 115
Huron and Erie L. and S	- 160
Huron and Erie. 20 per cent	
London and Canada Land	A 196 19
London Loan	
London and Untario	119
Ontario Loan and Debentur	e =
SALES-Dominion. 20 a	+ 950. G-
Car Car 1901. Lan 2- C	consumer

GATES Desiring	-
SALES-Dominion. 20 at 270; Const	mers'
Gas. 8 at 1891; Lon. & Can. L. & A., 100 a	t 1255.
Montreal Stock Market.	
MONTREAL, Fe	b. 3.
Agir	Uff.
C. P. R	714
Duluth Railway, common 7	6
Duluth Railway, preferred 18	14
Grand Trunk RV., firsts	
Grand Trunk Ry., seconds	
Commercial Cable Company 1353	1351
Wabasa	1001
Wanash preferred	
Montreal Telegraph Co	144
Rich, and Ont. Navigation 95	83
Montreal Street Rallway 170	1691
Montreal Gas Company. 1742	173
Rell Telephone Company	136
Royal Electric	125
Bank of Montreal 9201	2193
Ontario Bank	2391
Banque du Peupie	200.3
Molsons Bank	
Bank of Toronto	=
Banque Cartier 190	117
Merchants Hank	165
Merchants"Bank of Halifax145	140
Union Bank	110
Bank of Commerce	134
N. W. Land Company	301
Montreal Cotton Company	1054
Canada Colored Cotton Co. 58	52
Dominion Cotton Company 105	100
SALES_Commonoial Cable 150 -+ 1051	
SALES—Commercial Cable, 150 at 1351;	Mon-
treal Telegraph, 25 at 144; Montreal S P ilway, 150 at 169; Bell Telephone, 4	treet
and, 100 at 100; Bell Telephone, 4 a	138:

vio Bank, 1 at 142

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market Quotations. Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son. London, Saturday. Feb. 3.

Receipts of grain were moderately good today, and very little change occurred in prices.
Red wheat seemed a little easier again, 95c was
the usual price paid for common; 97c for extra
good lots. White wheat sold from 98c to \$1
Oats sold from 97c to 98c. Bright barley sold
at 87c to 90c; feeding samples, 80c to \$5c. Eggs
plentiful and easy at 14c to 16c by the basket.
Butter unchanged, Hay steady. Dressed
hogs quiet at \$5 50 to \$6 25. General values for
the day were as follows: London, Saturday. Feb. 3. the day were as follows:

	1 sas day wore as follows:			
	GRAIN.			
	Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs &	98	to	1 00
	Wheat, red. fall, per 100 lbs.	95	to	97
	Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	95	to	98
	Oats, per 100 lbs	96	to	1 00
	Peas, per 100 lbs	87		90
	Corn, per 100 lbs.	92	to	
	Barley, per 100 lbs		to	95
		80	to	90
		90	to	90
	Reans per by	90	10	9)
	Beans, per bu 1	UU	to	1 10
	Force fresh similar			
	Eggs fresh single doz	16	to	20
	Eggs, fresh, basket, per doz	14	to	16
	Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz	8	tc	10
	Butter, single rolls, per lb	24	to	25
	Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls, baskets	20	to	23
	Butter, per ib. large rolls or			
	croe (S	18	to	50
	Butter, per lb. tub or firking	18	to	18
	Lard, per lb	11	to	12
	Unickens, per pair	40	to	70
	Ducks	70	to	80
1	Turkeys. Sc to 9c per lb.; each	23	to	175
	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	,		•
	Apples, per pag	00	to	1 50
1	Caulinowers, per dozen	00	to	1 50
1	Potatoes, per pag	65	to	75
1	Cabbaegs, per doz	25	to	45
-		25	to	55
-	Squashes, per doz	35	to	
1		80		1 00
1			to	50

Beef, carcass, per ib.

Mutton, quarters, per ib.

Veal quarters, per lb. 5
Lamb, quarters, per lb. 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 5 50 Pelts each.
Wool per lb...

 Wool per lb.
 17 to 18

 Tallow, rendered, per lb.
 5½ to 5½

 Tallow, rough, per lb.
 3 to 3

 Wood.
 5 50 to 5 50

Pearl: Brand: Flour Is the best Flour for bread and general use in the market. Try it. Orders delivered promptly.

A. M. Hamilton & Son. 373 Talbot St. Telephone 662.

English Markets. Beerbohm's report by cable.

London. Feb. 3.

Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet but steady;

corn none.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet.

Liverpool—Spot wheat steadier; corn quiet; corn. 3s 10½d—id cheaper; peas, 4s 11d—unchanged.

The quote days are as	atio	ons	for	t	L	pas	RPC	thi	100	Feb.	3.
	1	Feb	. 1.		1	Feb	. 2.		1	Feb.	3.
	S.	D.	S.	D.		D.					B. I
Spring	N	omi	nal		N	omi	nal		N	omi	nal
Red Winter No. 1 Cal	5	1	5	21	ā	i	5	21	5	1	5 2
Corn, new	4	113	0			11	0	4		3	5
Peas, per c.	4	11	()	0	4	114	C	0	4	113	0
Pork (new). Lard	175	9	0		75	9		0	75		9
Dones L.	10	0	U	U	10	J	0	0	40	9	0

Bacon, h'vy. 35 6 6 0 035 6 0 035 6 0 0 Bacon light. 37 0 0 037 0 0 037 0 0 0 Tallow.... 28 0 0 027 6 0 027 6 0 0 Cheese, wh. 57 0 0 057 0 0 057 0 0 0 Wheat quiet, poor demand, holders offer moderately; corn fair, demand moderate. Toronto Market.

FLOUR-Straight roller, \$2 70 to \$2 70; extra 240 to \$2 50. WHEAT-White, 57c to 57c: spring, No. 2. WHEAT—White, 57c to 57c; spring, No. 2, 59c to 59c; red winter, 57c to 57c; goose, 54c to 54c; Manitoba hard, No. 1, 75c to 75c; Manitoba hare, No. 2, 73c to 73c.

PEAS—No. 2, 53c to 535.

BARLEY—No. 1, 42½c to 43½c.

FEED—36½c to 38½c.

OATS—No. 2, 31½c to 32c.

SALES-Red wheat outside at 57%; oats to arrive at 36c, on track at 37c; peas outside at

American Markets.

American Markets.

CHICAGO. Feb. 2.

THE LEADING FUTURES CLOSED.

WHEAT—Feb. 60½c; May, 61½c; July, 65½c.

CORN—Feb., 35½c; May, 38c; July, 38½c.

OATS—Feb., 28½c; May, 29½c; July, 28½c.

MESS PORK—Feb., \$12 55; May, \$13 87½.

LARD—Feb., \$7 40; May, \$7 42½.

SHORT RIBS—Feb., \$6 47½; May, \$6 52½.

CASH QUOTATIONS:

No. 2 spring wheat and No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 59c; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 28½c to 28½c; No. 2 red, 40c, nominal; barley, 54c, nominal; pork, \$12 72½ to \$12 75; lard, \$7 40 to \$7 45; short ribs sides, \$6 52½ to \$6 57½; dry salted shoulders, \$6 25 to \$6 50; short clear sides, \$6 87½ to \$7 25.

Receipts—

Flour——6.000 Wheat.—53,000

Flour 6.000 Wheat..... 53,000

BUFFALO, N., Y., Feb. 2.

WHEAT-Spring wheat — Fair demand, at values slightly below holders' views, closing firmer. Sales were: 5,000 bu No. 1 hard, 72c; closing, 72½c; No. 1 northern, nominally 7½c at close; sold 10,000 bu at 7½c. Winter wheat — Dull: No. 2 red, 63½c to 64c; No. 1 white, 6½c; mixed offered at 63c.

CORN—Demand active, stronger; 18 cars No. 2 y(1 ow, 40½c; 9 cars No. 2 corn, 40c.

2 yel ow, 40ic; 9 cars No. 2 corn, 40c. Oa TS—Offerings limited; fair inquiry; No. 2 white closed at 35ic on track; 35c in store. Sales: 5 cars in store, 35c; 1 car on track, 35ic. BARLEY-Round lots sold for shipment at 52ic. BARLEY—Round lots sold for shipment at 52½c, which is a trifle below the prices generally asked for the bulk of low-grade barley held here, sellers asking 53c to 55c for most lots; choice quoted at 6%c to 67c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 quoted at 53½c in store.

Figure—Fair; demand firm.

MILLFEED—Offerings light; demand good; prices strong.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. FLOUR-More active. RYE-Dull; western, 48c to 57c.
BARLEY - Steady; two-rowed State, 63c

PEAS—Canada, 70c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000; exports, 75,000 bu; class lines, sales, 935,000 bu futures; 5,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 26c to 632c; and wood.

ungraded red, 60c to 67c; No. 1 northern, 70lc to 70lc; options firm; No. 2 red, Feb., 66kc; March, 67lc; May, 69lc; July, 71lc.

CORN—Receipts, 1,000 bu; exports, 26,000 bu; sales, 580,000 bu futures; 96,000 bu spot; spots firm; No. 2, 42lc, elevator; options steady; Feb., 42lc; March, 43lc; May, 44lc.

OATS—Receipts, 2,000 bu; exports, 2,000 bu; sales, 105,000 bu futures, 42,000 bu spot; spots steady; No. 2, 34c to 34lc; No. 2 white, 36c to 36lc; No. 2 white, 36c to 36lc; No. 2 Chicago, 35c; No. 3, 33lc; No. 3 white, 35c; mixed western, 35c to 35lc; white do and white State, 36c to 40c; options firmer; Feb., 31c; March, 34gc; May, 31lc; No. 2 white, Feb., 36c 1.16c to 36kc; March, 36lc to 36kc.

EGGS—Quiet; western fresh, 15c to 16c.

COFFEL—Options steady; sales, 7,000 bags, including Feb., \$16 30 to \$16 45; March, \$16 to \$16 to 46c; confectioners' "A." 3 15-16c to 4kc; cut-loaf and crushed, 4 13-16c to 5c; powdered, 4 5-16c to 4kc; granulated, 4 15-16c to 4kc.

Live Stock Markets.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO. N. Y. Feb. 2.—Cattle—Four cars on sale. Market dull.

Sheep and Lambs—Ten thousand head on sale; trade very bad, and prices 25c to 30c per cwt lower than the opening days of the week, and even at the decline sales were limited, All the eastern markets are overstocked, and prices 15c to 35c lower.

Hogs—Offerings 35 cars. There was a cautious market, but slightly firmer at the opening, and closing stronger. Choice Yorkers, pigs, mixed and packers went at \$545 to \$550, mostly \$50; fairly good roughs \$475 to \$5.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Q., Feb. 3.—There were 23 milch cows offered on this market yesterday, but none of them were of superior quality. There was a good demand and the following sales were made up to 11 o'clock: Four of the best cows went at \$10 each, 3 more at \$38 each, 2 at \$36 each and 3 more at \$35; about half a dozen common cows were sold at from \$30 to \$34 each.

roronto.

Toronto.

Toronto.
Feb. 3.—The receipts yesterday were 32 car loads. The demand for good cattle was fair and prices a shade firmer, while poor stuff was not wanted. Several car loads of the best sold at \$3.60 to \$3.70 per cwt. and the general run of mediums at 3c to 3½c ter lb; inferior beasts sold at ½c to 2½c per lb; calves weaker, selling at \$3 to \$6.50 each; milch cows dull, at \$25 to \$40 per head; about 320 sheep and lambs were offered; the former sold at \$4 to \$4.50 each, and choice lambs at 42 per lb; hogs steady, with receipts of 585, the best sold at \$5.25, weighed off cars; good, heavy and store hogs brought \$4.75 to \$5 and mediums at \$4.50.

Physicians'

Prescriptions



184 Dundas street, London.

Canadian Agency for Halsey Bros.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CITY VOTERS' LISTS. The general election for the Ontario Legislature takes place within the next month or two, and it is probable that it will be one of the most keenly-contested battles that has been pitched in recent years.

To be fully prepared for it, the voters' lists must be attended to. It is fortunate for the citizens of London

that the revision of the voters' lists on which the coming vote will be taken is yet to come off. The method of procedure is much simpler and fairer than that required by the Dominion Franchise Act, but as will be seen by the law, as summarized below, the time is very short.

A mass meeting of Liberals, both members of the Young Liberal Club and the Liberal Association, and indeed every Liberal interested, will be held in the club rooms, Oddfellows' Block, on Monday evening next, at which a full attendance is requested. The arrangements will be made for getting names on the list without any trouble whatsoever.

Fourteen days from Monday next will be available for this purpose. The assessment commissioner will attend at his office every week day and evening for the purpose of adding names to the list without the necessity of an appeal to the county judge, and of having the names struck off of any persons who are dead, whether they died before or after the return of the roll, and of guard mounting, has been authorized for of canceling the repetition of voters whose names appear more than once in the list on view at the city assessment commissioner's

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

-Mayor Essery and Ald. Charles Taylor have returned from their little trip to Mentreal.

-Judge Edward Elliott has returned from a two-weeks' business trip to his former home in Perth.

-Miss Ada Dobbyn, this city, was a guest at the bachelors' ball, Toronto, Thursday night. -Mrs. (Rev.) Patterson, of Toronto, will

sing twice at St. James' Presbyterian Church Sunday. -To C. W. Manning-As both A and C were laboring under a misapprehension

better call it a draw. It is usual in such cases. -Hon. David Mills will speak to young men in Victoria Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4:15. The Black Jennie Lind is ex-

pected to sing. -In play, a lad named Andrews struck young son of Peter Robbins, Dorchester, on the side with a snowball the other day. The condition of the Robbins boy, who is

only 7 years old, is very serious. -Ciothing, hats and caps, men's furnishings and shop furniture comprised the stock of Green & Co., of Petrolea, which was offered at auction yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. W. Jones. The total value of

F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next door to ADVERTISER office, will pay the highest rate for sterling drafts on England. Drafts issued on all parts of the world. Money exchanged. Ocean tickets via first class lines. Agency Bowman & Co., coal

will remain there for about a week, but will not lecture again during his stay. Mr. Blake leaves New York for England on the 10th. -The adjourned general sessions were

held before Judge W. Elliot this morning. In the absence of a recommendation from the reeve of Lucan, the appointment of Francis Walden as county constable was not confirmed. -Mrs. Haskett died at the residence of

her father, Frederick Wiltshire, Charlotte street, East London, last night and was buried at Woodland to-day. Deceased had been an invalid for a number of years and was past middle age.

-The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday, the vice president in the chair. Miss Jessie Howie was appointed critic of the meeting, and the following programme was rendered: Instrumental, Mr. E. Quance; reading, Miss M. Mulheron; glee, the Glee Club; also a very intesting lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" by Mr. R. A. Little.

-The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Saunders will regret to hear of the death of their little daughter Ruth yesterday at the city hospital, from diphtheritic croup. Mrs. Saunders never left her, but kind attentions and careful nursirg could not keep her. She died very peacefully at 8:45 a.m., aged 2 years and 5

-Yesterday was Candelmas Day, and there is a superstition prevalent that good weather on that day (Feb. 2) indicates a long continuance of winter and a bad crop, and that its being foul is, on the contrary, a good omen. The amount of faith to be placed in such signs is problematical. The believers in the "goose-bone" idea may be able to enlighten the public on the matter.

-The efficiency of London's battalion has been again proved. In the infantry returns for Ontario the figures are as fol lows, the highest total obtainable being 150 marks: No. 1 district -- Seventh Battalion, 82 points; Twenty-fifth Battalion, 34 points; Twenty-sixth Battalion, 50 points; Twenty-eighth Battalion, 64 points; Thirtieth Battalion, 67 points; Thirty-third Battalion, 50 points.

-Johnnie Conn, a midget of a boy. charged with vagrancy, was discharged in the Police Court this morning. His father ushered him out. Hugh McCurdy, charged with drunkenness, has got to the length of his tether. Magistrate Parke sent him down without any parley. McCurdy has promised as often as he has fingers to reform, but they appeared to partake too much of the new year's resolution variety.

75 pounds of pork and other goods. His executed and on Collins' premises quantity of the goods were found. Collins was brought before Magistrate Noble, of Strathroy, who committed focus under the microscope gave 1,500 dishim for trial. Collins appeared before tinct images of any object placed beneath Judge Edward Elliott this morning, elected trial by judge, and the date set for Tues-

-A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening at 543 Richmond street, at the residence of the bride's mother, when Mr. William Green and Miss Julia Parker were married by Rev. M. P. Talling. The bride was costumed in cream cashmere, trimmed with silk and lace. The bridesmaids were also dressed in cream cashmere, trimmed in lace and pearls. Miss Rose Parker, sister of the bride, and Miss Annie Lyons were bridesmaids, and little Florence Grisman and Edna Pope, nieces of the bride, were maids of honor. They were dressed in cream cashmere, trimmed in ribbon and lace. The groomesmen were Alfred Green, brother of the groom, and Charles Rolb. About 60 invited guests sat down to an elegant repast after the ceremony. The happy couple received a large number of beautiful and costly presents.

Military Regulations. It has been decided by the Department of Militia to require the use hereafter in the Canadian forces of the infantry drill as revised by her Majesty's command in 1893. In placing this book in the hands of the militia, Gen. Herbert draws particular attention to the army order, dated the 1st of June, 1893, and particularly to the paragraph which lays down the necessity for precision in the early stages of the soldiers' instruction, viz., in the equad, section and company drill.

The publication of a book on manual, firing and bayonet exercises, with the order the use of the Canadian militia. One copy will be issued to each battalion and company. The exercises described in the book must be strictly adhered to by all infantry units without exception.

A recent order issued from headquarters states that hereafter all prisoners under sentence of courts martials in excess of 42 days will be sent to the civil prison nearest to the military station to which they belong. Sentence amounting to 42 days' imprisonment, or a less period, will be carried out in provost cells.



The Long and Short of it is that S. Davis & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

The Altar brand of pure beeswax candles, manufactured by Eckermann & Will, Syracuse, N.Y., and for sale by Thomas Coffey, the raw material cannot be pure.

It was our intention on Feb. 1 to offer our stock for sale en bloc, but owing to the constant demand of the public during the past month for our goods we have decided to continue our sale until the whole stock is disposed of at RETAIL. Our store will therefore NOT CLOSE NOW until the whole stock has been cleared out. The public will make money by watching this space for our DAILY SNAPS from this out, Remember, in order to get stock cleared out, we will still further REDUCE PRICES BELOW COST.

SMOKE RENA ELSA, 10c.

A. O. K., U.

See that A. O. K., U. W., is stamped on every cigar. These are union-aade cigars. WM. ATKINS, Manufacturer, London.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Heintzman & Co. are offering at their Warerooms, "Colwell's Popular Music House," 189 Dundas street, great bargains in Second-hand Pianos and Organs at prices ranging from \$25 upwards, on easy terms of payment. Also a fine selection of new genuine Heintzman Pianos, unequaled in tone and finish. See us and try these Instruments before buying.

H. W. BURNETT, Manager Piano Department.

A BEETLE'S EYE

Section. The Microscopical Section met last night in the rooms of the Entymological Society, with the largest attendance yet recorded, pitcher's Castoria. -On the night of Jan. 31, a resident of charge of the meeting, the subject being Caradoc reserve had stolen from his multiple images formed by the eyes of inpremises a quantity of mince meat, about sects. Mr. Rennie exhibited eyes of the suspicions rested on John Collins who lives and pigment, carefully washed away, mosquito and cockroach, with all nerves nearby with his mother, and Quick leaving only the minute lenses of the cornea secured a search warrant. It was to view. In the eyes of the beetle exhibited there were probably 1,500 distinct lenses, each capable of giving a perfect image. Those little lenses brought to a tinct images of any object placed beneath the stage. This was first discovered by Leuwenhock about 1670. He with great care stripped the eye of a common house fly and placing under his microscope, and directing it towards a neighboring cathedral saw 4,000 perfect images of the inverted spire just as the fly would view it. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet

> C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more particularly in a severe attack of la grippe which I contracted last winter, and firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life.

C. I. LAGUE. Sydney, C. B.

again in two weeks.

City Wood Yard

CHEAP WOOD!

Owing to increasing business I have to remove to larger premises. I will sell my present large stock of first-class Maple and Beech Wood at a reduction of 50c per cord.

JAMES CAMPBELL Talbot Street and G. T. Ry.

Telephone S47.

John Ferguson & Sons FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS. First-class in all Appointments. Telephones- House No. 373; Store No. 543

F. G. RUMBALL. Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant

Largest stock of maple, basswood, elm cherry, walnut, sycamore, chestnut, ash, oak etc., in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited Prices on application. Office and Yard-York Street, jus west of Tecumseh House.

W. H. BAKER 214 Dundas Street, Upstairs. Telephone No. 1.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN. (Late of the Bell Telephone Co.) Estimates riven on all classes of electric roods. Repairing of all electric work promptly attended to.

KOFF NO MORE! WATSON'S COUGH DROPS WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE Catholic Record office, is the purest in the market. Cheap imitations offered at a figure considerably less than the market price of considerably less than the market price of PROP. TRY THEM

Children Cry for Has 1, 00 Tenses - The Microscopical Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HAVE YOU TRIED Milk Granules

WITH Cereals?

It is the Best Infant Food being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to ren-

der it easily digestible. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Leef Co.,

VIOLETS

In velvet and other materials; assorted shades. Two-toned felt plaques, :5c. Walking hats in black and colors, various shapes 50c up; trimmed hats and bonnets at half-ric and less. Ladies will find this a desirable opportunity to make a change in their headwear at a very small outlay. Up-to-date style. Fancy goods, etc. Close prices at HILL. 251 Dunca. Street.

BLOCKS

FOR BOX STOVES,

\$2 25 PER LOAD.

D. DALY & SON 19 York Street.

NAVIGATION AND HAILWAYS. ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool,

Calling at Moville. From Portland. From Halifax Mongolian.....Feb. 1 Laurentian.....Feb. 15 Numidian..... Mar. Mar. Mongolian.....Mar. 15 Laurentian.....Mar. 29

Parisian.....April 12 April 14 Cabin rates of passage—By Parisien, \$50, \$60, \$70; by other steamers, \$45 and \$50. Second cabin \$30, extra accommodation \$35, steerage

STATE LINE SERVICE New York and Glasgow, via Londonderry

Cebin passage, single, \$40 and upwards; return, \$80 and upwards, according to location of berth; second cabin, \$30; steerage at lowest through rates. For tickets and information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas, and Thos. E. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond street; John Paul, 391 Richmond street.

By Lillias Campbell Davidson,

"Harry!" I cried, startled and horrified, 'don't be so silly. It isn't time to talk of that yet—indeed it isn't. You mustn't be so peremptory. You never talked like this

"Peremptory!" He spoke quite shortly. "I don't believe you understand I don't want any waiting, whatever you may do. I don't believe you love me as I do you, or you couldn't even talk of it. I natisn't love worth having."

"Oh, Harry !" was all I could say, and the tears sprang to my eyes.
In an instant his arms were round me, and

he was begging me to forgive him.
"Good heavens!" he said, "how could I ever have said such a thing! How could I be such a brute! I don't know what posseased me. Say you forgive me, my own little love."

Of course I forgave him, and we walked on over the moor hand-in-hand, talking gently and tenderly at first, though by and by Harry began to grow silent and abstracted. It was very unlike Harry—as unlike him as his sudden burst of temper-he had the gayest, sunniest spirits, and a mood that was generally unruffled and serene. But I knew men have often things to worry them that we girls know nothing of; and I knew too that beginning to bother him now was not the way to make him a good wife by and by. So I said nothing, and was only very kind to him when we parted, to show him that my silence had not been resent-

I thought he would have walked over from Dewsbury the next day; but it was Friday before I saw him swing open the little gate into the meadow, and come up the side path under the perfumed limeblossoms. He looked pale and rather worried, and I anxiously asked him if there was anything amiss, when our first greetings

"I think I must have caught a chill that day on the moor," he said. "I haven't felt quite myself ever since. I'm restless and out of sorts altogether somehow, and feel as if there were a weight on me that I can't shake off. Fancy my being such a duffer, when I ought to be the happiest fellow in the whole world! But somehow I can't

Before he went away he showed me the Roman coin, cleaned and burnished, and hanging on his watch-chain beside the new sixpence he wore there for a joke-"for luck," he always said.

"It's really a good coin, Kitten," he said -"one of Tiberius's, and in capital condition. How about the Jew's penny, eh,

little girl?"

"No," I said, "I know it isn't. I asked papa, and he told me all about it; and though it's commonly supposed those terrible 30 pieces were Roman, he says they probably weren't. I couldn't understand all about the denarii and shekels, but he says the Temple tax was always paid in Jewish money, so the priests were more likely to have only Attic coinage in their possession. So I don't mind now, Harry dear-wear the little thing as long as you

I was a good deal surprised not to see him for another week. I had a hurried note or two from him, telling me he was unable to get over to the rectory, and lamenting the separation. There were words of passionate fondness always, yet the language was so unlike Harry, somehow-so abrupt and almost disconnected, that I should have felt a little anxious about him, only that I told myself it was silly to worry over trifles, and I heard he had been over to the Stocton races on the regimental drag, and to a igeon-match with some of the officers. I hate pigeon-shooting, and I was a little sorry to hear of that, and rather astonished at his having gone; and cousin Dick, when he came back from Stocton, asked me if Curzon were out of sorts, or what? He had been very hilarious at the races, but seemed in a queer sort of a temper as well. It was like one of cousin Dick's amiable remarks, and so was his suggestion that the second Wiltshire brewed extra-powerful champagne cup; so I treated him and his relation with silent scorp, though I couldn't help being

a little unhappy too. However, one's powers of fretting are considerably dulled by the rose-colored mist of a happy love-dream, and Harry's devotion atoned for everything in the one hurried visit he paid me that week. It was in the evening, and he said he had heaps of work and couldn't stay long; but he was so full of self-reproach for Stocton and the pigeons-and so caressing and fond in his contrition, was quite happy, and only remembered afterwards that there had been a cer-

tain something unlike himself. "I haven't been a bit the thing since that chill I took the other day," he said, at parting: "I never felt so queer before. Do you think a chill could possibly affect one's head a little, darling?"

"I'll ask papa what he thinks," said I, being used to consider my father's judgment Good heavens, Kit! What can a parson

know about one's liver? They meddle enough already with things that don't concern them. Don't incite them to further

It was so like his speech that day on the moor, that I shrank back a little, half-startled. 'Then see a doctor about it," I said, a little coldly, in spite of myself.

"I will, I think. Good-night, my darling; and with a fervent embrace he was gone.

My dear old father was to preach at the Dewsbury garrison church on the Sundaya duty in which he took a simple delight, for he had been an army chaplain in the Crimea, and dearly loved a red coat. I begged hard to go with him, for I loved the garrison church with its band and the hearty singing from a thousand warrior throatsand then I knew Harry was to help take the men there, and I did so enjoy seeing him in uniform; but I had a little cold, and it threatened rain, so my father would not let me go. I was watching for him when he re-turned, and ran to help him off with his macintosh, for the rain had fulfilled its threat. He was very silent and absent as I undid the fastenings; but as I took the dripping thing to hang it on its peg, he suddenly drew me close to him, macintosh and all, and kissed me. It was so seldom he did that, except for good-night and good-morning, that I looked up surprised, and met his eyes fixed on me with a troubled and tender ook which filled me with a vague alarm.

"Poor little Kathleen ! poor little girl !" he murmured, half to himself; and then he walked hastily away to his study, and shut I looked in bewilderment at cousin Dick,

who had come home with my father to luncheon, as he often did on Sundays, and

drunk at church parade this morning, and insulted my uncle to his face—that's ail."

For a moment I stared at him incredubusly. Then—"It's a shameful falsehood!" I cried, and darted into the study after

Papa.
With one arm about my shoulders as I knelt by his side, my burning face pressed against his knee, he told me very gently, very tenderly, that it was the dreadful truth. Everyone had noticed how strange my poor boy looked when he first arrived at church, and all through the service he had seemed hardly able to sit still; but when the sermon began he had suddenly burst out into loud and scornful laughter, and rising from his seat sauntered out,

whistling under his breath. "He is hardly more than a boy," said my father, in a voice of deep grief, "and a man may sometimes feel an extra glass at the mess-table more at his age than he would if he were older; but to be the worse for drink at noon on a Sunday morning, and to set an

example like that to his men!"
"But Harry!" I sobbed—"Papa, it isn't
possible! Why you know he hardly ever touches anything stronger than water, and they call him the blue-ribboner in the regi-

"Yes, no doubt for that very reason he would be more readily affected than another man. Drunk? Oh, there can't be a doubt of it! Put it to yourself, Kathleen, my Put it to yourself, Kathleen, my Would an officer and a gentleman conduct himself in such a manner in the house of God if he were sober? I am very greatly distressed, on your behalf, my little girl. Col. Maylands may perhaps hush up this matter in consideration for the son of consider whether your happiness would be safe in the hands of a young man who has let himself be overtaken as Harry Curzon has to-day. If I should find him inclined to intemperate habits, my duty, I fear, would be very clear to see.'

(To be Continued.)

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh often times leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Mood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently, 25c. c Servia's King is only 17 years old.

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

There are now 7,500 miles of electric railroads in the United States.

Minard's Liniment is the Best. A Gatling gun fires 5,000 shots in a

Relief in Six Hours .- Distressing Kidsurprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

There is nothing more positive than a roman's negative.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked A continuance for any length of time causes Throat Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered, with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving 'most invariably sure and immediate renef. 25 cents a box.

A fee of \$350 a day is given the physician to the Empress of Russia when in attendance upon his august patient.

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer. A woman's hair is said to weigh on the

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

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A cell solicited. 402 Talbot street

California and Mexico.

The Wabash Railway has now cn sale winter tourist tickets at the lowest rates ever made to Old Mexico and California. These rates are available for the winter fair at San Francisco.

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, 16tf xt 55tf

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

Wonderful Enamel Paint .- Blundell Spence & Co., of London, Eng., are the manufacturers of a very superior enamel paint, every color of which will stand the test of hot water and guaranteed not to fade, and will produce exceedingly fine gloss. When used in connection with the celebrated Gold Leaf Substitute paint for decorating purposes very fine and lasting effects can be produced. For sale in all colors by E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas street.

Fine photographs of all descriptions are MACKLE's specialty. Studio corner Dunda and Richmond streets.

Passionate. Cholly-What did you do when May accepted you? Chappie-I blew a kiss at her !

THE "TREE OF LIFE" OF INDIA Furnishes a vitalizing elixir (new to this country which rapidly and permanently cures NERVOUS DESILITY, EXHAUSTION and Loss of Nerve Force.

Sufferers from trouble of the generative organ can get full particulars free of a powerful vitalizing elixir extracted from the roots and barg of a plant found only in the hills of British India and luncheon, as he often did on Sundays, and saw that he was regarding me with a gaze in which there was a certain exultation.

"What on earth is the matter?" I asked.

"Oh, nothing astonishing," responded Dick, with affected indifference. "Only what any one might have expected, if they'd only listened to me. Curzon was roaring listened to me. Curzon was roaring listened. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Genuine Scotch Herring

DIRECT IMPORTATION, \$1 PER KEG.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET.

SAVED BY A NEWSPAPER.

The Story of an Ottawa Business Man.

Afflicted With Deainess and Partial Paralysis-Obliged to Give Up His Business on Account of These Infirmities-To the Surprise of His Friends Has Been Fully Restored to Health.

(From the Ottawa Free Press.) Mr. R. Ryan, who is well-known in Ottawa and vicinity, having been until recently a merchant of this city, relates an experience that cannot fail to prove interesting to all our readers. It is well known to Mr. Ryan's acquaintances that he has been almost totally deaf since twelve years of age, and that some time ago this affliction was made still more heavy by a stroke of partial paralysis. Recently it has been noticed that Mr. Ryan has been cured of these troubles, and a reporter, thinking his story would be of benefit to the community, requested permission to make it public, and it was given by Mr. Ryan as follows: "In the fall of 1883, when I was about 12 years of age, I caught a severe cold in the head, which gradually developed into deafness, and daily became worse, until in the month of July, 1884, I had become totally deaf, and was forced on account of this to leave school. The physician whom I consulted his old friend, but it concerns me deeply to informed me that my deafness was incurable, and I concluded to bear my ailments as well as I could. In 1889 I started a store about two miles from Calumet Island, Que., but not being able to converse with my patrons on account of my deafness, I of Mesopotamia, the God of glory called found it almost impossible to make business out Abram (Acts vii, 2) to make of him a success. However, things were getting a little brighter until last April, when I took a severe pain, or there what appeared to Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Reu and Serug be a cramp, in my right leg below the knee. I was then doing business in Ottawa, having come to the city from the place above mentioned. At first I gave no heed to the pain, thinking it would disappear; but on the contrary it grew worse, and in the course of a few weeks I had to use a cane and could scarcely bear any weight on my leg. I continued to go about this way for two weeks, when a similar cramp attacked my left arm, and in less than two weeks, in spite of all I could do for it, I could not raise the arm four inches from my body and I found that the trouble was partial paralysis. Judge my condition-a eg and an arm useless and deaf besides. Being able to do nothing else I read a great deal and one day noticed in one of the city papers of a man being cured of paralysis by Dr. William's Pink Pills. I immediately began the use of Pink Pills and before I had finished the third box I noticed a curious sensation in my leg and the pain ney and Bladder diseases relieved in six | began to leave it excepting when I began hours by the "Great South American Kid-ney Cure." This new remedy is a great gradually extended to my arm, and by the time I had completed the seventh box my leg and arm were as well as ever and my general health was much better. And now comes a stranger part of my experience. I began to wonder why people who were conversing with me would shout so loud. Of course they had always had to shout owing to my deafness, but I was under the shout much louder. After having bade them "speak lower" several times, I in-

impression that they were beginning to quired why they still persisted in shouting or rather yelling at me, and was surprised possibly find fault with this? See also irritation af the lungs or some chronic to be informed that they were not speaking as loud as formerly. This led to an Himself. It makes us think of these investigation and judge my joy when I words, "He that heareth you heareth found that Pink Pills were curing the deat- Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth ness which was supposed to have been Me" (Luke x, 16). caused by my cataerh. I continued the 4. "So Abram departed as the Pink Pills for a month and a half longer, Lord had spoken unto him, and Lot and I now consider myself perfectly cured went with him, and Abram was seventy after having been deaf for ten years. I and five years old when he departed out

> of hearing, but this is not deafness, it is knew that God knew and that the end simply dullness, the result of my ten years inability to hear conversation, which still leaves me with an inclination not to heed God (Heb. xi, 10), and with implicit conwhat is being said. But I am right and you may say from me that I consider Dr. William's Pink Pills the best medicine known to man, and that I shall be forever indebted to them for my renewed health and strength. Newspaper ethics usually prevent the publication in the news columns of any-

thing that might be constructed as an advertisement, and thus much valuable information is suppressed that might prove of incalculable benefit to thousands. The praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should he sung throughout the land, they should be familiar in every household, and news. papers should unite in making them so. 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, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the

heart, nervous prostration, all diseases de-such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the 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 manufac-

tured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are 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 bozes for \$2 50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

Bread! Bread! Two loaves for 7 cents. D. J. LANGDON, baker and groser, corner York and Thames streets.

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

We are clearing out balance of fancy rockers regarders of cost, and are giving a life-size India ink portrait free to all cash purchasers of \$10. Come and get one at KEENE PROS.' 127 King street, opposite Market House.

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Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons, and to fill their Xmas orders in his usual expeditious manner. Call and inspect his beautiful productions. ywt

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V. FIRST QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 4.

Beginning of the Hebrew Nation-Text of the Lesson, Gen. xii, 1-9-Golden Text, Gen. xii, 2 - Commentary by

Rev. D. M. Stearns. 1. "Now, the Lord had said unto Abraham, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee." We have come down the stream of time over 400 years since the last lesson. After the deluge God began the race again with Noah and his sons, but as before. man left to himself proves a failure. Noah is drunken, Ham brings a curse upon Canaan, and iniquity consummates in an organized union against God. Lest they be scattered and to make them a name, they will build a tower reaching to the skies. At the close of the nineteenth century we find ourselves in an age of tower building and man worship, but as the Lord confounded and scattered them in the plain of Shinar, so again when all Shinar associations shall have had their consum. mation as in Zech. v, 11; Rev. xvii and xviii, the Lord will humble all the pride of man, and He alone be exalted in that day (Isa. ii, 11, 17). After the Babel judgment it seems from Josh. xxiv. 2. that the people fell greatly into idolatry, and from such surroundings in the land were all living when Abram and Terah left Ur of the Chaldees, but whether every one had become an idolator or not is not clearly stated. The new departure now is that instead of destroying or scattering them He will take out and separate one from them who will walk with Him as Enoch did. It was a mistake to take Terah along, for Abram was only hindered by him until he died at Haran (xi, 31, 32; Acts vii, 3, 4).

2. "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing." The people of Shinar wanted to make themselves a name (xi, 4), but Jehovah says to Abram that He will make him a name. Those who to-day try the Shinar plan will fail as they did. but those who, like Abram, prefer to obey God will have a name without seeking it. Abram was to be blessed in order to be a blessing, and Israel is destined yet to be a blessing to all nations (Zech. viii, 13). When we are willing to be a blessing to others and forgetful of ourselves, then we shall indeed be blessed.

3. "And I will bless them that bless thee and curse him that curseth thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Here is the true idea of election as taught in Scripture-a choosing of one or more to make them a blessing to others-and whosoever will may be elected, for him that cometh will in no wise be cast out (John vi, 37). Who can how God takes man into union with

can hear ordinary conversation and am fit of Haran." He went out, not knowing for business, though I am yet a little dull | whither he went (Heb. xi, 8). He only of it all would be a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is fidence in God he went on. He believed the gospel, and all who believe to-day will be blessed with him (Gal. iii, 8, 9) and made a blessing to others.

5. "And Abram took Sarah, his wife, and Lot, his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered and the souls that they had gotten in Haran, and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came." Haran was but a partial obedience. This is now full obedience, which, is to be feared, the Lord gets from very few of us. Many are content to be hindered by the affections of those who will go part of the way but not all the way to the promised land of whole hearted surrender to God. Yet Jesus says, "He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter more than Me is not

worthy of Me" (Math. x, 37). 6. "And Abram passed through the land into the place of Sichem, unto the plain (or oak) of Morch. And the Canaanite was then in the land." To the neighborhood of Ebal and Gerizim he came (see Deut. xi, 29, 30) full half way down through the land, and he saw the land filled with people, yet believed that God would give it to him as he had said. He walked not by sight, but by faith, and was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv, 20, 21). If we think more of the Canaanites than of God, we will be discouraged, like the ten spies. The only way is to see no man save Jesus only (Math. xvii, 8).

7. "And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land. And there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him.' We read of no appearance at Haran and no new communication, for Abram there had not done as he had been told. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin" (Jas. iv, 17), Therefore if we are not living up to the light we have and are consciously disobedient we cannot expect any fresh revelation of God to our souls, but to every obedient soul there will be growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (II Peter

iii. 18. 8. "And he removed from thence to a mountain on the east of Bethel and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west and Hai on the east, and there he builded an altar unto the Lord." He is a pilgrim and a stranger, just a sojourner (Heb. xi, 9); hence the tent is sufficient. He lives with God, and hence the altar.

9. "And Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south." Because of a famine he goes into Egypt, but this is evidently a misstep, for we read of no altar in Egypt, and not until he gets back to Bethel, where he again calls on the name of the Lord (xiii, 3, 4). We might with profit take the phrase in this verse-going on still-and make it good daily motto, provided we avoid all going down to Egypt. Put it with II. Sam. v, 10, "David went on and grew great (margin, going and growing), and the Lord God of hosts was with him," and it will be very helpful.

Satisfactory gas pipes are now made of manila paper. coated with asphalt.

EX-MEMBER & PARLIAMENT REUBEN E. TRUAX



Canada's ablest thinkers and states- supply of nerve force is at once men, a man so highly esteemed by diminished, and as a result the food the people of his district that he was taken into the stomach is only honored with a seat in Parliament, partially digested, and Chronic Indikindly furnishes us for publication gestion and Dyspepsia soon make the following statement, which wil their appearance. be most welcome to the public, South American Nervine is so inasmuch as it is one in which all prepared that it acts directly on the will place implicit confidence. Mr. nerves. It will absolutely cure every Truax says:

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case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "I have been for about ten years and is an absolute specific for all very much troubled with Indigestion nervous diseases and ailments.

medicines, and have been treated by system are wonderful in the extreme. a number of physicians and found It cures the old, the young, and the no benefit from them. I was recom- middle-aged. It is a great friend to mended to try the Great South the aged and infirm. Do not neglect American Nervine Tonic. I obtained to use this precious boon; if you do, a bottle, and I must say I found very you may neglect the only remedy great relief, and have since taken two which will restore you to health. more bottles, and now feel that I am South American Nervine is perfectly entirely free from Indigestion, and safe, and very pleasent to the taste. would strongly recommend all my Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this fellow-sufferers from the disease to great cure, because it will put the give South American Nervine an bloom of freshness and beauty upon immediate trial. It will cure you. your lips and in your cheeks, and "REUBEN E. TRUAX, quickly drive away your disabilities "Walkerton, Ont." and weaknesses.

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MARKET SQUARE. Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a unch goes away satisfied. A few more try us. Six dinner tickets 90 cents. Luncheon at all

bours from 5 cents up.
ywt JAS. BURNETT, proprietor. THERE IS JUST ONE THING THAT the citizens of London and vicinity would do well to make a note of, that, at ISI Dundas street, books and magazines of all kinds and styles are bound neatly, cheaply and tastefully. and tastefully. W. J. MOFFAT

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ICE::SES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN. jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths MARRIED.

GREEN -- PARKER-In this city on the 31st of January, 1894, by the Rev. M. T. Talling. Mr. William Green to Miss Julia Parker, daughter of Mrs. R. Parker, Richmond

Vaccine

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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, moderately cold in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and turning milder in Ontario.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimauit, 34°-40°; Edmonton, 20°-30°; Calgary, 12°-34°; Qu'Appelle, 8°-16°; Winnipeg, 12°-20°; Toronto, 8°-31°; Montreal, 2°-18°; Quebec, 4° below-10°; Halifax, 12°-20°.

TO-DAY'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; mostly cloudy, with light local rain or snow.

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HOT WATER BOTTLES

DRUG STORE, 240 DUNDAS STREET. Use Kur-a-Kof for Coughs and Colds. Price, 25c.

ANDERSON & NELLES'

-A full meeting of St. Andrew's Society concert committee is expected at Ald. J. W. Jones' rooms to-night (Saturday), at 8 -Alderman Coo, of London, was acting

as stenographer for the church commission, which met here on Tuesday .- [Amherstburg Echo. -J. H. A. Beattie, late of Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & Beattie, barristers, etc.,

city, has severed his connection with that firm and opened an office at 871 Dundas -Application will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature by Henry A. Everett, Edward W. Moore, T. H.

Smallman, Greene Pack, and S. R. Break, 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 eity of London to a point on the River Thames, near Springbank, and to construct bridge over said river at or near Springbank, and for power to expropriate and lfor 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-

-The Masonic finance committee, composed of representatives of the different city lodges, has organized for the year by electing W. Bro. A. O. Jeffery 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 a pro rata rent with them. W. 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 engagement 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. Barnabee, 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 Bostonians for five months in New York city alone within 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.

da Van Cortland. The Toronto Globe of Jan. 30 says: Those who braved the storm last night were amply rewarded. The attraction was 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 impression upon the audience by her clever interpretation of the leading role, and the subordinate parts were all well taken. Incidental to the play some clever specialties were introduced by Mr. Lew A. Warner, by the I. 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 Blacksmith'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

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.

Friday, March 16, "Women of Tennyson," by Wm. Houston, 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 conversazione on the 6:h of February:

act as musical directors. The assembly will commence immediately on the conclusion 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

IN MANAGEMENT

Adopted in City Affairs.

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

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

The question of retrenchment and economy arose out of the reading of a report which did not swerve from this one principle. The general feeling of the meeting 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 salaries, 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 \$1,800, 20 per cent. Several of those present objected to such a sweeping declaration, 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 bummers 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 No. 1 committee be asked to look into the matter of salary reduction, and report back just to what extent 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 criticised 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 Alderman Jones pointed out that the

third engineer was not accountable to the

council. The assistant engineer was invaluable, especially during six months in the summer. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that very little was left to kick about when an official of Mr. Ironside'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 Piano cheap? down expenses in connection with the

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 overlooked by the commissioners. Thirty thousand dollars was too much to expend on such a department in a small and moral

and paid patients was censured. These, it

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 eigars 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 "Virginia" 5-cent cigar. Had the "Virginia" nothing else to say for itself than that it was manufactured by H. McKay & Co., its success would be more than assured. But added to that recommendation is the approval 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. bw bdt

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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 go. and this year it seems to have returned in a more virulent form, producing effects far-reaching and uniformly demoralizing to the system, 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 t mes a day, with one or two of the Royal Crown Pills three times a week. seems to build up the system and combat the to build up the system and combat the disease better, and with less expense to the patient than anything we know of.

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seilles Quilts, extra value (see this line), \$1 50.

SPECIAL. 39 Ladies' Waterproofs, the New Princess Cape, Black and White Checks, \$3. 193 pairs of Ladies' All-Wool Stockings, 121/2c pair.

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pair worth less than \$2, for 99c.

Specials in Wool-Lined Rubbers Men's, worth 75c, for 40c. Ladies', worth 65c, for 35c. Girls', worth 50c, for 30c.

Children's, worth 40c, for 25c SPECIAL 375 pairs Ladies' Cloth Slip-

450 pairs Men's Navy Serge and Tweed Pants—Your pick on Bargain Day 99c.

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750 Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, English and Canadian—Your pick for \$5. 59 Men's Waterproof Coats for

Being so well reduced in OVERCOATS during our Great Sale, we will sell on Bargain Day your pick of 176 Fawn, Brown, Blue and Black Overcoats at \$4 each.

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LONDON

Citizen and Dome Guard

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

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of 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 tents 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. CAMERON.

Address CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE,
Loi don, 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 an- not only doing a wicked and serious the Templar, in reply to a letter in that other week or two. The new law, so wrong to many who have been making paper by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell: very important in its provisions, is not sacrifices for years for the promotion of so well understood yet as it should be.

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

to close the business of the coming great Prohibition Convention at Toronto in one day. This will require of an existing party. In both our that as many as possible should reach parties in this country to-day there are the city the evening before and thus be a large number of honest and intelliready to commence business sharp and gent temperance workers. Our hope early on Tuesday lorenoon, Feb. 6. largely enough to make them the con-Much of the success or failure trolling element in one or both parties. of the future efforts of the prohibi- The experience of past times has been tionists of Ontario depends on judi- that it is not an easy thing to get any cious, united and harmonious efforts considerable majority of temperance during the next six months. By all men to leave the party they have been means let every temperance organiza- long identified with and become what tion and every church in sympathy with some might call "turncoats." There the prohibition movement be repre- is no use blinking that fact. Few of sented at that convention, if at all these men are going to be persuaded 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 reliable temperance workers, both in traffic. Here are the figures of the the Commons and in the Provincial temperance work as himself; who are women vote in the various cities of legislatures - men who will insist quite as anxious to see an effective and

	For.	Agairst.
Belleville	153	26
Brantford	195	36
Guelph	120	28
Hamilton	487	105
Kingston	195	36
London	338	45
Uttawa	263	64
St. Catharines	78	22
St. Thomas	99	9
Stratford	79	15
Toronto	.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 the wrong way, the mere pulling down as stopping the sales. I am convinced on that principle that a prohibition law of everybody else is clearly not the that had a less sweeping measure been is demanded. The experience of right way. 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 next. He is the grand old man of the 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 and narcoctics-from liquors and to- work. 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.'

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 temperance work, but it is doing a sericus injury to the movement itself Mr. James Thomson, now one of 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 We now learn that the intention is anything but successful. Probably the same amount of effort or energy, if properly directed, would have done much more towards the winning over seems to be in increasing that number 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

> Our policy now seems to be to add largely to the number of honest and they support doing whatever clearly the earliest practical moment as himlies in their constitutional power to self; who are as little given to trickiput an end to the liquor traffic. It is ness as himself; and whose judgment simply useless to ask any government, of what is the best and safest method 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.

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 prohibition movement of this generation. He is yet hale and active as most men are at 60, constantly reading, writing, speaking and otherwise prohibited. working for the good of others. There are few busier men and few who are keeping themselves so well informed in partial character, stopping any one of every phase of the great temperance the sluices only, and not all three, movement. Think of a man of 88 would prove necessarily defective and years addressing a large crowd for two disappointing, I am at least in the hours in the open air! Think of a man in his 90th year writing able and experienced and honest prohibitionists vigorous newspaper articles each week, of both parties at whom the finger of and entering into controversies with insinuation could be pointed with poor the most vigorous opponents with the grace even by your reverend corresenergy and zest of an experienced cam-

Mr. Dow has been, we believe, a life-long abstainer from all alcoholics to both harmony and success in our Toronto, is the compiler and he has done bacco in every form. He is descended, too, from a noble Quaker stock, noted for their temperate and industrious desire three-fold or complete prohibihabits. These facts, no doubt, ac- tion, and am fully convinced that any books of British Columbia and the Even some leading liquor papers comcount for his surprising vigor of body measure short of that may lead again other provinces may adopt it. and mind to such a surprising old age. to reaction and repeal, which would -It has now been arranged to hold

of similar exemplary habits. The to teach us where to avoid similar mis- all the provinces will be asked to send ing than their northern sisters, 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 -through 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

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 the three sluices of the liquor traffic-(1) the manufacture; (2) the importation; (3) the sale, as a beveragewith other too-common insinuations, prospect. which, in my humble opinion, are more

Kettlewell, yourself, and others likeminded, 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 pubic 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 of the most importance that each of from 95 to 75. Last year the council opposed reduction by a nearly similar

-A medical man of Addington should be closed up at one time by county, who is much given to drink, legal enactment if we are to have was lately drinking in Toronto. He effectual and successful prohibition. gave a hotel man a bogus check to He suggests that those who are of that meet his bill there, and is now in the mind are playing some sort of "game," toils with a term of imprisonment in

-The annual meeting of the grand honored in the omission than in the council of the Royal Templars of Manitoba will be held at Winnipeg next Mr. Kettlewell's bona fides and week, commencing on Tuesday. At sincerity are, doubtless, genuine, but the last session it was arranged that it not more so than thousands of temper- should be held during the session of

gatherings of the kind ever held in sisters. 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 wellknown 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 the evening addresed by Rev. Mr. was also a good musical and literary programme presented. Mr. J. G. Shuff presided.

-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 certifi- helped. cates when purchasing tickets at the commencement of the journey.

UNITED STATES.

-Connecticut has now 92 no license of five this last year.

-It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that at least 100,000 pounds | place. 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 highclass 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

-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

-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

-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 Alliance was held in Montreal this there be again, if the prohibition law should be repealed.

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 Meridien, State superin-

-A Chicago periodical, devoted to sociological questions, says: "In 1850 there was one criminal in 3,500 of our effect of prohibition in that State, ad-786. Crime in the country has in- the way of absolute observance of the creased in just about the proportion law, but this could be said of all laws. 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 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, usuall around the horizon, and truth and ally employing so many men to whom very important responsibilities are atand more particular about the temperance habits of all their servants. The "Do you use intoxicating liquors?" mend the action taken.

aber of young men Our past unfortunate experience ought the churches and temperance bodies in are more conservative and more retir. to be obtained in like manner,

representatives. The desirability of but when they once recognize a duty With an honest desire for co-operation, and with best wishes to Bro. some time. Full particulars will be in its discharge, as was shown after given later on. It will probably be the war in the steps taken by women one of the largest and most important to meet the needs of their impoverished

GREAT BRITIAN.

-In Glasgow, Scotland, last year woman's vote gave five total abstinence candidates to the muncipal 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 elected. A public meeting was held in as liquor license holders. They cannot serve as councilors and seldom Kettlewell and Mr. Bellamy. There 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

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 to 70 license towns, having made a gain routine nature was transacted. An adjournment was made for two weeks when election of officers will take

DOMINION PROHIBITION CONVEN TION.—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 Prohibiion 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 com posed 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

BISHOP VINCENT ON TEMPERANCE.

-Our well-known building, the Horti-

cultural 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 -The Kentucky W. C. T. U., which platform were Mayor Kennedy and a adopted the franchise department a large array of prominent citizens, year ago by a unanimous vote, shows 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 population; in 1890 there was one in mitting that there were difficulties in 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 tached, are every year becoming more the first fever. Where temperance sentiment was at the highest, and even where prohibition had been enacted, perfect success could not exist without time co-workers, would much conduce already been printed. Dr. Nattrass, of all are required to answer in writing. campaign. Temperance reformers his work well. The book is popular Those who answer "Yes," look out for organization, the most magnificent, "squalls," and those who answer 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 Let us not be disconcerted, but stand bravely by that blessed trinity of movements, Progrand old men in all departments of
We would have a far greater number of
We would have a far greater number of
We feel that we are, in reality as well
hibition convention at Montreal durtively at work to close the grocery barlike to say the least of it.

The women of New Orleans are actively at work to close the grocery barlike to say the least of it.

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be unfortunate, to say the least of it.
hibition convention at Montreal durtively at work to close the grocery barlike to say the least of it.

The women of New Orleans are actively at work to close the grocery bardecade and another," and the final anof persistency. To reach their ends, hibition, Woman's Liberation and Labor's the world's industry if there had been as in name, Advanced Prohibitionists. In the first week in July to which all rooms of their city. Southern women nihilation of the liquor traffic was only

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.

as long and as earnestly in the good firmly and honestly on the Government | satisfactory prohibition law in force at 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 We believe that the people have now be best, and least likely to lead again a right to demand both of the Ontario to disappointment, and am quite free to and of the Dominion Government an confer on the whole subject. With assurance of a prohibition measure so many others I worked heartily in confar as it lies in the power of either to nection with the late plebiscite camenact it, and whatever government or paign, because an affirmative verdict party gives such assurances should be would be a verdict in favor of a law heartily supported. Whatever may be stopping the supplies at the same time 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 our support." A Provincial election is a population of 10,000, the liquor on under the full sanction and protection of law, while the sale alone was

If I am now wrong in supposing that any prohibition measure of a mere good company of thousands of earnest, pondent. A little more of that charity that thinketh no evil, especially of old-

one am among a great many who now

ance men and women who have been the Provincial Legislature. A large attendance is looked for.

-At the meeting of Toronto City Council on Monday evening last, the there on the lake, but man cannot live question of requiring all licensed bars by beer alone.' 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 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 else-

-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 expected there some time during this license holders paid last year \$30,000

-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 righteousness are prevailing in spite of all the devices of selfish and evil men."

It is said that 50,00c copies of the excellent new temperance school book prepared under the authority of the great Erie Railroad Company has re-Ontario Education Department have cently sent out a printed inquiry which However others may differ, I for and within the comprehension of quite young boys and girls. It has "No," and are yet found to drink will been introduced among the school be treated as unworthy of confidence.

W.C.T. U. DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT-Mrs. May R. Thornley, VICE-PRESIDENTS-Mrs. John Cam-843 Dundas street. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY - Mrs.

Flora Carson, Prospect avenue. RECORDING SECRETARY-Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street. TREASURER-Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.

read these words do two things? 1. Provide | Those little claws were never made to 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 therefore women always should 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 highest hopes had pictured, but a splendid ocean liner!

this is the "exceeding abundantly," and if we were not both grateful and good woman." diligent in its use, we should be un-

worthy 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 exect to give occasional accounts of our meetings we may hope that these will prove suggestive.

Our press superintendent has armed herselt 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 is sure to prove a time saver to me. Under the heading "Question Box" I 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 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. Wether-

eld, 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 patiently, "anyway we are not going to recognized and held in loving remembeginning of things women had been imperil the prosperity of the country brance: They broke up and plowed created physically the stronger sex, and men the weaker sex and that in consequence women had fought intelligence enough to vote right it alcoholic liquors were regarded almost the battles, tilled the land, sailed the | would be a different matter." seas, and made the laws, while fragile man had boiled the potatoes, rocked learn to vote wisely if we are not al- Now the voices of the churches are the baby, and beautified his person. And suppose that after countless you expect people to learn to swim on these same liquors as the greatest bar centuries had passed away it hould dry land. Here is another point. When to the progress of the Gospel; as the one day occur to a few men between a man commits a crime he is arrested great stumbling block which it is the the intervals of cooking and mous- by a police woman, judged by a jury bounden duty of every true Christian spect. There will be a friendly yet tache-twisting that they would like to of twelve women, and sentence is to remove out of the way. vote, and one of their number should passed upon him by an old woman in reveal this secret-longing of his soul to a wig. Now, considering that the a body of august women. How the lives of men and women are so differthey would exclaim, "Here's a man- understanding that there ought to Judge Sullivan and Dr. Morrison, who houses have been the rule, and firstand he wants to vote! Why, who be some men on the jury, and that were respectively the second and third class programmes of musical and ever heard of such a thing? Isn't it when man is the criminal a man ought mayors of Toronto. Amongst the killing!" And they would go into fits to be the judge." of laughter. "Why, my dear boy," want to be a woman. It's such an un- life. Men are too pure and holy to be Harris, Maryfield, John Roaf, Adam order. manly thing to want to vote."

"No," replies the man, "I don't want | mire of public life." to be a woman, and I don't want to be unmanly, but I think I've as good a Why, that's very nice. Let me see, Samuel Alcorn, Robert Wightman, right to vote as you have."

eron, 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 women; "why look at your hands. 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 consti- business to help make its laws." tution.'

lieve my brain is just as good."

"Nonsense!" exclaim the women, with good-natured contempt. "Why, look here. Women have always voted, 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 incapwholly by your intuitions."

This staggers the man, who goes Through the kindness of the editor of home to live on fish, extract of Scotch the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD; a paper oats, and other valuable brain foods, to say that government derives its just blue. Parading through the streets, which, during the late plebiscite cam- and recuperate generally. Meantime paign, was read by an average of nearly man No. 2 goes to these logical hard-200,000 persons every week, a space headed women and says, "Please advise their consent is never considered?" in their columns has been reserved for me. There is a good woman running the use of the city W. C. T. U. Surely for mayor against a tough character in

"But that's out of the question. A man can't vote. You'll have to influence your wife to vote right. A ful 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 daugh ter 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 more?" 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 must be true." might do. You might invite your grandmother to spend a week with by women," he continues, "which are any record was formed in Toronto, the is, oh, such a precious thing!"

good of six full grown men trying to men alone to legislate for both." influence one old lady, who is going to vote just as she pleases, anyway?"

hysterical. That's the great trouble to think of them at the polls." with men. They are so impulsive and emotional; they seem incapable of reason. You ought not to attempt to subject of general interest." understand what is so obviously out of your sphere. Its very unmasculine to do so. Better go home now and attend to your tatting. You'll find it very soothing to the nerves."

Next comes man No. 3 with the same old story that he wants to vote. more satisfactory to the workers, and "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 will answer or procure answers to any 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 for these twin reforms is the earnest | 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 secnever go near the polls. Is that a sufficient reason why all farmers should a very unpopular cause.

be forcibly prevented from voting?" "Well, well," say the women imby putting half the responsibility in the fallow ground; we are now preyour inexperienced hands. If you had paring to reap the harvest. Then

lowed to vote at all? As well might almost unanimous in characterizing women would laugh! "Bless my heart!" ent it seems to my feeble masculine movement in Toronto may be named

brought in contact with the filth and Lilie, Wm. McClure and John Carroll.

not turn the vast streams of purity and | John Nasmith, Wm. P. Patrick, Peter holiness in the minds of men straight | Freeland, into the political drain and flush it out, for the country at large, Goodness Christie, John McBean, E. M. holiness it can get hold of. Why, it's Beckett, John McNab (county crown bad political economy to let so much attorney), Joseph Rowell, Andrew L. purity and holiness go to waste when McCurd, Isaac White, James Dobson, the country is just suffering for it. Wm. Sharpe and Joseph H. Lawrence. Ain't it now?"

"What a tiresome creature this person is," say the ladies to each other, man, do you know the real reason why

feeble or diseased people who can't of love. 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 com-

"Oh, this man is perfectly rabid," in the distance.

"Ladies," he says, "don't you think man's influence is, oh, such a wonder- 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 Meeting House, on King street. Of into habits of drinking, and as men are this society, which we believe was like on the whole the most law-abiding and Joe's Y. M. T. S., a "moderation" philanthropic members of the com- society, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, munity, don't you think that men de- afterwards superintendent and father serve to have political privileges just as of our educational system, and Dr. much as women, and maybe a little Morrison, the then future mayor of the

"No! Of course we don't. Man's FIRST TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES. sphere is home. We women have always said that, and consequently it

could try and influence her to vote the should be trusted with sole political right way. For the influence of men power, for neither is capable of legislating wisely for the other. It is quite "A precious useless thing it seems as unjust and unrighteous for women to me," growls the man. "What's the alone to legislate for both sexes as for

"Well," respond the women, "men are always associated with the sancti-"There! there! Now you are getting ties of domestic life. One shudders

"There is nothing indelicate or unrefined about a vote," says the man, "it looking at things in the light of pure is simply expressing an opinion on a

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

> t 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 onesidedness and injustice that reigns in a world where one I must stop. If the proposed annisex attempts to legislate for both.

Old-Time Reminiscences.

An Old Toronto Temperance Work er'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 tion are not interested in politics, and for temperance, and who for their time made great sacrifices for what was then

and worth of these men should be universally as "a good creature of "But," says the man, "how are we to God," to be received with thanksgiving.

A TORONTO ROLL OF HONOR. Chief amongst the men who were

early identified with the temperance clergymen may be named Revs. "Ah, but you see we wish to protect Bishop Richardson, Dr. Egerton Ryer-Of the laymen, Jesse Ketchum, Hon. "Oh, are we? I didn't know that. John Rolph, M.D., J. C. Scott, ght to vote as you have."

"Oh, you do, do you?" say the one will be say the lare impure and unholy. Well, why loud on the well-known workers present all that they claim, or money is remedial when swallowed.

"Oh, you do, do you?" say the lare impure and unholy. Well, why loud on the well-known workers present all that they claim, or money is remedial when swallowed.

"Oh, you do, do you?" say the lare impure and unholy. Well, why loud on the well-known workers present turned.

Joseph Iames Lesslie, Thomas Evans, Lesslie,

THE SURVIVORS. Of this honored list a few are still with us, still true and faithful to the and then turning to their persecutor cause they loved and served so well. they say: "Now, look here, young Their names are: Sameul Alcorn, John W. Woodall, James Lesslie, E. M. men are not allowed to vote? It's be- Morphy, Edward Lawson, Joseph cause they can't fight. If you can't Rowell and James Robson. Many of defend your country you have no these names here recorded were as household words, which will be held "Now, that's rather a silly argu- in lasting remembrance by those who "Well," says the man, "I know my ment," says this impertinent man. were privileged to be associated with body is weaker than yours, but I be- "There are thousands of elderly, them in their work of faith and labor

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. Of the early temperance societies the earliest of which we have any record was a "Young Men's Temperance munity you would find an extraordinary Society," of which Joseph H. Lawrence, amount of opposition. It is not a or "Joe," as he was familiarly called, question of fighting, but of governing. was the leader. Joe was an enthusiast, How do you women have the face to and for a time the Y. M. T. S. swept say that ours is a Government of the all before it. Like the Salvation Army be, not the small coasting craft our able of reasoning, and are governed people, by the people, for the people, Joe believed in the power of music, when men are people, and the gov- and organized a band of some twenty ernment is entirely in the hands of pieces. This band was neatly uniwomen? How do you have the face formed and decorated with a ribbon of powers from the consent of the gov- with Joe as drum major, with a maserned, when men are governed, and sive silver-headed cane as his insignia of office, they would foregather in Jesse Ketchum's orchard, just about say the women to each other. "There where Temperance Hall, Temperance International Bridge on Jan. 16, the my town, and I want to vote for the is no use reasoning with him." Ac- street, now stands, and march to cordingly no further attention is paid Adelaide Street Church, then newly to his ravings, and man No. 4 appears erected. It was at one of these meetings that Jesse Ketchum was moved to donate the lot of land on Temperance

> temperance workers ever after. Society" was formed in the Methodist | D. S., John Dearing, Palermo. city, were prominent members.

In the fall of 1834, the year in which Toronto was incorporated as a city, or the spring of 1835, the first "Total Ab-"There are a number of laws made stinence" Society of which we have D. S. 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. "Why, the same person who rocked 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 versary 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, IAMES THOMSON.

The generous heart should scorn a pleas re 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 It is right and fitting that the work 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 redistrict divisions to capture the competition cup for 1895. After each district division session a public meeting is held in the evening. Crowded literary selections have been presented but the cough." by members of the order, interspersed

-Halton district divison met at large and enthusiastic meeting, over and efficacious remedy. 100 delegates being in attendance.

mon, Palermo; A. Q. Henderson, patient's internal organs through the Omagh; L. E. Wrinch, Weston; E. transparency the light created in the Robert Garbutt, Somerville, and others. abdominal wall. Prof. Julius Friedenso to speak. 'Twould make it healthier Walker, James Withrow, Alexander Charles Hall, of Oakville, was elected wald conducted the experiment, which D. W. P., and Miss B. Applebee, of has heretofore been regarded as an imknows politics needs all the purity and Morphy, Edward Lawson, Edward Trafalgar, W. A. The next meeting possibility. will be held in Bronte in April.

-Sheridan division returns 257 31, Mount Carswell division returns 236 members, Greenbank division 200 members, and Solina division 196 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

Ontario district division was held at Manchester on Jan. 19, the G. Scribe credited to newspapers of good standing, 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 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 street for the erection of a temperance at Sheridan on Jan. 26, the G. hall, intended to be the home of the Scribe, G. W. A. McCrimmon, and P. G. W. A. Henderson, being present. In 1829 the first "York Temperance D. W. P.-elect, Chas. Hall, Oakville;

-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 Scarboro Junction on Jan. 12. The G. Scribe was in attendance. A. J. Reynold, of Danforth, was elected D. W. P., and F. C. Ward, of Toronto, laria fever. After a week of suffering the

-Grenville district division was you, so that you and your five sons grossly unjust to men. Neither sex Rev. Mr. Merryfield, pastor of Zion held at Maitland Jan. 11, the G. W. Congregational Church, the ministers P. being present. Chief officers elect- the hospital—a place he dreaded—he would ed: D. W. P., E. W. McCrea, Brockville; D. S., W. H. J. Ferguson, Pres-

-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 ity in America, died at his home, at the Buckingham Hotel, New York, on Thursday of last week, in his 64th He wrote many books on electricity.

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 under Providence did it all. Pink Pills 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 | such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial was successfully exhibited at the Col- paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, lege of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., last week. By means the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases of a flexible rubber tube a diminutive | depending on vitiated humors in the blood, 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 vigorous contest among the various 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 Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from left of them to erect a monument to either address.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is with addresses by grand division the most effective, anti-bilious, antithey would say, "it must be that you you from any such unmanly modes of sop, Dr. Burns, Dr. Fyfe, James officers and other members of the dyspeptic, strength-giving remedy exspitting of blood, scrofula, sores, Sheridan on the 26th. There was a pimples and ulcers, it is a wonderful

-Dr. Zergler, a German scientist, is of the opinion that it will be possible members for the quarter ending Dec. 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 theorb members. These four divisions show of day indicate violent storms, especia net gain of 194 members for the ally if the halos are dark in tint or of a quarter, besides doing an immense 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 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 mapeople 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 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 wellknown 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 woreon; the best physicians were called in but with no avail. There was no improvement. The complications baffled all treatment. From the hips down a sort of paralysis seized the sufferer, and it was imposible 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 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 the pioneers of the science of electric- 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, year. He introduced the duplex and fifth and sixth were taken, the end of quadruplex systems of telegraphy. each only proving a milestone on the sure road to complete recovery. Twenty boxes were taken in all, but the end fully justi--Popular Science says: "M. fied 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

> recommend thom.' 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 neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of 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.

should be kept in every house, Since they

cured me I have recommended them to my

friends everywhere, and I shall continue to

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

Try It.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringent. This oil is, on the contrary, eminently cooling Its manufacturers guarantee it to do and soothing when applied externally

Wives * and * Daughters

A Certain Kind of Social Pique. 1

A paragraph has been going the rounds in the days of obscurity, would be glad | perennial puzzle. She said: to know and honor her now. It is shows a spirit wholly unworthy of the year adds to the shame of it?" noble spirit which animates the writ- How a solution so simple and ings of this lady.

failed to perceive the promise she gave | dear sisters shout with joy: of her future success and eminence. unrecognized, that she adopted toward pass her unnoticed by. But that would at 32 cents on the dollar." when the recognition came it should illustration: be gladly and cordially accepted. Inwarmly to the proffered kindness, and 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 they learn that these new-comers are delightful people, and then, even at a sacrifice of convenience, the call is

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, 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. | children were common; but the mortal- | American stomach. They seek each other because each has ity among infants was large. Judge to give or take. There are no considerations of differences in social rank or style of living. She of the palatial best society in the world

Rev. Anna Shaw Answers.

of the papers concerning a certain Anna Shaw, talked to the Equal Suffamous author which states that, hav- frage convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., ing achieved social position and suc- a few days ago, saying a good many cess for herself after a long and dis- pertinent things and spicing her speech New England," suggests one or two heartening struggle, she snubs right with more or less of epigram at which and left the people who, neglecting her she is a mistress. She has been a which, in those days, babies yielded up

"The reason women never tell their probable that the paragraph is untrue, ages is because, however old they get, say the Interior, but, if it is true, it they are still infants in law, and every

reasonable as that failed to occur to For suppose that when she was the logical-minded lord of creation is working along the ranks of mediocrity, hard to understand. Miss Shaw has some people, ideed it would not be had a rod in pickle for Talmage and strange if the majority of people, she laid it on in a way that made the

"He speaks of the great distance— Suppose, as is too often the case with | can a woman pass it?—from the persons of conscious talent working [cradle to the ballot box. He has recently forced the creditors of his them that repelling air which says, "I church to settle at 32 cents on the am as good as you are, if my position dollar. He should know that from is inferior!" It is probable then that the cradle to the ballot box is not good people who would be very glad to nearly as far as from God's ministry to recognize genuine talent would indeed forcing the church's creditors to settle

be no reason why she should resent | She paid her compliments to the this negligence when circumstances had man-made laws, too, and there is proved her worth and power, and to something in her remarks that should manifest such resentment would only be considered by administrative indicate a really narrow mind and officers not only in the States, but selfish spirit. Rather in such cases, in Canada. It is tersely put in this

"I had in mind a man who had stead of saying: "You did not care for come home drunk a few nights before, me when I was poor and unknown; dragged his sick wife out of bed by the therefore I scorn to receive your at- hair and kicked her until almost untention now," the sweet, generous recognizable. The law gave him three spirit of true humanity would respond | months on an island summer resort with everything furnished. Identically the sentiment if expressed at all, would | the same sentence is given to a man be, "I am glad that I have been able 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.

Mexico devoted especially to the description of woman's work, it is inter- expend their money in such foolish art culinary department and laundry esting to note that our neighbor re- ways which force them to em- fitted up with some very original inpublic secured 415 awards in this barrassment! We could, if only they branch of its exhibit—more than double | would listen, show them the lack of the number made to any other foreign proportion in their expenditures. How any in New York city. To begin with, country, indexed under the same sche- much our friend could save if only she walls, floor and ceiling are nicely tiled. But it may be that in course of time dule. The collector and patroness of would discharge one servant and do No storied Dutch kitchen was ever this exhibit is Madame Carmen Rubio de Diaz, the gracious companion and not know how to do that work, and she is no ordinary affair, glittering in its 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 | would be much more economical than | kinds of baking. At one end of the these unfavorable conditions, the rank | the haphazard arrangement that preamong nations to which her race, her vails in her household now! The 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 if disposed to give offense in return for opportunities are opened to the Meximost unselfish. Unasked we plan the Diaz has founded and in which she is an active and daily worker:

Asilo de probres, an institution where girls can always find employ-

Asilo para ninos de obveras, a children cared for while at work during

Casa amiga de las obrera, a society in every branch of suitable work, as making of cigarettes, covering of furniture, embroideries, sewing uppers of judgment to aid us. shoes, cooking, general housework, etc. This society teaches and employs Pure Food and the Cordon Bleu. throughout the republic some 20,000

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,

the toughness and endurance of those That energetic little woman, Rev. 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 explanations of the readiness with 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'

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 eople'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 that servant's work! True, she does dislikes that particular branch of housework, but we know she ought to learn. She persists in her own way, 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 can women, headed by efforts of this expenses in all departments of our women—the leaders of the world on embarrassed is not our fault; at any schemes for the advancement and en- time the reservoir of our wisdom might lightenment of their sex-I will enum. have been drawn upon but they would erate a few of the institutions Madame 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 nursery where mothers can have 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 where women are taught and employed management of our financial affairs. We must take the entire responsibility, because we have outside superior

Now that the Wholesale Grocer's Association have wisely came 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 and should be treated accordingly. National disregard of this human vampire has led to such amazing dis-In the colonial days of New Eng- honesty in the preparation of foods as land, families of from fifteen to twenty to threaten the extinction of the

Let law-givers therefore be taken by something of mental or spiritual riches Sewall-he who helped to burn the the arm and shown the difference bewitches, and then publicly confessed tween pure and impure foods, let them that he had been guilty of a grave error and their wives attend the cooking leaders have been so anxious to secure of judgment-had fourteen children. lectures and learn the difference be- for them. With the disappearance of mansion may find her most congenial A majority of them died in infancy, tween a cook who, heaven born, wears and helpful friend in the small, poorly and only three survived their father. the cordon bleu, and one who, devil hope will fade from the workingman's furnished tenement. The penetration | That renowned divine and statesman, | born, spoils everything she lays her | horizon. that guides and directs such associ- Cotton Mather, had fifteen children, hands on, thereby sowing seeds of ation is of the loftiest order, and in and only two survived him. Infants, crime. When wiseacres discover that such association is found the most in those days, quickly retired from the morals are largely an affair of digestion, helpful, the most delightful and the struggle for life. Only the fittest sur- and legislate accordingly, they will do manifold and miraculous nature. -[WESTvived—a fact which may account for much toward emptying prisons. Bad MINSTER REVIEW.

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 Think that the grass upon thy grave is is assisted by a "famous chef" leads me to ask how many know that it was | Think that thou seest thine own empty the genius of a woman cook that led to the institution of the cordon bleu, The empty garments thou wast wont which can only be bestowed upon women. Not very long ago I labored | The empty room where long thy haunt 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 And mountain summit feel thy feet no sex and 'tell an interesting story in the lives of a French king and his favorite. Nor the loud thoroughfare, nor sound-

Louis XV. had no more faith in women cooks than masculine epicures All mere blank space where thou thyhave 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 Then turn and face the petty narrowthe sexes but by testing a thick sumptuous repast. This argument 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 Apropos of a recent article upon have the benefit of our wisdom calmly her Yankee chef, and he had conignore their privilege, and proceed to fidence in himself, the result being an ventions, and declared by those who And let me, blinded, Thy salvation are interested in such matters, to excel more scrupulously clean. The range bright nickel trimmings, and so vast looking to the housekeeper accustomed to the average set-in range as to seem and must economize in hats. Then to need a special functionary to attend the table expenses. How our wisdom to this alone. Not the least special would reduce bills here? We would feature of this portion of the room is be willing to make out a menu that the Dutch oven reserved for certain kitchen off from the entry, is the most sanitarily planned bread-baking pantry, family might not enjoy it; doubtless and refrigerator room, fitted with with special appliances; leading off from the other end is the cozy breakfast room, decorated in French style. Through the center of this kitchen s 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 belady. For the benefit of American friends' expenditures, and that they are ing tucked away one above the other O'erlooks its prostrate fellows. in the usual city fashion. The chef points out with pride special ideas of his own, such as the convenient spiceboards, 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 | As they had prospered, each according

> Nor is the laundy 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 basem nt details have been as carefully considered as in the beautiful rooms above. This is, indeed, a model kitchen worthy of the name.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

are other curiosities.

Result of Sunday Labor,

It is a very sorrowful report which Miss Scudder gives in a late number of the Congregationalist concerning adulterator is a murderer in disguise 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 the American Sabbath the last ray of His piety was praised by bishop, lord

> True and universal temperance is the spirit of obedience to all the laws of man's

With the Poets.

An Antidote to Care.

chair;

to wear; hath been,

Think that the lane, the meadow and the wood.

ing shore;

self hath stood. Amid this thought-created silence say To thy stripped soul, what am I now and where?

ing care pheasant jelly as the first dish of a Which has been gnawing thee for many a day,

was followed by the crust of a French | And it will die as dies a wailing breeze Lost in the solemn roar of bounding

-[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

Oh seize me, snatch me from my fate, and try My soul in thy consuming fire! Draw nigh,

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 dis-The darkness, here and there a-tower-

ing mind -[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 parian, who bore,

As down the aisle they trod. 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 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.

and churl; 'Twas God alone could tell,

That while he unto Him gave nothing but the pearl, She gave he art as well. -Longfellow. Cambridge, April 10, 1838.

Etchings.

OF GOVERNMENT. One angel met another on the jasper street taking earthly observa-

"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 sub mitting of their own wills."

"Strange," said the other. "And how do they justify such a system?" "They don't justify it. They say t's all wrong."

"And why do they submit?" "That I cannot tell."

"And what do they call such a trange 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 If I were pouring at Thy feet my issue of coins be stamped with the image of Liberty, that thus we may If I were clamoring to see Thy 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 Question. 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 Westmin ster 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 cried a great many tears 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 you can tell me.' 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 I was so glad to be there, too. But 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 my school is full! I have already 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 for all of us. safely and never stumble or fall, and I wish the boy may go safely through life and always have a smooth road."

bandages nine feet long, aud 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 away out through the gate. I did not 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 stupid child, 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. pretty things that came from America in ity, is quite another. a box for the school. No one in our village ever saw such pretty things. Everybody went to see her home after she much to her comfort during the long had trimmed it up with the bright picture cards. She called them "Christmas cards." She says Christmas is when the final farewells have to be Jesus' birthday, and the nicest day in spoken, that she has other iriends than all the year. We girls wish we could those of the upper circle of schoolhave Christmas in our village! She mates and faculty-humble friends, says the verses on the cards are Bible perhaps, but real friends, nevertheless help us to be good and please him, so nition, and be eager to do her a serwe 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." as you do. There's the girl Ellen

that grandma loved to hear her talk about Jesus. Wen Shan seems to love while she serves me faithfully, she seconds to see, of the five spices he on the parade ground in undress. I her Jesus, but we are afraid of our doesn't care a fig for me and I feel it." gods, and sometimes I think her God must be nicer than ours.

It is a wonderful thing to hear her but, to tell the truth, I'm rather fond read as well as the mandarins! One of Ellen." hay she read where Jesus said he was going away to prepare a great many mansions, and he promised to come again.

for the foreigners."

all his children. He loves Chinese

just as well as he does Americans." "Do you think there is a heaven for

"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

When the cold weather came she 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. Mrs. Grover Cleveland, if you please!" Poor old grandma opened her eyes and looked so scared I could not look at

All at once she said, "Send Ling Te to that Jesus school." Then she went sonal favor. One might have supposed off to sleep. About midnight she that I was the President's wife instead But she did not see us.

Jesus school. One day, when my father could not hear, she said, "I want Such to know more about Jesus. I can never read his Bible book, but you can go, my daughter, and learn, and then

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 Theodore Roosevelt in his recent 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 when my father talked to Miss Hale about leaving me, her face grew very sad and she said, "I cannot take her; turned away seven girls to day."

"Why," said I, "you must be mis-

said, "Poor child, I am so sorry, but of a little bluff. From this point of there is truly no room for you. I have Soon after this grandma bought asked the kind friends in America to To the very verge of the horizon the send money to put up more rooms, for brown masses of the buffalo bands it costs \$100 to build a room and \$30 showed through the dust clouds, coma 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 ali frozen up together. My father led me 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 don't 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 Jesns, it makes me feel so bad to be shut out." From the small,

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 one's maid, in the way of gifts and indulgencies, is one thing, and to treat her with real genuine politeness, which We all liked to look at her doll and the has no relation whatever with formal-

The young college girl who treats the servants who have contributed years of her college life, with polite and sympathetic consideration will find,

vice. Said one college girl to another: "Margery, I don't know how it is that you get on the good side of the maid, When Wen Shan came I could see now. I've given her innumerable there are blanks for him to write the quarters during this term already, and names of ten articles he is given ten to-morrow. The regiment will meet

blushing a little, "I'm sorry to say I No woman in our village can read. haven't had any money to give her; makes the fewest errors is victor.

in your room last night?"

"Oh, well, finding fault with her more than anything else, I suppose. The more in violet colored tissue paper. on the parade ground, where the Grandma said: "That's very nice truth is, she looked so dowdy in that Then twist canary colored tissue paper colonel will come and superintend the ill-fitting blue waist she was wearing around bunches of threes or fours to- eclipse in person. If the day is cloudy, But Wen Shan said: "He is heaven's that I couldn't stand it, and I made gether. Before the guests arrive the the eclipse will take place in the drill-

nearly all her wages."

me, too?" said grandma, and her voice things; but if I should alter a servant's covered nuts the second; and he who shook so it made me feel very queer dress, and listen to her talk about her has the most canary covered peanuts would forget her position."

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

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

> "Well," she said, "and whom do you suppose I've just been waiting upon? "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 peropened her eyes and smiled so glad! of herself. That's the way she treated After the funeral mother talked a with enthusiasm. "I love her, alme! And I love her!" she added. great deal to me about going to the though I may never lay eyes on her

Such is the value of genuine politeness, which is not a "respector 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. 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 taken. Grandma said there was room | the breaks in the sheer banks just as the buffaloes reached them, and got She put her arms around me and into a position of safety on the pinnacle vantage he could see the entire plain. ing 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 blufts on the other side, repootation is all over dis land like a and again off over the plain, churning soundin' brass or like a tinklin' cymthe sandy, shallow stream into a cease- | bal." less tumult.

When darkness fell there was no apparent decrease in the numbers that were passing, and all through the from the roof he had the seven senses night the continuous roar showed that knocked out of him. I thought there the herds were still threshing across the river. Toward dawn the sound at last ceased, and Gen. Walker arose honey; but ef dat man, or any uddah somewhat irritated, as he had reckoned man had um all, dey's a merrikle. on killing an ample supply of meat; and Yaas, dere's seben ob 'um-hearin', he supposed that now there would be seein', feelin', tastin', smellin', is de 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 an' den, leassly, dere's common sense, with groups of buffalo, grazing quietly, wich is so oncommon at it nevah gits Apparently there were as many on that side as ever, in spite of the many scores it—at least in my time." to servants. To be essentially kind to 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 her symptoms?" 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 verses, and the Bible, she says, is the friends who, so long as she lives, will from the basket. This game may be shouldn't wonder if her blood was book the true God has given us to meet her with smiling, grateful recog- played with or without prizes. In the poor, and I guess she needs a dose of 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 sergeants, and said to them:

A PEANUT PARTY. - This makes great sport, is good for home enter-"And what were you doing with her tainment or country hotel. A large quantity of peanuts is needed. It is better to roll severally a hundred or Lord-our heavenly Father; we are her take it off and let me run up the peanuts must be well hidden, but in shed."

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 company is assembled, give each insister, you know, to whom she sends dividual a silk bag matching the colors of the tissue paper. The one whose "No; I didn't know. You are a dear | bag is first filled receives the first prize; girl, Margery, and you can do these the one who has the most violet own people, I should be afraid she has the "booby" prize. This game may be varied to suit tates and circumstances. It is always a frolic, and may be followed with old-fashioned favor ites such as "Blind Man's Buff," "Oats Pease, Beans," "Turning the Platter," singing of college songs or dancing.

THE FACGOT 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, Stove, Nut. 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 particulary 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 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

Robbie-Uncle Jacob, Mr. Tarbox said this morning that when he fell were only five senses."

Uncle Jake-Dere is seben senses, five 'at some folkses knows erbout. Den dere's hoss sense, wich some mules an' some white folkses ain't got; to be plenty, an' mighty few people has | melee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coat-

A farmer met the village doctor, ac-

cording 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

"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, medicine."

On the evening before a solar eclipse not long ago the colonel of a regiment of German infantry sent for all his

"There will be an eclipse of the sun is given to taste, of the contents of five will come and explain the eclipse be-"Well," replied her companion, bottles he is allowed to smell, and of fore the drill. If the day is cloudy, the five instruments he hears. He who the men will meet in the drillshed 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

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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"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 Pared, 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

"'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 couldn't keep it up for more than ten minutes at a stretch.

Help your children to grow strong Principal, Owen Sound, Ontario. 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 compli-

:::

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 him to get something, he buys a yeast faster than population are prohibitory cake; and nine times out of ten he hits States. That fact ought to outweigh a thousand assertions about prohibition not prohibiting."

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SEASONINGS FOR SWINE.

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

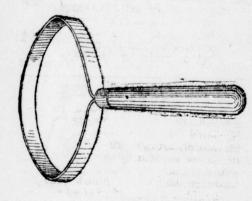
Every one who has had much to de with the rearing of swine, whatever the conditions, has time and again observed that they seem to crave certain substances that are not ordinarily regarded as foods. Among the best known of these are charcoal, stone-coal, bones, decayed wood, pieces of brick, mortar, 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 indeed is recognized as being a healthful corrective, giving tone to the digestive system and thereby tending to prevent the breeding of in-

To those who have not observed the matter closely, the facts as to worms and the damage they do to the swinegrowing 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.-Kan-

An Implement for the Dairy.

The illustration which we re-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



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 essens 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

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 oat 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 best quality, both items of importance in making sheep most profitable.-Wool

Ventilate Your Stables.

The importance of having stables ventilated in accordance with correct principles of hygiene is generally mitted. 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, we would give him at all times a stable full of cheerful light as well as refreshing

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-oued 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

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

The Question of Soundness and Unsoundness Thoroughly Censidered.

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 Rural, 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 soundnes: "A horse is sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his natural and constitutional health and heal tutional 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 effec-

tual 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 got 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

"sold," 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 proceeding. Some owners will not under any circumstances give the warranty which many purchasers insist upon having. It is quite true that these people effectually provide 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 "unsound-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. However, the large transfer and the control of the 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 an 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 exwhen thick and sticky. Wetting the aminer can observe whether the papils 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 oblitation 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 ani-

mal 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, because if in close proximity thereto, a splint will interfere with the action of

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 hard and indurated, with a lowering of the fetlock and a bending or apparent giving way each time the wool be secured, but it will be of 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 knotty feeling and a crackling sound while the horse is moving on for the first few steps. Our attention is next directed to sidebones, ringbones, scratches, thrush, canker, seedy toe, quittor, false quarter, quarter crack, navicular disease and chronic laminitis. We have also peggy or soretoed horses from overwork. We now turn the horse sharply around, describing a figure eight, but eventually turning him with his buttocks to the light; by so doing we shall discover stringhalt, if it exists, and if there be weakness of the back, or partial fracture of the lumbar vertebræ, 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 glancs from his hips over the ribs to 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 vertebræ, 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, occult and bog or blood spavin, capped hock of which we have two kinds. With the exception of navicular disease, which the 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

A Pertinent Question.

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



AT MILKING TIME.

Letting a Ray of Sunlight Into the Cow Stable.

It would be a valuable object lesson to agreat many butter makers if a stream of clear sunlight could fall upon the air shove the milk pails when their cows are being milked, particularly when the cows nave 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 were 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

I am quite sure that butter makers are to a very large extent unmindful of this most serious cause of failure, or more vigorous 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 20ws lie to keep the filthy dust from ac-2umulating 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-whenever 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 men 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 "settlings" 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 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 of 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 anwashed. 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 sniffs 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 malevplent 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 "ropiness 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.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion

Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes,

Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache,

Hoarseness,

Frost Bites,

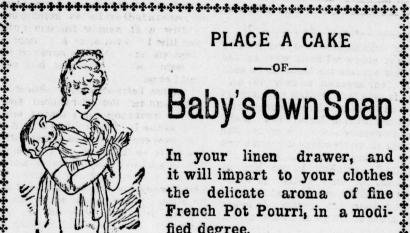
Soreness,

Catarrh,

Inflammations, Hemorrhages.
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE. AVOID IMITATIONS. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA CURED EVERY TIME
AND RHEUMATISM

CURED EVERY TIME THE "D.& L". MENTHOL PLASTER USED



PLACE A CAKE

Baby's Own Soap

In your linen drawer, and it will impart to your clothes ? the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri, in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the Soap before using it the better.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

-THE-

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Upholstering Goods

We are selling Parlor Furniture, Couches and other Upholstered Goods at cost price Last week we gave some splendid bargains; we have some left for you. Now is the time to buy when trade is slow. Furniture Conerings, Remnants, etc., at any price.

LUNDON FURNITURE MAN'F'G CO

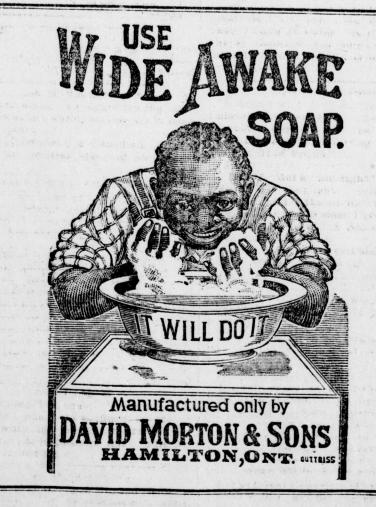
184 to 198 King Street, London, Ont.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. - - - BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

180 AND 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO. NOTE A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL LINES:

Fancy Silver Chased Fern Vases; Cake Baskets; Fruit Dishes; Silver Tea and Coffee Services, in newest designs in quadruple plate and English Crown Derby; Butter Dishes; Salad Sets; Berry Dishes; Elaborate Fruit Pieces; Celery Glasses; Nut Bowls, Tilting Water Pitchers; exquisite designs in French Salad Bowls and Servers, finest and most beautiful goods ever imported; Case Carvers in great variety; Ivory and Pearl Handled Cutlery; Case Goods in fine designs; Pearl and Ivory Fish Carvers; Rodgers' genuine Plated Tableware; Quadruple Plated and Solid Silver Spoons in all new de.igns. Prices



MARSHALL BROS. Wholesale Importers of

TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

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

MAIN LINE-G	cing East	
	ARRIVE.	DEPA
Lehigh Express. *Wabash Express (A) Accommodation Atlantic Express (A) Day Express *Wabash Express (A) (D) Mixed (c) Eric Limited (A)	12:10 p.m. 10:50 a.m. 4:20 p.m.	4:20 a. 8:05 a. 12:20 p. 2:20 p. 4:25 p.
MAIN LINE-G		

| ARRIVE. | DEPART Chicago Express (A)..... 5:35 a.m. 5:50 a.m West End Mixed 6:45 a.m 11:35 a.m. 11:40 a.m Wabash Express (A)..... 12:16 p.m. 12:16 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:10 p.m. Accommodation.
iPacific Express (A).....

Sarnia Branch.

ARRIVE. | DEPART

	1 TYTE STATE	DELAKT
Lehigh Express (B). Accommodation Atlantic Express (B) Accommodation Mixed Accommodation Eric Limited (B).	11:35 a.m. 2:14 p.m. 5:35 p.m. 8:15 p.m.	
Sarnia Bras		198
		DEPART
Chicago Express (B)	:::::	5:40 a.m 7:40 a.m

Accommodation.
Pacific Express (B). London, Huron and Bruce. ARRIVE. | DEPART

St. Marys and Stratford Branch. ARRIVE | DEPART Express. 2:05 p.m. 2:40 p.m. Express. 5:40 p.m. 2:40 p.m. Express—Mixed 9:15 p.m. 5:55 p.m Toronto Branch.

Hamilton-Depart-

Hamilton—Arrive—
a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | r.m. | 112:30 | B 19:00 | 10:30 | B 2:30 | 3:55 | 6:25 | 8:15 * These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included,
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes
no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) Carries passengers between London and
Paris only.

Paris only.

(b) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Maniteba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg. E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dun-das streets.

ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

Stations. Exp Exp Exp Mix A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. Trains North,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.			
DEPART— London. Woodstock Galt	5:08 6:06	8:00 8:60 9:55	5:6:
Guelph Toronto Peterboro	8:25 11:25	12:00	8:
Kingston. Ottawa Montreal	5:35 7:46		5
Quebec. Portland, Me. Boston Halifax, N. S.	8.32	i	8

Trains arrive from the east at11:50 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:40 p.m. Going West.

DEPART-Kanses City..... p.m. a.m. 7:05 7:00 Trains arrive from the west at 4:10 s.m., 4:25

Thos. R. Parker, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

LONDON TIME. Canada Southern Division-Going East, Leave London. Thomas. 9:30 a.m. 11:00 s.m. 9:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:20 p.m. 3:05 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 10:25 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 2:55 a.m. (daily)..... 8:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. Canada Scuthern Division-Going West,

[Note.—No trains to or from London on Sundays.] JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, 395 Richmond street.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY.

Going	South.		
eave London	7:15	10:10 3:00 3:10	8:20
Arrive Pt. Stanley Going 1		3:30	
	1 -a. m	~1/p	m
eave Pt. Stanley	8:20	5:00 1:00 5:25 5:35	••••
epart St. Thomas		5:35	9:55

ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) must be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired,



CAREFUL ROTATION.

When Most Likely to be Neglected

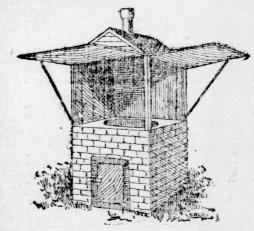
Sample System-Results. usually with the front door as the point In many places where a farmer has of entrance, but the business of farming accumulated more land than he can cultivate, or where he wishes to retire from compels the more frequent use of the active labor, it is necessary that he rent his 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 qualthan might be expected. 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 sucession 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 root crops 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

Judd Farmer. THE FARM KETTLE.

Some Words of Advice Concerning Location and Protection.

cropped with corn the longest .- Orange

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 within one 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 kinged 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.

Rye as Green Manure.

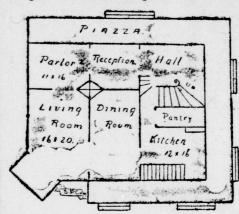
Rve is not considered of any great valne as green manure for plowing under. It is worth but little more than straw would be, but it is better than nothing sometimes. The practice of green manuring is not so well adapted for poor soils as for those in better condition, as the effect on the land is in proportion to the value of the crop turned 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.

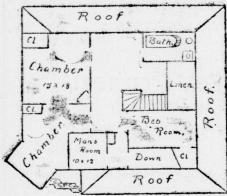
Live stock is the best thing you can have upon the farm to keep it up. Do not keep the animals for this purpose only, but endeavor to make them valuable for themselves also. To do this, you must have the best stock possible. Then the land and the stock will work in harmony, each one selping to maintain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

THE FARM HOUSE.

Plans of One Said to Be the Most Cosy and Comfortable in America, Do you wish to see the most cosy 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



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 frequenty 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 livingroom, which is 16 by 20, and corners on the southwest with a large and wellglazed 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 northwest, 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 comer. 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 over the front stairway and near the bath-room 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 seperating 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 blazes 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 portieres. 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 mills, when asked why his spindle was never stopped for repairs: "Chalk your bobbins." 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. diles in the tank as well. When he wishes to draw upon his bank, all of the reptiles To prevent hens eating their eggs, a are killed; but this cannot take place withtrouble so general during the winter out the joint consent of the emperor and season, and so difficult to cure after the habit is once acquired, on the Experimental Farm at Brandon the use of dark nests has effectually 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 REVE-LATIONS OF PALMISTRY.

A Couple of Curious Diagrams Giving an Insight into the Secrects 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

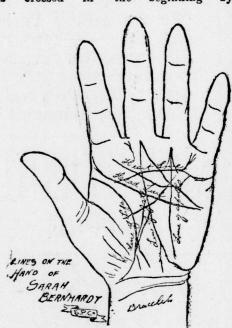


the purpose of giving the reader an insight into the secrets of palmistry. The cuts, as well as the interesting facts which follow, are furnished by an experienced palmistress of Turkish origin, who personally scrutinized the hands of the two great actresses, and read their separate characters and tastes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

Sarah Barnhardt's hand is a startling 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

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 distinctions 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 magnificent. The first 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 ambitions.

It goes without saying that Once a Week. in publishing these so-called "revelations" of palmistry, does not commit itself to any indersement 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 as now observed has come down from time immemorial, it is fast losing its hold upon the Jewish people. Even now there is a disintegrating force at work among them. If straws tell which way the wind blows this new movement promises to make its influence felt. A Unique Bank.

The Emperor Duc-Tu, of Cochin 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 croco-

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

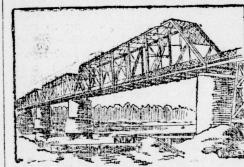
February 1, 1894,

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 Belletontaine 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 27 pairs of brick piers made of vitrified paving brick and resting on stone foundations with a substrata of concrete. Twentyeight spans complete the viaduct, each being 30 feet and 4 inches long. This last work was done by the Pencoyd Iron Company of Pencoyd, 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 Pittsburg, Pa. The bridge is exceptionally strong and calculated for fast



BELLEFONTAINE BRIDGE. running. It was designed by George S. Morison 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

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 remember 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'y 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 accustom 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 31 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 nonogenarians nearly double the male; there are 854 women over 95 to only 354 men, and 104 gammers to 42 gaffers 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.

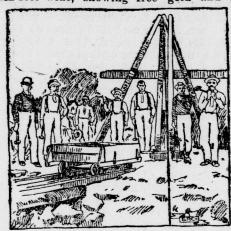
ONTARIO GOLD MINES.

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 fortysix feet wide, showing free gold and a



LEDYARD GOLD MINES-SHAFT NO. I. 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 \$60 per ton, and samples from different parts of the vein have assayed from \$57 up to \$692 gold per ton.

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

A 20 stamp mill is now at work on the

gold-bearing quartz has been made. The Crawford mine, in which A. W. Carscallen, 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 the 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 essay by Prof. Chapman showing \$94 gold

per ton. A large deposit of magnetic 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 Toronio, 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 fortyfive 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

\$922 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 goldbearing veins which have as yet been only

slightly develoyed, These mines are well situated and easily accessable, 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 lowgrade 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 fn 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 priest shaves the boy's head to prepare the way for the pig-tail, which marks the man of the Celestial empire.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL 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.

1. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared Almighty God; walk before Me and be thou perfect." It is now 24 years since Abram entered the land of Canan (see chapter xii, 4), during which time Lot left him and months 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 Melchizedec 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. Then follows another story of human wisdom and weakness, and a blank of 13 years (compare xvi., 16, and xvii. 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 twice seven, 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 v, 31; Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 1;

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 Daniei, when he saw the glory of the Lord, fell on the ground, A sight of the Lord and His beauty and thinking anything more about ourselves

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 with 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, 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 (JHVH), -so that it appears as if God breathed Himself into Abram. The only place the name Almighty 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 kıngdom (Gal. 11i, 29; Rev. v, 9, 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 even 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 and 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 their God." As to the breadth of the land see chapter xv, 18, and notice that it reaches to the Euph. rates. 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, 15; 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 bow 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 Deut. xxx, 6; Jer. iv. Col. ii, 11; 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

Poor little heiresses, with such delightful fortunes; poor little widows, with a snug sum 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 afloat, what are you going

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 "courting," and did not come from the heart at all, The vow that was a lie, when, instead of saying I take this woman for better or for worse, he should have said : "I take this woman for her

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 placked to wear over a true heart. What did the fortune-hunter care for that? A man who wooes 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 her "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 of 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, 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 holimer. "Ine 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 yet been holiness delivers us from saying or known to cure, and refusing to try that thinking anything more about ourselves which certainly brings them back to life and enables us to glory only in the 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 is 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 re-

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind, Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is estimated that one of the largest stones in the pyramids weighs fully 88

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of i lling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle'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 nd curing all afections of the throat and ungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis'

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 Rhematism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggsts 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 "SWAINE'S CINTMENT. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. 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; and as a year has elapsed since then, 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. McINTER.

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. Swayne's Ointment than 33 degrees, no matter how hot the 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

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 Glynne 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 Glynne family is ancient and highly connected; a sister of Mrs. Gladstone was married to Lord Lyttleton, and she is also related to Lord Chesham and Lord Penryn, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buckingham and other aristocratic families. She is of and other aristocratic ramines. She is of a peculiar type, one known perhaps only in England, and certainly entirely unfamiliar to Americans; a ladv 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, or 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 indicative of inferior rank. Stories were cur-



rent 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 indifferent people. In fact, she has never been popular in London society. She dresses badly, with incongruous colors and abundances of laces and ribbons and fur-belows, 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 parvena.

The close attendance of the now whitehaired 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 tender care she has bestowed on the partner of her old age 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 tatle. 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 lower than a peer, and 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 censtantly 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 exhalted 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 not indelicate in 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 arerbility: "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 Eng-ADAM BADEAU.

Temperature Under Soldiers' Hats. A French physician stationed in the Senegal has measured the temperature under the various 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 subalterns' helmets, which are provided with ventilations, it is 39 degrees, and under the white colonial hats it is never more day may be.

Thin Gold. Gold can be beaten 1,200 times thinner than printing paper. One ounce will cover WIVES AND SECRETS

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 necturnal 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 keep-

ing unacquainted with the events or emo-

tions. Catholics, of course, can unbosom 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

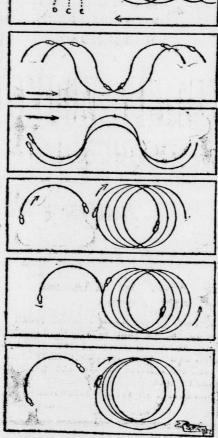
day you will be sorry you spoke, and perhaps detest the sharer of your secret. A fellow-feeling should make us check other men and women when they begin to unpack their hearts. As to women, if they have a taste for making confidences, they are sure to make them so often that one more does not matter. Some men, and still more some women, are born recipients of confidences. People open out to them; even strangers in railway carriages unveil their amours and regrets. To other people, confidences are never made by any one, 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 straightway goes and tells her. Very often it leaves her cold. though exciting to him, and so it is refer. But a married woman is and so it is safe. But a married woman is much less inclined to tell her husband. First, she knows she cannot trust himfor does he not blab to her? Besides, the secret often 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

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 wants 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

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 skill is determined by the number and the correctness of the figures which the contestants skate. In figure skating Americans beat the world, as they do in most

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

athletic sports.

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 this 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 unsophisticated metals, and especially tin, are carefully. 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, while 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 got one that carries eggs and he lets it go. T Strong.

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



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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.

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

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

There are thousands of points in building that the man who has no practical realization of the inconvenience of certain things never seems to dreams 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 picturesqueness, and where rooms are so arranged that one-eighth to seveneighths 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 Branch Store-654 Dundas Street 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 womanarchitect to reform to a certain extent at least, and give to the housewife some of the conveniences of which no man can fully

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 any accident your clothing catches fire, try to have enough presence of mind to throw yourself on the ground instead of allowing yourself on the ground instead of allowing the flame to travel upward to your face and head. But few lives would be lost by and head. But few lives would be lost by fire, if 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 Wetlin. Her maiden name was Guelph. As widow of Prince Albert Edward she is

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 rulers of Austria were 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 wel worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost I cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address

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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 Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion. t

In the Royal Aquarium of St. Petersburg are fish which have been on exhibition for 150 years. Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

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HEAVENS IN FEBRUARY

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF MAJESTIC ORBS IN EVENING SKIES.

Easy Rules for Star Gazers-Glittering Beauty of Orion, Capella, Taurus, the Pleiades, Angol and the Blinking Demon -The Planets in February.



EBRUARY is a delightful month for star gazing, particuarly 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 its close, 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 starseither 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, Sirius, Procyon and Aldebaran-stands in midheaven, 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 eircumpolar 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 stars.

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 equal sided triangle. Aldebaran is to the right of Orion. The three stars in the belt of the constellation lie about midway between this star and

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 bril-

liant, 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 erea 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 starsstars 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 'a olden 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 aP on the planisphere) is Alpha Persei, the principal star in the constellation Perseus. The three others belong to Andromeda, the uppermost of the three, Gamma Andromedae (gA) 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

The star Algol (marked on the planis phere) can readily be found from the fac 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 Persues carries in his left hand.

ALGOL, THE BLINKING DEMON.

Algol, 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 remain for another period of two and a half days. The generally accepted explanation of this singular behavior of Algol 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 Algol 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 Algol 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

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.

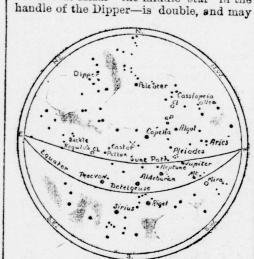
THE BEAUTIFUL PLEIADES.

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 that in rument. Another fine opera glass field is the region around Regulus, in the

About midway between the star Alpha Persel 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 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 instru-

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



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.) be 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 crange 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

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.

Mars is now 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 qua-

drature with the sun. Saturn is an evening star, rising now at about eleven p.m. Uran's, 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 eve.

Prince Bismarck's Terseness.

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 acquirements.

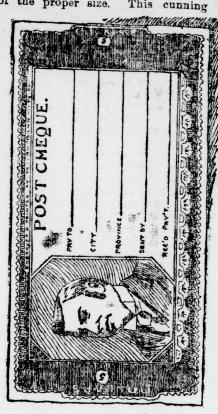
POSTAL SHINPLASTERS.

A PLAN FOR ISSUING THEM FOR SMALL AMOUNTS.

They Might Be Sold by All Postmasters and Would Prove a Great Boon in the Business World - How the Scheme

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 pasteboard, 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 CHECK 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. 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

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 Post-

office 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

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 spaces remain blank 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 for-

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.

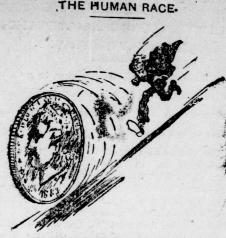
Theosophy Growing.

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 or congresses it has been brought more prominently than ever before the public. The strength of this faith, numerical and inficential, 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 others of high easte 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 Mme. Blavatsky Mrs. Annie Besant has been the chief exponent of the doctrines. The society in Toronto has likewise felt the impetus, and now has bublic 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 a 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 he, 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 savant bow his head in dejection! Science was 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 thick envelope bearing his address. He opened it listlessly, and took out a stiff, white card. A second's 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 racquet in its hands defiantly. Then he shouted that one word which is uttered by all great discoverers, whether of worlds or stove polishes: "Eureka!"

Half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of a pleasant day, in the drawing-Mrs. T. Swellington Crullers. 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 blithe, and a look of conscious power adorns his brow. An expert in social matters would at once perceive the 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 solid decorum to the scene, and munch three-cornered lettuce sandwiches between whiles. Then there is a younger element. society buds - of both sexeswho quaff fragrant oolong 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 oddly at variance with the others. Not by word or action-only in appearance—is their oddity displayed. They are the Chimpanzee friends of the Scientist,-no longer morose 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 leading cotillions before the season's over-if this S.P.C.A. doesn't get on to me.'

Tea and sandwiches continued ion 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.



Elder sister—"Why don't you improve your mind, Belle, instead of coninually dawdling about the house?" Belle-"What's the use? I am enKNOW 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 every 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 Adolph Rothschild's canine pets, wore a yellow satin dress, profusely spangled and rather decollete. She seemed inclined to put on airs. Lily, the oldest of the lot, was attired

only in a blue sash and her own fleecyfluff of curls, from which her inquisitive 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, dangled his front paws most delicately, and circled around the ring in perfect measure.

"Faster!" cried the master, with a crack of his long whip, and the dainty feet accel erated 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 "Cigarette, could you give us a few somersaults?" quaried the master. Cigarette glanced down, with a slight



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 Musard immediately went through the "fig are 8" with a short, incoherent yelp of

'Fetch Saran 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 atraid 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 scrabbled 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 pummelling each other like prize fighters. Around and around they went, snarling and spapping most humanly. Baldy was cool and nervy, 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



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 soiled 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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Common Error.

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