

# London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXXI., NO. 207.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE, 23, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 9914

## Coming Victory!

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He has had against him in times past strong men and united parties. But he came off conqueror every time.

To-day, hardly a man of any eminence has appeared on the platform against him.

To-day the political party opposed to him is broken up into a dozen factions.

In one-third of the constituencies of Ontario there is no straight Conservative candidate in the field—a confession of weakness and disintegration.

A certain number of nondescripts favorable to Mr. Meredith may be elected but not many; and his own party proper, not large now, is certain to be further reduced, if not practically obliterated.

A certain number of Patrons will be elected, but the majority of Liberal Patrons will considerably exceed the number of Conservative Patrons. In the following constituencies there is in the field neither a Conservative candidate nor a candidate of Conservative sympathies, the contest being left to a Liberal and a Liberal Patron: North Brant, South Grey, East Huron, Prescott, East Hastings, East Kent, South Oxford, South Perth, South Wellington, South Waterloo.

Practically, Sir Oliver Mowat has already a start of some fourteen votes in the next Legislature; and as the tendency of unattached individual members is to gravitate towards the Government of the day, we believe it will be found on Tuesday evening next when the polls close that Sir Oliver Mowat will be practically greatly stronger in the coming Provincial Parliament than in that just dissolved.

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## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

### The "Catholic Vote."

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: W. R. Meredith says: "A powerful church is endeavoring to send the whole of its membership against me." This statement is both false and misleading. In the writer's opinion no church in Ontario has the power to send its members against Mr. Meredith without Mr. Meredith's own cooperation. In matters purely political it is quite natural for men to differ, and in that case the church could not unite her members if she would, and she would not unite them if she could.

Who, then, has crystallized the Catholic vote in Provincial politics? Was it the church? No; it was Mr. Meredith himself, when in the London Opera House he attacked his Catholic Conservative friends and said: "Unite, unite, against (them) the common enemy! That speech has done Mr. Meredith more harm than the speech of any bishop, archbishop or ecclesiastic in the land."

If Mr. Meredith attacked the Methodists, or the Baptists, or the Presbyterians, or the Anglicans and called them "the common enemy," it would not be necessary for the churches to make any special efforts to "send" out their members to vote against him. They would go out and vote of their own accord. No man likes to kiss the hand that smites him, and so without any effort of "a powerful church," the members of that church who are attacked and charged with being "the common enemy," go of their own free will to the polls and there resent the insult heaped upon them by W. R. Meredith.

Sir Oliver Mowat never bestowed undue favor on any church, but most people prefer an honorable foe to an ungrateful friend, and for that reason Catholic Conservatives prefer Mowat to Meredith. So that if the Catholic vote in Provincial elections is a solid vote it was Mr. Meredith himself and not Dr. Cleary or the Catholic Church that made it so.

Mr. Meredith is making serious mistake when he attacks the Catholic Church for the purpose of inducing Protestant Reformers to desert their party. Protestant Reformers are not easily humbugged, and so when the returns are all in next Tuesday night the "great" (?) leader and the statesman (?) W. R. Meredith will take one last fearful look at the Free Press bulletin, then amid sighs and sobs he can say to his followers: "Carry me away to a dismal swamp."

And bury me in a hole in the ground; Where the butter-flies butt and the bumble-bees buzz, And the straddle-bug straddle around."

Yours, JAMES HARVEY.

Middlesex, June 22, 1894.

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### Centralization of Public Institutions Stoutly Resisted.

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KINGSTON, June 21.—Principal Grant, of Queen's University, has addressed the following open letter to Mr. W. R. Meredith:

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Dear Sir,—As you are to address a public meeting in Kingston on Saturday night, permit me, as one of the public, to ask you to speak plainly on two subjects that have been much discussed recently.

In the first place, is it not the case that according to our constitution while the initiation of money grants rests with the Government of the day, the responsibility for voting them is on the Legislature, and that, next to the leader of the Government, no one is so responsible as the leader of the Opposition? His business is to watch the Government, to oppose any new policy if it seems to him bad, and to expose and do his best to defeat proposals that are in any way contrary to the public interest.

When, therefore, in 1892 a vote for a mining school at Port Arthur, conditional on as much more being raised locally, passed the Legislature without opposition, men who had been agitating for a school of practical science for this part of the Province concluded that you were in favor of the policy, and that what had been done at the request of one municipality would be done on a larger scale at the non-partisan request of a score of cities, towns and counties on behalf of a school in Kingston. A public meeting was thereupon called in the council chamber here, and it was decided to ask the Government and Legislature to act along the lines which they themselves had thus laid down.

The Government acceded to the request and placed \$6,000 in the estimates of 1893 for the proposed school. You did not offer a word in opposition, and the member for the city publicly declared that Mr. Wood and Dr. Preston, Conservative members for Hastings and Leeds, as well as others, advocated it as strenuously as himself.

Now, my question is: Are you not more responsible for that grant than any one of the thousand of private citizens who asked for it, and were you not then called upon by honor to say so when the organs which support you asserted it to be a job, and in particular charged me with having

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One or two questions should be answered by you in connection with this. Is it part of your policy to grant? This question can be answered briefly; "yes" or "no" will be sufficient. The grant should be abolished if it was given as a bribe to a person, corporation or locality. It will be abolished if the Toronto papers that

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At any rate, a statesman should define his position on the subject when those who undertake to speak for him set him up as an advocate of centralization at the cost of common sense.

In the second place, may you state whether you are now stating a campaign against certain radical recommendations to the Separate School Act, which you did not vote against when proposed, or in initiating a campaign against separate schools themselves? It may be more difficult to answer this question with a single word, but all who are determined that Confederation shall not be "smashed," and especially who decline to place themselves on a

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at the same moment. That you are wrong I am sure. The land to the south of us has the system you land, yet it is the fruitful breeding ground of "Know [Nothing]" and "P. P. A." movements. Great Britain and Canada have it not, yet they breed no such misshapen things. The separate school system embedded in the Confederation is a safety valve, and an engine that has no safety valve is slightly defective.

When the Roman Catholics of Canada think that separate schools are unnecessary it will be time enough to abolish them. In the meantime all discussions along that line by statesmen is as the fall of sparks on the tinder. Nothing shows that you are wrong more than the fact that in the United States the Roman Catholics have as many parochial schools proportionately as they have separate schools in Canada. They have them, however, outside of the constitution, and thereby feel that they are crushed by a mere majority. Can you not respect the sentiment that makes the Roman Catholic give his money for parochial schools, even after having paid for a common school for the Protestant neighbors? It is the high sentiment that religion must have a place in every true system of education. You may say that his idea of religion is crude, but statesmen must take him as he is. To try and force different ideas on him is to force him to be free. Freedom must come from within, and not by external pressure. Still, the separate school is a mistake, and if the United States system would remove the bitterness existing between Protestants and Roman Catholics it is your plain duty to initiate a campaign for the abolition of the separate school. You have already given encouragement to your allies, who are determined to move in that direction. You may not wish to move as rapidly as they, but there is a logic in events that will force you. Your P. P. A. supporters know what they want, and if you are dependent upon their support you may pay the price that the men of one idea will insist upon. In that case

WOE TO OUR PROVINCE AND TO CANADA! When statesmen fancy that grave problems can be solved in Donnybrook fashion, farewell to our hopes of building up a British Canadian nation. My own position, sir, makes me hope that you will pardon me for asking for an explicit answer on this subject. In 1891 I was afraid that the Liberal party was getting on a toboggan slide that would land them in annexation or something worse and therefore, though I had never previously given Sir John Macdonald a vote, I accompanied him publicly to the platform in this city to show upon what platform I then stood. When he died I advocated, when asked my views, the calling of Sir Chas. Tupper to the Premiership, because he was the strongest man to fight what I thought an anti-Canadian and anti-British policy. In war, the ablest general must be put at the head of the army, irrespective of everything else. Now that the Liberal party has renounced commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity and proposed reciprocity of tariffs, I feel at ease, and am hoping that they will begin by offering to reciprocate with Britain. That can be done by our own motion, while reciprocity with the States can be done only when we control Washington. In one word,

### I AM NOT A PARTY MAN.

I am simply a Canadian and I value highly the services of our best public men, no matter what their party may be. To me, therefore, it would be a public calamity to have a man like you get on a slide that would carry him into a warfare which he himself would detest. A party victory gained at such a price would be disastrous to the national peace and prosperity, and with all the earnestness of which I am capable, I appeal to independent men and more particularly to true Conservatives to pause before they decide that they can afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat.

Yours sincerely, G. M. GRANT.

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Following is a list of the deputy returning officers who will officiate in the respective subdivisions in Tuesday's elections:

Ward No. 1—Subdivision 1, Stephen Grant; 2, E. C. McGinn; 3, Dr. W. J. Logic; 4, Thos. Moffatt; 5, J. B. Smythe; 6, W. Stevens; 7, John Talbot.

Ward No. 2—No. 1, J. R. Milne; 2, Andrew Greenlees; 3, O. Baynes; 4, John Smith; 5, Alex. Tytler; 6, P. F. Boyle.

Ward No. 3—No. 1, James Pirie; 2, H. R. Thorne; 3, W. Clarke; 4, Frederick McVean; 5, James Adams; 6, Thomas A. Browne; 7, R. H. Gildert.

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Ward No. 5—No. 1, W. H. Gould; 2, Harry Warren; 3, A. Isaac; 3b, G. F. Robertson; 4, J. Sanders; 5, C. G. Stapleton.

Ward No. 6—No. 1, W. F. Howell; 2, W. A. Westland; 3, J. G. Pritchett; 4, J. Thorburn; 5, George Fewings.

Reserve a time to sit for your photos on Dominion Day at WESTLAKE'S, Phone, 571.

## ATTEND

## KINGSMILL'S

## GREAT SALE.

## TWO STOCKS IN ONE.

*The residue of the Spittal, Burn & Gentleman stock is now removed to our own premises, and will be offered at the same Bankrupt prices, together with our own regular stock, aggregating over two hundred thousand dollars. We have been busy day and night all week getting ready and reducing prices. We have fixed everything your way. Come and take advantage of it.*

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## RELIABLE STORE

## Bundas and Carling Streets.

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## GREAT SALE.

## TWO STOCKS IN ONE.

*The residue of the Spittal, Burn & Gentleman stock is now removed to our own premises, and will be offered at the same Bankrupt prices, together with our own regular stock, aggregating over two hundred thousand dollars. We have been busy day and night all week getting ready and reducing prices. We have fixed everything your way. Come and take advantage of it.*

## KINGSMILL'S

### THE

## RELIABLE STORE

Dundas and Carling Streets.

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.



—IN—  
**TANS** Ladies' or Gents

**WYATT & SON,**  
113 Dundas Street.

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**In the Interests of Mining**

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Prof. Coleman of the School of Practical Science has been appointed geologist and

mineralogist to the Bureau of Mines. It has been arranged that Prof. Coleman will spend three or four months of each year in the field, pursuing his investigations in such parts of the Province as may happen at the time to be chiefly attracting the attention of prospectors and miners.

He has been instructed to employ his time this season in making a survey of the north shore of Rainy Lake, where considerable excitement prevails over the discovery of iron ore.

The Crown Lands Department has already sent a staff of surveyors to Rainy Lake, and the work of this body will prove of great service to Prof. Coleman and his colleagues. Prof. Coleman will still hold his chair in the School of Science.

—Look out for Roorbachs. No charge that can be sustained held until the last days of the campaign.

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

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar pure soap that will not vanish like snow in hot water. Try it.

Babies caught quick as a flash. MACKLE corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

ywt

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

**S**EALD TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned or at D. Millan's store, Petrolia, until June 27 for the erection of a brick store in Petrolia. The best or any tender not necessarily accepted.

McBRIDE & FARNCOMBE,  
b Architects, 213 Dundas street, London.

**THE HURO & FR**

**Loan and Savings Company.**

**DIVIDEND NO. 60.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** a dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared, and that same will be payable at the company's office

in this city on and after  
**MONDAY, JULY 2, 1894.**  
 The transfer books will be closed from  
 15th to the 30th inst., inclusive.  
 By order of the board.  
 G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager  
 London, June 1, 1894. 2u 9

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**THE**

**Ward Commercial Agency**

WARD COMMERCIAL AGENCY  
**MERCANTILE REPORTS.**  
**COLLECTIONS.**  
 Personal attention given to slow pay accounts.  
 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

**JENKINS & CO.—AUCTIONEERS**  
Valuators. If you wish to sell by a  
or private sale, call or write to London  
tion Rooms, 231 Dundas street. C  
sales and bailiff work attended and  
collected.

**PORTER BRO**

have removed, and are now in connection with above firm.

---

# Montreal

AND RETURN

\$8.10

**\$8 40.**  
**WOODSTOCK**  
And return, this day only,  
**60 CENTS**  
**Reduced Fares for Dominion**  
FULL PARTICULARS AT

**"GLOCK" Corner** Kitchener  
and Dundas Streets.  
E. de la Hooke, Agent.

Between all Stations  
FORT WILLIAM AND EA

# Dominion D

Will sell Round Trip Tickets f

## SINGLE FIRST CLASS FA

Going June 30th and July 1st and  
Returning until July 3rd

**SPECIAL RATES in connection with  
men's Meet, Montreal.**

**LONDON to MONTREAL \$8.**

Proportionate rates from other points  
additional via Kingston and West. Ad-  
mission for prohibitionist delegates to  
Convention.

**J. HOUSTON and T. R. PARKE**  
C. P. R. City Office, 161 Dundas street  
Richmond.

**THE UNITED FIRE INSURANCE**  
OF  
**MANCHESTER, - ENGLAND**  
A PROGRESSIVE COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT  
RECORD.

The United has recently taken over  
and business of the City of London Fire  
**JOHN STEPHENSON, agent, 161**



(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

## WHISKARD'S

We have just purchased a special line of goods that will interest you, ladies.

Received—17 dozen of the best Placques made, in black, fancy and colors, ranging in price from 50c to \$2 50 each. RETAIL PRICE.

We don't want to carry any of them over. We will clear them out at

25 Cts Each

First come has the pick.

Also one case of Very Fine Flowers, worth from

50c to \$1 25,

These we don't want to carry over. These will go at

25c bunch, LOVELY GOODS.

800 yards of Fine Chiffon, 18 inches wide, all the best shades, worth 35c; Whiskard's price

5 Cts Yard

We are doing a rushing trade in Laces at

50c on the \$.

Come and see them.

Ladies' White Skirts, trimmed with Embroidery,

50 Cts

Cream and White Curtain Net, worth 15c yard, selling at

7 Cts Yard

One case of Flowers just in, worth from 25c to 50c, going for

10c Spray

AT

Whiskard's  
232 Dundas street.

## Railway Dividends.

New York, June 22.—The directors of the New York Central Railway Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent.

The Lake Shore has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1.

The Michigan Central declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1; surplus, \$540,000.

The Canada Southern has declared a dividend of 14 per cent payable Aug. 1; balance, \$105,000.

## HE'S WORKING NOW.

Chester Loomis Was Crippled with Kidney Disease—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him—They Were Never Known to Fail.

NEWCOM MILLS, June 18.—Chester Loomis, a well-known farmer living near here, has for years been afflicted with kidney disease, so badly that he could not sit in a buggy to drive to town. As he is 69 years he despaired of a cure. He tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured him. He has not done any farm work for years, but he helped to put in this spring's crops, and anyone who goes to see him to-day will find him between the plow-handles instead of laid out on a bed or an easy chair as he used to be.

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

If you will study your children you will find that you have much to learn.

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

Don't mistake a cushioned pew for the stool of repentance.

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.

The best whisky makes the purest water unfit to drink.

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

John Friend, baker and confectioner, hat fresh pastries on hand every day. All sorts of cakes, Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

The cheapest and best place to buy watches, clocks and jewelry is at C. H. Ward's, 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

What everyone says must be true, and everyone who has used Wide Awake Soap says it is the best they ever used. Have you tried it?

Ask your grocer for the new Fire Kindler.

## Shore Shunted!

The Patron Organ Reads the East Middlesex Man Out.

An "Eye-Opener" Fabrication Soon Disposed Of.

The Conservative Candidate in West Hastings Withdraws.

The Parkhill Association of Patrons Declares in Favor of Mr. W. H. Taylor, But the "Farmers' Sun" Refused to Publish the Fact.

THE "PASSING" OF MR. SHORE.

The Farmers' Sun of June 20 said: "We are not informed whether only one or a half a dozen of our candidates have been endorsed by the P. P. A. Newspaper reports are not always reliable. In election times they are positively unreliable. But this we will say to the Globe, that when any of our candidates accepts an improper endorsement and pledges himself to any body but the Patrons, we will condemn him openly, and prove that we are more honest and independent than the Globe can ever hope to become. We do know of one candidate, and only one, who has been placed in the field by Patrons who have proven himself undeserving of the honor done to him. When a man in a political meeting appeals to the electors to 'unite as Protestants' he forgets his obligation as a Patron and declares himself unworthy of the confidence of his brethren. Patron Candidate Wm. Shore, of East Middlesex, is reported in the London press as having traded upon the religious prejudices of the electors in London West. He desires to be elected on a sectarian cry. The Globe is trading on the religious prejudices of the electors throughout the Province. It seeks to inflame the Catholic people against our organization by repeating falsehood that will damn it for many years to come, even should it be successful in electing a few more Liberal candidates and lessening the number of Patron representatives. Wm. Shore, Tory, and the Globe, Grit, are guilty of a crime when they thus seek to prevent an honest expression of the people's wishes at the polls. Sectarianism is not an issue in Patronism, and sectarianism ought not to be a consideration with the Globe in any connection with the Patrons."

NO P. P. A. MAN NEED APPLY.

It is contrary to the Patron constitution and the expressed opinions of Grand Lodge officers that Patron candidates should be members of the P. P. A. or any such society. If Mr. Conolly is a P. P. A. member—and his refusal to deny the statement looks that way—he has forfeited my support, which has heretofore been heartily given, and he cannot lay claim to the support of any Patron in West Huron. The Patrons of Industry are strictly non-sectarian.—County President Gaunt, Huron.

Mr. Shore, the Patron-P. P. A. candidate for East Middlesex, should learn to avoid bad company.

WITHDRAWAL OF A TORY CANDIDATE.

Mr. Ostrom, the Conservative nominee in West Hastings, has retired from the field, leaving the contest to Mr. W. H. Bigger, Independent Liberal, and Mr. R. J. Graham, Prohibitionist.

AN "EYE-OPENER" FABRICATION.

At a great mass meeting in Hamilton on Monday night, while referring to the carrying criticism upon the Crown Lands Department, Hon. J. M. Gibson deprecated the kind of constitutional liberty believed in by opponents, and read a telegram from Mr. A. White, assistant commissioner of the Crown Lands Department, in reply to a letter sent by the speaker inquiring into the truth or falsity of the statement made by The Eye-Opener, and reiterated by Ald. Hancock at the nomination, that a Roman Catholic dignitary had received an island in Muskoka in return for his support of the Mowat Government. The telegram was to the effect that neither Archbishop Walsh nor any other dignitary or person in the Roman Catholic Church had solicited or received from the department an island in Muskoka or elsewhere, nor had any such island been given for church, convent or religious purposes. The reading of the telegram was followed by tremendous cheering, which was increased when Mr. Gibson whipped from his valise a copy of the green Eye-Opener, which contained the untruthful statement.

IN GLENGARRY.

In Glengarry, McGillivray and McPherson both promised to support the Mowat Administration in their speeches after nomination in Alexandria. The chances seem good for McPherson's election, for, although McGillivray is most highly respected, it is felt that as he was brought out by Conservative wire-pullers, and is endorsed by both Conservative papers, he is in rather strange company for a Mowat supporter.

POSSIBLE, BUT IMPROBABLE.

If Ontario fails to sustain the present Administration next Tuesday, it will throw up the stable and progressive Government which has distinguished itself for almost a generation, and embark on an experiment of government by log rolling and compromise, which will be certain to result disastrously. Fortunately it is not probable that our sister Province will do anything so foolish. [Montreal Herald.]

PARKHILL PATRONS FOR TAYLOR.

PARKHILL, June 22.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Parkhill Association of Patrons of Industry, on motion of John Barrett, seconded by James Hayes:

"Whereas on the 18th day of January last, at a convention of the Patrons of North Middlesex held at the town of Parkhill, Mr. W. H. Taylor was duly appointed as the nominee of said convention to represent the said riding in the Provincial Legislature, and Joseph H. Alexander was appointed the nominee of said convention to represent the said riding in the House of Commons;

"And whereas the said Joseph H. Alexander refused to acquiesce in the action of said convention, and expressed himself publicly that he would seek election as representative of the said riding in the Local Legislature, notwithstanding the action of said convention;

"And whereas the Grand Association of the Patrons of Industry did, through its official organ, namely, the Canada Farmers' Sun, officially publish the name of W. H. Taylor as the nominee of the said convention to represent the said riding in the Local Legislature up to the fifth day of February last, but has subsequently to said date substituted the name of Joseph H. Alexander for that of W. H. Taylor as the nominee of the Patrons of North Middlesex, and has used and is now using its funds and influence in behalf of the said Joseph H. Alexander;

"And whereas in the opinion of this association, such action on the part of the

Grand Association is wholly unconstitutional, unwarranted and unjustifiable;

"Be it therefore resolved, and it is hereby resolved, that this association refuse to contribute further dues to the Grand Association until the said action of the said convention in appointing W. H. Taylor as its nominee to represent North Middlesex in the Local Legislature be duly recognized by the said Grand Association, and the said W. H. Taylor receive from the said Grand Association that support and influence to which he is entitled as the nominee of said convention."

The foregoing resolution was sent to the Canada Farmers' Sun for publication, but was refused insertion. (Signed) W. O. Martin, secretary, Parkhill Association, P. I., 1,002.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND LIBERALS.

BRIGHTON, June 22.—As advertised Mr. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, and Mr. Frank L. Webb, the Reform candidate, addressed a large and intelligent audience in the opera house here to-night. A marked feature of the audience from those of past campaigns was the large attendance of the fair sex. W. Farley, president of the Reform Association of East Northumberland, acted as chairman. The speech of Mr. Webb pointed out in a clear and concise manner the position of the Mowat Administration. Hon. G. W. Ross delivered the speech of the evening and was attentively listened to in his defense of the Educational Department and the Government as a whole. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Webb and Sir Oliver's Government.

NOTES.

The Reform Club of Niagara Falls held a rousing meeting Friday evening in the town hall in the interests of Wm. German, Reform candidate. Although the thermometer registered close on 100 degrees the hall was packed to the doors with electors. The principal speaker of the evening was Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto.

The election campaign in Ottawa is one of the liveliest for years. Meetings are held everywhere in the city.

## Arbitration Approved.

U. S. Senator Allison's Resolution Strongly Indorsed.

Funeral of the Late Chief Justice Coleridge.

Muley Ismail Submits to His Nephew, the New Sultan of Morocco.

Funeral of the Late Chief Justice.

LONDON, June 22.—The funeral of the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was held in Westminster Abbey to-day. The body was taken to Ottery, county of Devon, for interment.

Ismail Takes His Medicine.

TANGIER, June 22.—Muley Ismail, the late Sultan's eldest brother, has announced his submission to the sovereignty of his nephew, Abdul Aziz, the new Sultan of Morocco.

Strained Relations Between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, June 22.—A strong force of Japanese troops has been landed in Corea which action is greatly straining the relations between China and Japan. The number of Japanese landed is 19,000, 15,000 are stationed at Seoul, the capital, and 4,000 at Chemulpo.

YOKOHAMA, June 22.—The building occupied by the German Legation at Tokio was wrecked by the earthquake Wednesday afternoon. The occupants escaped.

The Cattle Question.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, stated in reply to Mr. Arthur F. Jeffreys that the Government had learned that McEachren was the veterinary adviser of the Canadian Government. He was likewise managing director of the Walrood Ranch at Alberta. The Dominion Government states that cattle from the ranch have increased in value under the order requiring the killing at the port of entry. The owners of the Walrood ranch sell cattle on the ground. They do not export any.

The Good Feeling Growing.

LONDON, June 22.—The University Extension Congress began its session here yesterday. Ninety delegates attended a banquet at Mercer's hall last evening.

Among those present were Messrs. Dixon and Davidson, of New Brunswick; Howard, of Nova Scotia, and Dapins and Marshall, of Kingston, Ont. Mr. Goheen extended a welcome to the guests dilated upon the growth of the university extension movement and especially in America.

Mr. Butler, of Chicago, responded in a humorous speech for American Colleges and said: "The universities of the United States and England and now one Oxford gave us John Harvard and now our hands cross the water." (Prolonged Cheers.)

In the Interests of Peace.

LONDON, June 22.—The Chronicle, the Telegraph and the Pall Mall Gazette comment to-day on the resolution introduced in Congress by Senator Allison that the United States arrange by treaty with Great Britain for arbitration of differences not adjustable by diplomatic means. The Chronicle praises the resolution. "It gives positive shape to pious wishes on both sides of the Atlantic," says the writer, "and we sincerely hope that these wishes will be realized. The Telegraph's leader has the same friendly tone.

An address in favor of an arbitration treaty with the United States is circulating in the House of Commons. Already 300

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves, 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 peevish sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will, weakness, tenderness of the scalp, and spine, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tenser 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 second class. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

ALL MEN

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members have signed it. Sir John Lubbock, Sir George Baden-Powell, Philip James Stanhope and Wm. R. Cramer, all members of the House, have cabled their congratulations to Senators Allison and Sherman.

## In Parliament.

Resignation of the Member for West Hastings.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—When the House opened Mr. Harry Corby, member for West Hastings, rose and announced his resignation as a member of the House of Commons owing to the fact brought out in committee of supply by Mr. Edgar, that Mr. Corby had last year received \$4,500 from the Government for potable spirits, required in the manufacture of methylated spirits, which is carried on by the Department of Inland Revenue. Mr. Corby said he had violated the Independence of Parliament Act unwittingly. Mr. Corby was cheered by both sides of the House for what Mr. Edgar designated his straightforward manly course.

Mr. Laurier indorsed Mr. McCarthy's suggestion that a bill should be introduced to protect Mr. Corby from the penalties of the act he had violated. This was cheered.

Sir John Thompson expressed regret for the circumstances. Mr. Corby is popular with members on both sides.

On Sir John Thompson moving to take Mondays (private members' day) for Government business he referred to some of the bills on the paper. Mr. Mulock's bill for the regulation of cattle rates on ocean steamers the Government could not allow to pass. They recognized the importance of the subject, but some inquiries should be made and they proposed instituting a departmental inquiry. It was conceded that during the present season there were no grievances and no combination.

Messrs. Laurier and McCarthy opposed the motion, which passed on division.

Sir John Thompson moved the resolution authorizing the payment to the Province of Quebec of the principal sum of \$2,394,000 voted to the Province in 1884 as railway subsidy to the North Shore section of the C. P. R., which was built by the Province. This sum has remained by agreement in the hands of the Dominion to the credit of the Province, and bearing 5 per cent interest.

The Government of Quebec now express a desire to draw this principal sum out of the hands of trustees for the conversion and redemption of the public debt in part. Mr. Laurier was not sure that it would benefit Quebec to change trustees. There was nothing in the correspondence brought down to show any reason for a departure from the arrangement of 1884. If it would be an injury to Quebec, then it was in the interest of Parliament to look into the matter, because what injured one member of the Confederation injured all. He demanded more information as to the nature of the transaction.

Sir John Thompson promised to bring down further information on the second reading of the bill, and the resolutions were reported.

Sir John Thompson secured the passage through committee of a resolution authorizing the Government to pay over to Ontario and Quebec such amounts due on account of the common school fund as are determined by the arbitrators to be due. The amount in the hands of the Dominion is \$2,582,000. This is one of the valuable assets of Ontario which the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat are so fond of declaring do not exist.

In committee of supply about \$1,500,000 was voted in twenty minutes, the attendance being slim and the weather too hot to allow of any display of energy in criticism.

On militia estimates Mr. Patterson announced that there would be no camps of instruction this year, thus effecting a saving of \$159,000; the artillery would be drilled at headquarters. The money thus saved would be spent in the purchase of 8,000 stands of new Martini-Netford rifles and the conversion of 5,000 Martini-Henri into Martini-Netfords.

The House spent the balance of the sitting in committee of supply.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The Pope's encyclical letter, which is intended to be his political testament, was issued Friday.

Rev. Orlando Walkin Weld Forester, the fourth Baron Forester, died at his residence in York on Friday. He was in his 54th year.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed almost the entire city of Exeter, Neb., Friday morning, the losses being far up in the thousands.

It is announced that the banks have decided positively to reimburse the United States treasury for the gold exported this week. These exports amount to \$7,750,000.

John Corrigan, of Saulte Ste. Marie, aged 93, was mistaken for a burglar in the house of his daughter at an early hour Friday morning and shot dead by a boarder named W. D. Mix.

Drowned!

TORONTO, June 22.—Word was received in the city to-day of the drowning at French River of John E. Walde, second son of John Walde, ex-M.P.

Port Huron, Mich., June 22.—The body of Angus King, one of the volunteer crew who lost their lives in trying to rescue the crew of the schooner Shupe, was found to-day below Sarnia.

The Hartley Tragedy.

BRANTFORD, June 22.—The trial of Mrs. Hartley and Henry Ling for the death of Caleb Hartley, was resumed at the police court this morning. Constable Allan, G. Bishop, Frank Allan and Catharine Woodward, Mrs. Ling, mother of Prisoner Ling, and Jas. Doherty occupied the witness box. The evidence given was much the same as at the inquest. The case comes up again Thursday.

Archbishop Tache Dead.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 22.—Archbishop Tache died at 6:15 o'clock this morning.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The news of the death of his Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, was received with general regret in this city, with which he was connected by so many ties. It is worth mentioning that Mr. Tache was a bishop in America, if not in the world, during the last century, he being only 27 when he was appointed to the Episcopacy.

The late archbishop occupied the first rank among the Canadian clergy, speaker and a sacred writer, an eloquent and a most striking trait of his character was that his amiability made friends for him among all classes, and among the Protestants of Manitoba and the Northwest he counted many warm personal friends. He was prelate was a brother of the late Dr. Tache, of Ottawa, and of the late Louis Tache, archbishop of St. Hyacinthe. The archbishop had many near relatives in this part of the country.

## J. &amp; D. ROSS

## HATS! HATS!

NEW STIFF FELT HATS,  
NEW SOFT FELT HATS,  
NEW SILK HATS,  
NEW STRAW HATS.

All the leading styles direct from the manufacturers in both England and America, at prices that none can discount. SEE THE GOODS.

## Gents' Furnishings

The Latest Goods in Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves, etc., just to hand.  
Special Value in Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Umbrellas & Rubber Coats.

## Merchant Tailoring.

This department is now filled with goods, New and Attractive and the best value cash can procure, which we make up with first class



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## THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

By mail, per annum \$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,

LONDON, CANADA.

London, Saturday, June 23.

God is in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—BROWNING.

—Vote early for Hobbs and then look around for the men who are careless and doubtful, and bring them to the polls in good company.

—Through the law passed by Sir Oliver Mowat every workman can, if he desires it, have two hours at mid-day in which to vote next Tuesday, without loss of pay.

—Not a single temperance organization has been found to support Mr. Meredith's proposition to go back to the old system of ward control of the liquor traffic. Is not that significant?

—The ejection of the present Government from office through the arts employed to effect it would be a public calamity. (Rev. G. M. Milligan, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.)

—In all probability the Liberals will carry three seats in Toronto. The recent rowdism on the part of Sir Oliver's opponents has been a powerful stimulus to the friends of law and order.

—Mr. R. H. Bethune, general manager of the Dominion Bank, who is on a visit to Montreal, says that Sir Oliver Mowat will triumph on Tuesday. Mr. Bethune is a prominent Conservative, but he cannot shut his eyes to the omens.

—It is pretended that in this election Mr. Meredith is really fighting Dr. Cleary. What Mr. Meredith is fighting is his own record. See what Principal Grant, the stalwart Protestant leader in Kingston, says in another column.

—Mr. A. W. Wright, secretary of the order of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, formerly of Toronto, says: "While there is a good deal of legislation which we labor cranks think should be enacted, I am free to say that Ontario has not much to learn from any State in the Union in this respect and is immeasurably in advance of most of them."

—It is folly for Conservative speakers to claim that the Mowat Government will be badly beaten next week," remarks the independent N. P. newspaper the Ottawa Journal. "It is folly to make extreme election prophecies in any case, and in this case every man of average intelligence knows that the chances are still in Mowat's favor."

—In Wentworth county Sir Oliver Mowat's opponents are bawling the fact that a Protestant and not a Catholic has been appointed sheriff of the county, in succession to Hon. A. McKellar. But if a Catholic had been appointed they would have been equally disgruntled. These religious cries cannot be too effectively frowned down by every patriotic elector.

—Mr. Shore, who has been posing as the Patron candidate in East Middlesex, is now repudiated by the official organ of the body, the Canada Farmers' Sun. The Sun asserts that Mr. Shore has forfeited the support of every true Patron. Mr. Jackson has not done so. He is a representative farmer, who has the courage of his convictions, and the support of Liberals and Conservatives alike. He is a winner.

—Personal abuse of the London citizen candidate continues to be the chief stock-in-trade of the lawyers who have been put up by the Toronto city solicitor to champion his cause in this city, as it has been of the anonymous rib-stuffers who have been allowed to say what they please in the columns of the Free Press. The reason for these tactics is to disguise the real issues in the campaign. "London First" is what the electors will indorse when they vote against the man who has deserted London, who never comes to this city except to take money out of it, and who is the paid agent of the rival city of Toronto.

—Rev. G. D. Bayne, M.A., pastor of the Pembroke Presbyterian Church, spoke on "Political Morality" last Sunday. In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman asked, "Who are the self-nominated champions of Protestantism to-day?" He answered:

"They are men, for the most part, who attended no church, who are not specially known for piety or good works, and who, as all in the village knew, care not 5 cents for the real interests of Protestantism. Who has not known such men to clamor for the Bible in public schools? Further, when a man's active participation in politics keeps him from church, when it leads him to trench on the sacredness of the Sabbath, when he practices such things during the week that he is ashamed to show his face among the people of God on the Sabbath, we must agree, I think, that there is something wrong either in the man's political scheme or in his methods of advocacy."

—Look out for Roorbachs. No charge that can be sustained is held until the last days of the campaign.

## THE VITAL QUESTION FOR THE ELECTORS.

Thomas S. Hobbs is not the salaried agent of a rival city as Mr. Meredith, the city solicitor of Toronto, who is paid \$13,500 a year as special agent for that city.

Mr. Hobbs is a large employer of labor; he conducts wholesale and manufacturing establishments; his interests are centered in London, and he will continue to work to bring new business to London wholesale houses and London factories.

Mr. Marter, M. P. for Muskoka, was tendered the Conservative nomination for that riding, but he declined it. He told a mass meeting of Toronto electors on Wednesday, May 30, 1894, that his reason for doing so was as follows: "He (Mr. Marter) did not accept that nomination because he was a citizen of Toronto, and he thought it right and fair that he should make way for a resident of Muskoka." This sentiment was loudly cheered.

If the backwoods district of Muskoka would be insulted by being represented by a resident of Toronto, what would be thought of the people of London, the capital of the west, if the citizens were to so far forget themselves as to accept the paid servant of Toronto, a distinctly rival city, for their member?

Ald. Crawford, the Opposition candidate in West Toronto, at a mass meeting in that city on Wednesday, May 30 last, warmly welcomed Mr. Meredith as the special advocate of Toronto. He (Ald. Crawford) added "Toronto had an acquisition in the person of Mr. W. R. Meredith which they would have cause to rejoice over for many years to come."

These expressions are from the Toronto Empire's report.

Mr. Meredith's declaration on his appointment as city solicitor for Toronto was as follows: "My first duty will be to attend to my new client, the corporation of Toronto."

The independent electors of London should vote for the candidate who has not deserted their beautiful city, who is devoting his talents to build up and extend its trade and manufacturing industries. Leave the city solicitor of Toronto to get a seat where his interests are. He can have the choice of several seats in Toronto and suburbs. London's seat should go to a citizen vitally interested in its welfare. Such a man is Mr. T. S. Hobbs.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

In this campaign the statesman who has made the best record in point of view of covering ground and of effective argument is the Grand Old Man of Ontario himself. While other leaders have broken down, either in body or in voice, Sir Oliver has within the last month visited almost every section of the Province, has accomplished long journeys by day, and remained up with the youngest of them at night. It is truly a great record for a statesman in his 74th year. Probably no other man of his age, except Gladstone, who continued to do just as wonderful things till he was ten years older than Sir Oliver is, ever made a record of so remarkable a nature. Herein is illustrated the sturdy stuff of which the member for North Oxford is made. He is indeed a credit to his native Province which he has served so well.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Sir Oliver Mowat rescued the farmers of Ontario from the grasp of the binder twine monopoly.

When the Premier found that the Ottawa authorities had delivered over the farmers to the monopolist cordage company Sir Oliver turned the labor of the Central Prison inmates over to the work of producing binder twine. Down came the price to the farmers at once.

Last year 250 tons of binder twine was manufactured, of which 224 tons was used in the harvest of 1893.

Sir Oliver is the true friend of the farmers. His opponents are not able to say a word against his record.

TRUE TEST OF PROTESTANTISM

The professional Protestants, who rarely enter a church, still go on the platform to traduce representative Protestants like Dr. Dewar, editor of the Christian Guardian; Principal Austin, of Alma College, St. Thomas; Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston; Principal Caven, Knox College, Toronto; Principal Hare, Whitby College; Principal Cochrane, Brantford College; Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Briggs, Rev. Dr. Withrow, Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, the editors of the Canada Presbyterian, the Canada Baptist, and the Canadian Evangelist.

All these representative Protestants and the large bodies indorse Sir Oliver Mowat. Is it fair, is it just, is it reasonable to accuse these men, the natural leaders in Protestantism, and all who agree with them, of being traitors to the faith of their fathers?

And upon whose evidence, pray?

Upon the evidence of men who are in no sense charged with the task of directing Protestantism in this Province. Upon the trumped up charges of political mischief-makers, who see in the Cross of St. George and the maple leaf entwined in the Legislative Chamber at Toronto a Popish emblem! Surely no sane Protestant will accept the statements of these professional Protestants as against that of the Protestant leaders whom we have named, and thousands of others who refuse to join in the crusade against Sir Oliver on sectarian grounds.

Let any one who is tempted to do so read the open letter to Mr. Meredith by Principal Grant in another column and judge for himself.

## WHAT THE BREWERY DESIRES.

It is a remarkable fact that all the brewery organs are in favor of putting the liquor licenses back into the charge of municipal bosses. No temperance organization and no reputable liquor dealer is in favor of the retrograde move proposed by Mr. Meredith and his friends. The idea that Mr. Meredith and his friends have is to put the liquor dealers under the financial thumb of the brewery once more.

WHAT THE CHIEF CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER IN ONTARIO SAYS OF MR. HOBBS AND LONDON.

In an editorial article on the commerce and industry of this city, printed on 30th December last, the Toronto Empire, the chief Conservative newspaper of the Province, said that "no house in Canada has a more prominent or reliable position" than that conducted by Messrs. W. R. and T. S. Hobbs in this city. The Empire further said:

"The members of the Hobbs Hardware Company are Messrs. W. R. and T. S. Hobbs, both practical hardware men. From what has been said it will be seen that this company is of far more than local importance. Its fame is spread abroad throughout the land, and that fame serves not only to advertise the company and extend its sphere of business, but it tends also to bring Canada into prominence and to cause London, the Forest City, to be more favorably known as a large business center."

EAST MIDDLESEX.

As the campaign in East Middlesex has proceeded, it becomes more and more apparent that the contest is not one of the old contests between a Liberal and a Conservative, but while there can be no dispute in the fact that Mr. Jackson appeals to the electors as an independent supporter of the Mowat Administration, his opponent, Mr. Shore, stands upon very uncertain ground.

Mr. Shore cannot and does not appeal to the Conservatives for their support. He tells them that he repudiates their party and that he would not follow Mr. Meredith. It is now pretty well known all over the riding that but few Patrons of Industry intend to desert their party in order to support Mr. Shore, and it is equally clear that many of the reliable Conservatives who do not desire to see their party humiliated will either vote for Mr. Jackson on the 26th inst. or stay at home. Rousing meetings within the last few days have been held in Mr. Jackson's interest. At Welburne, in the northeast part of Nissouri, some of the electors did not seem to know that the contest was the old fight for religious tolerance. Had the electors of this portion of the riding been present on the following night at Denfield they would have heard little or nothing of the planks of the Patron platform, but they would have heard far more than they would have been willing to follow on the other issue. The meeting at Birr was no exception to the rule, but we confidently expect, by a union of all those who desire that people of all classes and creeds in the community shall live in harmony together, that those who would raise the cry of religious intolerance will be so severely defeated that that cry will never again be raised. We therefore confidently expect the election to go in favor of Mr. Jackson on June 26.

NO HIGHER CITY TAXES WANTED.

One of the Meredithite planks is the cutting off of grants to aid hospitals and public charities and compelling the municipalities to bear all the cost. That would reduce Government expenditure, but do the people want that kind of "economy"? Do they want their municipal taxes to be raised to far over two cents on the dollar, while timber limits rot in the far north?

FAIR PLAY TO ALL CLASSES.

To show how little foundation there is for the outcries against the Government grants to the hospitals, let us give a statement of those made to the two hospitals in this city last year as contained in the public accounts:

To General Hospital \$5,325 23  
 To St. Joseph's Hospital 1,409 30

WHY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.

The Mowat Government deserves the support of every friend of stable, honest economical, progressive government.

Of every man who would save the treasury from political "developers" and bonushunters, who would run the Province through a few years of extravagance and slap into direct taxation.

Of the young men, who have hope of a united Canada and are sick of the racial and religious cries which threaten to divide the people into hostile camps, make government impossible and Confederation a farce and a failure.

Of every man who does not desire to have business and professional interests, threatened and harassed by rash experimental legislation.

Of every man who does not desire to see the uncertain leader of an office-hunting party tempted to bid for an alliance with factions and parties that have no common interest of principle or policy.

Of every man who desires that Ontario shall retain her position as one of the best governed states of the civilized world, where legislation is wise and progressive, where financial institutions are secure, where credit is maintained by sound laws and safe business methods, where the professions have reasonable protection against quacks and charlatans, where agriculture is generously encouraged and the farmers are not taxed and befooled in order to "develop" other interests; where the public patrimony is carefully husbanded and

wisely administered, and men of all parties in their candid moments speak with enthusiasm and pride of the way all the affairs of the Province are managed, all interests conserved and protected, and all classes treated with simple, equal-handed justice.

THE BACKBONE OF ONTARIO.

General Manager Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his recent annual address to the shareholders, pointed out that the great dairy interests of the Province had practically saved the country from serious financial stringency. That is a fact. Times have been hard. Trade has been dull. Work has been hard to get. But the troubles of employers and employed, of farmers and of citizens, would have been vastly augmented if we were without our great cheese industry.

This is a notable fact which should be laid to heart by every elector, whether living in town or country, in this contest. These sectarian issues were overwhelmingly rebuked at last general election, and were never raised by the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat in the intervening four years, but are now brought up to direct the attention of the unthinking from the real issues of the campaign.

Instead of indulging in this despicable warfare, which all the representative Protestant newspapers condemn, and endeavoring to belittle and render ineffective the work of the representative farmer who is Minister of Agriculture in this Province, the opponents of Sir Oliver should patriotically join hands with the veteran statesman in his work of building up this great British Canadian Province in every way possible. It was a deplorable day when Mr. Meredith and his friends in the Legislature voted for the abolition of the Department of Agriculture. It showed how little they thought of the backbone of the Province.

COST OF ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

The asylum management is an object of attack and can bear it as well as the Central Prison. The numbers admitted—and therefore the total expense—are increasing. Yet the inspector's report shows that while the total cost of maintenance in 1893 exceeded that of 1892 by \$23,914, the cost for each patient fell from \$2 64 to \$2 61 per week.

The average annual expense compares most favorably with that in similar institutions elsewhere. The figures are, per patient, at

Montreal Protestant Asylum, 1892-3, \$181  
 Massachusetts State Asylum 1892-3, 176  
 Pennsylvania Asylum, 1892, 202  
 English Asylums, 21 years, 151  
 New South Wales Asylum, 21 years, 193  
 Manitoba Asylums, 1891-2, 236  
 Ontario, 1891-2, 138

It certainly seems that our unfortunates of this class receive comfort and relief at very reasonable cost, while the percentage of cures is steadily increasing.

In the Blind Institute the expense for each pupil is greater on account of the special and costly appliances needed for the instruction of the blind, and the necessity for skilled teachers. Yet it was less than the average elsewhere, as this comparison will show:

New York City, \$315  
 Illinois, 282  
 Michigan, 284  
 Yorkshire, Eng., 282  
 Massachusetts, 250  
 Ontario, Brantford, 260

And even this was less than in 1892 by \$11 87 per pupil.

The deaf and dumb are also cared for well and economically at Belleville, where they learn trades and professions which make them often quite independent. Here again, extra expense is unavoidable, yet look at the comparison:

Halifax Institute, N. S., \$188  
 Mackay Institute, Que., 249  
 Fredericton Institute, N. B., 214  
 Manitoba Institute, 250  
 Ontario Institute, 176

These figures are enough to show that the Mowat Government can be trusted to continue the management of our public institutions.

FACE LIKE A BURN

Bloody Water Oozed Out Constantly. No Peace Day or Night. Doctors Failed. Cured by CUTICURA.

My child's disease, which was the worst kind of Eczema, started on one cheek like a ringworm. It spread and itched so that the poor little fellow had no peace night or day. Then it started on the other cheek and chin, until all were raw as a piece of beefsteak, like a burn where you would rub oil on the skin, and bloody water oozed out constantly. His sufferings were terrible I know, although he was but six months old and could not tell how he suffered. I tried his hands that poor little cheeks on his shoulders to relieve the intense itching. I had as good a doctor as was in Philadelphia, but he failed to relieve him. I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and at once purchased them. Strange to say that very night he rested without scratching his face, and from that on he improved and soon was entirely cured. I would like anyone suffering from this terrible disease to see my boy, who is in his twelfth year now. His complexion is as clear and smooth as can be. This is an unsolicited testimonial, and every word is true. I thank God for my child's recovery, and I thank the manufacturer of CUTICURA.

Mrs. E. S. GAMBLE.  
 832 N. Forty-second St., Philadelphia.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and disgusting skin and scalp diseases of infants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; Soap, 25c. Resolvent, \$1.50. PORTER, DRUGS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

IF TIRED, ACHING, NERVOUS

Mothers knew the comfort, strength and vitality in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, they would never be without them.

The new Fire Kindler for coal and wood. Try it.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

## FAIR

From 7 to 10.

—AT—

## CHAPMAN'S

HOSIERY—Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c, to-night 21c.

GLOVES—Heavy Pure Silk Gauntlet Gloves, ladies' sizes, worth 75c, to-night 50c.

MITTS—Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, worth 35c, to-night 25c.

WINDSOR TIES FOR LADIES—Silk, also Sawn, worth 30c, to-night 21c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Lawn Hemstitched, 8 for 25c, worth 40c.

BLOUSE WAISTS—Swiss Dot Muslin, perfect fitting, worth \$2, to-night \$1 15.

VESTS—Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Cotton Vests, lace trimmed, worth 35c, to-night 21c.

HOSE—Cardinal Cotton Hose, ladies' sizes, spliced heel and toe, warranted stainless, worth 25c, to-night 14c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Suede Fabric Gloves, worth 25c, to-night 15c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Black and Colored Silk Gloves, worth 60c, to-night 42c.

PARASOLS—Ladies' Black Silk Gloria Parasols, worth \$3 50, to-night \$2 38.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Lawn Handkerchiefs, lace borders, worth 20c each, to-night 3 for 25c.

HOSE FOR CHILDREN—In tan and cardinal, cotton, spliced heel and toe, all sizes, to-night 13c and upwards.

WAISTS—Ladies' White Shirt Waist Blouses, worth \$1 40, to-night \$1 10.

SOAP—Pear's, 10c; Laundry Soap, 15 bars for 25c; Electric Soap, 15 bars for 25c.

DRESS GOODS—German Granite Cloth, a novelty, worth 50c, to-night 39c.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR—Fine Cotton, only 50c suit.

TURK CAPS—For boys and girls in cardinal, navy and peacock, value for 40c, to-night 19c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Gents' White Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, to-night 16c.

HATS—Straw Hats for boys, to-night 19c.

HATS FOR MEN—The fashionable shapes, only 25c.

TIES—Gents' Reversible Wash Ties, 3 for 25c.

TIES—Your choice of our 50c and 60c Neckwear, to-night 40c.

BOYS' FANCY PEAK CAPS—only 11c each.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH SAILORS—Light weight, only 25c.

GENTS' FINE FRENCH BAL BRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—75c suit; all sizes.

COLLARS—Gents' Heavy Four-Ply Collars, 3 for 25c.

SHIRTS—Gents' Fancy Colored Shirts, worth \$1 25, to-night 75c.

FLANNELETTE TOP SHIRTS—Full sizes, to-night 23c.

SILKS—Moire Silks, the \$1 quality, in white, pink, cream, cardinal, yellow, lemon, rose, lavender and many other shades, only 50c yard.

DRAPERY—New Art Drapery, only 10c yard.

GRENADINE—Black, double fold, worth 45c, now 25c.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS—worth \$1 25, for 75c.

CRETONNE—A splendid line, heavy twilled, only 5c.

CANTON FLANNEL—A splendid line, heavy, well covered, only 5 1/2c.

LACE CURTAINS—3 1/2 yards long and taped, a bargain, at 85c.

You Are Always Welcome

—AT—

CHAPMAN'S



## Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 14th St. N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable.

He said both lungs were affected and he did not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had had one bottle his cough began to get loose, his appetite improved, and his strength was less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends it.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

is a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially for his comrades in the C. & A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

**TWO TO ONE.**

London's Lacrosse Team Defeat the Gloucesters—Various Sporting Events.

**THE TURF.**

THE PRINCE'S HORSE WINS.

LONDON, June 22.—At Ascot Heath today the Alexandra plate was won by A. Taylor's Aborigine, M. A. Abell's Callistrat second, Lowther's Hound's Ditch third.

The Triennial stakes was won by the Prince of Wales's Florizel, Mr. Rose's Basil-don second, A. Taylor's Bard of Avon third.

The Hardwick stakes was won by Mr. Rose's Ravensbury, Batten's De Hirsch's La Roche second, Mr. Rose's St. Helaine third.

The Windsor Castle stakes was won by the Duke of Westminster's Tarpoley, C. Tremman's Bentworth second and C. D. Rose's Mogul third.

**BASEBALL.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.

At New York—R. H. E. Brooklyn..... 7 15 2

New York..... 0 4 2

Batteries—Stein and Kinslow; Rusie and Farrell. Umpire—Stango.

At Baltimore—Baltimore..... 18 22 2

Philadelphia..... 14 23 2

Batteries—Inke, Brown, Mullane and Robinson; Carey and Burris. Grady and Cross. Umpire—McQuaid.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh..... 4 8 4

Pittsburgh..... 11 17 3

Batteries—Gibbs and Kirtledge; Killen and Merritt. Umpire—Lynch.

At Washington—Washington..... 26 27 0

Boston..... 12 17 8

Batteries—Moran, Peaty, Sullivan and Dugdale; Lovett, Staley and Ganzel. Umpire—Emling.

At St. Louis—Cleveland..... 6 8 1

St. Louis..... 3 13 3

Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Clarkson, Hawley and Peltz. Umpire—Hurst.

At Cincinnati—No game; wet grounds.

**EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—FRIDAY.**

At Buffalo—Buffalo..... 7 11 8

Buffalo..... 7 11 8

Batteries—Vickery and Leahy; Slagle and Boyd. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Binghamton—Binghamton..... 6 12 3

Syracuse..... 4 11 0

Batteries—Delaney and Lohbeck; Bauswein and Hess. Umpire—Holland.

At Erie—Erie..... 7 13 1

Providence..... 5 11 2

Batteries—Henderson and Gannon; Sullivan, Eagan and McAuley. Umpire—Battin. Ten innings.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre..... 6 11 4

Troy..... 2 4 3

Batteries—Campbell, Keenan and Warner; Meakin and Cahill. Umpire—Snyder.

**AQUATIC.**

WILL WELCOME YALE.

LONDON, June 22.—The Daily Telegraph, speaking editorially this morning of the trip of the Yale athletes to England, assures them of a hearty welcome.

The writer says the Oxford men are likely to win in the games, but warns them against over-confidence, as the Americans may make them take a back seat, as in yachting.

The Telegraph adds that the American athletes may feel sure of getting fair treatment, fair play and hearty sympathy from the English public.

**LACROSSE.**

LONDON WINS AGAIN.

The London Lacrosse Club have added another game to their list of victories for this season. The team they played with yesterday came from Gloucester; and they brought with them a pretty good reputation as lacrosse players. Before they returned home, however, the visitors had dropped in London's estimation about 100 per cent. The game started out under very favorable circumstances, and for a few minutes the ball was kept on the move.

Then the visitors were attacked with a severe fit of kicking, which became chronic and lasted till long after the game was over. Play was resumed in a few minutes, and a hard half-hour's work followed before London scored the first goal. Interruptions forthwith were the order of the hour, and

it finally became so persistent the spectators began to file out, leaving mostly empty benches. The home team secured their second goal in quick time, and the first, while the Gloucesters by some quick work scored one near the finish of play. The teams:

**LONDON. POSITIONS. GLOUCESTER.**

McFarlane..... Center..... Walker

Swainland..... Second home..... Bodman

Belz..... First home..... Bodman

Gordon..... Outside home..... Leitch

Perry..... Inside home..... Carren

Angus..... Goal..... McCall

Harris..... Cover point..... Kerr

Caswell..... First defense..... McAlpine

Wilson..... Second defense..... Cook

Davidson..... Third defense..... Davidson

Messrs. J. G. Franks and—McDonnell made excellent field captains, and Mr. C. G. Jarvis was an impartial referee.

**THE WHEEL.**

WARNING TO HURON DISTRICT RIDERS.

All riders in the Huron district are warned against riding in any races outside of the C. W. A. meet on July 2. Suspension is the penalty for such an offense.

**HYSLOR BREAKS THE RECORD.**

TORONTO, June 22.—Champion Will Hyslop rode a mile at Rosedale track this evening in 2:08 3-5, the best performance ever recorded in Canada.

**SPOKES.**

Clay D. Manville did not ride to St. Johns and back last night to try and lower the record of Wm. E. Sherbrooke. The rain made the roads very heavy.

**Railway Men. Attention!**

Criminal Law to be Changed by Sir John Thompson.

How It Will Affect Conductors and Other Trainmen.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Great interest will no doubt be taken by the railway men of Canada in the change which Sir John Thompson, the Conservative leader, announces his intention of making during the present session of Parliament. In committee of the whole on bill (No. 126) "An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892," Sir John Thompson will move that the following be added:

"The following section be inserted immediately after section 393 to constitute section '393a':

"393a. Every one is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to three years' imprisonment who, being or acting in the capacity of a train conductor or other agent or employee of a railway company authorized to sell tickets to, or take up tickets or collect fares from, passengers while traveling on any train operated by such company, fraudulently allows any person to travel on such train for any distance without either paying the proper fare for that distance or producing a ticket or other evidence that such person is entitled to travel for that distance, or wilfully omits either to punch or otherwise mark any ticket traveled on so as to show that it has been traveled on."

**MUD-SLINGING.**

Mayor Essery Calls Archbishop Cleary Names.

And Summons the Ghost of John Wesley as a P. P. A.—Mr. Bartlett Explains—Mr. Hellmuth Speaks—Judge Elliot's Son Presides.

A Conservative rally was held in the drill shed last night, which was not at all remarkable for large attendance. However, the weather may have had something to do with this, although it could not keep away the small boy, Mr. H. B. Elliot, son of Judge Elliot, whom Sir John Cleary represents, occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were Mayor Essery, Ald. Charlie Taylor, James Crawford, Mr. McGinnis, H. Crossin, H. G. Jones, W. Bowden, Charles Sterling, James Gougher, John Hogg, Morris Dillon, John Riggs, John Hodder, John Christie, T. W. McFarland, Wm. Mercer, C. D. Duppe, Wm. Jones, I. E. Hellmuth, P. H. Barton.

Mr. McGinnis, who is alleged to have once been "allied" with the Reform party, was the first speaker. He told a long story about a jury that acquitted a man charged with stealing hams, and it turned out that each jurymen had received a ham. Along the same line he argued that Principal Grant and Archbishop Cleary as well as many others were receiving hams and would continue to do so until Mr. Meredith should be placed in power.

The speaker differed with Principal Grant, who says "Ontario cannot afford to have the same line he argued that Principal Grant and Archbishop Cleary as well as many others were receiving hams and would continue to do so until Mr. Meredith should be placed in power.

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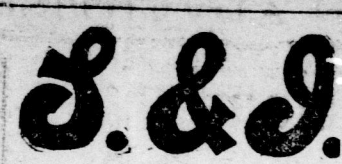
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## J. &amp; J.



THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine, hot, local thunderstorms.

## WHAT'S INSIDE?

We have the inside track on almost everything in our line, not excepting Underclothing, because we pay as much attention to the requirements of inside clothing as outside. The ladies also pay a great deal of attention to their underwear. They like articles that do not irritate. That which goes close to the flesh should be of fine texture, not something that will go against the grain. It goes against the grain to pay a good price for a poor article. We have no inferior goods and our prices are right.

## 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.
- 60c Tucked fronts, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.
- 65c Square neck, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.
- 75c Square neck, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.
- 90c Embroidered front, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.
- 95c Tucked and insertion, Swiss edging, feather-stitched.
- \$1 Fancy front lace and embroidery, insertion, Swiss edge, feather-stitched, Swiss edging.
- \$1.25 Embroidered front, feather-stitched, Swiss edging.

## GOWNS.

- 37c Good Cotton, surplus yoke effect, rows spaced plaiting and cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, embroidered facing.
- 50c Good Heavy Cotton, plaited neck, yoke and sleeves, trimmed with neat embroidery.
- 75c Good Extra Heavy Cotton, surplus yoke effect, two rows neat insertion between fine plait, Swiss embroidery on neck, yoke and sleeves.
- \$1 Good Extra Heavy Cotton, yoke, two rows fine wide insertion between fine plait, stand up embroidered collar and plaited cuffs.
- \$1.75 Tucked yoke, embroidery collar, full sleeves, feather-stitched.
- \$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 embroidery, cascaded front.
- \$3.75 Fine Nainsook Gown, yoke of tucks, and Torcheron insertion, fine Torcheron trimming.

## CHEMISES.

- 25c Good Cotton, with fine cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.
- 35c Good Extra Heavy Cotton, corded band on neck and sleeves.
- 45c Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edging square yoke, neat edge on neck and sleeves.
- 50c Good Extra Heavy Cotton, neat, fine Swiss edging square yoke, neat edge on neck, sleeves and front.

The above list and descriptions will show what we are prepared to do. These low temperature prices will be appreciated during this hot weather.

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

## LABOR MATTERS.

Six Thousand Striking Bakers in Lisbon Arrested.

Serious Character of the Situation in Pullman—Tie-Up of All the Railroads Talked Of.

PULLMAN STRIKERS SAID TO BE STARVING.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Officials of the Pullman Company this morning declared that they would hear no proposals for arbitration from the American Union. They feel little concern over the threat that if these overtures are not accepted within five days the American Railway Union will order a boycott and tie up the railroads of the country. It is said that destitution and starvation threaten the Pullman strikers.

6,000 STRIKING BAKERS ARRESTED.

LISBON, July 22.—At 4 o'clock this morning a strong force of military and police surrounded the camp of the 6,000 bakers who struck against the municipal requirement that the master bakers deposit 8,000 reis as a guarantee that they will sell bread of a certain weight, and made prisoners of them all. The strikers will be compelled to leave their families and property. Many are Spaniards, and these will be at once expelled from Portugal. Soldiers have been employed to take bread to supply the demands of the people of the city during the two days the strikers have been out on strike outside the city.

WILL BOYCOTT PULLMAN CARS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Unless the Pullman Palace Car Company consents within five days to arbitrate its differences with its employees on strike at Pullman, a boycott will be declared by the American Railway Union on every Pullman car running on railroads where the union has an organization.

MICHIGAN MINERS UNEASY.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 22.—A strike of the miners on the Marquette range seems imminent. The reports from lephoning state that affairs there are in an unquiet condition.

MASSILLON, Ohio, 22.—The miners at

Sherrods returned to work this morning. The Massillon is the only district on the line of Wheeling and Lake Erie now idle.

AT WORK.

TAILORSVILLE, Ill., June 22.—The Tailorsville Coal Company fixed a scale of wages yesterday, and the miners returned to work to-day.

WAGES RAISED.

MASSILLON, Ohio, June 22.—The wages of every employee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, from car wiper to president, were raised 33 1-3 per cent to-day by order of General Manager Blair. The company had a cut of 33 1-3 per cent on April 27 owing to the miners' strike and a falling off of revenue of \$70,000 per month. The promise was made that wages should be restored when the strike was declared off, and Mr. Blair was as good as his word.

STRIKE ON STRIKE.

MINERS REPRESENTING THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT CLOSED A TWO DAYS' SESSION THIS MORNING. THE OPERATORS REFUSED TO MEET THEM. THE CONVENTION ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE ACTION OF THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION, AND DECLARING THAT THE MEN WILL STAND OUT FOR LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

GIVE IN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 22.—The convention of miners adjourned this evening after voting to accept the Columbus scale and return to work.

—Look out for Roorbachs. No charge that can be sustained is held until the last days of the campaign.

**A FORT ERIE BABY.**

Was Pining and Fretting Away.

LACTATED FOOD MADE IT FAT, PLUMP AND HEALTHY.

The Right Infant Diet for Hot Weather.

WILLIE THOMPSON.

The tender infant cannot be neglected during the hot weather. Its diet is the most important matter for the mother's attention and consideration.

Thousands of little ones die yearly in June, July and August, through the carelessness of mothers and nurses in feeding the helpless and innocent babes.

Stale and watery cow's milk, and poorly prepared and indigestible foods are used in too many homes. We know the terrible results. Dysentery, diarrhea and cholera infantum almost immediately follow when such foods are administered, and there is little hope for the weak babe.

At this season baby's security and salvation depends upon a daily diet of Lactated Food, the only prepared food that can take the place of mother's milk.

Lactated Food is the only infant nutriment that fully promotes baby's growth and healthy development; our best physicians are prescribing it daily, and sound its praises to every mother.

Mr. Geo. B. Thompson, of Fort Erie, Ont., tells how his infant son was saved by Lactated Food. He writes as follows:

"When our baby Willie was two months old my wife was unable to nurse it owing to illness. Baby declined in health, and although attended to by our doctor, it grew weaker and seemed to pine away. After trying everything we could think of, we heard of Lactated Food, and gave it a trial. Before half a 25-cent tin was used baby was quite improved. Willie is now one year old, and has used a great deal of Lactated Food. He cut ten teeth during the hottest part of the summer, and we hardly knew he was cutting them; he has had no dysentery and is very fat and plump; all these good results we ascribe to Lactated Food. We wish you much prosperity in your work."

Charlatans and Quacks

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of disease until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Wide Awake Soap is the only true self-washing soap in the world. Have you tried it yet?

GEORGE PARISH.

I have Bedroom Suits from \$10 to \$12 Sideboards from \$7 to \$20. Good assortment of new and old Cooking Stoves on hand. Old furniture taken in exchange.

357 TALEOT STREET, E. W. South of King street.

Leo Hing, Chinese Laundry, The best work in the city. 407 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

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

LIVERY STABLES.

DULLEY'S LIVERY, NO. 619 DUNDAS ST. E. East London, Ont. Telephone 66.

W. M. TRIPPS LIVERY, RICHMOND street north, has added a first-class hack and team to its outfit. Careful drivers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges right. Telephone 423.

AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 612. A. G. STROGAN, proprietor.

DUTTON LIVERY, KING STREET, A. Stylis rigs and good horses. Higs at shortest notice. Telephone 336.

**R.J.Y. & CO.**

**MEN of LONDON and VICINITY DON'T NEGLECT to CALL and INSPECT OUR GREAT CLOTHING PURCHASE**

**\$7.50**

**SUITS WORTH NEARLY DOUBLE the PRICE ASKED. SAVE \$5 00 by BUYING a SUIT at YOUNG'S.**

**LADIES!**

**ON MONDAY**  
We will show one case off fine

**French Sateens,**  
Imported by a large wholesale house for a customer who was unable to take them through lack of cash. These goods were to retail at 25 cents. We cleared the lot cheap, and will run them while they last at

**12½ Cents.**

REMEMBER, only half price. Be early for best choice.

**R.J. YOUNG & CO**

**R.J. YOUNG & CO**

**\*SMOKE\***

**Old Leaves CIGAR**

**5c. - 5c.**

FOR SALE BY  
**HUGH LOVELESS,**  
202 1/2 Dundas Street.

Now is the time to buy  
**Summer Suits.**

**HARRY LENOX**

Is showing a large assortment at close prices. Go and see them before you buy.

Cor. Richmond & Carling Sts.

**La Flor de Vallens**

INCOMPARABLE

**Clear Havana Cigars**

Manufactured by Vallens & Co.  
HUGH LOVELESS, special agent for above goods.











**N. WILSON**

&amp; CO.

The Finest Goods,  
Best Cut and . .  
Lowest Prices. .**N. WILSON & CO.****MARRIAGE LICENSES.**LICENSES ISSUED BY WM. H. WESTON  
grocer, Stanley street. No bond re-  
quired.**MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S**  
drug store, 699 Dundas street east. Re-  
sidence, Dundas street, corner William. Take  
Dundas street car. No witnesses required.LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,  
jeweler, 402 Richmond street.**Births, Marriages and Deaths****MARRIED.****MAKER-HIGBY**—On June 20, by Rev. W.  
M. Seaborn, at the residence of the bride's  
parents, 192 Ridout street, William Charles  
Maker, to Miss Jane Higby, both of this  
city.**DIED.****BYRCE**—On Friday, June 22, Margaret  
Young, widow of the late James Bryce, aged  
44 years.

Funeral notice later.

**BRYAN**—In this city, on June 22, T. P. G.  
Bryan, of the firm of Pigot & Bryan, aged 46  
years.Funeral from the family residence, 501  
Colborne street, on Monday morning at 9:30;  
services at 9 o'clock.  
Please omit flowers.**POTATO BUGS****CURRENT WORMS**Are easily exterminated  
by using Boyle's Potato  
Green and Heliothere.

Sold at—

**BOYLE'S DRUG STORE,**

452 Dundas Street.

**This Brand of Flour**

Always makes the

**BEST BREAD****OR PASTRY.**

USE NO OTHER.

**J. D. SAUNBY**

217 York Street.

TELEPHONE 113.

**NEW LIST OF DE-  
LICIOUS**

Soda Fountain Beverages

**BOOMER'S**

181 DUNDAS STREET.

**A SHORT DRAMA IN ONE ACT.**Speaker No. 1—I am in a hurry to get home  
to-night.  
No. 2—Why?  
No. 1—My wife is going to have a good  
supper for me.  
No. 3—What are you going to have?  
No. 1—A boiled ham.  
No. 2—Do you call ham a good supper?  
No. 1—Yes, when it is a "Rex Brand" Ham.  
No. 3—What is the difference between a  
"Rex Brand" Ham and any other?  
No. 1—Ask your wife to buy one and you will  
see.**REX BRAND**

DELICIOUS HAMS AND BACON.

For Sale by Grocers and the Packers.

**MOORE & COMPANY**

MARKET HOUSE,

LONDON, ONTARIO

**WALL  
PAPER**It will pay you to give us a call before  
purchasing elsewhere. We have the  
largest and one of the best selected  
stocks in this city, at prices which  
defy competition. Also a full line of**WINDOW SHADES**

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

**R. Lewis, Richmond St.****A. B. POWELL,**

General Fire Insurance Agent,

Representing Five First Class Stock

Companies.

Plate Glass and Boiler Insurance.

N.B.—For about 1 cent per day you can get

\$1,000 accident policy on your life for one

year at

**A. B. POWELL'S**

Insurance and Real Estate Office

437 Richmond Street.

**GAS**

GRATES and ART TILES.

WOOD MANTLES.

**R. R. BLAND, 231 Dundas Street.****Priddis Bros.**

Great Sale

**! LOOK !**

Cottons, - - - 3c

Toweling, - - - 3c

Challies, - - - 5c

Prints, - - - 5c

Dress Goods, - - - 5c

**New Hudson Bicycles.**

Light road races, narrow tread, dust-proof

bearings. A fine up-to-date English wheel

for \$85. A few snaps in second-hand wheels

**WM GURD & CO.,**

185 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Bicycle repairing a specialty with us.

**Southcott's****FINE TAILORS****361 Richmond St**

FINE, HOT, LOCAL THUNDER-

STORMS.

TORONTO, June 22—11 a.m.—The pres-

sure is decreasing in Eastern Canada, ac-

companied by warm weather. In the lake

district it is fair and very warm, with high

pressure and local thunder showers. In

the Northwest the pressure is low, the

weather fair and warm with local thunder-

storms.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Edmonton, 36°—60°; Calgary, 32°—70°;

Prince Albert, 42°—70°; Qu'Appelle, 54°—

80°; Winnipeg, 56°—84°; Port Arthur, 58°—

80°; Toronto, 62°—91°; Montreal, 66°—

84°; Quebec, 62°—84°; Halifax, 70°—76°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, June 23—1 a.m.—Probabilities

for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes

region (covering the peninsula and as far

east as Belleville) are: Variable winds,

fine and hot; local thunderstorms.

The Weather

Is here for Straw Hats, and the

Wide-Brim Hat is the correct

hat for this year, and we have it.

**BELTZ,**

The Reliable Hatter.

The Senate Braid } **STRAW**The Canton Braid } **HATS.**The Mackinaw Braid }  
**BELTZ'S - BELTZ'S - BELTZ'S**

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

**Johnston Bros.' Bread**

5c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818

YWT

**Fine Tailoring!****New Summer Suitings,**

Finest Material,

Made Fashionably.

**JOS. DAMBRA,**

Merchant Tailor, 2621 Dundas St.

Having completely sold out our spring stock

of millinery, we are now showing the

very latest novelties in

**SUMMER MILLINERY,**

And other goods suitable for the warm

weather.

**Mrs. A. G. McLeod.**

YWT

**FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS**

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

**DILLOWAY,**

111 Dundas Street. Telephone 687

YWT

An enormous sensation has been caused

in Berlin owing to the arrest of the

Emperor's own chamberlain, Von Kotz, on

the charge of sending infamous letters to

society leaders in Berlin for the past five

years.

Prof. Smith's Three Keys will positively

cure rheumatism in three days, neuralgia

instantly. Sold by all drug stores.

Wide Awake people always use

Wide Awake Soap.

All Grocers sell the new

Fire Kindler.

**Dr. Gray's****BALDHEAD  
HAIR TONIC and  
DANDRUFF CURE**Will be just the article for the man  
who is attacked by baldness  
on June 26, 1894.

SOLD BY—

**ANDERSON & NELLES,**

DRUGGISTS,

240 DUNDAS STREET

**World's Fair Art Portfolios**Get the balance of your World's Fair  
Portfolios at once.We can supply them but a short time  
longer, the special postal rate only lasting  
till June 30.**GET THERE EARLY.**

Get to the Princes skating rink, Queen's

avenue, early this evening—say by

7:30 p.m., if you wish a good seat. There

will be an immense crowd to hear Hon. S.

H. Blake, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. C. S. Hymen,

M.P. and Mr. Gibbons, Q.C. This is the

closing meeting of the campaign.

**LONDON AND ENVIRONS**

—Dr. Geo. C. Davis speaks to-night in

West Middlesex on behalf of the Hon. G.

W. Ross.

In the ADVERTISER supplement to-day

there is much good reading in regard to the

elections next Tuesday.

—Isaac Adams, of this city, was fined

\$1 and costs by Squire Lacey yesterday for

depositing refuse in London West.

—Desire originates motion; a good ad-

creates a desire in the reader's mind which

impels him to become a purchaser.

—Rev. Mr. Philip will take leave of his

East End congregation on Sunday night

and will leave for Ridgeway on Wednes-

day afternoon.

—Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, D.D., closes a

two-year pastorate over Dundas Street

Methodist Church to-morrow, when he

will deliver his farewell sermon.

—Mrs. Margaret Bryce, 266 Thames

street, widow of the late James Bryce, died

yesterday after a short illness. Deceased

was 44 years of age and leaves a family of

seven children.

—But for the silly kick of the Toronto

candidates' friends in the City Council the

London street railway agreement would

probably have been passed and work as-

sured for the many who need it.

—The Conservatory of Music and School

of Elocution will hold their closing exer-

cises on Friday evening next in the Grand

Opera House. The public are cordially in-

vited to attend. No admission fee will be

charged.

—If anybody can explain in a few cool and

simple words why thunderstorms, which

used to be hailed as a blessed relief on

sultry days, now leave the atmosphere

more oppressive than they found it, he is

at liberty to take the floor.

—Bro. Walter Richards, of the East

End, will institute a court of the Ancient

Order of Foresters in Petrolia on Tuesday,

July 3, with 35 charter members. He has

been in Petrolia for the past week looking

after the interests of the order.

—Miss Clara Owey, daughter of Squire

Owey, of this city, has returned from

Whitby Ladies' College, where she has just

graduated very creditably. Mrs. Owey

and her son left yesterday for an extended

visit to Boston and the Maritime Pro-

vinces.

—Look out for Roobachs. No

charge that can be sustained is

held until the last days of the

campaign.

—The services in the Talbot Street

Baptist Church on Sunday will be of a very

interesting character. Rev. J. R. Stillwell

has just returned after eight years' service

among the Telugus of Southern India, and

has latterly been principal of the Samul-

cotta Seminary, will preach at both ser-

vices.

—The Free Press publishes the sheriff's

list of polling booths as the official one.

And now the whole city is laughing at the

Meredith aldermen who sat up all night to

provide their own and are now repudiated

by their organ. Meanwhile they neglected

business of vital importance—the street

railway agreement.

—Messrs. Reidy, Twitchen and Horne,

three London West residents, were before

Squire Lacey yesterday for allowing their

horses to run at large. The offense was ad-

mitted, but election matters were too

lively in the village to permit of time being

spent looking after the horses. Squire

Lacey suspended sentence for a week.

—Seventeen-year-old Edith Jones, an

importation of Miss Rye's, who had

been traveling in bed company in London

township, was further remanded for a week

by Squire Lacey yesterday. Peter Madden

and Thos. Robinson were not identified by

the girl as belonging to the gang that

insulted her, and the case against them

was dismissed.

—Jupiter, the equestrian lion with the

Cook &amp; Whitby circus, is said to be the

only lion in the world that goes in an open

ring and rides a sensational act on a bare-

backed horse. Three rings and stages, a

mammoth hippodrome track, a separate

horse fair and a free double balloon race

will afford amusement to the multitudes,

while an extensive zoological exhibition

recommends itself to the student of natural

history. The free street parade is a grand

sight. The circus appears in London on

July 14.

—Albert Boughton was arrested in

London West yesterday on the charge of

having stolen a horse and rig belonging to

Robert Geary, of London township. Geary

was in town a week ago Saturday, and on

the way home stopped over at a hotel near

St. Johns. Boughton and two other men

were there, but when Geary came out the

horse, rig, Boughton and his companions

had vanished. The turnout was afterwards

found in the city. Boughton was remanded

for a week.

—At the last regular meeting of Court

Forest City, A. O. F., in the East End, the

following officers were elected for the

ensuing term: P. C. R., M. O'Connell; C.

R., F. W. Poak; S. C. R., J. Mowley; S. W.

C. Moran; J. W., J. Mills; S. B., F. W.

Taiter; J. B., A. E. Marr; Treas., E. W.

Boyle; F. S. W. Richards; Asst. Sec., E.

Rogers; Rec. Sec., G. G. McLean; medical

**THAT BUNION!****THOSE WARTS!****THOSE TERRIBLE CORNS!****CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!****CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!**

They seem to grow faster in the spring than

at any other time of the year. The pain is

more intense, the agony more severe.

They may be cured very easily.

They may be cured very cheaply.



# Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

## Motto for the Week:

Not lightly fall  
Beyond recall  
The written scrolls a breath can float;  
The crowning fact  
The kingliest act  
Of freedom, is the freeman's vote.  
—Whittier.

Tuesday, June 26.

Tuesday, June 26, is polling day throughout Ontario.

Tuesday, June 26, will test the sincerity of those who have admonished others, "Vote as you pray!"

Tuesday, June 26, will be a day on which the cause of sobriety will be put either forward or backward by your individual vote.

Tuesday, June 26, will be a day to prove the consistency and good faith of those who, at the time of the Toronto convention, pressed Mowat for an affirmative answer, and inferentially pledged themselves to support him at the ballot box.

Tuesday, June 26, will be a day when every honest elector should feel in conscience bound to support the pure-minded, God-fearing, upright Christian statesman now at the head of public affairs in this Province, Sir Oliver Mowat.

## Death of Hon. Senator Flint.

The Hon. Billa Flint, the oldest member of the Dominion Senate, died at Ottawa on the 16th inst. in the 90th year of his age. He was at the time of his death, we believe, the oldest regularly pledged temperance man in Canada. He was a member of the first temperance society organized in Upper Canada—at Brockville nearly 70 years ago—and always took an active interest in the movement. When quite a young man he moved to Belleville—then a small village—and established himself in business. He took an active part in establishing a temperance society there soon afterwards, being for many years one of its leading spirits, and through his influence numbers of them, who afterwards became leading citizens there and elsewhere, became actively identified with the movement. To the end of his days he never lost interest in this important moral and political reform.

He took a good deal of practical interest in helping those who were trying to overcome an unfortunate drinking habit. Far more men were reformed through his instrumentality than was generally known. Some 40 years ago he established a busy manufactory in North Hastings, Bridge-water, and made it a covenant of every title deed granted in that place that no intoxicating liquors should ever be sold on the premises. In consequence of unfavorable circumstances the business interests there were not very successful and the town has not become large and populous, but we believe that no liquor license has ever been granted in it or in its immediate vicinity. At the time his stores, mills and workshops were first established, those places thus exempt from liquor shops were very few, and men and families were known to go there, or to be sent by their friends, in order to get them clear of dreadful temptations. To many it was known as "Flint's City of Refuge."

For years he carried on an extensive lumber and mercantile business, and had a very extensive influence through Hastings county, and used it as largely as possible in the interests of temperance to those in his employ and in the whole community.

Mr. Flint had a long experience in public life. He was many years a member of Hastings county council. In 1847 he was elected the representative of that county in the old Parliament of Canada, defeating Edmund Morney, who had before represented the county and who was a member of the Legislative Council. He held a seat in the Assembly for some years, being an active supporter of the old Reform party. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council for Trent division, and was holding that position in 1867 when Confederation took place. He was appointed a member of the Dominion Senate and has occupied that position ever since. In Parliament and out Mr. Flint has been a warm supporter of the prohibition movement.

He was also an active member of the Methodist Church and was the first superintendent of what is now the Bridge Street Methodist Sunday school, now the largest in Canada, we believe, which position he held for many years. To the last year of his long and active life he took an active interest in Sunday-school work, contributing of his means largely from

time to time for prizes, presents and other means of aiding and encouraging this work. The influence of Senator Flint in behalf of moral and political reform, which began three generations ago, will be felt for generations yet to come.

## The Templar and Mr. Tait.

The Templar assails Mr. Tait, the Liberal candidate, and no one is surprised. It commends Mr. Marter, the Conservative candidate, and no one is surprised. But we expect Mr. Tait to be elected, all the same.

## Latest Cleanings.

### CANADIAN.

—Arrangements have been made for a Provincial prohibition convention for Manitoba, to be held in Winnipeg, commencing on Thursday, June 28. It will probably last two days.

—Recently a woman named Mary Crowe died in a house on Albermarle street, Halifax. The apartment was almost totally devoid of furniture, and the miserable bed consisted of a shake-down of filthy straw. Her 27-year-old daughter was crazed with liquor. She danced over the dead form of her mother and pulled the corpse about the room by the hair of the head. The daughter after arrest twice attempted suicide.

—Quite a large number of prominent temperance workers all over Ontario, who have not taken any active part in provincial elections before, are taking an active interest this time, in view of the prohibition work. We are informed that Rev. Dr. Hare, the well-known and popular principal of Ontario Ladies College, at Whitby, is one of these. He is now an open and active supporter of the Mowat Government, though his leanings were supposed to be with the other party in previous years. Rev. Dr. Austin, of Alma College, St. Thomas, is another of this class.

—Our contemporary, the Templar, seems to have become a veritable doubting Thomas in regard to political candidates and prohibition. Evidently a good deal of the fears are gratuitous and some of them positively misleading. Last week it intimated that grave doubts are in order regarding the honesty of Joseph Tait, of North Toronto, in this matter. Mr. Tait has been a life-long abstainer, and an active worker both in temperance and prohibition, preaching both from pulpit and platform when some of his doubters were yet in their swaddling clothes. He never gave any reason for doubt of his orthodoxy in these matters more than his orthodoxy in regard to the Methodist Church. It is not necessary for men of this stamp to rehearse their creed at every meeting, though he has not failed to do so over and over again.

—Fortunately the disgraceful affair of a number of our Canadian volunteers, in their uniform, tearing down the United States Consulate flag at St. Thomas, on Queen's Birthday, has not brought about any serious national complications. In one way or another it has cost the public quite a large amount of money. A Washington dispatch of the 12th states that the Ottawa authorities have officially explained to the Department of State that the perpetrators were drunk and irresponsible at the time and would be properly dealt with. This is humiliating enough for Canada. It may be remembered that the serious trouble between the United States and Chili, a year or two ago, which cost a large sum of money and nearly led to a serious bloody war, had its origin in much the same way. Some American sailors got drunk in the capital of Chili, got into a street fight and there was some bloodshed on both sides. Talk about it being "a man's own business" whether he drinks or not!

—The Advocate recommended Mr. Lindsay, of West Toronto, to the liquor sellers as an anti-prohibitionist, and the Templar of last week intimates that under the circumstances the Hon. S. C. Biggs, N. W. Rowell and other leading temperance men are taking an anomalous position in actively supporting his election. Our contemporary is needlessly jealous in regard to the reputation of these gentlemen as consistent workers. They are all right. Mr. Lindsay has over and over again on the public platform avowed himself a firm supporter of Sir Oliver's prohibition policy—to the full extent of Provincial power. He did so at the great Massey Hall meeting on Monday evening last; at the great Pavilion meeting earlier on, and at other places. He leaves no doubt about prohibition—not "with a string," or any other "however" to it. Aid. Crawford, the Conservative candidate, is also a well known and reliable Prohibitionist. Under the circumstances well-known Toronto Prohibitionists can be depended on to use their own good judgment. No outsiders need be alarmed.

### UNITED STATES.

—Before the adjournment of the 160th Presbyterian General Assembly, recently held in New York, there was a fierce debate on the temperance report, which was adopted, and which contained this sentence: "No political party has the right to expect the support of Christian men which does not stand committed against the liquor license system."

—At Norfolk, Virginia, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, at a recent municipal election, the candidates of the prohibition party were elected to nearly every office in the city. The mayor, Hon. C. W. Pettit, a strong prohibitionist, had a majority of over 1,400. The other leading officials are nearly all of the same stripe. The temperance workers were very active in the campaign.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

—The lady mayoress of Dublin recently gave an "At Home" in the official Mansion House in honor of Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard. There were 500 guests present. The eminent temperance workers were much pleased with their Dublin reception.

—A conference of magistrates of the largest Scottish cities and towns, held in Edinburgh, to consider the necessity for the early closing of licensed houses in large towns as well as in towns with a population of under 50,000, passed a resolution appointing a deputation to wait on the Scottish Secretary in London, and to urge the Government to adopt and pass Sir Charles Cameron's early closing bill this session.

—A bill is now before the British Parliament to prevent cruelty to children, especially from drunken parents. A correspondent of the Daily Mercury writes: "The provision for the restraint of habitual drunkards who are cruel to children will no doubt be useful. But what a farce it is! We sell the liquor for the sake of revenue, and punish the person who loyally drinks it, and in whom it produces its natural effect! Suppress entirely the trade that makes men and women into demons, and the effects will cease and the nation be much richer."

—In the British House of Commons the members are provided with dinner, and the amount voted to meet the expense seems like an enormous sum. Mr. Labouchere, a leading Radical member, contended that a detailed balance sheet should be published. He remarked that "the only reason, so far as he knew, why it might be advisable that a detailed account should not be published was to prevent as far as possible the public from becoming aware of the wine that was drunk by honorable members. So much was drunk, indeed, that he believed if the public knew how much was really got they would be quite horrified."

—Lord Burton, the great brewer, was formerly a strong supporter of the Liberal party in England, but has gone over to it on account of its liquor veto bill. In a recent public meeting, at which he presided, he said that so long as the Local Veto Bill was not a government measure it was only "a pious opinion," but now it has grown to be "a real and imminent danger." The London Star, commenting on his speech, says that Lord Burton is a brewer first and a politician afterwards, and if he does place trade above national interests he only follows the natural instinct of a man whose whole existence is summed up in his brewing vats.

—Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., has just published a letter in the London Daily News strongly denouncing the House of Lords, in which he says: "Are they not the most dogged and determined supporters of the liquor trade, resisting and resisting even the mildest attempts at reducing its horrors? On this last point the prime minister says that appeals come to him 'with pathetic urgency' from 'every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.' These pleaders know as well as the prime minister knows that he is speaking the truth when he says that 'if the state does not soon control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic will soon control the state.'"

—At a recent public meeting in England, Rev. Dr. Wenyon, a returned Wesleyan missionary, said at Hong-Kong he had seen only Europeans drink. The temperance cause was, however, prospering in China, where, in most Christian churches, an infusion of raisins was used in place of alcohol at the Sacrament. As to opium, he had been for thirteen years in charge of a hospital in China, and found that it was the greatest of all physical curses; worse for the poor, who were obliged to work, than for the rich and indolent; and so dear that half an ounce of silver had to be paid for one ounce of opium; so that poor men often sold their children and their wives to obtain it. It was, therefore, simple nonsense for people to come back from China and say that opium does no harm. Dr. Wenyon also referred to the evils of drink at home, and pressed the duty of personal ab-

stinence for influencing others for the removal of drinking customs; begging also his hearers not to rest until the great scourge of opium had been removed, and England free from the responsibility for it.

—At some recent auction sales of English licensed liquor shops purchasers could scarcely be found at all. The Liverpool Mercury, writing about this fact, remarks: "Some attributed this to the budget; but, it the cause is political, and not a mere accident of the market, it is to be found in the influence of the Local Veto Bill upon public opinion. The Government is resolute in their desire to pass the bill, and even if it takes two or three years to place it on the statute book there is no doubt about its finding a place there before long. The temperance party are increasing in energy, and should it be argued that the brewers and publicans are doing the same, yet the principle of giving the community itself command over the sale of liquor has so much to support it, and runs so directly on the lines of modern legislation, that it is certain to triumph in the end."

*The humblest man or woman can live splendidly. That is the royal truth we need to believe, you and I, who have no "mission," and no great sphere to move in.*  
—[Rev. W. C. Gannett.]

## The "Sons."

[News items for this department are solicited from every division in the Dominion. Address all such to T. W. Casey, 27 Elm street, Toronto, who has charge, and who will gladly use them. Send them by postcard or in any other form and they will be arranged for the printers. Send news while it is yet fresh.]

The annual session of the National Division, S. of T., of Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, was held at Ballarat on March 14. J. J. Martin, Geelong, was elected M. W. P., G. F. Doinney, Melbourne, re-elected M. W. S.

The twentieth annual session of the Grand Division of South Australia was held in March last. J. Blackwell was elected G. W. P., W. J. Lapidge, Grand Scribe. Reports of officers were satisfactory. Financial condition of the order good.

The annual session of the Goulburn Grand Division, was held at Goulburn, Australia, on Jan 31. C. Moss, G. W. P., D. McInnes, Grand Scribe, re-elected. The order prospers in Australia.

White Rose Division, Welland county, celebrated the anniversary of the division on Friday, 22nd inst. Good programme provided.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., addressed public meetings in the interest of the order at Elmira, 1st inst., Hawkesville, 13th inst.; West Montrose, 14th inst.; Wellandport, 15th inst. and Staffordville, 16th inst.

Harvest Home Division, York county, will celebrate its 43rd anniversary on July 31.

Silver Crescent Division, Dartford, Northumberland county, will celebrate its 2nd anniversary on August 1. Northumberland District Division will probably be held at Dartford during the day.

Utica Division is having a prosperous quarter. A contest is pending with E. Christie and W. Hoggard as leaders.

Greenbank Division has decided to have a new hall. The old hall has been in constant use over 30 years. The beneficial training received therein will be remembered by many while life lasts.

Leeds District Division will hold its fourteenth quarterly session at the village of Lyndhurst, on Tuesday, June 19.

Mount Meldrum Division, No. 210, Agincourt, has appointed Bro. John Elliott as agent for your paper for our division and locality. I hope he will secure a number of subscribers. Address Agincourt Postoffice.—ROBERT MILNE, R.S.

DARTFORD, EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Sons at Dartford have forwarded a resolution to each of the three political candidates of the riding, asking their position on the prohibition question. They are resolved to cast their influence for the election of the candidate whose position is satisfactory to them on this question, and to withhold their votes and influence from all, if all should give unsatisfactory answers.

DELMER, NORFOLK COUNTY.—Good meetings are now being held in Delmer Division; an organ has been procured, which adds much to the interest and pleasure of the meetings. Fifty copies of the HOME GUARD were distributed last week by the members of the division. New members are being added all the time. There were two proposals this evening.—FRED BAMBICK, Correspondent.

## I. O. G. T.

### Annual Session of the Ontario Grand Lodge.

PARIS, Ont., June 20.—The 41st annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars was opened at the Paris town hall this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. C. Madill, of Sarnia, G. C. T., presiding. In consequence of the time for holding the annual session coming unfortunately during the midst of the Provincial election campaign, quite a number of members were prevented from attending. Nearly 100 were present, however, at the opening, including a number whose faces have been familiar at such meetings for many years. Among such may be mentioned Daniel Rose, the well-known Toronto publisher, who has been identified with the work for over 30 years continuously; Dr. Orohhyatka, of Toronto, who has attended every session for over 30 years; F. S. and Geo. Spence, of Toronto, who have been in the ranks from their early boyhood; Thos. Lawless, G. S., of Toronto, for 30 years or more a member; Thos. W. Casey, of the Home Guard, who attended the first annual; J. Impey, Toronto, 21 years; F. S. and Mrs. Morrison, leading Hamilton members whose connection dates back into the seventies somewhere; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Scobie, of Toronto; Mrs. Smilie, of Toronto, a veritable mother in the order; Rev. E. Fessant, W. J. Turnbull, Miss Julia Roberts, of Paris; Dennis Gleason, of Hamilton, over a quarter of a century; A. Burritt, of Mitchell, who has attended every session for 23 years, and some others who have attained their majority in the work.

### THE PROCEEDINGS.

The session was opened in due form, Rev. J. C. Madill, G.C.T., presiding, and the following officers at their posts:

G. V. T., Mrs. F. S. Morrison, of Hamilton.

G. S. J. T., Mrs. (Rev.) W. L. Scott, Toronto.

G. C., J. Eagelson, Ottawa.

G. Sec., Thomas Lawless, Toronto.

P. G. C. T., F. S. Spence, Toronto.

G. M., G. W. Mitchell, Guelph.

G. D. M., Miss Julia Roberts, Paris.

G. G., Miss Jessie Robson, Dwight.

Auditor, W. J. Turnbull, Brantford.

During the morning session about 50 new members were initiated into the Grand Lodge degree, the three-fourths of them being men.

A telegram was received from J. B. Brooks, G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, conveying the fraternal greetings and congratulations of that order.

### THE OFFICERS' REPORTS.

According to the statistics presented in the officers' reports the total number of lodges now in working order in this Province is 189, with an aggregate membership of 7,699. This shows a considerable falling off during the year, both as to the number of lodges and membership. For the last few years the order has not met with the success and prosperity which characterized it for years when it was the largest of the temperance organizations of Ontario. During the past year there were 21 new lodges organized and 2,533 new members initiated, but the fallings off, from various causes, amounted to a considerable more than these. The total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$3,052 86, and the disbursements to \$2,800 82, leaving a balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of \$463 52. The balance sheet shows the Grand Lodge assets to be \$707 53 over the liabilities.

The report of Mrs. Scott, superintendent of the Juvenile Templars, shows that there are 2,006 members of that order in the Province, being also a falling off during the past year. The lack of funds is given as the principal reason why this branch of the work has not been more successfully pushed of late.

The report of Rev. J. C. Madill, G.C.T., who has since his election last year been selected as the head of the P. P. A. of the Province, contained some clauses regarding the Marter Bill and the plebiscite which were considered a reflection on the Mowat Government and its honest intentions regarding prohibition. After a warm discussion a resolution was adopted repudiating these paragraphs and submitting the balance with the other reports to the ordinary committee of distribution.

Rev. W. Kettlewell, G. C. of Royal Templars of Ontario, attended in the afternoon, conveying the fraternal greetings of that order, and speaking in a very kindly and hopeful manner regarding the progress and prospects of the work in which both are united to advance. He was received with appropriate honors.

A good deal of the afternoon session was spent in hearing reports from representatives from various sections of the work. These reports were mostly of an encouraging character. Peace

and harmony prevail in every part of the work.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Baptist Church.

### MEMBERS ATTENDING.

The following are among the members in attendance: Rev. Mr. Madill, Sarnia; F. S. Spence, T. Lawless, Geo. Spence, Fred J. Wilde, Mrs. Smilie, J. Impey, M. A. Baugier, A. R. Scobie, Mrs. Scobie, Toronto; F. S. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, J. D. Andrews, D. Gleason, Hamilton; W. R. Keys, Paisley; W. J. Turnbull, Brantford; J. A. Beaton, Chesley; J. H. Johnson, Huntsville; W. H. Madill, Watford; Rev. E. Fessant, Forest; Collar S. Birch, W. J. Cavis, Ottawa; Robt. Ross, Douglass; G. J. Blyth, Chatsworth; Ida Thompson, Union Corners; T. A. Davidson, Cheltenham; Jas. Martin, Inglewood; W. J. Scott, Desboro; Thomas W. Brown, Utterson; J. A. McCreedy, Florence; E. E. Madill, Sarnia; W. Sharpe, Westwood; R. Wilton, Katrine; Jacob Stewart, Snake River; Amy Upton, Ottawa; Mary A. Griffin, Trowbridge; Marie S. Small, Stratford; Wm. M. Moore, Carlisle; W. L. Wilkinson, Niagara Falls; J. D. Andrews, Hamilton; J. D. Anderson, Ottawa; J. K. Finlayson, Paris; T. F. Elmit, H. J. Usher, Ottawa; P. Francis, Cobden; H. Stevens, Gillies' Hill; W. T. Shearer, Poole; T. W. Casey, Napanee; Jas. T. Newson, Peepabun; F. Rogers, Ottawa; J. Eagelson, Ottawa; E. Dawson, Kincardine; E. Grinton, Magneta; Miss M. Delyea, Trowbridge; Malcolm Beaton, Wm. McCosh, John McCosh, Pine River; Miss K. T. Palmer, M. L. Darby, Guelph; Eugene Bateson, Creswell; George J. Earley, Peterboro; J. G. Murdoch, Lucknow; E. Lawrason, Lonsdale; A. Burnett, Mitchell; John S. Lucas, Toronto; Mrs. D. Rose, Toronto; Mrs. Owen Hitchcox, Paris; W. F. Broken-shire, Wingham; Elverina Hall, Dundas; Selma Marchant, Teeswater, Jennie Fletcher, Hamilton.

### Presentation.

The following address was presented to Sister Mrs. W. L. Scott, G. S. J. T. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the quarterly meeting of Toronto District Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. T., held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, June 13:

Dear Sister, — The undersigned superintendents and workers of District No. 12, having heard with regret that you are shortly to remove to another part of the Province, take this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of the deep interest shown and the valuable services rendered to the cause of Juvenile Templary in this jurisdiction since you came amongst us. During the period that you filled the position of district superintendent, temples sprang up and flourished as they had never done before, and it was only subsequently when you attained your present high and honorable position that the far-reaching results of your splendid administrative abilities could be fully recognized and appreciated. We regret very much that the Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, did not see fit to vote a sufficient sum of money for the carrying out of the noble work you had commenced under such favorable auspices and which, as far as possible, you have continued with such grand and gratifying results. We rejoice to know that although you will be far removed from us you will not be without the pale of this Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and we sincerely trust that such arrangements will be made at the forthcoming session of that honored body as will enable you to continue in your present position and devote even more time in the future than in the past to the cause which we know is so near and dear to your heart. The earnest and enthusiastic members of district No. 1 are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of such a noble worker to their ranks and we feel already assured that our loss will be their gain. In conclusion we earnestly pray that our heavenly Father will see fit to grant you many years of health and strength for the purpose of carrying on your good work to the honor and glory of his holy name.

All that is good is what we wish for Thee.

All that is bright may thy fair portion be.

May heaven vouchsafe thy earthly lot to guide:

Safe then thou'lt be whatever may betide.

Sister Scott is removing from Toronto District to Ottawa District. The address was signed by many members of the Good Templar Order and was read by Bro. C. G. Bary. It was inclosed in a plush case.

DAVID SMELLIE, District Secretary.

*We must taste the gall if we want to taste the glory; if justified by faith we must suffer tribulation. When God so saves a soul, he tries it. Some believers are much surprised when they are called to suffer. They thought they would do some great thing for God, but all he permits them to do is to suffer for his sake.*—[McCheyne.]



## W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Mrs. Greg sten, Colborne street.  
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith, Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris; Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.  
 MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

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

## Reception of New Members.

Because some temperance organizations have prescribed lengthy initiation rituals, thus hampering themselves by curtailing their all too brief hours of meeting, the W. C. T. U. has, perhaps, run to the other extreme and too tightly emphasized introduction into its sisterhood.

Each woman who casts in her lot with us should, by some simple earnest ceremony, framed so as to make it impossible for degeneracy into a heartless form, be indelibly impressed with the steps taken; old members ought also to be placed in position to recognize and welcome the fresh blood constantly entering the body politic.

A number of facts have come to my attention this past year that, could I take the time to repeat, would impress you, as they have me, with the evils arising from the careless method of receiving members in vogue in many unions. Besides this, calls for a reception service have reached me from a number of points. It therefore seems an opportune time to give the brief ceremony most commonly used for this purpose.

After the 30 minutes of devotional exercises, which should precede each meeting, the president opens the business session by calling for the reading of the minutes. These having been pronounced correct and accepted, the next item on the president's programme should always read, "nomination and reception of new members."

Let me pause here for a side. If the church that has no additions, is dying from the top and bottom too, so the union that is all in a flutter of excitement over a new number, is in bad shape, unless, indeed, all the available women of the neighborhood are already secured. New members should be an every-meeting-day occurrence.

There are two methods of nominating members. Some unions have a membership committee to whom all the names of applicants are handed. In others, any member has the right to nominate. The latter plan I have always followed, because it gives the woman who has secured the fresh name the privilege of mentioning it.

After the acceptance of the minutes the president should say: "Are there any new members to be nominated?" In case there is a membership committee, the chairman of this will then rise and read over the names approved by her committee, giving the address of each in full. Where the second plan is adopted, any member may take the floor and nominate any man or woman whose consent to enter the union she has secured. In either case, as soon as all the names are received some one should move, "that the ladies and gentlemen named become eligible for membership." This motion having been seconded, stated and carried, the president will invite those nominated to come to the front and surround her desk.

After explaining to them the desire of the union that all who unite should do so intelligently she will call the corresponding secretary to the platform, and ask her to read the first two articles of the revised constitution (printed in the end of last year's report); at the conclusion of the reading the president will make a statement similar to the following: "You have now heard the objects for which our organization is banded together, also the conditions of membership; if you can subscribe to these, please raise your right hand."

To those who thus signify their desire to assist in the attaining of the aims of the society, their intention of signing the pledge and paying the yearly dues, the president will then address a few words of welcome, concluding with a very brief prayer, during which all should rise and stand with bowed head.

The applicants for membership retire immediately, with the treasurer, to an ante-room or the rear of the hall where the meeting is held, sign the pledge, pay their dues, and receive their first bow of white ribbon, which should always be the gift of the union.

This is the service in full; a few words of comment may be helpful.

The president will find it both a relief to herself and a help to the work to ask frequently some one of the vice-presidents or other officers or superintendents to say the words of welcome and offer the closing prayer. Let her guard this carefully, else she will have a speech on her hands. The whole ceremony ought not to occupy more than ten minutes. Furthermore, the prayer should not travel over the world, or the Dominion, or even the Province; God's blessing on those about to enter the White Ribbon Fellowship is the requirement of the hour. Some hint of this sort occasionally may be found necessary.

Upon Crusade Day—when a

greater length of service may be permitted—some officer should be prepared to give a more formal welcome, five minutes being allowed. I have heard speeches made under such circumstances that were a happy surprise to everybody; their authors included, I imagine. The prayer may be offered by another officer, and be followed by a five minutes intermission for hand shaking between new and old members.

As the gentlemen can rarely attend at the hours chosen for meeting, some members of the committee or the lady who proposed the name, should carry the pledge book or card to each applicant. I once attended a reception service for honorary members alone. It took place in the evening; was similar to that already described; but was succeeded by a temperance programme and refreshments.

If the various presidents who have requested the service will please cut this article out and paste into their W. C. T. U. scrap books (and of course every White Ribbon leader as such an article) a good deal of unnecessary correspondence on the subject may be avoided.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

## Question Box.

Question.—In an article in the W. C. T. U. columns of THE HOME GUARD, you refer to the appointment at each meeting of ushers. What are the duties of such persons?

A LOCAL PRESIDENT.

Answer.—The duty of a W. C. T. U. usher is to stand at the door before and during the early part of each meeting, that she may shake hands with all who come, and show strangers to seats.

The benefits of such a custom are at least two-fold. 1st. Women who would not be willing to write a paper; who have not time to accept office, or even serve on a committee, will attend to this small service, and thus become part of the working force of the union. 2nd. The practice promotes sociability and acquaints the members with each other.

Where the plan is adopted, the president, at each meeting, names the ushers (the number to be settled by the size of the union) for the next; always selecting those who are present and consent to serve.

If literature is to be given out, the ushers form a convenient distributing committee. Yours,

MAY R. THORNLEY.

## W. C. T. U. Items.

An American exchange says that the W. C. T. U. was organized in New York State 22 years ago, with 1,200 members. It has now 900 local unions, with a membership of 22,000 and 400 honorary members. The Local Temperance Legions have a membership of 19,000; while 30,000 children have signed the triple pledge against profanity, tobacco and liquor.

## About Women.

The State of Iowa has a woman for State librarian. Mrs. Laura Creighton fills that position. She is now serving for a second term.

In Tiverton, Rhode Island, all the members of the school board are women, and the superintendent reports that it is one of the best conducted schools in the State. What is to hinder a similar experiment in Ontario?

In Orleans county, New York, where a canvass has been made on the woman's suffrage question, it is found that there are 1,810 women on the rolls as taxpayers on property aggregating \$2,529,431 of assessed value. Of course they are required to pay taxes equally with the men, but are denied any voice in electing the men who levy and dispose of the taxes. Is it not as "unwomanly" to pay taxes as to vote? Similar anomalies exist in all the counties of Ontario.

In Arkansas the women are denied the right of sitting on official church boards, as in Canada. Recently at Forest City a resolution was adopted to the effect that they were growing weary of papery churches, getting up socials, collecting and paying salaries, and sustaining the general work of the church and supporting ministers, and being all this time deprived of the refused recognition in general church councils. A "strike" from this quarter would result seriously to most churches.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Marlboro, with about 300 attending, the following resolution was adopted: "That the standard of morality and purity, by which our sex is gauged, is equally binding upon men; and that a deviation from that accepted standard which debars one from

social and public life should debar the other also."

The Princess of Wales, who is said to be an enthusiastic photographer, carrying a kodak with her in many of her travels, has a novel tea service. It consists of 60 pieces, and every piece has on it a photograph taken by the Princess in Scotland.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, the author of that wonderful and popular new book, "Ships That Pass in the Night," is described as petite and very capricious. She imagines she is holding on to life by a mere thread, and everybody treats her accordingly, which seems to please her. She confesses that she is the heroine of her own romance. Being so much ill she often wrote only five minutes a day and seldom half an hour. In this way she worked six months, after which her new book flashed upon the English public with brilliant results.

In Sweden more women than men are found in the telegraph offices, and single women are admitted to all departments of the postoffice service, except that of letter carriers. Women have the same salaries and equal positions in the telegraph and postoffices in Norway and Denmark as men, and in Denmark may become "station-masters" on the railway, while they also figure as shorthand writers in the Parliament. We find them also in public offices, on the most liberal terms that have been made, in Finland and Iceland.

At the recent conferring of degrees at Toronto University twenty of the successful graduates were ladies. Nearly all of them stood high in their examinations, too, we understand. The lady graduates from our Provincial University now number no less than 147.

The great London, Eng., Council intends to select a woman inspector to carry out some of the work under the Infant Life Protection Act and the Shop Hours Act. Good results and good law enforcement are expected to follow the appointment.

Mrs. Emma Seiler, a German woman, first discovered the mechanism of head notes, the highest notes in the female voice. She devoted herself to the study of the larynx at the dissecting table, and was rewarded by finding two small cartilages in the vocal chords which produce these sounds.

Mrs. Littledale, accompanied by her husband, has just completed the most adventurous journey ever undertaken by a woman. Starting from Constantinople she crossed the entire Continent of Asia to Shanghai. The journey was undertaken for the love of exploration and sport, and will be followed by the publication of a book of travels.

Miss May Frank, of Oakland, California, was offered the place of teacher-leader preacher in a Reformed Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia, but declined because she does not care to be bound to any congregation. She is probably the first woman to whom such a position was ever tendered. She will continue her work on the Pacific coast.

Most people dread far more the social ruin which follows the doing of something conventionally wrong than they do the qualms of conscience which follow the doing of something intrinsically wrong.—[Herbert Spencer.]

## Bullet-Proof Coat.

A truly bullet-proof coat seems to be at last discovered. The test to which Secretary Stanton put every one claiming to have invented such a coat has been successfully met. His answer to such a man always was an order to a sergeant to take him out and have a squad of soldiers fire at him with his bullet-proof coat on. Dowe, the inventor of the new coat, has submitted to the test and has received no injury. A few days ago an exhibition was given in the presence of many high officers, all of whom expressed themselves satisfied. At twelve paces distant bullets would not pierce the fabric, or break glass which was covered by it, or injure a horse clothed with it. The other night in London two shots were fired at the inventor from a Martini-Lee-Mitford rifle at fifteen paces, and he was uninjured. The following is a description of the experiments made:

"The experiments were made by firing at a cuirass placed on the body of a horse, which remained calmly eating as before, not noticing the concussion at all. Then infantry soldiers fired at the cuirass with the regular army model rifle, 88 (scharfe Patrone), the cuirass being placed on a plaster of paris bust. In neither case did the balls pass through the armor, but they were found afterward in the material, altered in shape as if cut by a thousand knives. At the conclusion the inventor himself placed the armor upon his own person and stood the ordeal of being fired at only a few yards distant. He assured the spectators that he had only felt the slightest concussion."

The material of the coat is about two-thirds of an inch thick (two centimeters) and the weight of the cuirass is 16 pounds. The composition remains a secret, the inventor expecting to sell it for a large sum. With smokeless powder and bullet-proof coats, what will the battles of the future be like?

Keep at it! Moses did his best work after attaining the age of 80 years.

## Prohibition and Not Party.

An Appeal to Temperance Electors, Independent of all Party Entanglements.

[By Henry O'Hara, P.G.W.P., Sons of Temperance, Toronto.]

To the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD:

Temperance men and prohibitionists of all shades of politics, should in my opinion unite in supporting the Mowat Government in the pending election, with a view of securing an effective prohibition law at the earliest possible date.

I have been a Son of Temperance for over 40 years, and have taken an active interest in prohibition from boyhood. Years before Confederation, when the prohibition question began to be agitated in the old Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada, I well remember the Sons with whom I was then associated in West Durham county resolved to use their influence in helping elect a Prohibitionist to Parliament. Though a young man I was honored by being selected from their number to put this question to the candidates on the hustings, "Will you, if elected, vote for a measure to prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes?" Mr. Henry Munro, the Liberal candidate for West Durham, answered yes, the Conservative candidate, no. Mr. Oliver Mowat, then a young man, was the Liberal candidate for the adjoining riding, South Ontario, and he also agreed to support prohibition, while the Conservative candidate declined doing so. Both Mr. Munro and Mr. Mowat were elected, they both having secured a pretty hearty support of leading temperance men, including the late Abraham Farewell, Dr. McGill and others, most of whom have now passed off the stage of action. I have always been familiar with Mr. Mowat's public record ever since, having always taken a lively interest in his position on the prohibition question particularly, and have no hesitation in saying his course has been such as to convince me that he is an honest friend and supporter of our movement. During the time he represented South Ontario in the old Parliament of Canada his position was well known and understood.

Since he became the Premier of Ontario, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, his influence has always been in the interests of restricting the liquor traffic, and towards increased prohibition. He has usually gone quite as far in the direction of prohibition legislation as it was believed at the time the Provincial Legislature had the constitutional authority to go, and as public opinion as represented in the House would warrant.

The Crooks License Act became law since he was Premier, and as a measure of his Government. Those who, like myself, can well remember what was the position of our license system before that time can realize what an improvement there has been for the better. Among those improvements are the following:

1. Under the previous law there was no legal restriction to the number of tavern licenses issued; now the law largely limits the number. Then there were 4,793 licensed taverns in this Province, with far less population, wealth and business transactions than we have at present, now there are 2,966 and these are houses of a far higher character, as to public accommodation and good order.

2. Then there were no restrictions to grocers and others carrying on a licensed liquor trade in connection with the sale of provisions and other necessities, thus adding much to the temptation of persons doing ordinary business, and there were 1,307 such shop licenses granted; now, though the number of shops is much greater, there are but 373 of such licenses granted, or less than one-third, and these are entirely separated from other lines of business.

3. Then steamboats and ferry boats were freely allowed to sell liquors, and the demoralization on such steamers, especially in connection with excursions, was very deplorable. Now, thanks to the legislation of the present Government, all such sales on boats navigating Ontario waters is entirely prohibited.

4. The sales on Saturday nights, on election days, on exhibition grounds, to minors, to confirmed inebriates, to persons intoxicated and the like has been greatly restricted in some cases, and entirely prohibited in some others.

5. The Local Option Law, by which any local municipality can entirely prohibit the issue of licenses in its locality, is also a measure of the present Government. By this measure a considerable number of townships and several towns and villages have entirely rid themselves of licenses where the majority of the people demanded it.

6. The taking of the issue of licenses, and the enforcing of the law out of the hands of the municipal councils is a measure of great importance. Those like myself will remember how councilors were once elected with a view of favoring liquor interests, and the election of inspectors to suit their own purposes of "How not to do it," and the demoralization both to municipal politics and to drinkers in consequence, can realize these good results. Even though the present

system of appointments may in places be abused, the harm is not nearly as great as before. These abuses have, however, in many instances been much magnified.

It was a very important matter in the furtherance of the prohibition movement that the Government introduced the plebiscite measure last year. Nothing in years has done so much to aid our cause and clear the way for future work. We have to thank this Government for that. The opposition did all it could to prevent any such law being enacted and any such vote being taken.

When the prohibition deputation waited on the Government last winter and asked for assurance that a prohibition law to the full extent of the constitutional powers of the Provincial Legislature should be introduced as early as practical, Mr. Mowat promptly assured them he would do so, if in power, an assurance that at once alienated the active liquor interests, and which he well knew would cost him much support from some quarters which many candidates of his party had received. I thought I knew the Premier's position well enough for 30 years, and that of his colleagues, Hon. G. W. Ross, and Hon. John Dryden, both old temperance co-workers, to expect them to do just what they did.

We who have been working and praying for prohibition for years, what is now our duty? We have a Premier who has been with us in sympathy and practice since before the time that a majority of the present public men came into position at all. We have a Government every member of which is pledged to prohibition. We have no reason to doubt their honesty and have their written assurance now in possession. They have come to our standard. Should we not under the circumstances, rise superior to mere party entanglements, and go in unitedly, thus giving the Government ample opportunity to carry into effect what we have long desired, and what they honestly support? To fail to do so, would in my opinion, prove a very serious hindrance to all prohibition success. It is therefore the duty of all temperance men at this election to support the Mowat Government and prohibition. Yours faithfully,

HENRY O'HARA.

## Joseph Cook on Neal Dow.

At the great demonstration at New York, Gen. Neal Dow, in his 90th year, being present, the following address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook:

"Every temperance blade should have a hilt, and every temperance hilt should have a blade. The Maine Prohibitory Law, as framed and executed by Neal Dow, was a sword with both blade and hilt. His principles of total abstinence and Prohibition give that blade a double edge and make it invincible.

"In the rising tide of temperance agitation in modern days, the wave of Prohibition has a most strategic position. All the waves that rise before it are urged on by it. It commands the sea. There is, no doubt, from time to time, a recession of minor billows and eddies. But as the horologue of time strikes the advancing, fateful years, the central idea of the temperance reform continually rises.

"1760. John Wesley denounces liquor-sellers as living in houses stained with blood, and driving men to perdition like sheep.

"1785. Dr. Rush, in co-operation with Franklin and Putnam, assails the drinking customs of his day in the name of science.

"1810. Lyman Beecher launches the thunderbolts of the church against intemperance.

"1826. Justin Edwards, in the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, lifts the educated sentiment of the land to abhorrence of the liquor traffic and of the drinking customs of society.

"1838. Massachusetts adopts the famous law, forbidding the sale at any one time of any less quantity than 15 gallons.

"1840. The Washingtonian movement commences, and John B. Gough becomes on both sides of the sea the foremost advocate of total abstinence.

"1851. Conserving the whole moral and political force of the previous movements, the Main Law arrives, with Neal Dow as its originator and champion.

"1874. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized, and under the leadership of Frances E. Willard, and later of Lady Henry Somerset and their co-laborers, achieves a career of varied beneficence unmatched among organizations of its class in the whole tide of time.

"1888. The Supreme Court of the United States decides in the Kansas cases that prohibition of the liquor traffic is constitutional.

"1893. Scientific temperance instruction is made mandatory in the schools of 38 American States and all the Territories.

"1894. Colorado grants to women equal suffrage, and woman's ballot is everywhere dreaded by the saloon as the ally of prohibition.

"1895. If it is permitted to forecast the future, may we not hope for a Congressional investigating commission vested with power to unveil the horrors of the charnel houses which the liquor traffic has filled with dead men's bones and all uncleanness?

"1900. May we not hope that before the close of the century scientific temperance education will have been

spread over the entire Republic? Out of 44 States it now covers 38, and all the Territories, with the District of Columbia, Annapolis and West Point.

1910. At this date the cities are likely to contain a majority of the population of the land. Unless the liquor traffic is brought under control, some great disaster, caused by the political despotism of the dramshop, will probably occur and will become the basis of colossal reforms.

"Neal Dow was born March 20, 1804. This was a famous year, signalized by the Coronation of Napoleon as Emperor of the French and the publication of his celebrated Civil Code. Washington had died only four years previously. In the year following Neal Dow's birth, Jefferson was elected president for the second time, and Nelson achieved his victory at Trafalgar. Scott's 'Waverley' was published when Neal Dow was 10 years old. The battle of New Orleans and that of Waterloo occurred in his eleventh year. All the stupendous events of this century are either within or within sight of the range of his life. He has lived under every American President except Washington and Adams.

"A thrilling incident in Neal Dow's early personal experience fired a train of thought and action which led to the enactment of the Maine Prohibitory Law. The moment of the crystallization of the main lines of a great career is always worthy of minute study.

"A lady whom he knew sent to Neal Dow a note expressing a wish to see him. Her husband was a graduate of Harvard University, and had an important office in the United States service. He was a dipsomaniac. There was a large family whose only dependence was upon the salary of the father. His chief had warned him that he could not retain his position unless he improved his habits. The wife said that her husband went to only one shop for his drink, and that if the keeper would not sell him any, she could keep him in the house until fit to appear again at the office. Mr. Dow went directly to the rum shop and asked: 'Is Mr. Blank here?' 'No,' said the rum seller, but hearing voices in the back shop, Mr. Dow opened the door and found the husband in a group of drinkers, pulled him out and stated the case to the proprietor, and begged him to sell no more to this man, because, otherwise, he would certainly lose his situation and his family would be without resources.

"'It is my business to sell rum,' was the brutal reply of the bar-keeper. 'I have a license to sell rum. I shall sell it to any one who wants it and has the money to pay for it. I support my family by selling rum. I want none of your advice. When I want it I'll send for you. Until then keep it to yourself.'

"'You have a license to sell rum, have you?' Mr. Dow replied. 'You will sell it to any one who can pay for it, will you?' You support your family by destroying the families of others, do you? Heaven helping me, I'll see if I cannot change all that.'

"Taking the poor drunkard by the arm he led him home, and from that hour began a war for the extermination of the grog-shops. He resolved to make the liquor traffic in Maine an outlaw.

In spite of all hindrances, prohibition has had great triumphs. After 33 years' trial of the Maine Law, Neal Dow's State placed the prohibitory principle in her constitution, and no political party would dare to propose to repeal it. Kansas, Iowa, Vermont show the immense utility of prohibition.

"For one, I am profoundly convinced that only the Neal Dow programme in the temperance reform is fit to be the watchword of the twentieth century. Only Neal Dow's programme will prevent the division and misdirection of the temperance forces. United in support of Neal Dow's programme, the temperance forces of the modern world, by the blessing of heaven, would be certain of educational, official, religious and political triumph."

## Cause for Congratulation.

Briggs—Girls are queer things, aren't they?

Griggs—Very. But what makes you say so?

Briggs—I was thinking of Miss Redbud. I happened to meet her on the avenue yesterday about noon, and having a few cold bones in my pocket, and being inspired by her new tailor-made gown, I asked her into Del's.

Griggs—Did she accept?

Briggs—At first she said she didn't care for anything, and then she said she believed she did feel a little faint. Say, old man, did you ever take a girl out to lunch when she felt a little faint?

Griggs—No. Did she eat anything?

Briggs—Did she eat anything! Well, sir, that girl grabbed the menu, took a lightning glance at it, said she wasn't feeling very hungry, and then she ordered—

Griggs—Well, what did she order? Briggs (impressively)—She ordered clams and bouillon, lobster cutlet, macaroons, coffee, and a creme de menthe. Great Scott! It cost me \$14.

Griggs (thoughtfully)—Well, old fellow, you ought to be glad.

Briggs—Glad! What for?

Griggs—Why, glad that she wasn't hungry.—[Tom Masson.]



## Voting on Tuesday.

## The Law as to Workmen Polling Their Votes.

The following section of the law governing Provincial elections, passed by the Mowat Government, will be of special interest to the workers in the city of London: A voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, of the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is thus engaged or employed, from the hour of noon in the day until the hour of two of the clock next thereafter, and a voter shall not, because of his so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which he would be entitled; provided, that if he is required by the person in whose service or employment he is engaged or employed, to be present at any other time during the same or the following week, he shall not be entitled to any such service or employment for one hour more than the hours of the usual and ordinary day's work or service otherwise required to be performed by him; provided, moreover, that this subsection shall not apply where a voter is by his employer or master permitted or allowed at any other period during the hours of polling, reasonable and sufficient time and opportunity to vote.—[55 V., chap. 3, sec. 57.]

## Before Polling Day.

It is a day or two yet to polling day, but it is not too soon to begin urging electors to do their utmost from now on to save the trouble and time of those who have been kind enough to volunteer their services as workers on behalf of the different Liberal candidates. As many as can do so make up their minds to put in their votes early on polling day, and then ascertain if their friends have done the same. Polling subdivisions are so numerous that it would be difficult to find a locality far from a booth. Yet, time is precious on polling day. Many men, workmen particularly, have little chance of selecting the particular time of day at which they will cast their vote, and many must seize the opportunity when they have but a few minutes of leisure. All the carriages that can be obtained for polling day, therefore, can be put to excellent service. Those who have any which they can place for the day at the disposal of the workers of the division should at once notify the central committee rooms of the riding, and those who feel it would be a real convenience to them to have a carriage called for them at a particular time on polling day should leave word, with the necessary particulars, at the committee rooms nearest them in their respective ridings. Those who would still volunteer their services as workers for the last few days should do the same. Their work would be invaluable from now until Tuesday if properly directed. In every way in which they can possibly do so, electors who desire to maintain the Mowat Administration in power should from now until the close of the polls assist in the arrangements for getting out the full strength of the magnificent vote that the candidates of that Administration should receive.

## EAST MIDDLESEX.

## The Polling Places for the Election of Tuesday Next.

- TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.
1. Richard Crossan's house on south half lot 21, con. 2.
  2. Henry Sampson's house, Hyde Park, on part lot 24, con. 3.
  3. A. J. Thompson's house on lot 24, con. 6, Ettrick.
  4. Wm. Patrick's office in Ilderton.
  5. Robert Orr's house, Brecon.
  6. Pratt's house, on Hamilton road, on lot 8, con. 3.
  7. Spicknell's house, Pottersburg.
  8. Ball's house, corner south half lot 8, con. 3.
  9. Vacant house, owned by John Bowers, on north half lot 8, in con. 4.
  10. Atkinson's store, on lot 9, in con. 8.
  11. C. Bayliff's house, Bryanton, on lot 9, con. 11.
  12. D. Ashworth's house, lot 9, in con. 15.
  13. Town hall, Arva.
  14. Shop's house, Berr.
- WINDSOR WARD.
1. Henderson's store, Rebecca.
  2. Town hall, Thorndale.
  3. Kernohan's store, Evelyn.
  4. Murrell's store, lot 15, in con. 6.
  5. Joseph Lumsden's wagon shop, Plover Mills.
  6. H. Powell's store, Ives.
  7. John Gibson's store, Belton.
  8. Wm. Lorlich's house, Wellburn.
- NORTH DORCHESTER.
1. Town hall, Dorchester Station.
  2. House formerly used as a barber shop, vacant.
  3. Shop of Jas. Dundas, Putnamville.
  4. Snively's house, Edwardsburgh.
  5. Jackson's house, con. 4.
  6. Town hall, Hartsfield.
  7. Saldier's shop, con. 5.
  8. V. S. Claire's shop, Crampton.
- WESTMINSTER.
1. Masonic Hall, Belmont.
  2. Andrew Kirk's house, con. 6.
  3. Norton's schoolhouse.
  4. Pond Mills schoolhouse.
  5. Dale's schoolhouse, con. 2.
  6. Byron schoolhouse.
  7. Old Temperance Hall, Lambeth.
  8. Grange Hall.
  9. N. Leam's house, con. 6.
- LONDON WEST.
1. Temperance Hall, on Wharncliffe.
  2. R. W. Ward's office, 9 Dundas street.
  3. Albert Hall, on Wharncliffe.

Thoughtful citizens all over the Province are beginning to open their eyes to the business and moral dangers of the wicked character of the campaign for office-at-any-cost now being pursued by the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat. These dangers, in the United States, have culminated in many places in severed business relations, in sundered neighborly attitudes, in bitterness, insecurity—in a word, in everything that is implied by the word "anarchy," while in Toronto they have culminated in organized efforts to suppress free speech. Do the people of Ontario consider that business would be better, lie safer, property more secure, were the mob-law of Toronto substituted for the calm and just rule of Sir Oliver Mowat? Think it over!

## SPLENDID PROSPECTS OF VICTORY.

The nominations of this week preface victory for the Liberals in the elections which take place next Tuesday. In nearly one-third of the constituencies, where hitherto the Conservatives believed that they had a fighting chance, Mr. Meredith's friends have no regular candidate. In several other ridings, the Liberals have it all to themselves, and no matter how the fight ends, supporters of Sir Oliver will be elected, while in West Kent, North Middlesex, Lincoln and Glangarry, the Liberals and Patrons support the same candidates.

East of Toronto it is expected that there will be an increase in the present number of supporters of Sir Oliver; in the central ridings, the Government may lose a seat or two, but in the West we believe that an almost solid contingent will be returned to support the veteran Premier. It need surprise no one if, in addition to holding the seats now represented by Liberals, the friends of Sir Oliver capture North Essex, represented in the last Legislature by Sol White; West Kent, recently represented by Mr. Clancy, and West Elgin, which Mr. McCol held for the Conservatives in the last Legislature. Coming nearer home, there seems to be no doubt that London will take its proper place by sending a member to support the Government, while Mr. Jackson, one of the best-respected farmers of East Middlesex, will redeem that constituency.

To our friends everywhere we say get out all the votes and participate in the great victory.

## A NOVEL CONTEST.

Looking over the political field one finds only some 25 constituencies in which the old-fashioned contest between Liberal and Conservative is taking place, while the nominations of Patrons, nominees of the P. A., and unclassified independents, make up a bewildering variety of combinations. In the Liberal list there are few blanks. In nearly every constituency there is nominated an out-and-out Liberal; in a few cases the contest has been left to a Patron, who is known to be thoroughly Liberal in his sympathies. The Liberal phalanx is by far the most numerous and compact in the field.

On the other hand, the Conservative ranks are full of gaps. In nearly a third of the constituencies there is no regular candidate of the party. In many cases they have left the P. A. to fight the Government. In at least a dozen ridings none of the anti-Mowat factions are represented, and the member-elect, whoever he may be, will give a general support to the Government. The factions have allowed a dozen elections to go by default, and they enter the race just that much behind.

## THE ANTI-CATHOLIC AGITATION OF 1854.

In 1854, speaking of the Know-Nothing movement, Henry Ward Beecher said: "In 1854, without press or electioneering, with no prestige or power, the Know-Nothings overthrew the old-line parties, electing their Governor and nearly every member of the Legislature in Massachusetts. In New York their candidate for Governor, Ulman, got 122,000 votes, though his name was not known outside the secret order. An unmanly fear overspread the land, and men otherwise brave and generous became fearful, timid and bigoted. It did not live many moons before it began to die, and in less than two years its members, once aggressive and confident, began to shrink, and, dreading nothing so much as that it should be known that they had ever belonged to the discredited order. So signal and so great was its fall in the public confidence that in less than four years from its maturity, and less than six from its birth, not one public man known to be tainted with present or past membership of the order could have been elected to any public office in any part of the Union by either of the political parties, however strong a hold the parties might have in any district; and the children of the men who belonged to that illiberal organization were never known to boast of their fathers' connection with it, but sought to hide from their fellow-men of all denominations—just as the taint of leprosy is hidden as long as possible. The generation succeeding the Know-Nothing movement paid a bitter penalty for the folly of their ancestors."

## THE WHOLE PRESBYTERIAN BODY ATTACKED.

Says the Canada Presbyterian: "It has long been the pride and the boast of Presbyterians that there has never been any such thing as a corporate vote in the Presbyterian church. Our people take an active, prominent, influential, and, we believe, useful part in public affairs, but they do so and have always done as citizens, not as Presbyterians. In view, however, of the recent attacks upon Principal Grant by a faction of the press, and in view of the fact that most of the public men that have been attacked by a recently formed secret society are Presbyterians, it may become necessary for Presbyterians to revise their historic policy. Principal Grant is charged with taking a bribe simply because he had the manliness to say that he supported Sir Oliver Mowat's Government and to give his reasons for thinking that other people should do so. If Principal Grant has taken a bribe in his capacity as principal of Queen's, then the whole Presbyterian Church are participants in the bribe. If the principal has been libeled the whole church has been libeled with him. The vast majority of the Presbyterians of this Province may easily be trusted to say what they think about it. As regards the P. A., their opposition is the brightest compliment that can be paid to Presbyterians as public men. The Presbyterian Church never was guilty of doing anything to win their approval."

And do not magnify small things, nor expect from the Mowat Government and its supporters a minute perfection that you do not find in yourself nor in religious bodies, nor even in clergymen. Ontario is living, not under a theocracy, but under a democracy. And, allowing for human imperfections, who can say that the Administration of Sir Oliver Mowat, for the last 22 years, has not been, on the whole, one of the best the English-speaking world has yet seen? "Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat."

## Eggs, Calves, and Like Mighty Cries.

"Knoxonian," the brilliant contributor to the Canada Presbyterian, seems to be rather disgusted with some features of the present campaign. Says "Knoxonian":

"There is not much education in the campaign at present raging in Ontario. All, or very nearly all the questions are either old or small. Separate schools were discussed 40 years ago, with very much more intelligence than many people discuss them now. Densely ignorant, or worse than ignorant, must be the man who says that the separate schools of Ontario were established by the present Government. How the old settlers must wonder when they hear a budding orator bring up the separate school question, with as much freshness as if he had discovered something new. That was an old question 40 years ago. Our fathers—grand old men many of them—were discussed it before many of us were born. A large proportion of them did not like separate schools, but after wrestling with the problem for many years, they concluded that it would do the country less harm to establish them than keep aglow the fires of sectarian strife. They were intelligent men, patriotic men, and had sense enough to see that society cannot exist unless each member yields something and puts up with something he does not like. If the exhibition were not so humiliating, it would be decidedly funny to see a would-be instructor of the people bring up the separate school question with the air of a man who had just made a discovery."

"Principal Grant seems to think that the sixth commandment is an issue in this campaign. If so, that is another old question."

"In order to form some conception of the size of some of the new questions, try and imagine a British statesman making speeches about them. Imagine Lord Salisbury discussing the number of eggs that should be consumed by an asylum official at one meal. Fancy Gladstone growing eloquent over a consumptive calf. Just think of Rosebery putting a paragraph into his speech about saving a few cents on the daily allowance of a lunatic."

"This campaign is out of all sight the worst that has ever taken place in Ontario. Many of the questions are either so old or so small that there is no education in them. Many of the appeals are to the worst and most dangerous passions of our nature. It is just such a campaign as makes thoughtful people ask after all whether this country is capable of self-government. What we need is more British toleration and statesmanship. We must have it or die."

In the foregoing criticism "Knoxonian" states pointedly some plain truths. But there is a bright side, too. For 22 years the people of Ontario have been level-headed enough to sustain an upright, God-fearing Premier in power, notwithstanding Opposition eloquence about the number of eggs an official should eat, consumptive calves, and the like, and notwithstanding obvious attempts to create religious feelings in the name of religion. Let "Knoxonian" wait till the evening of June 26, 1894, and he will find that Ontario agrees with Principal Grant when he says that Ontario cannot afford to dismiss Sir Oliver Mowat.

We tell those who are sneering at Sir Oliver Mowat as a Christian statesman, that his thousands of friends instead of denying the imputation honor him the more and adhere to him the more because of such sneers. It is a curious thing that nearly every agnostic, every enemy of religion, every open advocate of the desecration of the Sabbath, is against Sir Oliver Mowat; but the great mass of the people of Ontario have for 22 years shown Sir Oliver that they "love him for the enemies he has made." Mr. Gladstone has never been ashamed to humbly confess his Divine Master as his guide, his source of strength and consolation. Neither has Sir Oliver Mowat. And the fact that the foremost clergymen of the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist and the Congregationalist bodies are supporters of Sir Oliver Mowat, is clear evidence that with them it is no crime in the veteran Premier that in addition to being the greatest constitutional lawyer and ablest administrator of Canada, he is also a Christian Statesman.

NO BOODLING THERE.  
(Hon. J. M. Gibson at Hamilton.)  
The thing for you to consider is, has the proper use been made of the money? The accounts have been open to investigation and have been closely watched by the Opposition. Mr. Clancy, a member of the Opposition, spent a whole session in trying to discover a single discrepancy in the crown lands books. He and the public accounts committee discovered a discrepancy of 3 cents as the result of the session's investigation.

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## LESSON I, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 1.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ii, 1-12—Memory Verses, 10-14—Golden Text, Luke ii, 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1-3. "There went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled." See R. V. This enrollment and the journeying of each to the proper city to be enrolled is the first fact in our lesson. We see a worldwide enrollment, the fourth of Dan. ii, and vii, but the ruler of this empire, like Belshazzar of the first, does not glorify the God in whose hands his breath is and whose are all his ways (Dan. v, 23), yet 4-5. "And Joseph also went up from Galilee unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, with Mary, his espoused wife." Here is the reason of Caesar's decree, though Caesar knew it not. The time had come for the Christ to be born, and He must be born at Bethlehem, in Judaea, in order to fulfill the words of the prophet in Mic. v, 2. But Mary lived at Nazareth, in Galilee, several days' journey north of Bethlehem, so He who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth (Dan. iv, 35) moved all the world in connection with the birth of Him who shall yet be king over all the earth (Zec. xiv, 9).

6. "And so it was that while they were there the days were accomplished that she should be delivered." The fullness of the time was come, and God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv, 4, 5). To every event there is with God an appointed time, even to the hour and day and month and year (Rev. ix, 15, R. V.), and the clock of His providence is never fast or slow, but strikes correctly to the minute.

7. "And she brought forth her first-born Son and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." When He shall come again in power and glory for Israel's national conversion, the nations will be angry and all kinds of the earth shall wait because of Him (Rev. xv, 18; i, 7).

8. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." Therefore not at all probable in December, as one who lives in Jerusalem said to me recently, but it is the event, not the time of the year that is the most important.

9. "And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid." Time was when man was not afraid of God, but as soon as sin entered man was afraid and hid himself (Gen. iii, 10). Sinners then are by nature children of wrath. Some day we shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii, 43).

10. "And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." "Fear not" was also the angel's greeting to Zachariah and to Mary (Luke i, 13, 30). Consider the first "Fear not" in Gen. xvi, 1, and the last in Rev. i, 17, ii, 10, and among those that come between fall not to appropriate Isa. xii, 10; xlii, 1; Hag. ii, 4, 5; Mark v, 36. Notice that the good tidings must come to us personally before they can through us pass on to all people. These shepherds heard and saw for themselves, then made it known abroad (verse 17, 20).

11. "For unto you this day is born in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." In other words, He is Jesus Christ the Lord. He became man, born of a woman, that He might redeem man, but one has truly said: "Though Christ in Bethlehem a thousand times be born in thee, thy soul is still forlorn."

Other religions and religious teachers try to tell people how to get saved, but Jesus saves and is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by Him (Heb. vii, 25). 12. "And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich (II Cor. viii, 9). Consider His humiliation under the manger at Bethlehem, the humble home and the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, unto Gethsemane and Calvary, and let the same mind be in us.

13. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, 'One angel only had appeared thus far. But now a multitude are visible.' In Rev. v, 11, they are said to be 'Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands,' all are heard praising God. 14. 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' He came to glorify God, and before He was slain He said to His Father, 'I have glorified Thee on the earth' (John xvii, 4). He never sought His own will, but His own glory (John vi, 38; vii, 50), but in all things made manifest that He represented the Father and that it was the Father who spoke the words and wrought the works through Him (John xiv, 10). He came to make peace with God for all men (Col. i, 20), and when we accept Him we have peace with God, for He is our peace (Rom. v, 1; Eph. ii, 14).

15. "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." This is what the shepherds said as the angels left them and went away again into heaven. The angels delivered their messages and returned quickly—they do His commandments, harkening unto the voice of His word. It is their joy to do His pleasure (Ps. ciii, 20, 21). The shepherds do not doubt nor question the good tidings brought to them, but believing implicitly went at once to see the child. Their mind was like that of Paul when he said, 'I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me' (Acts xvii, 25), or like the man who believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him and went his way (John iv, 50).

16. "And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger." So they found it just as the angels had said. All that was ever spoken beforehand concerning the humiliation of Christ was fulfilled to the letter, and all that has been written by the Holy Spirit concerning His return in glory will be fulfilled to the letter. The time will come when we shall say, 'Not one thing hath failed; all are come to pass' (Joshua xiii, 14).

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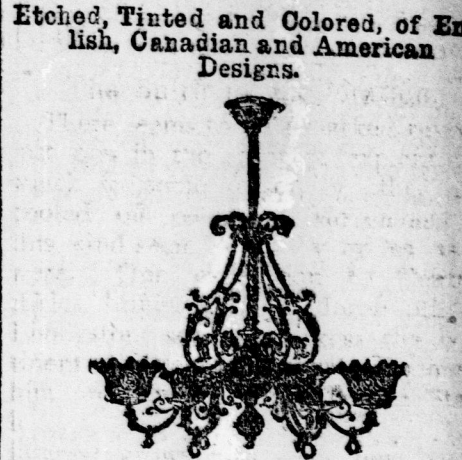
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# Science Progress

## CONTAGION IN MILK.

Something About an Ideal Culture Medium for Bacteria.

There is a strong tendency on the part of humanity to make facts fit a theory. When a theory has been evolved which explains ingeniously and which exemplifies what may be termed the natural unities, the best trained scientific minds are reluctant to acknowledge its defects. This has gone so far that the highest vantage in scientific training has for its aim the inculcation of a willingness to abandon theories and of a readiness to yield up preconceived ideas to facts. The germ theory of disease was accepted as a very beautiful one. Soon after its general acceptance what may be termed a bacteriologist's work was up and the investigator had put within his power the determination of the number of germs in a substance. To analyze a sparkling sample of water or a clear piece of ice, and to determine with accuracy the number of germs per cubic centimetre in the apparently pure material, is certainly one of the triumphs of the laboratory. But when to this is added the microscopic examination of individual organisms and their identification as the causes of specific diseases, the way seems open for the perfect prophylaxis of disease, or for its extermination in the discovery of a substance which is poisonous to the disease organism and harmless to the human system. Many mistakes and wrong assumptions have marked the progress of bacteriological investigations. Attempts have been made to determine germs per cubic centimetre are admissible in drinking water. Investigations on the germs in ice have shown that it often contains large quantities. But the sum of all the work leads to the conclusion that if we are on the threshold of a revolution in sanitary practice we certainly have not crossed it.

One curious fact that has thrown some confusion on the matter. If a large number of bacteria are present in water, a priori considerations would pronounce it unhealthy. But it may happen that these bacteria are of a type that cannot exist in contaminated water, and they may be the best possible pledge for its healthfulness.

The bacteriologist works on the system of cultivating the organisms he works on, and as culture mediums he employs various gelatine substances. These are found favorable for the growth in question. In our articles of every-day consumption we find in milk, to a considerable extent, is an ideal culture medium for bacteria. If organisms dangerous or fatal to the human system get into milk, what in the present aspect of our knowledge, seems a most favorable condition for the propagation of the disease is brought about. In milk the dangerous organisms can live and thrive, and the extended use of milk makes it an effective agent of contagion.

In the town of Montclair, N. J., a number of cases of typhoid fever have occurred recently, which appear to be due to contaminated milk. The milkman who supplied the milk lived in a village about three miles distant, lying on the other side of what is termed the Orange Mountain. This is a hill of trap rock interposing a barrier between the two localities. The drainage of one place is effectively shut off from the other.

A number of weeks before the disease appeared in Montclair there were two cases of typhoid fever in the milkman's family. The milkman while was taken daily to Montclair and sold to the dealer's customers. Recently typhoid fever made its appearance in Montclair, and a number of deaths from this and similar complaints were recorded, most of which were apparently traceable to this milk—at least those affected with typhoid fever were consumers of the milk in question. Besides the deaths, there have been a large number of fever cases, and these very many occurred in families using the milk. One theory holds that the well on the milkman's place had become infected. The bottles in which the milk was delivered were washed with water from this well, and the germs of contagion, it is supposed, were thus introduced.

Nothing is more difficult than to accurately trace the source of such epidemics as this. If no one was affected except those using the suspected article the case would be a conclusive one. But it always, or nearly always, appears that there are cases which cannot be traced to the suspected source, and these occur at least some doubt in the matter. A large and prosperous settlement suffers in reputation from such occurrences, often, perhaps generally, unjustly. If the trouble can be located, as it is in this case, there is service done to the community, and the physician and sanitarian both can feel that their profession has in a sense achieved a triumph. The location of a trouble is more than half the cure.

In the fever cases at Montclair a high measure of certainty is attainable. In brief, the known typhoid cases all occurred in individuals who had partaken of the milk. The origin of the disease is thus fixed about as certainly as is possible in such cases, and the outbreak so definitely limited may be taken as a tribute to the healthfulness of general local conditions.

At the present day, with modern house sanitation and with good water supply, the community seems safe against the dreadful plagues such as described by Boccaccio and Defoe. The fact that an outbreak such as that at Montclair attracts so much attention is really the best proof of the good hygiene of modern conditions. A little care would seem to almost insure humanity from these dangers. Sterilization of milk is now very extensively practiced, and is carried out in many families.—Scientific American.

## The Cost of Living.

According to some recent statistics on the cost of living, an Englishman spends, on an average, \$48 a year for food; a Frenchman, \$47; a German, \$42; a Spaniard, \$33; an Italian, \$24; and a Russian, \$23. Of meat the Englishman eats 109 pounds a year; the Frenchman, 87; the German, 64; the Italian, 26; and the Russian, 51. Of bread the Englishman consumes 380 pounds; the Frenchman, 480; the German, 400; and the Russian, 635.—Scientific American.

## WING ON WIND.

The Harnessing of this Wonderful Power for the Farmer's Use.

A great number of valuable horses have been running wild on this farm from long ages before it was a farm. They have mostly been doing mischief—sometimes in playfully carrying off a man's hat or hay stack—sometimes gently shaking off the few apples the worms had spared—or with John Frost as a rider coming through the cracks of the old barn and playing round the shivering cows and horses, and departing with considerable of the balance of the farm profits that should have been mine.

To harness up a few of these horses and let them work for me instead of against me has long been my study, says J. E. Wing, in Country Gentleman, but I was never sure I had seen a good, practical harness until I saw the geared aeromotor of Chicago. I put up a twelve foot wheel on the new barn and will tell how we like it. But first a thought as to what enormous power goes to waste over our heads nearly every day. Were I to put a row of windmills across the farm, say half a mile long and with twelve-foot wheels, it would take 220 wheels, and with a fifteen-mile wind they would give over 880 horsepower. That would be using the force of a strip of air twelve feet deep across the farm. Now it would be entirely possible to use most of the force for 100 feet of depth by having wheels at different heights, giving eight times that power, or say 7,000 horsepower, which it is quite possible and practicable to use, if it would pay. And there is further power above that we cannot harness, of the magnitude of which we have no conception. I have stood on mountain tops at about 10,000 feet altitude and felt the impatient, resistless force rushing by, almost strong enough to take me off my feet, and if we calculate a million horsepower going to waste over our farms within two miles of us. When our coal is gone we will take some account of it.

We expected our aeromotor to run all right in a heavy wind—one that would blow your hat off—but had no idea it would do good work in a gentle breeze. We find it gives all the power we can use for a two-hole shelter when there is a very gentle wind—say six miles to the hour. And when it blows harder than that, the grinder keeps it from running too fast, which it is somewhat apt to do. In grinding, I find while the rapidity is in direct proportion to the wind—about ten to fifteen bushels of corn to the hour is the maximum—we grind wheat into graham flour, corn for the table and for the cows. Our well is located 220 feet away. We convey the power to the well with a small wire cable and force the water out to the barn. As yet we have no tank, but pump directly into the troughs for 500 sheep, whenever needed—about three times a day, as a rule. Once in a while there is a day when it will not run at all, when we have to resort to the old hand pump again; so a small tank will be added to our outfit next year.

My friend, when it can be economically bought, I mean to add a small dynamo with storage batteries and motor to the plant; then we will not use the power direct from the mill, but set it to storing electricity for us, which we can carry to any part of the farm where power or light is needed. With enough storage batteries and proper size of motor we can make the four-horsepower mill give us ten horse power for cutting ensilage, sawing wood or threshing grain until the storage batteries are emptied. But by letting the wind work the whole twenty-four hours we ought to get ten horse power for say eight hours. At present the machine is the most useful thing on the farm, and by its aid I am doing without a hand.

## Making Butter in a Small Way.

Now-a-days there is so much said and written about creamery butter that one is apt to forget that in hundreds of homes women are making butter in a small way just as their grandmothers did. Last January I was visiting at a farm home and my hostess churned in a most primitive fashion—stirring the cream in a tin pail with a ladel. As she has Jersey cows it does not take her long to bring the butter, and she thinks it much easier to stir the cream than to bother with a churn. This churning produced ten pounds.

My friend has two fresh cows and one that had been milked for some time. From these she made from fifteen to twenty pounds of butter per week after using what milk and cream a family of four or five grown people need. The method of making this butter is as follows: The milk is strained into four or six quart pans, the latter filled quite as full as will be convenient for carrying. It is set on the stove and heated quite hot, but not scalding. To insure this heating without scorching the milk, the grate from the oven is first placed on the stove. The milk is then set away in a pantry that is heated with the sitting-room stove. During cold weather there would be about five milkings a day, and at the time the summer weather the milk is skinned much closer. The churning is done twice a week. The butter is worked but twice, the salt—about a teaspoonful to eight pounds—being put in at the first working.—Housewife, in Ohio Farmer.

## A Pasture Pointer.

It is not uncommon for inexperienced stockmen to think they have secured excellent pasture because they can turn into a field where grass is a foot or more high. Except with clover, and not at all ways with that, a large growth is not the sweetest and most nutritious. Very often indeed the untouched grass in the pasture field is left uneaten because it lacks the sweetness which cattle found in shorter and more nutritious. We have often seen the grasspated down almost to the soil over an underdrain, while the grass grew green and, apparently, just as good, but uneaten, a few feet away. Then, too, a dressing of mineral fertilizer, either potash or phosphate, will do much to sweeten this too large growth. Probably on most soils the potash adds phosphate also by making what the soil contains more soluble.

## Summer and Eggs.

Do not be discouraged because eggs are low in price. The summer season is most favorable for poultry, and if eggs are cheap you will get more of them, and the cost of the food will be less. If farmers will keep an account of receipts and expenses they will find that the summer is the season when the most profit is made from poultry. Less labor, less feed and less liability to roup and other diseases may be credited to the summer, compared with winter.

## NATURE'S TURKISH BATH.

The Hot Springs in the Central Part of Japan.

In the central part of Japan is a country known among the natives as Kiensha or "Seven Hells." On account of its remoteness and this uncomfortable traveling of the country the place is rarely visited by travelers. At the Seven Hells there is a veritable Turkish bath establishment which has been set up by nature, and the natives flock here to be cured of various ailments. There is an underground steam room and pools of various degrees of heat and cold. The following is a traveler's story related in the Scientific American.

"Once over the mountains I was almost in sight of the 'Seven Hells.' An arm of another sea lashed up in a narrow neck. On every side stood gigantic mountains capped with snow, while below lay the beautiful valley. It seemed as if I might be entering Paradise. I walked a little further, and in a moment the earth resounded beneath me. I had reached the 'Seven Hells,' and all that had been told me of the place was fully demonstrated.

"Just a few yards from where I stood was the 'Boiling Sea.' A great smoke and steam arose like a cloud from the water, and upon examination I found that the sea of water was boiling, and the bubbling like a pot over a stove. The water was scalding hot, and would cook an egg in two minutes. This boiling sea is considered sacred by the natives, and the government had at one time to erect a fence around it to keep the people from plunging in.

"From the Boiling Sea a continual stream of hot water runs down through a village of about 300 people, who are the most peculiar human beings outside of China. In the centre of the village is a big round bath of hot water from the sea. In this bath from ten to twenty-five are constantly to be seen bathing. There are no screens or coverings, but men, women and children all bathe together in Adam's simplicity. I saw at one time nine women and ten men in the bath.

"About fifty steps away from this place is a 'sweat bath,' dedicated to one of their gods. An open shelter is built in the streets over a cavern in the earth which they say Buddha built for them. The excavation has a door to it similar to an old-fashioned sweet potato house that Southerners build to keep their potatoes from freezing in winter. The door is about three feet square, and there is no way for either a person or the steam to escape by the door. In the steam front were priests selling tickets for half a cent each, and six persons were admitted to the sweat bath at once. Just over the entrance stands an image of Buddha, with rice cakes, flowers, and incense offerings. The people worshiped as they went in, while an old priest stood by telling the people that whose ever bathed in faith should be cured of all maladies. The priest listened with eagerness. The priest said that Buddha sent down his angel, who met an ancient priest and told him that he would write the name of Buddha on a stone and cover it with the earth and cause the mountains to gush out with hot water and flow over the name of Buddha, and the healing of all diseases would be accomplished. This, said the priest, is the place prepared by the great gods, and if you would be healed enter in and bathe."

"It was amusing to notice the deluded men and women, in companies of six, go into the bath and stay until almost dead from suffocation, and come out dripping with perspiration and covered with straw. It seems that a stream from the Boiling Sea runs under the excavation, and inside is thrown a lot of straw on which these men and women spread themselves and stay until they fairly roast themselves alive. From this place they go to a hot shower bath, which consists of several large bamboo poles placed in a waterfall from the hot sea, which fell about ten feet upon the bodies of the saints just from the sweat bath. From the shower bath they go to the fountain. The entire process often takes several hours and is gone through without clothing or towels of any kind. This keeps the streets alive with men and women walking here and there as naked as they were born into the world.

"Another peculiarity of this strange people is the way they have some religious superstition connected with it, and their cooking and eating are not an exception. I am safe in saying that no people on earth cook like the people who live at 'Seven Hells' on the island of Kiensha, in the marvelous little nation of Japan. They have arranged to run the water from the Boiling Sea in small streams, about a foot under the surface of the earth, right in front of every man's built like a pot, with a lid over some of them. In their ovens the people place whatever they want to cook, and the steam from the hot water does the work. This is certainly better than natural gas. Many of the people, and in fact most of them, merely dig a hole down to the hot steam, place some straw over the water, cover them up for a while until they are ready to eat. I saw many people cooking in this way.

## A Memorable Year.

The year 1894 will be signalized by a remarkable series of international exhibitions. On May 5 the Antwerp Exposition was opened by the King of the Belgians, and will probably prove to be the largest and most attractive exhibition held in 1894. The World's Exposition at Lyons, held by the authority of the French Government, was opened on April 28. On May 1 a Grand International Exposition was opened at Madrid. The exposition will be held in a stately building, and most of the European nations will participate. There will also be an international exposition at Vienna, the preparations for which are well under way. The San Francisco Midwinter Fair can certainly take rank as an international exhibition on account of the large number of countries represented—thirty-eight in all. It is a curious fact that after each of the great international exhibitions a series of international and semi-international fairs are held within a year or two.

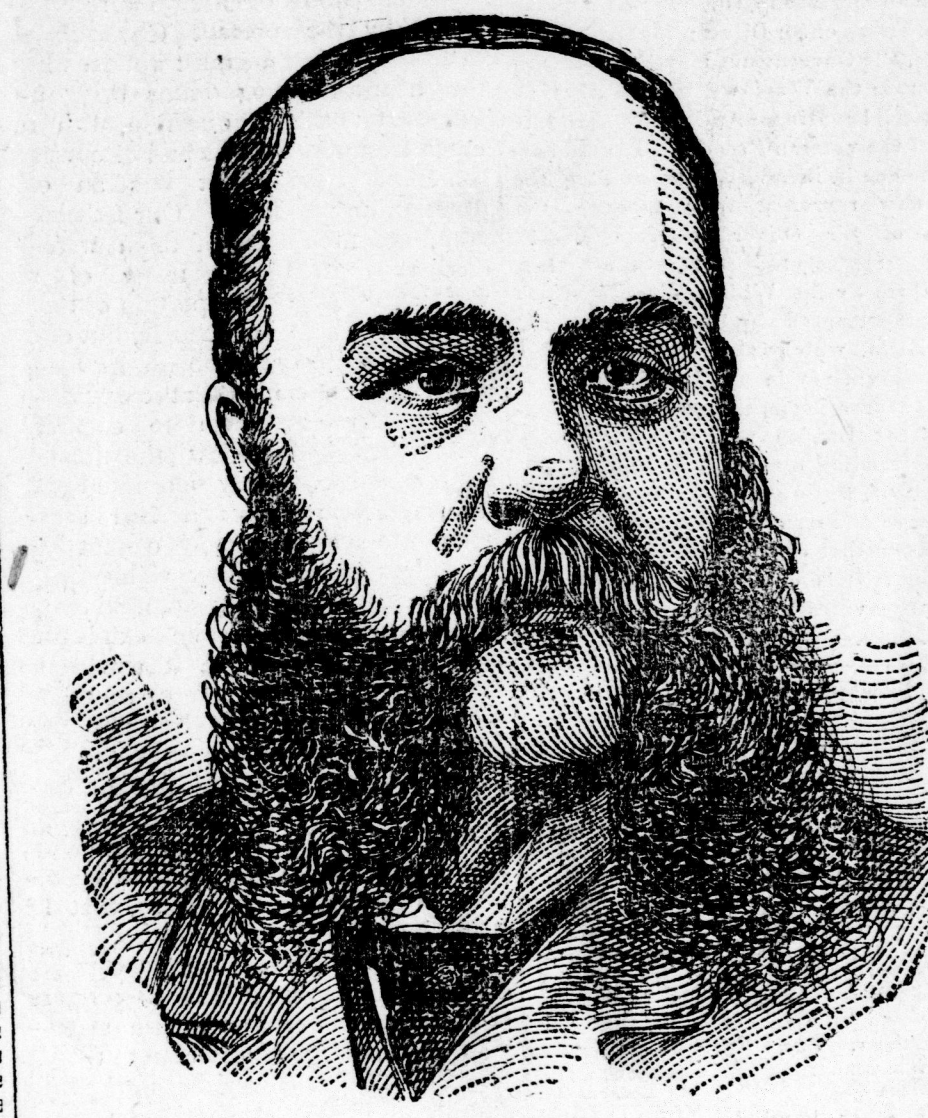
## The Longest Bridge Span.

A new steel cantilever bridge is to be built across the gorge at Niagara Falls, just below the cataract. It will be owned by a syndicate of New York capitalists. In form it will be a combination of the arch and cantilever principles, with a span of 1,000 feet, or 200 feet longer than any arch bridge in existence. It will have accommodation for trolley cars, railroad cars and foot passengers.—Electrical Review.

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A. L. WOOD.

It has often been asserted that, if men and women would use Paine's Celery Compound when the first indications of trouble and disease are felt, there would be fewer sick people, and less money expended for remedies. There is no medicine in the world as far-reaching in its work and effects as Paine's Celery Compound. It should be in every home where there is sickness, as it is suited for every age and class of humanity.

We would now draw the attention of every man and woman to the fact that, if they have failed with other medicines, Paine's Celery Compound will give them what they desire—health and strength. As a proof of this statement we direct attention to the testimony of Mr. A. L. Wood, of Great Village, N. S., he says:

"I have much pleasure in adding my letter of testimony to the already large number you have received. 'In 1892 I took a severe pain in my back, to which I gave but little attention. It extended to the back of my neck, and became very bad. It then seemed to settle on a nerve under the shoulder blade. I used many remedies but got worse instead of better. I consulted my doctor; he said I had neuralgia, and treated me for it. The treatment proved useless, and I consulted two other doctors with no better results. 'I could not turn over in bed, wash my face, or dress myself, I was so helpless. After a time, getting a little easier, I went to my father-in-law's to spend Christmas; while there my attention was called to a paper on the merits of Paine's Celery Compound, and I read of a party who had been cured, whose case was similar to mine. 'I sent for a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and after taking it I found that I could rest easily, and turn in bed without difficulty. The virtues of one bottle of the compound seemed to drive all trouble away. I might also state that I had a brother-in-law, a California, who owing to sickness was unable to work for three months. He had been to mineral springs without receiving any good results. I immediately wrote to him and advised him to give your medicine a trial. After using one bottle he was cured and able to resume work. 'I make these statements voluntarily and for the benefit of those who suffer, and would strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all.'"

A CURIOUS feature of Japanese journalism is that every important paper is said to have a "prison editor." Japanese journalists are constantly being fined and sent to prison that the sole occupation of the individual is to go to jail when called upon.

A FRENCH physician has devised a vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headache. It is constructed of strips of steel put in vibration by a small electric motor. The sensation produces drowsiness, and the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakes free from pain.

EXPERIMENTS to determine the influence of electricity upon the growth of plants have shown remarkable results. An apparatus consisting of poles connected by wires for condensing atmospheric electricity over an inclosed area was arranged. The ordinary grain crops grown within the inclosure showed an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. All other crops were increased in proportion. The scientist who conducted the experiments also tried the effect of electrifying seeds before planting and found that when they were subjected to the current for only two minutes the rapidity of their growth was nearly doubled.

"Cold tea" has gradually gone out of fashion as the prevailing senate tippie since Thurman, Edmunds and their contemporaries have retired to private life, and is now little heard of. The order most frequently given now by the senators when they fly for a few moments from the dreary tariff talk to seek the consolation that the restaurant grants is "pepper and milk," and since the warm weather began, this somewhat mystifying order has been whistled down the tube 50 times a day. A senator who does not drink, but who has heard the mysterious name called out frequently, was curious to see what the concoction was, and on investigation he found that it was simply Pepper's whiskey and milk, which has now come to be the popular senate drink.

## GEO. W. PITT

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.  
ALL WORK FIRST-CLASS.  
160 DUNDAS STREET  
At L. D. Thompson's Jewelry Store.  
Eyes tested free, and glasses properly adjusted. Every care guaranteed.

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English, American and Canadian companies  
District Managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.  
Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ontario.

The London West Coal and Wood Yard.  
Blackfriars Street.  
The undersigned, having opened a yard for the sale of coal and wood, solicits the patronage of the residents of the Village and vicinity. All orders will be promptly attended to. A trial order solicited. Terms cash. Phone No. 1652.  
DAVID BORLAND.

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# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

## Dominion Day.

Tickets to all points in Canada will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway on

June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, at

## SINGLE FARE

Valid for return on and until July 3.

Full particulars on application to company's agents.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

## EXCURSION TO

# DETROIT

Tickets good going by 2:55 and 7:45 p.m. trains.

Saturday June 30th,

And fast special train leaving M.C.R. depot 7:30 a.m.,

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Tickets good to return Tuesday July 3rd.

## Lake Steamship Line

One of the fast electric-lighted steamships

ALBERTA and

ATHABASCA

Is intended to leave OWEN SOUND every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY calling at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., only, and making close connection with the through trains at Port William. The connecting express will leave London on and after May 7 at 4:15 a.m.

T. R. PARKER, AGENT

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## L. & P. S. R. DIVISION.

Regular Excursions to Port Stanley

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

FARE—30c

On trains leaving London G. T. R. station, 10:35 a.m., 2:30 and 5:40 p.m. Return leaving Port Stanley 4:20 and 10 p.m.

Cleveland and Port Stanley Line.

## STEAMER LAKESIDE

Is now making regular trips from Port Stanley to Cleveland, and will take out hourly excursion parties on lake on days that she lies in port.

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# ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Merville.

From Montreal. From Quebec.

Laurentian, daylight, June 16, Not calling.

Parisian, June 23, Not calling.

Mongolian, June 24, Not calling.

Buenos Ayrense, July 7, Not calling.

Cardinal, July 14, Not calling.

Nordmanian, July 21, Not calling.

Parisian, July 28, Not calling.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin from \$30 and upwards; return \$100

and upwards. Second cabin \$30; return \$60.

Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Belfast, Glasgow, \$20, everything found.

## STATE LINE SERVICE

New York, Londonderry, and Glasgow.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, 1 p.m., June 22

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1 p.m., July 6

STATE OF NEBRASKA, 11 a.m., July 20

Cabin passage, \$45 and upwards; return, \$85 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at lowest rates. For tickets and every information apply to

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner

Richmond and Dundas, and Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas

John Paul, 331 Richmond street.

## WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

GERMANIC, June 29

TEUTONIC, June 27

BRITANNIC, July 1

MAJESTIC, July 13

TEUTONIC, July 13

"Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers."

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, \$90

and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, \$40 and \$45; round trip, \$75 and \$85, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, \$60 and upwards. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, \$25. Company's office, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

## EDWARD DE LA HOOKE,

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Grandest Scenery in the World

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## Niagara Falls Park & River R'y.

The best equipped Electric Line on the Continent.

NO DUST. NO SMOKE. NO CINDERS.

Station but a minute's walk from the Grand Trunk Depot.

SEE FROM THE OBSERVATION CARS

Queenston Heights, Brock's Monument, The Gorge, The Whirlpool and The Canadian Park. Whirlpool Rapids, The American and Horseshoe Falls, The Buffalo Islands, The Rapids above the Falls, and all the other beauties of that

GREAT PANORAMA OF NATURE.

Cars stop at all points of interest. Sunday Schools and Societies furnished with every accommodation and special rates quoted on application by mail or in person to

ROSS MACKENZIE, Manager, Niagara Falls, Ont.

## BICYCLES

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## Excursion Tickets

Good for the season are now on sale at the

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"LANE ROUTE"

From New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. Fast Express Mail Service.

CAMPANIA, Saturday, June 16, 3 p.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, June 23, 8 a.m.

LUCANIA, Saturday, June 30, 3:30 p.m.

CAMPANIA, Saturday, July 7, 8 a.m.

ETRURIA, Saturday, July 14, 3 p.m.

LUCANIA, Saturday, July 21, 2:30 p.m.

UMBRIA, Saturday, August 4, 7:30 a.m.

## EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA, Tuesday, July 3, 3 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$60 and upwards.

Second cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, according to steerage accommodations; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other parts on the continent, and to Mediterranean ports.

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## Special Yachting Cruise



## The Protestant Clergy.

How They Are Maligned by the Professional Protestant and Political Orators.

The Real Leaders of Protestantism Refuse to Follow the Lead of the Traducers of Sir Oliver Mowat.

If the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat tell the truth, the Protestant clergy of the Province of Ontario have been guilty of the gravest dereliction of duty.

The charge made against Sir Oliver Mowat is that he has conspired to sell the liberties that all Protestants prize, and it is maintained that Protestantism must go down unless Sir Oliver is made to stand aside, and let these professional Protestants take the place of his Government.

Despite the bitter declamation against Sir Oliver, the overwhelming proportion of the guardians of Protestantism decline to be moved by the plaintive wails of the men who have raised sectarian cries as the best means of promoting their political fortunes.

Last Sunday, in this good city of London, and for several Sundays previously, the ADVERTISER had representatives in every leading Protestant church in London, with the object of ascertaining how much influence the professional agitators had with the natural guardians of Protestant liberties. These representatives found that no alarm whatsoever existed among the Protestant preachers. The preachers had not ascertained that Ald. Geo. Assessor McCoubrey and Barrister R. M. C. Tothel had decreed that unless the Toronto candidate for the representation of London were elected the whole Protestant fabric would topple to the ground. These preachers were apparently ignorant of the contention that the beautiful Scripture selections approved of by the representative of all the Protestant Churches showed on every page, according to the professional Protestants, that the Pope controlled those who agreed to the compilation! These preachers had not ascertained that the new Protestantism consisted in repealing the Golden Rule. These leaders in the community had not reached the conclusion, at which the professional Protestants have arrived, that the proper way to commend Protestantism to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens is to preach a Gospel of Hate, or at least a Gospel of Worry and Misrepresentation.

So it is throughout the entire Province. The recognized Protestant leaders, who do not make political capital of their Protestantism, decline to join in the Unholy Crusade. Not half a dozen clergymen have openly adopted the tactics of those who are assailing Sir Oliver Mowat, while hundreds of them—many formerly Conservatives—are supporting the Grand Old Man of Ontario, as worthy of all the honors that every section of the community, no matter where its members may worship their Maker, can bestow.

Does anyone doubt the Protestantism of Principal Austin, of Alma College, St. Thomas? or of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston? or of Principal Burns, of Hamilton Wesleyan College? or of Principal Cochrane, of Brantford College? or of Principal Hare, of Whitby College? or of Principal Caven, of Knox College? These men are at the head of the institutions in which the rising generation obtain their grounding in the establisment of the best type, and they unitedly assert that they have the utmost confidence in the Protestantism of the present Government of Ontario and are giving it their hearty support. Does anyone doubt the Protestantism of Rev. Dr. Dewar, editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church of Canada? Dr. Dewar has no misgivings as to Sir Oliver's orthodoxy, and is satisfied that all classes of the community are given fair play by his Administration. So it is with the stalwart Protestant divine who controls the Canada Presbyterian with the editor of the Canada Baptist, the organ of that ever-vigilant Protestant body, and with hundreds of other clergymen in all the great denominations into which Protestantism in Ontario is divided.

If it were true that the Premier of Ontario is the man that he is represented to be by the Coos and the Tothes, of the Meredith contingent, then ought he to be driven out of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a respected elder. But many hundreds of Protestant clergymen in this Province are either supporting Sir Oliver Mowat or decline to be led into making a crusade against him on the ground that Protestantism would be better served by Mr. Meredith than by Sir Oliver; by John A. Leitch than by Hon. Geo. W. Ross; by Wm. Hancock than by Hon. J. M. Gibson. But if the terrible stories told against the Ontario Government, either in secretly circulated sheets, in unscrupulous Conservative newspapers, in private canvasses, or on the platform, are only half true, what a recreant set the Protestant clergy of the Province must be! The stories are not even half true, and those who make them know it as well as the Protestant clergy do who decline to enter upon a crusade so utterly unwarranted. It is no use to mince words in dealing with the matter. In no country is Protestantism more alert to assert its principles than in this much-favored Province. But the natural, the selected, the Protestant leaders in Ontario decline to join in the present outcry because on a previous occasion many of them were fooled. They were misled by the professional Protestants, who kept their zeal for Protestantism at fever heat until Mr. Meredith was hopelessly beaten, and then retired from the business. Now that another election is on, these enemies are on deck once more with their cries revamped to look as fresh as played-out cries can be made to appear. Who are the men who raise these sectarian cries? Are they leaders in Christian work? Is it not a fact that nine out of every ten of them rarely darken a church door, and that they would far rather attend a cock fight than set a foot within a Sunday school? We know who the professional Protestants are in London. When they do not correspond with the description given above, they are office-seekers who think that the promulgation of these cries may prove the shortest cut to a job.

Even Mr. Meredith, with all his protestations of unselfish devotion to the Protestant faith, has never been known as a church worker. It is not upon record that any convention of the Protestant community has ever met and called upon him to act as their guardian against the machinations of Sir Oliver Mowat, whose Protestantism he so unjustly assails. It is

upon record, though, that Mr. Meredith was a party to the issuing of a campaign document, known as "Facts for the Irish Electors," in which an endeavor was made to prove to the Catholic electors that Sir Oliver was much too zealous a Protestant to suit the Catholic community, and it was argued that Mr. Meredith alone could do for the Catholics what Sir Oliver Mowat refused to do.

Sir Oliver Mowat's patriotic policy of fair play to all classes and creeds has not changed. Mr. Meredith's line of action has changed, and no one knows what Mr. Meredith's policy will be a few months hence.

These are the reasons why the natural leaders of the Protestants of Ontario decline to join Mr. Meredith in his ill-founded outcry. These are some of the reasons why the large majority of the electors will continue to support the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat.

—Don't quarrel with your neighbors over the election, counsels the Canada Presbyterian. Above all things, don't quarrel with them at the bidding of some miscreant who may be earning a dirty dollar by stirring up strife among neighbors. Morally, there is no difference between the Anarchist who makes war against capital with dynamite and the man who uses the Bible to make Protestants and Catholics take each other by the throat. In fact, the Ontario Anarchist is the worst of the two, for he adds a veneer of hypocrisy to his crime. The infamous work of kindling religious strife is always easily done in a mixed community like ours. An idiot with a torch can burn down Toronto quite as easily as a sensible man. In fact, an idiot is much more likely to burn the city than any sensible man would be. The most abandoned political profligate that ever wagged his lying tongue or drew a venal pen can stir up the most deadly sectarian strife as quickly as the ablest man in the country. Therefore we say to every reader, beware of the tramp who tries to kindle strife among neighbors. The tramp will go back to his lair on the 26th, but the neighbor remains and must be met every day. Many of them are good neighbors who have helped many a time in the past 30 or 40 years. More the shame to quarrel with them at the bidding of scoundrels who may be earning a few dollars a day by stirring up the worst passions of human nature.

### THE ATTACK ON SIR OLIVER.

How the Appointment of His Son was Favored by the Conservative Press.

Though the Organs Now Think it was a Dreadful Affair.

At the time of the appointment of Sir Oliver Mowat's son to the Toronto shrievalty, many of the independent papers, and some of the Conservative papers which are not particularly friendly to Sir Oliver, approved of the appointment. The Toronto Mail, for example, said: "Fair-minded men will see nothing objectionable, however, in the appointment of Mr. Mowat's son to the Toronto shrievalty. Mr. Mowat has been Premier of the Province since 1872. The duties of his office are so onerous as to render it impossible for him to pursue his profession. The salary attached to the office is not a large one, a considerable portion of it is no doubt absorbed by the machine, which constantly requires fuel in the shape of funds. It happens, too, that the modest sum which Mr. Mowat has put away has been sadly reduced by losses, so that he is entering upon old age poor in purse and in provision for his family. These are the simple facts, though we ask Mr. Mowat's pardon for stating them so nakedly; and, keeping them in view, we think those friends of his who insisted that his son should be given the shrievalty did right; that his colleagues did right in making the appointment, and that not the slightest stigma attaches to the Premier himself."

The World said: "The city shrievalty, the choice seems to be narrowed down to two gentlemen—Mr. Peter Ryan and Mr. Fred Mowat, son of the Attorney-General. The World learned on excellent authority that leading men of the party would actively support Mr. Mowat's preference. The Attorney-General has been a hard worker in the Provincial service. Of course, he would not be a party himself to his own son's appointment, but it is well known that such a choice would be very popular with the Reform members of the House, and outside of it, too. The World does not see that it could be construed into an improper use of patronage on the part of the Cabinet to appoint Mr. Mowat. On the contrary, it would be a graceful recognition of the Attorney-General's services to the Province."

### "OUR SAUCY SHIP'S A BEAUTY!"

R. B. Osler, Q.C., at the great Liberal meeting in the Massey Hall, Toronto.

Well, now, gentlemen, the good ship of Ontario is in port after her four years of voyage, and you, her owners, are selecting the officers and the captain and the people who are to run that good ship for the next four years. That ship of State has shoals to avoid; she has fog to pass through; she has storms to meet her on the way. Well, what of her captain? What of her officers? What of her crew? Will you send that ship to sea with the old captain? (Great cheering.) Will you send the old officers? (Yes! yes! No! no! Cheers and counter-cheers.) Would you venture your own prosperity, if it was a little ferryboat, in the bay with an inexperienced captain? (No! No!) You have a grand old captain—(great cheers)—who knows his chart. He knows his ship; he knows his men; he has done well for you in the past. Will you say to him, "No?" And will you select a man who has no officers, and who has the crew that I told you about? (Cheers.) It is for you, gentlemen, on the 26th day of this month, to show who is to be the captain. I charge you, as you love that ship of State, send her to sea well manned and well officered. (Great cheering.)

Use the new Fire Kindler

## Quebec Protestants.

The Separate School System in Lower Canada.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The Privileges That Are Enjoyed by Them.

Correspondence Between the Minister of Education and the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec.

The following correspondence between Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Mr. Geo. W. Parmelee, Secretary of the English Department of Public Instruction of Quebec, will be of considerable interest:

Education Department, April 17, 1894.  
My Dear Mr. Parmelee,—You would oblige me very much by furnishing me with a brief statement of the powers and privileges enjoyed by Protestant separate schools in the Province of Quebec on the following lines, as near as may be:  
1. What additional powers have been conferred upon the trustees or commissioners of Protestant schools since Confederation?  
2. What changes, if any, have been made in the Council of Public Instruction with a view to place the Protestant schools more directly under the Protestant section of the council, as for instance:  
(a) Has the Protestant section full control over the licensing of teachers, the selection of text-books, the qualifications of inspectors and their appointment, the nature and extent of religious instruction to be imparted, and generally all matters pertaining to the administration of Protestant schools?  
(b) Does the Protestant section of the council apportion the school moneys to the different classes of Protestant schools without any interference by the Roman Catholic section?  
(c) Does the Protestant section of the council control the Protestant Normal School and determine its course of instruction?  
(d) Has the Protestant section a head or secretary of the same rank as the head or secretary of the Roman Catholic section?  
(e) What part of its deliberations, if any, are subject to the approval by the whole Council of Public Instruction?  
(f) Are its regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council?  
(g) Does a similar rule apply to the regulations of the Roman Catholic section?  
If you have any official documents setting forth the respective functions of the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools and the limitations of their respective powers I would be glad to receive them. I have no more to be, yours truly,  
(Signed) GEO. W. ROSS,  
MR. PARMELEE'S REPLY.  
Department of Public Instruction,  
Quebec, April 21, 1894.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, L.L.D., Toronto, Ont.:  
My Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant I send you a copy of the school law, with references on the fly-leaf to various articles that will largely give you the information you desire.

As it may better suit your convenience to have the information arranged in the order of your questions, I will summarize:  
1. At Confederation ch. 15 of the C. S. L. was the only school law in force in this Province, and properly speaking, gave no privileges either to the religious majority or to the minority, but since 1867 we have had a series of amendments, by which the Protestant section of the council has been conferred upon the minority, as need for them became manifest.

It should be observed that in school law "religious majority" is applied to school municipalities and not to the Province as a whole, and that in consequence the Protestants may have a board of school commissioners, and the Roman Catholics be the dissenting minority with three trustees, as frequently happens in the eastern townships.

The additional powers conferred upon such trustees since 1867 are chiefly as follows:  
1. The school commissioners in all rural municipalities collect the school taxes on incorporated companies and pay to the trustees a share proportionate to the number of pupils attending the schools under their respective control. In cities the tax is divided in the same way, but generally collected by the civic authorities.  
2. As any person belonging to the religious minority in a municipality has the right to dissent or not, he has also the right to select to be a dissentient.

All non-resident proprietors in a municipality may divide their taxes between the two school boards.  
3. The dissenters of one municipality may unite with an adjoining municipality for the purpose of supporting a school jointly when they cannot support one alone.  
4. If there be no dissentient school in a municipality, any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority and having children of school age may send his children to a school in a neighboring municipality and pay his taxes thereto, provided that the school is not more than three miles from his residence.

5. Any alterations in the limits of a municipality or the erection of a new municipality may be made to apply to the Roman Catholics only, or to the Protestants only.

In 1869 a law was passed providing for the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, to be composed of fourteen Roman Catholics and seven Protestant members.

These members could meet in two sections for the consideration of matters connected with the conduct of the schools of their own faith, but could take formal action only in a meeting of the whole council.

In 1867 this act was amended. The Roman Catholic bishops of the Province became ex-officio members of the council. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council appointed Roman Catholic laymen equal in number to the bishops, and as many Protestants, the whole to form the council.

The two committees of this reconstructed council received the power of separate and independent action in regard to the schools of their respective religious faith. Each committee appoints its own chairman and secretary and conducts its business as an independent body and is not controlled by the general council. The council may meet to discuss questions affecting both committees equally, but, as a matter of fact, has done so but twice since 1867.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.  
(a) The Protestant committee has full control over the licensing of teachers, the selection of text books, the qualification and appointment of inspectors, the nature and extent of the religious instruction imparted, courses of study and in general over all matters pertaining to the administration of Protestant schools. The inspectors are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council only upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee.

(b) The common school grant is distributed amongst the municipalities in proportion to population as shown by the last decennial census. When there are two boards in one municipality it is divided between these according to the school attendance.

The superior education grant and the poor municipality grant are divided between the committees according to the population of the Province. Each committee then distributes its share without interference from the other, or from the Council of Public Instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves the distribution. Approval has never been refused nor have alterations ever been suggested.

(c) The Protestant committee controls the McGill Normal School, and through the Normal School committee determines its course of instruction.

(d) There is a Protestant secretary of the Department of Public Instruction having the privileges, powers and salary of a deputy head. He is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee, and represents the Protestants.

There is also a Roman Catholic secretary having the same rank, etc. Both are subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(e) The deliberations of the Protestant committee are not subject in any way to the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

(f) The regulations of both committees are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. I may add that the only diplomas valid in Protestant schools are those issued by our Normal School and by the Protestant central board of examiners.

In addition to our share of the superior education legislative grant we have about \$6,000 yearly arising from the marriage license fees, on marriages celebrated by Protestant ministers, and about \$4,000 interest upon various funds, which we distribute through the Protestant committee.

I regret that an unusual pressure of work before leaving Quebec for a few days has hurried me in the preparation of this reply. I will, however, vouch for the facts, and upon my return will give fuller and clearer answers to any questions that you may find insufficiently answered. Yours very truly,  
(Signed) GEO. W. PARMELEE.

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(Signed) GEO. W. PARMELEE.

—There are 900 separate Protestant schools in the Province of Quebec, guaranteed to the Protestant minority of that Province, as are the Roman Catholic separate schools to the Catholics of this Province, by the Imperial Act of Confederation. These Protestant separate schools in the sister Province are managed entirely by the Protestants, and they would certainly decline to consent to any change in the imperial legislation that established them. This is one branch of the question which many people forget when they argue that separate schools must be abolished. That cannot be accomplished without smashing Confederation.

METHODISTS AND SIR OLIVER.  
Rev. E. Thomas, of Kingston, Urges Temperance Men to Support the Mowat Administration.

KINGSTON, June 21.—On Sunday Rev. E. Thomas (Methodist) preached upon maintaining Christian and moral principles in political life. He spoke in behalf of Hon. Wm. Hart, and the Mowat Administration.

"The city has the right of contributing one member to a legislative body, which as a whole expresses the voice not merely of various sections, but of the complex national life. Therefore it does not follow that a representative must be in all details of his religious creed one with the majority of his constituents, a man is no more unfitted for legislative function by being a Roman Catholic than by being a Protestant. Some try to frighten the people with imaginary terrors of Roman persecution, but history tells of bitter persecution by Anglicans, Presbyterians and Independents of New England. It would be deplorable if Kingston voters on either side were influenced by the religious belief of the candidate. Such a course would be radically unpatriotic, hostile to the development of the nation and opposed to religion. Any policy which claims to be national in its aims but seeks support by appeals to sectional interests and divisions is an anomaly and a sham. Personal capacity and morality should be considered, and Hon. William Hart, as well as his opponent, are to be credited with these." Mr. Thomas concluded by saying: "A live moral issue is now, however, before us. Our Government has so far identified itself with the prohibition movement as to incur new risks. The recent Montreal Conference calls on our members to vote, irrespective of partisan ties, for those who will promote prohibition. When a Government incurs the hostility of the liquor trade by an assault on its security, those who seek to overthrow that vested interest of evil are morally bound to stand by those who will give legislative expression to such a policy. Temperance reformers are proverbially unreliable as the polls; but, whatever may be the case with those who honestly oppose prohibition, it is clear that any professed prohibitionist who now fails to support a Government which is willing to grapple with the liquor traffic will be found recreant to his avowed belief in the supreme importance of a prohibitory policy."

THE GREAT FLOP.  
The Meredith party have utterly repudiated the Marter policy of immediate retail prohibition; and after denouncing the plebeian as unconstitutional and un-British, they are calling for another plebiscite.

Statesmen cannot afford to be "unstable as water," not even on the cool-water question.

Unlike the Dutch Process  
No Alkalies  
—OR—  
Other Chemicals  
are used in the preparation of  
W. BAKER & CO.'S  
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



## POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE.

Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle.

THE WONDER OF HEALING.

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

Refuse Substitutes, made crudely, sold cheaply.

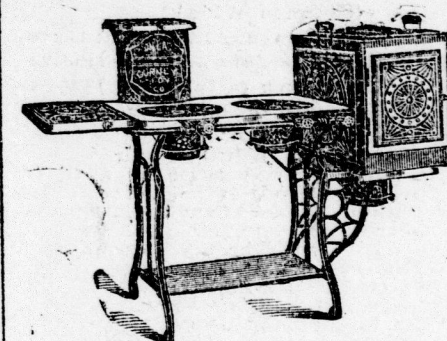
Used Internally and Externally.

Prices, 50c., Cheap, \$1, Cheaper, \$1.75, Cheapest.

Genuine is strong and pure. Can be diluted with water.

Sole Manufacturers POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

## OXFORD OIL GAS STOVE



OXFORD OIL GAS STOVE.

Vaporizes Ordinary Coal Oil, Producing Gas of Intense Power.

COST OF FUEL:

$\frac{1}{2}$  Cent PER HOUR

FOR EACH BURNER.

BAKE, ROAST & BOIL TO PERFECTION.

Oxford Gas Ranges, Duchess of Oxford and Kitchen Witch Ranges Are Prime Favorites.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Gurney Foundry Co'y (Ltd.)

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, LONDON, ONT.

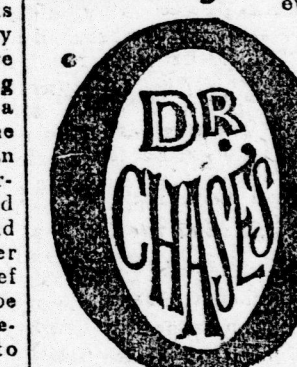
FULL LINES FOR THE SPRING TRADE—

Spades and Shovels, Window and Door Screens, Harvest Tools, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Castor Oil, Mixed Colors, Paris Green, Dry Colors, Window Glass, Rope, Cut Nails, Wire Cloth, Wire Nails, And full lines of Sheet and General Hardware.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

## ITCHING AND PIN WORMS. PILES

No More Misery.



Gives Instant Relief.

The celebrated Dr. Chase's Ointment is made expressly for Itching Piles, but it is equally good in curing all Itchy Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, etc., etc. For sale by all druggists. Price 60 Cents. Mail address—EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Bradford, Ont., Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada.

REFERENCES.  
Newmarket—J. T. Bogart, Hamilton—R. G. Deane, Sutton—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. McDonald, King City—Wm. Walker, Belleville—R. Templeton, druggist, Churhill—David Grose, Tottenham—James Scanlon, J. Reid, Bradford—R. Davis, J. Reid, Barrie—H. R. Garden.

LAME BACK  
NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA CURED EVERY TIME  
AND RHEUMATISM  
WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

## DRESS DOCTORS.

That's what we are. We cure that old, tired look, that faded, spiritless appearance. Sometimes Cleaning will do it, sometimes it takes Dyeing, either one we do in first-class style and up to date.

Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city.

R. Parker & Co., STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS  
217 Dundas St., London.

BE SURE and send your parcels to Parker's; telephone 614. They will be done right if done at PARKER'S.

## USE JEYES' FLUID

FOR Spring House Cleaning, Sinks, Cesspools, etc., etc.

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Hobbs Hardware Company.

LONDON - - - ONTARIO.



## Peddle's Defeat.

Meredith Raised the Non-Resident Cry Against the Labor Man

Because He Lived in the Village of London West!

An Important Point Now That Mr. Meredith is a Resident in and Paid Servant of Toronto.

When Mr. Peddle ran as a Labor candidate in this city in 1886 Mr. W. R. Meredith strongly objected to his candidature on the ground that, though he was a workman in the London furniture factory, he had his home in London West!

At the nomination in the City Hall on Dec. 21, 1886, we learn from the report of the meeting that Mr. Meredith spoke as follows:

He (Mr. Meredith) referred to the fact that his opponents had gone outside the city to select a candidate, and said this was the first time such a thing had been done in London.

A Voice—Didn't Sir John go to the Pacific slope?

Mr. Meredith—He did; but this is the first time London has had to go outside its limits for a candidate.

In reply to this allegation, Mr. Peddle said:

"Mr. Meredith has told you that this is the first time the people of London have had to go outside the city to secure a candidate. I say that I am a citizen of London because all my money has been spent in London ever since I have been here. I was an Englishman, but now am I a Canadian, and such I shall live and die."

At the ward meetings and in the private canvass Mr. Meredith and his friends urged strongly that Mr. Peddle should be defeated because he was not, as Mr. Meredith then was, a resident of the city. And Mr. Peddle was defeated by a small majority. Two years later (in 1888) Mr. Meredith found that he could make more money in Toronto than in London. He forgot the cry which he had raised in order to defeat the labor candidate, and he deserted London. Since then he has become the salaried officer of Toronto, and he now draws \$13,500 a year from our rival city as the chief guardian of its interests.

## For London's Workers.

The Mowat Administration and the Industrial Classes.

The Government of Sir Oliver Mowat has passed the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the Factory Act, the Railway Accidents Act, the act for the relief of co-operative associations, the Creditors' Relief Act (which applies to wage earners), and the Franchise and Representation Act of 1885.

It collects valuable statistics on labor, wages and cost of living.

It passed the Masters' and Servants' Act, and the act to secure compensation to workmen for injuries.

It passed an act to secure to wives and children the benefits of life assurance, an act creating free grants and homesteads, an act providing for the establishment of free libraries and an act providing exemption from execution under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

It passed an act providing for the establishment of technical schools, an act regulating the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons, an act for the protection and reformation of neglected children, and an act to enforce order under the act respecting masters and servants.

It passed an act to secure to women and children the benefits of life assurance, an act creating free grants and homesteads, an act providing for the establishment of free libraries and an act providing exemption from execution under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

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## TORONTO'S CANDIDATE FOR LONDON

Views of the Official Organ of Organized Labor in London.

Referring to the candidature for London of Mr. Meredith, corporation counsel of Toronto, the Industrial Banner, the official organ of organized labor in this city, says:

"There is nothing small about Toronto. She is not content with wanting four city members in the Ontario Legislature, but manages to pick candidates for a score of rural constituencies as well. She is now reaching out after rival cities, and London is expected to elect her able solicitor to swell the crowd. Toronto is no hog, she doesn't want the universe. Give her all the land and someone else can have the water. She is always willing to go halves so long as she gets the solid half. Great head! Some day she will have the right to elect the whole Legislature; she has only got to go ahead as she is doing, and 'Get there, Jacob,' is the word while other people pay the piper."

## A BLOW AT LONDON.

(Kingston Whig.) This is the view of the Toronto Conservative press (the chief organ of the party) upon the educational institutions outside of it: "The Toronto World (Conservative) frantically calls for the defeat of Sir Oliver Mowat's candidature because it gave a charter to the Western University, of this city. Every higher educational advantage, it seems, should be concentrated in Toronto, and would be concentrated there if the newspaper advocates and officials of that city had their way. For this reason, if for no other, Londoners will see that a London man, who will not desert his city, is sent to the Legislature to support Sir Oliver Mowat in fairly treating all sections of the country, including the great west, of which London is the commercial, educational, industrial and railway capital."

Singular to say the leader of the Opposition has not intimated in any way that he is not in favor of the centralization advocated by his press. And so London, like Kingston, will not favor those who are not true to local interests.

Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hobbs are both able men, in their respective lines—one as lawyer, the other as wholesale merchant and manufacturer. Both are well liked personally, though Mr. Hobbs is perhaps more a man of the people. As to character, both are without reproach. But it is felt by many that a city capable of holding the second best yearly Exhibition on the continent might not unreasonably aspire to have one of its own citizens as its representative in the Provincial Legislature. Would it not be a fair compromise to send both Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hobbs to the Legislature?—Mr. Meredith for one of the four Toronto seats, and Mr. Hobbs for London? This would seem to be a natural division of honors, seeing that Mr. Meredith is a citizen of Toronto, and has been for six years, and is in receipt of \$13,500 from that metropolis as its city solicitor, while the firm of which Mr. Hobbs is member expends \$1,000 a week in wages in this city, and have every motive for taking as their motto, "London First."

## NO PERSONATION.

Anyone who attempts to personate an elector at the voting on Tuesday next will find himself in jail very quickly.

Thanks to the Mowat Government, an act was passed at last session of the Legislature empowering each deputy returning officer to order the immediate arrest of anyone charged with personating an elector, who may be brought before the police magistrate for summary punishment.

Any person whose name is unknown may be detained until identified, and every poll clerk has the authority of a constable vested in him for this purpose; and every deputy returning officer may appoint such special constables as he deems necessary, who shall have power to act without taking any oath.

Anyone convicted of personation shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not less than six days or more than six months.

## SCOTTISH COMMON SENSE.

Some talk was caused in the Free Church circles lately by the action of one of the committees in lending church money to a Roman Catholic named Lord Lovat. Matters were not mended by the rumor that his Lordship intended to build a monastery with the funds. The convener of the committee on finance explained the transaction in this way:

"In the first place it was not a new loan but an old one renewed. Secondly, it was, certain that although Lord Lovat was a Roman Catholic, he had no intention of using the money to build a monastery. And thirdly, if concern was to be felt for anybody's conscience, it ought by right to be for the conscience of Lord Lovat, because the interest on the loan was to be expended in the promotion of Free Church purposes."

One does not know which to admire most, the business-like condensation of the foregoing or its hard Scotch common sense.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its speed in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, 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, W. T. Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

No information enters by the back door. Faith born only of fear fills the church with cowards.

Miaard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

Photographs of all descriptions are Mackie's specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

## THE CITY POLLING PLACES.

Where the Electors of London Will Record Their Votes on Tuesday Next.

The List as Arranged by the Returning Officer in Accord With Precedent.

WARD ONE.  
Subdivision No. 1—City Hall.  
Subdivision No. 2—Joseph Reeves' house, 254 King street.

Subdivision No. 3—F. G. Rumball's office, 143 York street.  
Subdivision No. 4—Veitch's store, corner Richmond and Bathurst streets.

Subdivision No. 5—House on southeast corner Bathurst and Talbot streets.  
Subdivision No. 6—D. C. O'Hearn's house, 246 Richmond street.

Subdivision No. 7—Diprose's store, 101 Wellington street.  
WARD NUMBER TWO.  
Subdivision No. 1—John A. Graham's office, 58 Dundas street.

Subdivision No. 2—Percival's store, Queen's avenue.  
Subdivision No. 3—Store (vacant), 569 Richmond street.

Subdivision No. 4—Tripp's livery, Richmond street.  
Subdivision No. 5—Mr. Richardson's, 723 Richmond street.

Subdivision No. 6—Mrs. Seibert's house, Grosvenor street.  
WARD NUMBER THREE.  
Subdivision No. 1—A. McDonald's house, 346 Colborne street.

Subdivision No. 2—Joseph Darch's house, 510 King street.  
Subdivision No. 3—Sid Reid's store, corner Simcoe and Burwell.

Subdivision No. 4—H. W. Babcock's house, corner William and Horton streets.  
Subdivision No. 5—John Harper's house, 177 Colborne street.

Subdivision No. 6—Hugh Rose's house, 500 South street.  
Subdivision No. 7—Henry Maudsley's house, 364 South street.

WARD NUMBER FOUR.  
Subdivision No. 1—Thomas Gunning's house, 367 Queen's avenue.  
Subdivision No. 2—Spencer Freeland's house, 503 Maitland street.

Subdivision No. 3—Wall's office, 629 Colborne street.  
Subdivision No. 4—McCrimmon's store, 672 Maitland street.

Subdivision No. 5—John McConnell's shop, 498 Pall Mall street.  
Subdivision No. 6—J. Malloch's house, 784 Colborne street.

WARD NUMBER FIVE.  
Subdivision No. 1—W. H. Gould's house, 214 Colborne street.  
Subdivision No. 2—Wm Winslow's house, 95 Oak street.

Subdivision No. 3—Eady's coal office, 696 Dundas street.  
Subdivision No. 4—East End Hall.

Subdivision No. 5—Wm. Hay's shoe store, 574 Adelaide street.  
Subdivision No. 6—A. McDonald's shop, 881 Dufferin avenue.

Subdivision No. 7—That part of subdivision No. 3 lying north of Dundas street. Subdivision No. 3b is south of Dundas street.

WARD NUMBER SIX.  
Subdivision No. 1—Broomfield's store, Wellington road.  
Subdivision No. 2—Brown's furniture store, 140 Westway road.

Subdivision No. 3—Mrs. Holborne's house, 22 Euclid avenue.  
Subdivision No. 4—Trebilcock's Hall.

Subdivision No. 5—Kilborne's house, 12 Pipe Line road.

Why Was Mr. Jas. Carter's Letter Suppressed?

The following letter was sent to the London Free Press for publication as a matter of justice, but was refused publication:

"London, Ont., June 8, 1894.  
"To the Editor of the Free Press: London.  
"I notice in your issue of Saturday, June 3, a letter finding fault with Bro. T. S. Hobbs for not wearing the Sons of England regalia and marching to church with the order, and again this morning I notice you sneeringly refer to the matter. In view of what has appeared in your paper, in justice to Bro. Hobbs, I ask you to publish the facts as set forth here.

"Bro. Hobbs, being a member in good standing without office, could not wear the regalia of the order if he had wished, as none but officers of the order are allowed to do so.

"With reference to his not going in the church parade, I can only say that as he had not been a regular attendant at our lodge it would have been considered bad form for him to turn out on that occasion. If he had done so there is no doubt that his action would have been misconstrued.

"I am positive he was not in the lodge room on the occasion. Yours truly,  
"JAMES CARTER, P.D.D.,  
"Sons of England."

## THE QUESTIONS THAT TELL.

"1. Is there a city constituency in Canada that sends to Parliament or to the Legislature the paid agent of another city?"

"2. Is it right that London should select as its representative an officer of the city of Toronto?"

"3. Is Mr. Meredith, city solicitor of Toronto, having solemnly declared that in future the interests of that city would be his first consideration, in a position to be an independent representative of London?"

"4. Would Hamilton, Ottawa or Kingston go to Toronto for a representative in either the House of Commons or the Legislature?"

"5. Why should the progressive city of London alone advertise that it has no one within its bounds fit to represent it in the Legislature, and has to accept the candidature of a paid officer of Toronto?"

A Comparison as to Timber Sales.  
Before Confederation, 1841 to 1867, 9,904 miles of timber lands were sold at 50 cents a mile, and 2,561 miles were sold at \$45.50 a mile of bonus, or \$116,771, or 12,465 miles in all.

The Sandfield Macdonald Government, 1867 to 1871, sold 635 miles of timber lands at \$200 per mile, or \$126,500.

The Blake Government, 1871, sold 5,031 miles of timber lands at \$117 per mile, or \$589,601.

The Dominion Government sold several thousands of miles of timber lands in the disputed territory in 1883-84 at only \$5 per mile.

The Mowat Government, 1873-94, sold 4,234 miles of timber lands at \$1,205 per mile, or \$5,101,627.

Home and Abroad.  
It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the true hygienic keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ailments as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

Hood's Pills are hand made and perfect in proportion and appearance. See box for full directions.

## A METHODIST VIEW.

Rev. Hugh Johnston on the Book of Scripture Readings.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, D.D., well-known and popular in this city, in a recent address said:

"I am disgusted with shams and dishonesties. And the biggest of all shams are those cries and stirrings up of religious animosity at election times. What is all this row over? The book of Selected Bible Readings for our public schools. Anybody who takes the trouble to go to the bottom facts will find, it seems to me, a useless and dishonest cry. Has the Bible been ordered out of the schools? No, you know it is left to the discretion of trustees and parents to say whether or not the Bible should be read in the schools. But there is a Government regulation in addition, which is imperative, that a selected portion of Scripture shall be read every day. The result is that a portion of the Word of God is read daily in 98 per cent of our schools, whereas before it was not read in half of them. Yet the wall is sent up that the Bible has been driven out of the public schools to make room for this book of authorized selections!

"This is not so. If the whole volume of the Bible be desired, well and good; any school can have it in addition to these Scripture Readings. What is there to complain of? 'Why, it is a mutilated Bible!' We have just shown that it is not intended to displace the Scriptures.

"It is to help inexperienced young teachers that suitable selections have been made for them as a part of the regular course of school instruction. Is the Bible I have read from this morning mutilated because in selecting my lessons I have had to omit all the rest of the Bible? Is the Book of Common Prayer a mutilated Bible because the lessons appointed to be read in the churches do not include the whole Scriptures? Where there are selections there must be omissions, but omission is not necessarily mutilation. Is it the character of these selections that is objected to? Then you impeach the loyalty, judgment and competency of the committee, made up from all the Protestant churches to co-operate in this work.

"The selections have been prepared with a view to the needs of children. They are fairly representative of every portion of the Scriptures, and are a complete and varied collection for devotional reading. The first time I ever saw a copy of these much-abused readings was in the home of our lamented father, Mr. Robert Walker. At family prayer he put it into my hands as a convenient form of the Bible, and said that he was using it in his family devotion. I was struck with the beauty, appropriateness and range of the selections. But the great trouble is, the book has the endorsement of Archbishop Lynch and the Roman Catholic clergy. Why don't we object to the doctrines of the Trinity, the divinity of Christ and personality of the Holy Ghost, because these also are endorsed by Roman Catholics?"

## AMONG QUEBEC PROTESTANTS.

How Our Brethren in the Sister Province Get Along.

Rev. A. Dawson, a Presbyterian minister, who has just returned from the Province of Quebec, says: "We believe that the great majority of fair and honest-minded citizens in this Province of every race and creed, and side of politics, regret the attempt of certain parties to create a sectarian feeling and strife in the land, but in the Province of Quebec, where the Protestant population is far in the minority, this attempt is not only regarded as an unwise and unfortunate effort, but it is almost universally condemned by that minority. Having just returned from spending a month in the Province of Quebec, partly in Montreal, but chiefly in the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay, I was much surprised to hear so many Protestants express themselves so very strongly and decidedly on this matter. There seems to be only one opinion among them concerning the hitherto kind and fair treatment which they have ever received from their French Catholic fellow-citizens.

"Why, said they, 'should any sectarian strife or feeling be stirred up anywhere? We agree to differ from Catholics in our religious persuasion, and they agree to differ from us, but as citizens we agree to live together in peace and harmony, and in that spirit we live in this Province. Irrespective of race and creed, we live together on the best terms of civic friendship and good-will. We have equal rights with the majority, therefore let the Protestant majority in Ontario extend equal civil rights, and no more, to the Catholic minority, and let all live together as good and loyal citizens, and as good neighbors, in the spirit of harmony and good will.'

"While driving in the county of Huntingdon, through a close French Catholic settlement, a friend pointed out to me a comfortable homestead that had been occupied by a Protestant family for more than 60 years, and yet during all that period of time, of more than half a century, that family had lived on the best and most neighborly terms with their surrounding Catholic fellow-citizens, and this we were told, was only an instance of hundreds and thousands of a similar kind. In the town and district of Chateauguay, where the population is almost entirely French Catholics, there are two English Protestant merchants, who have large general stores, and both these merchants testified that they had always been on the most friendly terms with, and have always had an extensive trade from, their Catholic fellow-citizens. They were good and friendly citizens, and they had always lived in peace and harmony with them."

"I am positive he was not in the lodge room on the occasion. Yours truly,  
"JAMES CARTER, P.D.D.,  
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## Good Things to eat are still better when made with

COTTOLENE

For they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

PLUMP CHEEKS. A clear skin, and all the other indications of good health will quickly follow the use of Campbell's famous Skrei Cod Liver Oil. It is pure and almost tasteless.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is now for sale everywhere in the United States and Canada, as its use as a table beverage, in place of Tea, Coffee or Cocoa, has become quite universal. It nourishes and strengthens. If served iced, during warm weather, it is most Delicious and Invigorating.

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## Chamberlain on the Press.

Interesting Remarks on the Great Modern Power.

At London, Eng., at the annual dinner on behalf of the newspaper press fund, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain made the principal speech as chairman. Among other things he said:

Gentlemen, what strikes me is not that the facts with which we have to deal in the press are inaccurate, but that they are, as a rule, so extraordinarily correct. I am filled with wonder when I think of this great organization perpetually working, and so omniscient, so omnipresent, that nothing can occur of the slightest interest in any part of the world that it is not served up to you hot with your toast and eggs the next morning at your breakfast. Hitherto I have spoken only of the debt which the general reader owes to the newspaper press. But the class to which I belong—the profession, I will call it, of the politician—is peculiarly indebted. Without the press I do not really know where we should be. We owe everything to you. I tremble to think what would be the result if, following the course pursued by other trades and professions, the newspaper press were suddenly to strike for a living wage or for an eight hours' night. (Laughter.) I am really afraid that under those circumstances we should make no more speeches, and you will agree with me that imagination shrinks appalled from the thought of a speechless world. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, you are good enough to continue to report our speeches. We do not always make a good return to you. There was a time when politicians were undoubtedly hostile to the press, when the House of Commons carefully guarded the secrecy of its debates, when it shrank from wholesome criticism, and when any editor or writer who dared to comment on the acts or speeches of a prominent statesman ran great risk of being committed to jail or being exposed in the pillory if he did not have his ears sliced off or his nose slit. (Laughter.) We have changed all that. Now the House of Commons courts your notice. Now the House of Commons implores free discussion on the part of the press, and only denies free discussion to its own members.

I have heard that Charles Dickens once had an interview with Mr. Disraeli, and after it was over Dickens went away regretfully and said to a friend, "What a pity it is. There is a man who might have done something in literature, and he has thrown himself away upon politics." (Laughter.) It is a curious speculation to think whether Sir W. Harcourt, for instance, if it had been his destiny to conduct a daily paper, would have found it a more genial task than leading the House of Commons—(laughter)—and whether even the Prime Minister might not in his heart prefer to edit a comic paper—(loud laughter and cheers)—rather than waste his delicate wit and gentle sarcasm upon a Birmingham audience. (Cheers and laughter.) In any case, I say that the journalist has nothing to envy in the politician. His power is as great, or greater, his work is not one whit more severe, and if he surrenders the public applause and the personal credit, which cannot follow him into his modest retirement, at all events he is relieved from the stress of personal strife which wears out many of us, and which, even when it does not wear us out, is apt to pervert our judgment and spoil our temper. Gentlemen, the power of the press is enormous, and I think that it is constantly increasing. I do say that, while the authority of the crown and the authority of the peers have been continually waning, and while the authority even of the House of Commons shows symptoms of decline, the authority and the power of the press are continually increasing. (Hear, hear.) In the main I believe that the press of this country is worthy of its high mission. I am not going to say that there are not still some belated survivals of the malignity of Wilkes and the scurrility of Grub street, but they are the exceptions, and, speaking generally, the press fulfills its high functions of teacher and guide and judge with wonderful ability, with signal independence, and with as much impartiality as is consistent with that controversial spirit which we like to see in party politics, and which gives to them a sauce and a flavor. The press of this country is incorruptible; it is pure; and so it has a high conception of public duty, and has always been animated by a lofty patriotism. (Cheers.) These at least are great virtues. They justify our pride in the British press, and justify our sympathy with every institution which can attend to or benefit by its advice. (Cheers.)

**Educate the Young.**  
The veteran general, O. O. Howard, insists that the great hope for the temperance cause in the future lies in the education of the young. He believes in fighting the enemy all along the line, but he thinks that the largest and most effective service can be performed through educational agencies. "My inclination and feeling," he says, is to begin with the systematic instruction of the young—the thorough education of the masses of the people through books, papers, the platform and the pulpit. The reason is this, that if we educate the children, we will

soon have the majority. We often count majorities when we really have not got them. Canada is ahead of the United States in Temperance. Now this work of education must precede the first challenge of the liquor department to political battlefields; for we must have majorities, and large ones, to make political action finally effective. I do not think anybody realizes, especially the masses of the temperance people, how thoroughly organized and strong the liquor interest is. It is enormous. A grand union of hearts and hands in this preparation for the great struggle that must sooner or later come to our people, is what we want now; and is, I am sure, what every true follower of Christ will earnestly advocate and support. Slavery is dead. Let this worse slavery of drunkenness and all drunk making disappear forever from America."

**The Reign of Money.**  
(Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, in a French Review.)

It may be said that money is, by natural right, the legitimate sovereign of democracies. Upon the ruins of royalty, nobility, the church, is founded the supremacy of wealth. It remains the sole superiority recognized by all. At other epochs, the power of money had some counterpoise. Of these nearly all have disappeared. Every form of society has its aristocracy, that is, a class which dominates by its social position. Now, what form of aristocracy can spring up in a democracy, that being a society of equality in which all other distinctions are effaced, save an aristocracy of money? Our fathers dreamed of an aristocracy of talent and intelligence. How can the people judge as to that? The great mass of humanity has not sufficient discernment to be able to form an opinion as to the talent of others. For the crowd, there is but one tangible and recognizable superiority, wealth. They are jealous of it, but they lust after it; they admire it almost in spite of themselves.

Democracy begets plutocracy. It is a law of nature, and a law of history. It has always been the case—in antiquity, in the middle ages, in modern times, in the east as well as in the west, in Semitic countries as well as in Aryan countries. Consider the United States. It is the country of mammon and mammonism. What is the sovereign of the great Republic, if not King Dollar? So with our old Europe: the more it is freed from the shackles of tradition, the more it is in the way of having the same sovereign as the United States. I have heard it said that Europe is being Judaized; it would be more apt to say that it is being Americanized. To speak exactly, however, plutocracy, if you choose to call it by that name, is neither American nor European, nor Anglo-Saxon, nor Semitic. It has nothing to do with race. Plutocracy is the result of a social condition. It springs, spontaneously, from the predominance of industry and commerce. In our democracies, what is there to counterbalance the weight of money? In fact, one thing only, the covetousness of the great mass of the people, who desire in their turn to enjoy the goods that money can purchase.

The intrusion of money into politics is one of the most alarming symptoms of our social distemper. Politics become a matter of traffic. Not that our time is more corrupt than those which preceded it. There was a time, in Christian Europe—witness the England of Charles II.—when even kings were for sale. The price of consciences in Germany, in Poland, in Sweden, even at Rome, in every place where assemblies sat, was well known at Versailles. Now, nevertheless, on both sides of the Atlantic, for money and by money seems to be the motto of the great herd of politicians.

The malady is in ourselves and cannot be cured by external remedies. It has not come to us from abroad; it is not a yellow fever or an Indian cholera imported from beyond sea with exotic products by merchants of a foreign race; it is a disease which has originated spontaneously among ourselves and become endemic in the West of Europe. To defend ourselves from it is of no use to establish quarantines at our frontiers or at the gates of our towns. The malady is in ourselves, an organic malady which is part of our social system, part of all the conditions of our existence; a malady which has reached all classes. Not that all are equally contaminated, but there is not one which is exempt.

Am I then to be understood to say that the malady of which I speak consists in there being wealthy people, a plutocracy, among us? Certainly not. Wealth, in itself, is neither good nor bad; it is neither beautiful nor ugly. Despite its detractors, wealth, even opulence, plays, in our modern culture, a part of great importance—a part which nothing but itself can play. Among the things perishable or durable, which gave value to life, more than one would perish without the existence of wealth. Without it, neither art nor science, to go no farther, would long exist. To suppress it, under the pretense that its elegancies are superfluous, would be to cut through the stalk which supports the flower of civilization. Wealth is one of the factors in what we call progress, and if wealth should disappear, it would not be the rich alone who would suffer.

The malady of which I have spoken cannot be cured by the abolition of wealth. Neither can it be cured by an equal distribution of well-being among

all classes of people, whether that distribution be effected by the brutal quackery of the Socialists or the sagacious hands of the economists. It is a moral malady, which can be cured by moral remedies only. The rule of wisdom was declared on the hills of Galilee 2,000 years ago. That rule is poverty of spirit. To be immoderately fond of wealth when one has it, to thirst for it in excess when one has it not, is the thing which is the curse of our modern society, and that curse will continue as long as there are people who preach war against the rich and declare that the most important object in life for the poor is to get money.

## Municipal Liquor Law Administration.

The Chicago Lever well says: "The saloon is the most active factor in modern politics. It rules or ruins and its rule is ruin. It dominates the councils of both political parties and neither dare oppose its demands." That is true regarding Chicago, New York and other of the great American cities to a much larger extent than in regard to Canada—Ontario especially. We owe a great deal in this Province to the fact that our present license and municipal laws disqualify liquor license holders from seats in our municipal councils and have otherwise separated the liquor business from municipal affairs.

In nearly every American city the liquor sellers are a controlling element in municipal politics, holding a large number of seats in the various city councils. We have no doubt but it would be so in our Ontario cities, too, but for the wholesome provisions of our existing laws. In this way the same interests would also dominate our Provincial and Dominion political affairs to a much larger extent than they now do.

It seems to us that it is a very serious mistake of Mr. Meredith and his party in the Legislature to strongly contend that the administration of liquor license affairs should be placed back again in the hands of the various municipal councils. That very change would inevitably bring about with it some of the very worst evils, such as have here been referred to, from which we are now happily free. The people should be careful about the indorsement of any such change of principle. The Ontario Opposition now stand pledged to such a change, if the opportunity is given to it. Seeing what its mischief is elsewhere and what it would likely be here ought to prompt us to much caution in this respect.

It is a well-known fact that during the years of the Scott Act adoption in this Province the failure of the experiment was largely because of the influence of our country councils. In county after county where large popular majorities were rolled up in favor of the adoption of the act the county councils showed such a decided hostility to any aid in its success as to turn the scale. It was in the power of these councils, and it was their duty, to make provision for a part of the expense of the enforcing of the law. Fully two-thirds of them refused to grant any such practical assistance, and for lack of that there were not the necessary funds at the disposal of the officers to carry on the necessary prosecutions. The Provincial Government amended some of our laws in the end, so as to meet the requirements of the case, but before that could be done the disappointment regarding enforcement became so great as to turn the tide of popular opinion. Let the temperance people be careful not to indorse any movement, or any men, who would place our liquor license administration back again in the hands of our municipal councils.

## Character and Profession.

The increasing reluctance with which men speak of their spiritual experiences has long been noticed, and is no doubt responsible, in a measure, for the difficulties which beset the prayer-meeting in recent times. However much some of the results of this reticence may be regretted, there is a very wholesome element in it. If men are more sensitive about making public the sacred things of their personal life, it is largely because they are more sensitive to the vital relation between profession and character. The man who has the keenest conscience with regard to conduct will be likely to be most modest in his public declarations of his intentions, and most eager to let men discover by his deeds the principles by which he is trying to live. This does not imply a shrinking from Public confession of one's faith; it does mean a growing emphasis upon conduct as the last and the authoritative disclosure of that faith. As conscience becomes more exacting, declarations of what one intends to do become more cautious and infrequent; the sensitive nature shrinks from promises in the proportion in which it craves the witness of deeds. This emphasis on character as the one authoritative disclosure of a man's creed may sometimes unduly weaken the emphasis on other forms of expression, but at bottom it is sound and wholesome; it is a great safeguard against those blasting revelations of moral hollowness and sham which are so destructive of public confidence, and it is a great stimulus to the kind of living which constantly advances its own ideals. Reticence of profession and publicity of conduct are far safer than publicity of profession and reticence of conduct.—[The Outlook.]

## Women as Public Speakers.

(Advice to Beginners, by Mrs. Phillips.)  
In the Young Women for May there is an interesting article containing an interview with Mrs. Phillips, who is one of England's brightest and most successful political speakers. At first, she tells us, she had a great prejudice against women on the platform, but after a time she found out her mistake. She says:

Now I am more than reconciled, and I fully appreciate the value of public speech. I consider that it is the revival of one of the noblest of all arts, and should take a place in education, and in recreation as well, alongside with writing books and reading them.

On being asked by her interviewer, "What would be your advice to the young beginner who suffers from nervousness?" she said:

Take trouble. I often say to women who feel it their duty to speak, but find it so difficult: "Do you take as much trouble in trying to make a speech as you would in learning French verbs or cooking an omelette? Why should you expect to make a speech without taking the trouble and going through the drudgery which would be absolutely essential to excellence in a very much easier department of work?"

Mrs. Phillips says that she was trained in elocution, and she strongly recommends would-be speakers to study voice-production rather than elocution. Here are Mrs. Phillips' hints to a girl who wishes to make an effective speech in public:

First, know all about the question with which she proposes to deal. Whatever arguments she intends to bring forward she should oppose in her own mind, or read the best opponents of them; she should do justice to the arguments of her opponents, and then try to meet them, not with easy rhetoric, but with logical refutation. Next, she should prepare a speech that would take about three hours to deliver, and then cut out everything but the very best parts that would take about twenty minutes. If it is her first speech, and she is troubled with nervousness—which, if she is going to be a great speaker, is exceedingly likely—she should not be ashamed of learning it by heart. She should make notes of her headings only, and then be ready, if the audience inspire her and she has gained self-command, to express any further thoughts that occur at the moment. What helps me most, perhaps, is that whenever I address an audience, however small, I feel that it is a great occasion. I say to myself: Even if I have done nothing of public worth till this moment, and though I may be prevented from doing anything of the kind again, this is a great moment for me, and it is for me to make it a great moment to those who listen."

There are to my mind three women who in their own way are in their greatest speeches near to perfection in their art—Annie Besant, Lady Carlisle, and Lady Henry Somerset. But quite apart from their gifts as public speakers, there are some women whose whole work and character have such an influence on the many women they come in contact with, that they have an extraordinary eloquence of their own; for when they speak the goodness of their lives shines through all they say.

"Before you go," said Mrs. Phillips, "I should like to take the opportunity of giving a message to the many women who will read this. Let them remember that we live in heroic days. The overwhelming majority of women might be doing far more than they are now doing, in their own spheres, without changing their line of life, if they would but link themselves together and put themselves under the inspiring influences which are bringing forth every day so many workers in the fields of philanthropy and reform. Once women come forward to work, remembering this essential truth, which I have often expressed before, that a workless life is a worthless life, they are perfectly certain to join those who want to do away with all disabilities that restrain women, and devote themselves to discovering and using their highest abilities."

## The Shoelace Test.

A clever woman laces her low shoes with narrow, flat, black elastic, sewing the ends securely.

This method enables the wearer to slip the shoe on and off with ease, and a bow of black satin ribbon tied at the top covers the place of joining.

The difficulty of keeping the ordinary shoe-string tied is generally admitted, and of late the fisherman's "salmon knot" has been adopted with much comfort. This is easily tied, and consists in putting the second loop of the bow twice through the knot, instead of once, as in the usual way. It may be untied without trouble, but will not slip nor come undone, no matter what the strain.

## DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED.

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## The Pulpit in Politics.

It is a healthy sign of the times that our pulpits—the best of them at least—are beginning to make their influence felt more and more from year to year on the great public questions that tend to the peace, prosperity and moral advancement of the whole community. The mere discussion of dogma has too largely confined the attention of the pulpit and it is one of the great reasons why so many people have not the interest in it that they otherwise would have. The politics and the business affairs of our country ought to be influenced more by our pulpits than they have been.

One reason why the prohibition movement of to-day is assuming the importance that it does and is making such splendid advancement is that our pulpits, to a very considerable extent at least, have spoken out clearly and boldly in its behalf. The moral cowardice that is driving some occupants of the pulpit out of the bold advocacy of this great reform, now that it is becoming a burning issue in politics, is something pitiable to witness. The pulpit occupied this ground first and now that the politicians have been compelled to come up to it is no reason at all why it should take flight.

There are now a number of important political reforms looming up in Canada in which our pulpits ought to be heard most distinctly. Rev. Principal Grant well said before the General Presbyterian Assembly a year or two ago that the church that could not grapple with the labor question is not one in which laborers need feel much interest, or words to that effect. The single tax reform is another question, in our opinion, in the discussion of which the pulpit should take a leading part. So with the woman franchise question. So with a number of others that we might enumerate.

Less of study and discussion of mere creeds and dogma and more of the important principles that ought to guide and govern us in every day affairs, seems now the popular demand. Our theological students of to-day ought to have a fair training in regard to the laws of health, of popular science, of sanitary matters, of the general principles of political economy that should underlie good legislation and proper government, even if these have to be obtained by the sacrifice of a good deal of obtrusive theological instructions. The pulpit ought to give good wholesome teaching, of an everyday practical bearing regarding the affairs of this life as well as of that which is to come. Leadings of this kind would do much to elevate our politics above the mere party wrangles into which it too often degenerates.

Rev. Dr. McCabe has been well saying: "The pulpit must now abrogate its right to discuss any question which has a bearing upon the advancement of the kingdom of Christ in the earth. It would not be popular to discuss such a question as the tariff in the pulpit, but when such questions as the Sabbath, the liquor traffic, lottery abominations and other kinds of gambling get into politics, then the pulpit should speak out in the name of the Lord."

## Strategy.

If we would get on peacefully and successfully, we must have an eye to the peculiarities of temper and disposition of those with whom we have to do. Such was the lesson which one husband lately tried to teach another, according to a story in the Brooklyn Life.

"It's strange I can't get my wife to mend my clothes," remarked Mr. Bridie, in a tone of disgust. "I asked her to sew a button on this vest this morning and she hasn't touched it."

"You asked her?" said Mr. Norris, with a slight shrug of his shoulders.

"Yes. What else should I do?"

"You haven't been married very long, and perhaps you'll take a pointer from me," answered Mr. Norris with a fatherly air. "Never ask a woman to mend anything. That's fatal."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Do as I do. When I want a shirt mended, for instance, I take it in my hand and hunt up my wife. 'Where's that ragbag, Mrs. Norris?' I demand, in a stern voice."

"What do you want the ragbag for?" she asks suspiciously.

"I want to throw this shirt away. It's all worn out," I reply.

"Let me see," she demands.

"But I put the garment behind my back."

"No, my dear," I answer. "There is no use of your attempting to do anything with it. It needs—"

"Let me see it," she reiterates.

"But it's all worn out, I tell you."

"Now, John, you give me that shirt!" she says in her most peremptory tone.

"I hand over the garment."

"Why, John Norris," she cries with womanly triumph, "this is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is— And then she mends it."

"Brandy Drops."

The Board of Health of New York deserves commendation for its action in forbidding the sale of "brandy drops" and chocolates containing brandy to school children. An analysis of these candies shows how well and cunningly they are designed to create an appetite for strong drink among children and thus recruit the army of saloon patrons in the future. Samples of the candy when analyzed were found to contain 157.69 grains of alcohol to one pound of the chocolate drops, and

each drop held about 11.2 grains. The brandy drops, mentioned as most popular among the children, contained still more alcohol. Each drop had 12.3 grains of alcohol, and there were 210.60 to the pound, equal to about seven drops of brandy to each piece of candy. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children very properly took the lead in the investigation which led to the action of the Board of Health.

## The Spirit of Exploration.

There seems to be a marked revival just now in the spirit of exploration, which, for some reason or other, had cooled off recently. Movements of this kind seem to go by cycles as it were. One expedition to Central Africa brings forth a dozen others. Livingstone sets out to cross the continent; Stanley follows "to discover" him, and somebody marches in Stanley's footsteps to look him up. The interest grows with each new party, and as a result of one expedition Africa is soon swarming with professional and amateur explorers, so many, in fact, that they get in the way and trip over each other. It is the same with the North pole, which even above Africa has a charm for explorers. When Sir John Barrow declared that "the North Pole is the only thing on this earth of which we know nothing whatever," he laid down the principal which has stimulated hundreds of explorers to seek to solve this mystery and to lose their lives perhaps among the bergs and flocks of the desolate north. There has been a wonderful impetus given to polar expeditions the present year, and scarcely a week passes without a new one being announced. Peary is already well in Greenland by this time and has begun his march which is being carried on in a most sensible and systematic manner. His expedition will be entirely by land, by which means he will try to reach the pole. Even if he does not succeed in getting there the geological, meteorological and other investigations he is conducting will make the trip a valuable one.

Dr. Nansen, who has already made several expeditions to the Arctic circle, and who accomplished the difficult feat of crossing Greenland from its east to its west coast, over very high altitudes and across innumerable glaciers, will this time try to reach the pole by water, and in a very peculiar way. His vessel, which he has had specially constructed for the occasion, is very queerly shaped, mainly with a view to strength, and he believes that it is so built that it cannot be crushed in the ice. He will sail as far north as he can when the seas are open in the fall, allow his vessel to be caught and frozen in the ice, and in this way hopes to drift to the pole with the floating bergs, pass it and be released a couple of years afterwards by the melting of the iceberg into which his ship has been frozen. It is the maddest of all schemes ever proposed, to sail to the North Pole on an iceberg, but such mad schemes have occasionally been favored with success, and its very originality recommends it as worth trying. Frederick G. Jackson, member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, will make Franz Josef's land his base of operations. Lieut. Melville, of the United States navy, has planned a similar expedition, and Lieut. Ryder, of the Danish navy, who is at present making a tour of Eastern Greenland, has organized another expedition, which will aim not to reach the North Pole itself, but to find the magnetic pole. Finally, there is Robert Stein, who will devote himself to the unknown portion of Grinnell's land.—[New Orleans Times, Democrat.]

## Aversions of Noted Persons.

Amatus Lesitanus relates the case of a monk who would faint on seeing a rose, and who never quitted his cell at the monastery while that flower was blooming. Orfila, a less questionable authority, tells us of how Vincent, the great painter, would swoon upon going suddenly into a room in which roses were blooming, even though he did not see them. Valtair tells of an army officer who was frequently thrown into violent convulsions by coming in contact with the little flower known as the pink. Orfila, our authority on the case of Vincent, the painter, above related, also tells of the case of a lady 46 years of age, hale and hearty, who, if present when linseed was being boiled for any purpose, would be seized with violent fits of coughing, swelling of the face and partial loss of reason for the ensuing 24 hours. Writing of these peculiar antipathies and aversions, Montague remarks that he has known men of undoubted courage who would much rather face a shower of cannon balls than to look at an apple! In Zimmerman's writings there is an account of a lady who could not bear to touch either silk or satin and would almost faint if by accident she should happen to touch the velvety skin of a peach. Boyle records the case of a man who would faint upon hearing the "swish" of a broom across the floor, and of another with a natural abhorrence of honey. Hippocrates of old tell of one Nicanor who would always swoon at hearing the sound of a flute. Bacon, the great Englishman, could not bear to see a lunar eclipse and always completely collapsed upon such occasions, and Vaughan, who had killed hundreds of wild boars, would faint if he but got a glimpse of a roasted pig.—[San Francisco Examiner.]



## Mowat and Prohibition.

View of Rev. Charles Langford—Prohibitionists Advised to Vote for Liberal Candidates.

Rev. Charles Langford, Methodist minister, of East Toronto, writes to a Toronto newspaper: I write not as a party politician, but as a Prohibitionist. From this standpoint I claim that every Prohibitionist ought to vote for the Mowat candidates throughout the entire Province at the approaching election. I would even go so far in this crisis as to say that a Prohibitionist ought to vote for a candidate on Mowat's side even though such candidate be not himself a pronounced temperance man, and this rather than vote for a temperance candidate who runs in opposition to the Mowat Administration.

Ordinarily, I have held that we should vote for the best man in the field, irrespective of party, and by this means make it worth while for both political parties to see to it that good men are brought out, in order to secure the support of even their own political friends.

It has for years been admitted by temperance people that, if we are to have a prohibitory liquor law, some one of the two political parties must declare for prohibition. The Government of the Hon. Mr. Mowat has done this in very definite terms.

The policy of Mr. Meredith is one of postponement, one which every liquor man in the country, under the circumstances, would approve of. In the Provincial session of Parliament of 1893 Mr. Meredith opposed a plebiscite, and spoke on behalf of and voted for Mr. Marter's bill for securing the immediate prohibition of the retail liquor traffic. At the present time, however, Mr. Meredith is so completely in love with the plebiscite that he would have one, or even two, more plebiscites before attempting to enforce a prohibitory liquor law.

We know, people weary of being called on repeatedly to vote on the same question, and one effect of this repeated voting, as Mr. F. S. Spence has truly said, would be that a smaller vote would each subsequent time be recorded, thus affording a pretext for the statement that the prohibition sentiment was declining.

There is no doubt but that the Mowat Government, in the present contest, will lose many liquor votes, for Mr. Mowat's stand on the prohibition question, and Prohibitionists should see to it that they give him a loyal support, and thus afford good proof that they prefer prohibition to party.

Suppose any given electoral district sends a temperance man, but a man who votes with the Opposition on other questions. This temperance man, in opposition, might join with his colleagues in opposition on some other question, and help secure a vote for want of confidence in the Mowat Administration, and therefore defeat the Government, and drive them from power before they had an opportunity to give us prohibitory legislation.

In view of these facts, it seems to me that the right course for temperance people to pursue at this juncture is in every case to vote for the Mowat candidate.

If we have in some instances neglected to exert our influence on the county conventions, and thereby failed in some cases to bring out candidates wholly to our liking, we must now make the most of the situation.

Neither political party, if in power, would be permitted to do any great wrong and retain power, because of the vigilant opposition and the high standard of rectitude demanded by the people of this Province.

The Mowat Government is pledged to the measure of prohibition that the constitution permits. This Opposition are pledged to no policy except the policy of delay. Therefore, the Mowat Government should receive the entire vote of the temperance people of the Province.

## Everybody Invited.

To the Editor of the HOME GUARD:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly oblige me by publishing the subjoined letter in your esteemed journal? It was sent last week to the Templar, but the editor of that journal, instead of giving it a place, simply inserted this note: "Prohibition Clubs" was the term used to cover Advanced Prohibitionists in the Alliance call for the Montreal convention, so writes Mr. F. S. Spence, the secretary.

The committee earnestly desire the co-operation of Advanced Prohibitionists and all other friends of prohibition in what bids fair to be the most important and representative gathering of Canadian Prohibitionists ever held. Yours sincerely, F. S. SPENCE.

To the Editor of the Templar:

Dear Sir,—In the Templar of last week there is among your "notes and comments" a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Twenty different organizations were named in the Alliance circular, as entitled to send delegates to Montreal convention but the Advanced Prohibitionists were omitted. Probably the Alliance secretary never heard of this organization."

If you will kindly read over the convention "call" you will find that "Prohibition Clubs" are mentioned among the organizations invited to send delegates to the convention. The list of

societies invited to send delegates is the same as that used in the call for the convention of October last, and again in the "call" for the convention of "February. The "call" for the first of these conventions was decided upon at a meeting held on March 23, 1893, at which you represented the Advanced Prohibitionists, being then head of that body. The matter was then discussed, and it was stated that "Prohibition Clubs" was the term to use for branches of the Advanced Prohibitionists. The February last convention "call" was agreed upon at a meeting held on Jan. 12th at which Mr. Watkins, then head of the Advanced Prohibitionists, represented that body, and he seconded the motion setting out what bodies should be invited.

In the "call" for the Montreal convention the same bodies were invited, the intention and desire being to invite branches of the Advanced Prohibitionists under the name agreed to by the past and present heads of that body. Yours sincerely, F. S. SPENCE.

## What Principal Austin Thinks.

Rev. Dr. Principal Austin, of Alma College, St. Thomas, has been among the stalwart Prohibitionists of Ontario for many years. He was a prominent member of the new party of a few years ago, and since became active in the Advanced Prohibition ranks. While he strongly favors independent political action on the prohibition question, he decidedly favors supporting the Mowat Government at the present juncture. At Toronto last week he said: "I consider that the temperance electors should give Sir Oliver Mowat an opportunity to carry out the pledge which he has given to us. If the Mowat Administration were not sustained their successors would say the Government went to the people on that issue and you didn't support it. We went to Sir Oliver and asked him to do certain things. He undertook to do them, and to be consistent we must support him." He said he feels it his duty to take strong ground at this juncture in support of the present Government.

## Another College Principal.

The Rev. Dr. Hare, principal of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, a gentleman who is widely known as a skillful educationist, and also as a profoundly interesting lecturer in the field of natural science, but not so familiarly known as, though he is none the less heartily an advocate of, the temperance cause, has seen fit at this critical period in the advance of the prohibition movement to pronounce himself a supporter of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Dr. Hare says in an interview with a representative of the press: "I have taken no public part in the discussion of politics and do not wish to express an opinion upon the many economic questions that agitate the public mind, but do emphatically state that the temperance people in the great convention sought and obtained a pledge of prohibition from the Mowat Government that was eminently satisfactory and that they cannot now violate their tacit promise to support the Government in their attempt to give them the desired legislation without a breach of faith."

Respecting the attitude of the leader of the Opposition on the question of prohibition, it is gratifying to temperance people that he has gone as far as he has; still the fact that he is one step behind Mr. Mowat, and is holding out to those interested in the liquor business another opportunity of fighting restrictive legislation, gives him and his party a decided advantage over Mr. Mowat with anti-temperance electors. The fact that Mr. Mowat took his present advanced position on Prohibition to meet the strongly expressed wishes of temperance leaders, and that Mr. Meredith, even with this example before him, has not yet taken an equally satisfactory position on this question, should be considered by all who aided to secure this pledge from Mr. Mowat, a reason for supporting him at the polls."

## An Old Rhyme Reset.

"Affliction sore long time she bore  
Physicians were in vain."  
At last one day a friend did say,  
"You'd soon be well again"  
if you would take, as I did, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for that is the cure for all the peculiar ailments of women. It is a safe, simple and sure remedy. It banishes those distressing maladies that make woman's life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammations and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. As a nerve tonic it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria and induces refreshing sleep." She took the advice and is well. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of curing in every case, or money paid for it returned.

Asthma cured by newly-discovered treatment. For pamphlet, testimonials and references, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

## Mr. Meredith and Prohibition.

A Look Over the Opposition Leader's Record on the Question of Temperance—Many Changes in Attitude.

An old prohibitionist writes a Toronto paper: Mr. Meredith has had his "moments of weakness" in regard to the temperance question as well as Bro. Foster, and apparently a good many more of them. It happens just now, however, that Mr. Meredith is posing as a veteran abstainer and an advanced prohibitionist just at the time when Mr. Foster is down on the other side of the fence, but those who have watched the course of both men pretty well for a few years past would not be surprised at any time if they both changed positions. For nimblemen in jumping the fence from side to side, or for being on both sides at the same time, both these gentlemen have achieved a great deal of notoriety.

Something over twenty years ago—in the good old days when all liquor licenses were manipulated by the local municipalities and when London municipal affairs were largely manipulated by the Carlings and others deeply interested in the brewing interests in that city—Mr. Meredith was floated into public life; but now that the ship is sinking in public estimation and the tide of public opinion flows in an entirely different direction, Mr. Meredith announces himself, even on a London platform, surrounded by his old admirers, a practical temperance man of years' standing and in favor of the immediate enactment of a prohibition law—"with a string"—as soon as ever he may come into power, in fact a veritable "Bro. Meredith" to all the temperance workers. Bro. Foster did not take much higher ground ten years ago than Mr. Meredith does to-day. Whether the latter, too, may come to himself not long hence and find it was all done in a "moment of weakness" many of us will no doubt live to see.

Mr. Meredith may be first mentioned in the House in connection with liquor legislation in his efforts to have all the issuing of licenses and the enforcement of all liquor laws taken out of Provincial control and handed back again to the municipalities. He spoke strongly in favor of that in the House and led his party to committing themselves in permanent record in the journals of the House in favor of that "principle." Off and on he has always exhibited a good deal of hankering for the return of the good old days when the brewers and dram shop keepers would again rule our municipal affairs—as they do now in New York and Chicago and with about the same probable results—when the ward-healers could all be rewarded with liquor licenses as in the days of yore, before Mowat's tyranny, when Ontario might have again 6,000 or 7,000 licensed liquor shops instead of less than 3,000, as now; when London might have 150 instead of 45, as now; and when the big brewers and large distillers could again place councils and legislatures according to their own sweet will instead of being "ground down" by plebiscites and local option municipal bylaws, all of which Mr. Meredith, "the idol of the Ontario Conservative party," has always persistently opposed.

This struggle for absolute municipal control and enforcement, however, he seems to have discovered, was a moment of weakness, for in his manifesto to the people of Ontario, just previous to the general election of 1886, he declared, "it is the duty of the Ontario Government to enforce the Scott Act wherever adopted," or words to that effect, just as positively as he had before declared, over and over again, it was the duty of the Ontario Government to let the enforcement of liquor laws alone and hand them all over to the municipalities to grapple with. The Scott Act was then popular, and such a cry was supposed to catch the popular ear. It did not, however, and that cry was dropped as unceremoniously as the "Facts for the Irish Electors," or the "Ross Bible" crusade.

The issuing of liquor licenses by the councils was raised again after that disastrous election, and his regard for the liquor sellers having "their means of a livelihood" placed at the mercy of "a partisan board" became quite as tender as it has several times since, when a purpose was to be served by trotting it out. This turned out, however, to have been another of those "weakness" relapses, for during last year's session Mr. Meredith followed Mr. Marter and led his whole party into a cry and a permanent record in favor of cutting off, at one fell swoop, every retail liquor license in the Province just as soon as it legally expired and letting the whole liquor selling brigade forage wherever they could for "a means of livelihood" for their families, allowing all the time, of course, the brewers and the distillers to go right on as before.

That maneuver, however, again turned out to be a moment of weakness. All the Meredith following in the House voted for it, and a few prohibitionists were, at first, deluded by the cry, but it fell flat on the country; the Provincial prohibition convention sat down unceremoniously on it all; and though another session has since passed, and though another election campaign is now pending, who has ever heard "the coming Premier" open his lips in its favor since? The "Facts for the Irish Electors" is not now more

completely disowned by its own parents than is that Marter bill of a year ago.

Mr. Meredith and all his party opposed with might and main the proposal of the plebiscite of last winter. If "the party" could have had its way that measure would have got the knife right up to the hilt when it was introduced into the House. The measure was popular, however, and was one of the most important steps ever taken in the prohibition movement. A majority of 85,000 was rolled up, and, presto! all has changed. All the opposition turns out to have been done in another of those many moments of weakness. Mr. Meredith now clearly recognizes the verdict of that plebiscite, for which no thanks to him, and assures the people of Ontario, in his recent London pronouncement, that "as a public man I deem it my duty to obey the mandate of the people of the Province of Ontario and bow to the will of the people."

Not only that, but he actually proposes another plebiscite on the whole question as soon as his proposed prohibition bill can be got through the Legislature; to use his own words, "to submit this measure to the people so that they might have an opportunity of pronouncing yea or nay." Just as though the people have not already pronounced more frequently and more unmistakably on that question than on any other that is now before the country.

Little wonder that, just here, Mr. Meredith was reported to have said: "The time had come when the Government of the day had to choose who should be king. They could not run with the hare and hunt with the hounds." A considerable practical experimenting of this very kind, as the foregoing record will show, has pretty fully convinced him on that point.

Here, then, are the facts: Had Mr. Meredith succeeded a few years ago he would have destroyed at once the entire Provincial control of the license system, placing it all back again into the hands of the ward heeler and corner grocery manipulators as in olden times, and as in New York and Chicago now. What would have been the effect of all this on the morals and municipal politics of Ontario? Even yet he lets it out now and then that he would do just the same thing now if the opportunity were but placed in his hands.

Then, if he had succeeded last year he would have at once cut off the entire retail business of Ontario and have allowed the wholesalers, the importers, the brewers and distillers to have gone right on undisturbed. What would be the effect of closing one sluice merely and allowing the other two sluices to remain wide open? Those who had such a disappointing experience with the old Dunkin Act years and years ago know very well.

Now, if he can but succeed, the programme is, according to his own words, to enact a law, provide for another plebiscite; and for "law enforcers" allow the cities, including all the liquor element, to elect its own men, and in the country the councils to appoint them and hand over the administration of such a law to just such a heterogeneous body. That is the very system of enforcement that has led to such confusion and bitter disappointment in Iowa. Had the law of that State been committed to the hands of efficient State officers instead of being handed over to the municipalities it would have resulted in a grand success and not in repeal, as it now has. What would be "the success" of our customs laws if their enforcement were placed in the hands of officers appointed as Mr. Meredith proposes for his prohibition law?

And yet, right in the face of all this record and these ridiculous proposals, an appeal is being made for the support of the honest friends of efficient temperance legislation. Even one prohibition journal is declaring that "the honors are now about even" between Mowat and Meredith on this paramount issue!

## Lost His Patriotism.

A soldier may be perfectly delighted to wade, metaphorically speaking, through seas of blood for his country, but seas of mud are much more trying to his feelings. It was related at a recent meeting of army veterans that, during the Civil War, a Union general, while riding along a by-road, came up with a small, straggling body of his own cavalry, who were wading through at least a foot of soft, sticky mud.

As the general approached, the troopers were drawn up somewhat quickly to salute him; and in the midst of the floundering movement one of the men was thrown violently from his horse and into the midst of the black and sticky mass.

The soldier crawled to his feet, a sorry spectacle, his face smeared to the complexion of a negro. Then, instead of making any effort to mount or recover his horse, he went to the fence by the side of the road and perched upon it, his back to the troop.

The general, smothering a laugh, rode up to him.

"What's the matter, my man? Are you hurt?" the general asked, kindly.

"Naw," replied the man, turning around his grimy face, "I ain't hurt none; but if I ever love a country again you can kick me!"

A Pain in the Back—Can be removed by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Only 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores.

## With the Poets.

## One at a Time.

One step at a time, and that well placed  
We reach the grandest height;  
One stroke at a time, earth's hidden stores  
Will slowly come to light;  
One seed at a time, and the forest grows;  
One drop at a time, and the river flows  
Into the boundless sea.

One word at a time, and the greatest book  
Is written and is read;  
One stone at a time, a palace rears  
Aloft its stately head;  
One blow at a time, and the tree's cleft through,  
And a city will stand where the forest grew  
A few short years ago.

One foe at a time, and he subdued,  
And the conflict will be won;  
One grain at a time, and the sands of life  
Will slowly all be run.  
One minute, another, the hours fly;  
One day at a time, and our lives speed by  
Into eternity.

One grain of knowledge, and that well stored,  
Another, and more on them;  
And as time rolls on your mind will shine  
With many a garnered gem  
Of thought and wisdom. And time will tell.  
"One thing at a time and that done well,"  
Is wisdom's proven rule.  
—Golden.

## The Little Feet.

Across the lonely chamber floor,  
And down the passage, through the hall,  
The little feet resound no more!  
There cometh through the open door  
No merry voice, no laughing call  
Across the lonely chamber floor;  
But where the sunlight flashes o'er  
Gray tapestry and pictured wall  
The little feet resound no more!  
Perchance upon a distant shore  
They wander now—no more to fall  
Across the lonely chamber floor.

Why comes the summer to restore  
Bright hollyhocks and lilies tall?  
The little feet resound no more!  
Alas for Hope's deceptive lore!  
Her words are desolation all;  
Across the lonely chamber floor  
The little feet resound no more!  
—Christian at Work.

## Unfulfilled.

The heart, in its hunger, utters a cry,  
"Oh, give me this thing or I surely die!"  
But we do not die, and our strength we wrong—  
The hand that fashioned us knows we are strong;  
Knows better than we the strain we can bear  
Ere spirit and flesh will yield to despair.  
For wishes are naught, and they die at length.  
Aye, but they die hard—with a terrible strength  
The struggle for life, when to die were best;  
And when we are sure they are put to rest,  
They turn then at bay, like a stag in pain,  
And in their fierce beauty confront us again.

We may leave the garden, and bar the gate;  
Put an angel there, with a sword, to wait;  
But what can the bars or the angel do  
To keep the fragrance from stealing through?  
Then who would not turn at the roses' wooing,  
And look once again to his heart's undoing?

Oh, wishes that kiss us, but to betray!  
For they always send us empty away.  
And they steal our hearts with their beauty so  
And yet it may be, like the beautiful snow,  
Or the burnished dust of the butterfly's wing,  
They turn at our touch to a different thing.

Not long ago Edmund Russell dawned upon a Western city and the Blanks gave a great reception. Among the plans for the entertainment of the guests was a scene from "Macbeth," rendered by a young woman of local elocutionary fame. The head of the family was not informed of this special part of the programme. At the proper moment the young woman personating Lady Macbeth appeared at the end of a robe of white and dressed in a trailing, she moved slowly bearing a light. A hush falling upon the assemblage, the host looked up, saw, and wholly mistaking the scene, then hastened forward with hospitable zeal. "Why, Miss Smith, good evening, I am very glad to see you. May I relieve you of your candle?"

## A CORNWALL MIRACLE.

An Afflicted Family Restored to Health.

Only One of Many Similar Cases—How the Restoration to Health was Brought About—A Plain Recital of Facts.

(From the Cornwall Standard.)

There is no longer reason to seek far for proof of the miraculous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We have heard of numerous marvelous cures following the use of this wonderful medicine, and have been successful in obtaining the facts for publication in one of them. Mr. Andrew Bowen, an employee of the Canada Cotton Mill, was taken ill about three years ago, and compelled to give up his position and cease work entirely. He was suffering from rheumatism which was followed by a complication of diseases, and in a few months became a helpless cripple. His wife became thoroughly worn out through waiting on him and in a short time also became an invalid and their plight was most pitiable indeed. They secured the best medical advice within their reach, spending a large amount of money in medicines which failed to give them any permanent relief. This went on for nearly three years and during that period they suffered untold agonies.

The above is summarized from the statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Bowen to the Standard representative. We will give the remainder of the story in Mr. Bowen's own words. He said: "We were both terribly run down and completely discouraged at seeing dollar after dollar go for medicine that did us no good. We had about given up all hope of ever getting well again when my attention was called to a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had nearly lost all faith in medicines, and had made up my mind that my wife and myself were past human aid and would have to endure our suffering. We were repeatedly urged by friends to try the Pink Pills, and at last consented. After taking a couple of boxes we did not see any noticeable benefit and were about to give them up, but were urged to persevere with them and did so. When my wife had taken the fifth box she began to feel a decided improvement in her health and I decided to keep on taking them. The seventh box marked the turning point in my case, and I have continued to improve ever since, and to-day as you see, we are both enjoying excellent health, almost as good as we ever did. Many times I have thought we would never have been well again and I cannot tell you how glad I am that we tried Dr. Williams' great medicine. I am now able to do a good day's work without feeling the least bit tired, and my wife can perform her household duties without an effort. I consider that I have received hundreds of dollars value for the few dollars I spent on Pink Pills. We always keep them in the house now, although we do not need to use them, but think it safer to have them on hand in case they should be required."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of feebleness, building up the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

## Citizen and Home Guard

## Consolidation of

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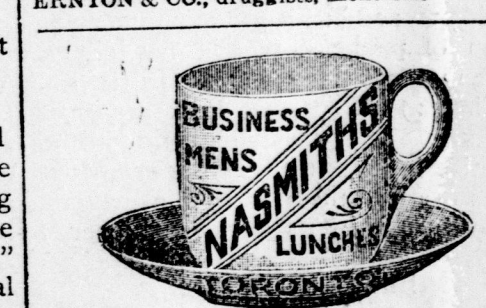
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