

Five Dollars a Week.

Young Man's Plea for Work to Save Him From Starvation.

He Says Dozens of Men in London Would Be Glad to Work for that Sum.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":
Seeing the report of the free library board in your paper, I noted with disgust the remarks of Mr. Keene, in the course of which he said: "I do not believe in allowing any man to work for \$5 per week." This is all very well in its way. I am a young man (not the one who applied for the situation) who would be delighted to obtain employment at \$5 per week—yes, less, in order to keep myself from starvation, and can safely say there are dozens of other young men idle in the city who would only be too glad to be earning the said sum. True, the wage is low; but it would manage to keep one fairly well cared for during the winter months. I have no doubt the girls employed are well able to do without same, and it would have conferred a great boon on a number of young men had they been employed. Can Mr. Keene give me employment at a better salary, as he will not allow young men to work for \$5 per week? Yours faithfully,
F. J. FORREST.
London, Dec. 5, 1895.

THE SALVATION ARMY HOTEL—LETTER FROM DR. ARNOTT.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:
I read your kindly reference to the work of the Salvation Army some days ago. In that article you say that possibly that hotel may attract tramps to our city. I wish to point out that while at first it might have that effect, it will have a tendency to rid us of all undeserving tramps as soon as citizens understand and apply this solution of the tramp question. As long as citizens continue to give tramps money they can stay with us without doing any work, but if they will only give an order for bed or meal at the Salvation Army Hotel, we will soon be rid of all that class that deliberately refuse to work. Under that plan an impostor tramp cannot stay here, and long till the Army finds him out, and after that, no matter how many orders he may have begged they will not keep him and he can make no use of his orders. For instance, I know of a gentleman who gave a man an order for a bed and breakfast on condition of his being willing to do some work. He stayed all night at the hotel, but skipped out next morning before breakfast to escape the work. That man will not be kept there in future on any consideration. Thus, you see that, as soon as the system is thoroughly understood by the citizens, the city will be a very cold place for the able-bodied tramp who will not work, and yet provision be made for the unfortunate and those really in search of work. Citizens should also understand that the Army does not make anything by keeping a man over night and giving him his breakfast for 15 cents. Last winter they did it for 12 cents, but lost a good deal of money by it. I would therefore bespeak the consideration of the citizens in this great burden which the Army have taken off our shoulders.
If properly understood and acted on by the citizens the system will be found to have a most wholesome effect, but we must not allow the Army to feed so many of our poor and care for our tramps without coming to their assistance. I regret very much to find that they lost money in the work last winter and trust that it will be made up to them this winter. I think you would be doing a good work by occasionally urging citizens not to give money to tramps. The Army will supply blank orders to any person desiring them.
H. ARNOTT.

RE LODGE DOCTORS AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:
Having seen a letter in your paper, dated Oct. 1, regarding the above, will you be good enough to give space in your paper to vent the views and feelings of a large number of meeting of societies, who have been authorized to consider the best method to adopt in view of the doctors deciding not to attend to lodge members as at present.
I am noting their complaint of one or two dollars not being sufficient remuneration for examinations, which generally take from fifteen to twenty minutes each, we should think it was one of their best paying practices. Often two or three drop into their office of an evening, for which they receive, as they state, one or two dollars each. As regards their basis of visits of four times a week to each patient, we can show that they do not average more than two at the most, as a member who is not confined to his bed, but is able to get out, has to attend at the doctor's office at office hours. We can show where some members for whom they have paid two dollars per year, though they have been on the sick list for several years, they have not been attended by the doctor once in twelve months. As regards the different members of a family being attended by different doctors at the same house, surely they would be showing their boasted charity by having a consultation for the benefit of each patient—we presume that no one would object to a doctor taking their fee of \$1 per visit for each person that was sick. It was stated that practice for societies, in providing medical attendance and medicine for its members at our present rates is unprofitable and unjust to the medical profession. If so, how is it that the best of our doctors have been anxious and glad to have their patronage. In many cases it has introduced them to families of members, and has thus given them good paying patients, as it is well known that nearly all societies pay their bills in full. As regards the absolutely poor not suffering for lack of medical attendance on account of our free hospitals and dispensary, if it was not for the provisions made by the members of societies we should need hospitals three times the size we have at present to care for the sick. As regards the societies mentioned not believing in providing free attendance, so far as free attendance is concerned, we do not look upon it as such; that is to say, the doctors do not give their attendance and medicine free; the members pay for their services, which, if truth be told, has built up some of the best members of the medical profession in London, and now that they can get along without attending lodges for the present remuneration paid, they seem jealous of those coming after them, and wish to bar the path to their success; but they must understand that London is a great society center, and although the societies named that do not provide, as it is called, free attendance, they are more insurance societies, and nearly all of their members belong to other societies that provide for paid medical attendance. It is strange they give us

credit for being engaged in laudable work, and that we are promoting provident and thrifty habits, as well as relieving the sick and distressed, and profess to be ready to assist us in our actual charitable work. We do not consider our work entirely charity, as we pay a certain sum, which provides us with certain benefits when we need them, but we do not claim to work in sympathy and exercise it in its true sense. If they desire to assist us in our good work, let them that do not want societies keep quiet, and leave those alone who are willing to attend them. If they do not, but can induce all the profession in London to combine against the lodges, then we do not wish to disguise the fact that we shall try and do the next best thing. We have enough society men in London to run a first-class dispensary, with first-class medical gentlemen in charge, which could be done at a less rate than one known society pays at present, and not more than any one of the societies are paying at the present time. It must be remembered that in addition to fees paid for ordinary attendance, we also pay for extra attendance at operations, etc., when the medical profession show their charity by their bills. We do not publish this for controversy, but to show the feelings of the fraternal body.
W. G. FORD, W. T. DUFF, E. GILBERT, G. BERRY, secretary of committee.

HIS FACE WAS RAW.

The Terrible Suffering of Mr. John Vanaxan.

Working as a Molder Excessive Heat Caused Large Water Blisters to Break Out On His Face—An Attack of Sciatica Also Added to the Agony He Endured

(From the Brockville Recorder.)
Mr. John Vanaxan, now a resident of Merrickville, is well and favorably known to many people in Brockville, having been at one time a resident of the "Island City." To your correspondent Mr. Vanaxan recently told an interesting story of his release from a trouble which had made his life miserable for years. "I was born at Perth 43 years ago," said Mr. Vanaxan, "and when 14 years of age removed with my parents to Merrickville, where I learned the trade of iron molder. After working at my trade for several years I went to the States, where I continued to live for a number of years. Returning to Canada, I, with my family, settled down in Brockville, where I lived about a year. Last March I moved once more to Merrickville, and am now working at my trade every day. About five years after I commenced working at the molding business, my face broke out with what is best described as a rash, and this would break out into large water blisters every time we took off a cast, caused by the excessive heat, and when those broke they were terribly painful. This kept my face raw nearly all the time. I consulted a number of physicians both in the States and Canada, who prescribed for it, but they did me no good, and for years my suffering in this way went on. Then to make matters worse, I was taken with sciatica in my left hip. Year in and year out I was a constant sufferer from this disease. I consulted a number of physicians for this trouble, who prescribed, but the pain never left me. Last spring my hip became so bad that I had to quit work owing to my leg giving out, and this continued for several weeks. Shortly after I was laid up friends advised me strongly to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had about lost faith in all medicine, I had tried so many kinds with no effect, but to please my friends I got a half dozen boxes and commenced their use according to directions. After taking four boxes I found the sciatic pains had almost ceased, and although a slight rash was still discernable on my face it was unaccompanied with the usual water blisters. I used four more boxes, and still occasionally take a pill, and although working at my trade every day, I have not since had a single twinge in my hip, and the rash has entirely disappeared from my face. When I first commenced to use the pills I weighed 131 pounds; I now weigh 152 pounds and am gaining in health and flesh all the time. I need not say that I feel grateful. I feel deeply thankful to the friends who advised me to try this wonderful medicine, and I freely give permission to publish this statement, hoping it may induce some other sufferer to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."
Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box of six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

General Trade More Active in Toronto—Quiet in Montreal—Sluggish in the United States.

Bradstreet's weekly review says: Toronto reports general trade more active, with the appearance of seasonable weather, and confidence is expressed as to trade prospects after the holiday season.
An exceptionally quiet business is reported from Montreal, but that navigation is closed, while at Quebec city it would appear that good roads have served to stimulate trade. Shoe manufacturers there are arranging to start up their factories. Wholesale business at Halifax continues quiet, under the influence of unseasonable weather, while from St. John, N. B., it is reported that the lumber industry is in a favorable condition.
Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$25,500,000 this week, an increase of 8.5 per cent over last week, about 14 per cent over the like week last year, 18 per cent over the corresponding total in 1893, and 2 per cent more than in 1892.
There are 39 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 52 last week, 32 in the week one year ago, 23 two years ago, and 31 in the first week of December of 1892.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, when you can get Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Some of the sins whose consequences are visited upon us most cruelly are sins most naturally, and most fondly committed.

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

The Crowds Coming Daily.

WE WILL ASSUREDLY—Trade winners doing the good work. Our expectations—"most sanguine"—will be met.

A Great List To-Day And For The Coming Week.

Be amongst the early shoppers, you'll get better attention. Avoid the rush of the afternoon if possible.

READ THIS BILL OF FARE!

VEILINGS:

5c There are over two hundred pieces of Veiling in this great lot; colors and style right; procured we won't say how, but we've got them. They're well worth 3 and 4 times the price. 5c

DRESS GOODS.

37 1/2c We called your attention to this lot Wednesday; many heeded, but some didn't. The pile is greatly reduced, but the assortment is still good—in fact we have added many pieces that should be sold at 75c, bargain sales; every yard must go. 37 1/2c

A small lot of Black Dress Goods, some 50c, some 60c, some 75c some \$1, plain and fancy, take your choice. 50c

XMAS.

15c Xmas is nearing. Your friend will remember you. It won't cost much to play old Santa Claus. Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 50c, quick selling at 15c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

25c We stand alone in magnitude of stock as a multiplicity of styles. Three thousand five hundred (3,500) dozen to pick from; a leader among them, 50c hemstitched, silk, large size. 25c

FLANNELS:

15c A clean all-wool Flannel—bought a jobbers lot only—20 pieces, cannot be duplicated, so don't be coming in late in the week for this line, it will have gone over the counter, all wool. 15c

LINENS.

50c From a Belfast manufacturer, with a particle of adulteration, wide width, 75c quality, sale price. 50c

\$1 25 Family reunion Xmas dinner. Oh! what a jolly time. Everything to make bright and happy the hour, and beautiful spotless Linens is a great appetizer. Our \$1 75 Napkins, a nice present too, reduced to. \$1 25

12 1/2c Shame to sell them at this figure; look at the large, clean, bright towels, you would place them a bargain at 20c; private families and hotel keepers should note this lot. 12 1/2c

FURS

U Don't know how long they will last, but 25 per cent comes off every article in furs from now till Xmas eve. Capes—Greenland Seal, from \$15; fair imitation Bear Muff, \$1 10; best No. 1 Greenland Seal Muff, \$3.

UNDERWEAR:

25c The sale contains additional lines today; 40c vests down, away down, and drawers to match. 25c

50c All wool, never made to sell less than 75c; on the inner track, we offer them at. 50c

GREAT PREPARATIONS!

We made great preparation for the holiday trade. Walk around the circular counters; trays here, piles there, all laden with the brightest kind of articles of the common sense kind, marked in bold figures that will insure rapid sale and assist in making this the

GREATEST OF ALL SALES.

BAYLEY'S 172 and 174 Dundas Street

Strange Sun Clusters.

Remarkable Discoveries Among the Heavenly Bodies.

The discovery, through photographs made at the Harvard college observatory station at Arequipa, of the existence in certain star clusters of an extraordinary number of variable stars, is one of the most remarkable of recent astronomical advances. No less than 87 stars in the well known globular cluster Messier 3, in the constellation Canes Venatici, have been proved by these photographs to be variable; and the variation is, in some cases, not only large, but exceedingly rapid. Some of the stars affected changes in the course of a few hours as much as other stars, at the beginning of their swift decline, are six times as bright as at the end of it. But immediately they commence to brighten again, and continue to revive until they are as brilliant as ever.

Hitherto most of the variable stars observed have been found scattered broadcast in the sky, apparently unconnected with one another, although there are certain regions in our constellation, as in Virgo, where they especially abound. There has never been any reason to suppose that some of the stars in clusters might not be changeable, but this has been discovered in such situations. But the Arequipa discovery now reveals the interesting fact that, in some star clusters, the ratio of the number of variables to the total number of stars included in the cluster is so great as irresistibly to suggest the existence therein of a special cause of variability. Prof. Pickering remarks that the number of known variables among the stars visible is only 1 per cent, yet in the cluster N. G. C. 304, out of 750 stars separately examined on the Arequipa negatives 46, or about 6 per cent of the whole, have proved to be variable. And in the same cluster there seems to be a curious tendency to local aggregation of the variables, for in a circle 10 minutes in diameter, including sixteen stars, no less than 6, or nearly 40 per cent, are variable.

Is variation, then, a special characteristic of stars assemblage in close clusters? It would appear not; for while some clusters photographed at Arequipa abound in variable stars, other clusters just as crowded, have, as yet, given no evidence of the existence of a single variable. But Prof. Pickering reminds us that this negative evidence can only be taken to show that the clusters concerned contain no variables of the kind observed. By continuing the periods of photographs for a sufficient length of time long period variables might be discovered in such assemblages. But even then it would be evident that a striking difference exists, in this respect, between different clusters, some possessing stars that go quickly through their changes, and others only stars that vary slowly. It is from the latter class, as well as from the former, that we are to deduce. One thing is much to be regretted. Owing to the fact that in the middle of a globular cluster the light of the surrounding stars runs into a blaze, and which it is practically impossible to distinguish separate points of light, no variables have been detected close to the center of any cluster.

Mr. Lockyer will probably find in this

discovery a confirmation of his meteoric hypothesis, according to which variable stars are swarms of clashing meteors in various stages of condensation. Speaking broadly, every star, no doubt, has its attendant meteor and where large numbers of stars are assemblage in comparatively close proximity, the possibility of meteoric collisions may be increased. At any rate such phenomena as the successive outbursts exhibited by the new star in Auriga a few years ago, indicate that there is an amount of work and ruin in the administration of the universe, at the sight of which some of the older astronomers, who perceived only smooth-running wheels in the celestial mechanism, would have stood aghast.

A FIRECRACKER FIRE!

Some \$75,000 Worth "Touched Off"—Risky Business for the Brigade.

New York, Dec. 7.—Fire started in Drigg's warehouse, 271 South street, yesterday and gained headway rapidly. When the firemen arrived they found it impossible owing to the dense smoke, to enter the building. On the fourth floor about \$75,000 worth of firecrackers were stored. These exploded and made the work of the firemen dangerous. In the building there was stored over \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise in bond, from the East India and China trade. It is fully covered by insurance. Two fire boats were docked at the pier opposite the burning building and played streams on it.
The only way to reach the blaze with effect was through the roof, and the work of cutting that away, while underneath were gunpowder and other explosives, was extremely dangerous. This did not deter the firemen from making an assault on the roof, which was made in the main of tin. Twelve of them were sent to work with axes. A large hole was made and a great pillar of smoke rushed out. Into this hole great streams of water were directed. The firemen knew by this time that they had saved the gunpowder from the flames. The windows on the South street side were also opened and the water towers played on them.

A Trained Nurse Suffers from Rheumatism for Six Years, and is Then Cured in Four Days.

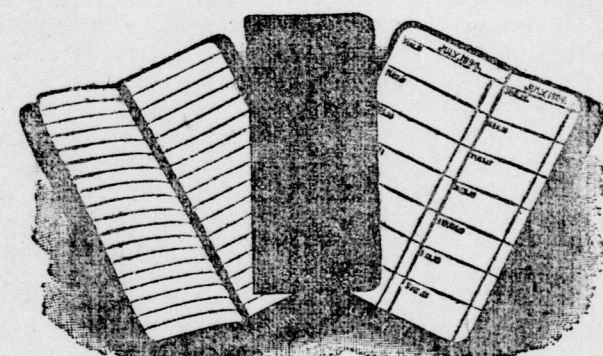
Mrs. E. Eisner, a trained nurse, of Halifax, living at 92 Cornwallis street, writes: "I have been a terrible sufferer for six years from rheumatism. Many doctors treated me, but relief was only temporary. A friend advised me to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so, and after four days' use of the remedy, my great suffering was over. I found myself entirely free from the disease. I am sure there is no rheumatic remedy in existence equal to this one."

Kindness, nobler ever than revenge. —Shakespeare.
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.

First Edition All Sold!

Second Edition Now Ready!

ORDER AT ONCE.



Combined Pocket Diary and Memorandum

Diary One Side. Reverse Side Memorandum.

Two Distinct Books in One Vest Pocket Style

The Most Sensible Pocket Memorandum for Business Men.

Bound in Cloth, 35c. Bound in Morocco, 50c
Bound in Calf, 75c.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.),
TORONTO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—BOYS' OVERCOATS

Children's Suits, \$1 and up.
Men's Tweed Pants, \$1 25 and \$1 50.
Men's All-Wool Overcoats, \$4 95.
Men's Heavy Lined Ulsters, \$7 50.
Men's Beaver Overcoats, \$9 50.

PETHICK & McDONALD, 383 RICHMOND ST.
First door north of City Hall

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

The Daily Advertiser.

(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year: 48 to 16 pages, \$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months, 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON—Daily, 10c per week, delivered.

Western Advertiser.

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

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

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

London, Saturday, December 7.

Five Dollars a Week.

In another column a London young man revives the recent discussion at the Free Library Board on the question of transient employment. He takes issue with Mr. Keene, the member of the board who argued that it was wrong to ask any man to work for \$5 a week, and who evidently had the other members with him, as a girl was preferred for the temporary employment.

Our correspondent opens up an interesting question. He asserts that there are dozens of young men like himself in urgent need of employment in this city at the present time and unable to find it. We do not doubt it. A young London mechanic informed the writer the other day that he had visited every factory and warehouse in London during the last month, and had offered his services in any capacity, whether at the bench or as messenger, porter or general laborer, but he failed to get a start anywhere. The reply was the same at every place: "We need no assistance; if we were to make any change, we would discharge hands, rather than take on new men." The experience of this man is corroborated by the city advertiser who desired a porter. He had 81 applications for the job within twelve hours of the time when the advertisement was first published.

When employment is so scarce, and when able-bodied men plead for work at any wage to keep them and those depending on them from starvation, need we wonder that men are willing to accept \$5 a week for their services? We may agree with Mr. Keene that it is not sufficient remuneration to enable a man and his family to live decently, but when there are dozens of men struggling for one job it is easy to account for the low remuneration.

Some years ago the workers were told that if they only would indorse the high tax system, they would be guaranteed plenty of work at high wages; and many of them were allured by the glittering promises to vote for the so-called protection. An era of extravagance and speculation in high places followed. While the price of the natural products, by the sale of which we are all fed and clothed, steadily fell, the public debt was piled up, until it is now over \$250,000,000, requiring a very large taxation yearly to provide for the interest. The annual taxation of the people has risen from \$23,000,000 in 1878 to \$38,000,000 last year. Nearly one-third of this sum is sent away to pay the interest on the national debt, now out of all proportion to the population. Millions of dollars of public money have been stolen by speculators who shared the "swag" with the men in power at Ottawa, and millions more have been squandered.

This carnival has been conducted for the benefit of a comparative few, and the many are bled. But for it, this country, with its marvelous resources, and freedom from debt incurred in war, such as the United States and every European country is burdened with, would have been so prosperous that no man would have been compelled to starve or exist on \$5 a week.

The situation is as clear as noonday. You cannot eat your cake and have it, too. You cannot manufacture, at public expense, millionaires at Toronto and Montreal, and enrich needy and unscrupulous politicians at Ottawa without paying for it. Canadian farmers cannot accept low prices for their farm exports and submit to excessive taxation on the goods which must be imported in pay for them, without suffering a heavy loss. When the farmer is thus prevented from getting that which he has earned, he is compelled to economize. He ceases to buy the products of our factories. He makes an old coat, an old reaper, an old stove, serve him, when, if he could import without tax the goods which he must take in payment for his products, he would be a liberal purchaser of the products of Canadian factories. Then the high taxes on coal, on iron, on paints, on varnish, on nails, and on other supplies which the Canadian manufacturer has to pay, necessarily compels him to charge more for his products than would be the case if these raw materials were tax free or only subject to a revenue duty.

Every intelligent man—we care not what political party he has hitherto supported—must now see that the causes recited have to an enormous extent decreased the purchasing power of Canadians, have limited the buying power of farmers upon whose prosperity we all depend for a livelihood; and curtail the demand for labor both on

the farm and in the town industries which depend on the farmers for their success, and there is not a factory which does not find the large proportion of its customers among the agricultural population.

The high tax policy has failed. The country demands a change.

A Wonderful Book.

Today we give the first installment of a lengthy summary of Dr. Mackay's new book, "From Far Formosa." It is a remarkable recital, and will whet the appetite of the reader for the book itself. Nothing further need be said in this connection except to point out to our readers that this extraordinary volume is the joint work of two distinguished sons of Western Ontario. The intrepid missionary, whose marvelous achievements are here chronicled, is a true son of this North land. He comes of good Highland-Canadian parentage, having been born and educated in Zorra, Oxford county. His labors in the island with which his name will in future be indissolubly connected, so graphically set forth in this book, give him rank with Livingstone, Duff, Carey and Paton. The experiences are those of Dr. Mackay; but the book is the work of Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St. Thomas, another Western Ontario scholar—a Middlesex boy, in fact. Every close friend of Dr. Mackay knows that though he is a great worker—a never-tiring preacher—he has an absolute detestation of sitting down to write. He told his friends here that he simply could not settle himself to complete a book. When he placed his fragmentary papers in the hands of Mr. Macdonald, he chose a master hand. Mr. Macdonald has produced a book that does credit to his style as a writer—a book that for genuine interest, from start to finish, has not been excelled by any recent volume of experiences and adventures that has been given to the world.

Better Than War.

Our cablegrams have indicated that the British reply to the United States dispatch relative to the arbitration of the boundaries of Venezuela and British Guiana strongly combats the view taken by the neighboring republic. Great Britain might submit to arbitrate her territory not included within the Schomburgk line, but that is the extent of her concession. The United States claims that Great Britain has no title to any territory except that which it was within the power of Holland to convey to her in 1802, and that it is a breach of the Monroe doctrine for Lord Salisbury to lay claim to additional territory.

Mr. Walter Wellman, the usually well-informed correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, says that the reply being unfavorable to the United States contention, President Cleveland will, on receipt, submit it to Congress with a strong message pointing out the importance of the principle at stake. In that case it is asserted that Congress would instantly drop all considerations of party and adopt a resolution upholding the hands of the President. It would do so doubtless by a vote practically unanimous. The same correspondent says that a theory has been promulgated at Washington to the effect that Lord Salisbury has been anxious to test the temper of the American Congress before yielding the point in dispute. "If that is his wish," says the correspondent, "and he had any doubts as to the determination of the Congress and the American people to stand by the Monroe doctrine at any cost, he will not have long to wait for an answer which will be conclusive, even if not satisfactory."

This is pretty tall talk, and some may see in it a hint at war. But the same writer concedes that the President and Secretary of State Olney still hope that an amicable settlement will be reached by Great Britain's consenting to yield the main point at issue in this contention and agreeing to arbitration of the entire tract in dispute. Their view is that it is just as necessary that "the United States should take into her hands the balance of power in the western hemisphere as it is that the powers of Europe should exercise a similar sway in the Orient and in Turkey and Asia Minor." And the report in Washington is that significant intimations had within the last month been received there that British statesmen were prepared to indorse that policy. The further assertion is made that the British Government is "anxious to improve the opportunity of forming a tacit alliance with the United States for maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, an alliance which, in the hope of British statesmanship, would relieve England of much responsibility in this hemisphere and place that responsibility definitely in the strong hands of the leading American republic."

At this distance, it is impossible to say what truth there is in these declarations, but the correspondents say the information comes from a reliable source. It is sincerely to be hoped that a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties between the two great branches of the English-speaking race will be arranged. What a triumph for civilization it would be if the two sections of the race could agree to an alliance which would enable them to act together at all times in the promotion of peace and of commerce. United in their determination they could put every other nation in the world on its good behavior, and promote the welfare of the race in a man-

ner hitherto unattainable. Such an alliance would be the greatest force in opposition to war that the world has ever known.

By the Way.

Mr. H. H. Ross, M. P. for Dundas county, is the latest Conservative member to speak against the policy of his leaders. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

The manager of the London Street Railway has promised that he will instruct his motormen to give the right of way to funerals. This is a matter in which the general public is concerned. The interests of the people generally will be best served if, as far as possible, funeral processions proceed to the cemeteries along thoroughfares upon which there are no trolleys. Speedy transit is of great importance to many street railway passengers, and a long interruption in travel, to permit a funeral procession to pass by, may cause serious inconvenience and loss. Everything should be done decently and in order, and we have no doubt the funeral directors will see to it that street railway travel will be as little delayed by funeral processions as possible.

Yesterday we chronicled the putting up of horse flesh for human food as a product of the N. P. Yet another is projected. If the Dominion Government will aid the project, gin will be manufactured in Canada.

The St. Catharines Star says Canada ought to have "pure McKinleyism." There is no such thing as "pure" McKinleyism. It is corrupt in practice and principle.

Dr. Montague's new remedy for agricultural ills is "cold storage." This will not "cut any ice" with the farmers. Until the heavy burden of taxation is lightened they cannot prosper.

Mr. McGillivray, the high tax candidate, is bidding for the agricultural vote in North Ontario by boasting of his powers as a sheep shearer; but he cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the sturdy yeomen in so flimsy a way as that.

Mr. Ives affirms that the Dominion Government will appoint the Montreal customs collector and fill the Cabinet vacancy before new year's. The report that the men in power have really decided to do something is almost incredible.

Du Maurier has become so tired about hearing about his novel "Trilby," that every reference to it bores him. There are others.

Sir Wm. Hingston's election, under Sir Adolphe Caron's management, could not be a triumph for political purity.

Dr. Montague gives the Dominion Government credit for the great success of Canada's cheese industry. Hitherto there has been a general impression that Canadian dairymen had something to do with it, to say nothing of its progress under the careful supervision of the Ontario Government.

The Prince of Wales will probably be invited to Toronto in 1897 to open the new municipal buildings there. Of course Canadians would be happy to greet the prince, but it is questionable whether he will accept the invitation. Such functions are very monotonous to him. As the coming king the should, however sacrifice personal feelings to the wishes of his colonial subjects, on whose good will the integrity of the empire largely depends.

Mr. Willoughby, high tax candidate in Cardwell, is the uncompromising follower of a compromised Government.

The story of the spider and the fly is illustrated in Turkey. The Sultan offered his Premier, Said Pasha, a pretty palace to reside in, but the wily pasha suspected that there was a malign motive in the peculiar generosity, and fled to the British embassy for refuge. He feared his master meant to quietly dispose of him in the usual Oriental fashion, and no doubt the Sultan is quite capable of the deed. It shows his blackness of character when his most intimate adviser cannot trust him.

The new N. P., which Hon. Mr. Laurier submits for approval is "National Progress." It will be assured by a change of men and methods at Ottawa.

UNWISE INVESTMENTS.

In a number of Canadian towns efforts are being made to establish boot and shoe factories, and citizens are being canvassed for stock subscriptions to this end. It has always been a matter of regret to conservative men that industries are so frequently promoted with hurrahs and the glitter of extravagant promises. By means of bonuses, tax exemptions and stock issued upon grounds of sentiment, industries are often placed in most undesirable situations. After the bonus has been spent, the natural consequences of founding an industry at a site by artificial means, and choosing a date for its opening, are felt, and the industry dies of congenital disease. Since January 1, 1895, half a dozen, if not a dozen, Canadian shoe-making firms have closed their factories, and the circumstances surrounding their retirement from business are not calculated to inspire one with a notion of the fertility of the deserted field. Monetary Times.

HE'S SATISFIED.

"Disease is caught from kisses"—To this the youth agrees. But still he isn't troubled. For love is the disease.
—Town Topics.

EARTHQUAKES.

Results of Scientific Observations of Seismic Disturbances.

In time the coming of the earthquake may be foreseen and announced, but so far its advent is unheralded, and in spite of an immense amount of study and investigation not much is actually known about it. The first really scientific inquiry into the subject dates from the great catastrophe at Naples, in 1857, and was instituted by H. R. Mallet, who laid down the outlines of a system for the investigation of earthquakes which has formed the basis of all subsequent work in that direction. At the same time Falmieri established his seismometric observatory on the slopes of Vesuvius, and demonstrated the necessity of special instruments for measuring the movements of the soil. Since then, says the New York Tribune, every earthquake of importance has been carefully investigated, and the varying phenomena of all of them recorded. A continuous improvement in the instruments employed in the work has been made, and by means of the new seismograph established at Collegio Romano it was possible to observe at Rome not only the earthquakes which took place in Greece, India and Turkestan, but also to see on March 22 last three distinct waves coming from three distinct shocks in Japan. They had traveled over a space equaling a quarter of the earth's circumference at a speed of about 2,750 yards a second, and were hardly perceptible in Italy, though they revealed themselves in the delicate tracings of the instrument. In the present year a new pendulum has been devised and applied by Mr. Horace Darwin, of the most refined and precise accuracy of registration. It can record and measure a tremor of the earth wholly imperceptible to the senses, and may convey to the cognition of science testimony of a good many earthquakes so delicate that they obtain no popular recognition.

In studying the distribution of these shocks upon the surface of the globe the annals of all countries have come under examination, and immense exhaustive catalogues have been compiled by H. R. Mallet, Alexis Perrey and Fuchs and quite lately by Orloff and Mushkottoff for Russia and the adjoining lands in Asia. Special centers, as we are informed by Prince Kravtchinsky in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century, have also grown up for a detailed study of earthquakes in South Italy, Greece and Japan—especially in Japan—the land of earthquakes and earthquake studies, where invaluable data are collected by sending out all over the country scores of thousands of postal cards, which are returned every week to the Seismological Institute with notices of the shocks experienced at each spot. It appears from all these investigations that earthquakes are decidedly more frequent during the winter months than during summer, and that their frequency stands in some not fully determined relation to atmospheric pressure. The latter, however, is thought to be a cause of earthquakes, but a condition tending to break an already unstable equilibrium, originating, according to the theory now generally accepted by seismologists, in aqueous action. So much science has determined to its own present satisfaction, but new theories may displace or modify the old, and upon the subject at large the sum total of the unknown is left greatly in excess of that which is known. Experience demonstrates without the aid of instruments that when there has been one shock another is likely to follow it in no long time; so that if the city and adjacent territory are thrilled by another vibration it will be quite in the line of precedent, and need not occasion any great alarm, particularly if it is as light as the one that went before it. "An earthquake rolled unheeded away," the recital being commonly regarded as indicating the desperate valor and fury of the combatants, though it may also have borne testimony to the lightness of the shock. Of the great number of these agitations which take place around the rim of the world, the majority are harmless, and a good many are so slight that they are hardly recognized. But, taken altogether, they indicate that our orb possesses an extremely unstable and tremulous pericarp, requiring careful watching and the most searching and systematic methods of investigation which can possibly be applied to it.

A Story of Bismarck.

A new Bismarck story is told in a Swedish paper by the old lady who figured in it. Fifty-six years ago, when, as a young woman, she was sent to Rome with her governess, and was directed to stop on the way at Berlin where she had a German cousin, a student, whom she had never seen. He met her at the station and greeted her affectionately. He was tall, with a heavy mustache and peculiarly sparkling eyes, and for three days they did the town thoroughly, visiting all the sights and having a good time. He could speak no Swedish and she no German, so they talked French, which he spoke very well. As she was about to go away he said: "My dear cousin, see here. I must tell you that I am not your cousin. My friend, your German cousin, the real one, is busy preparing for his examination, and asked me to take his place and fulfil your father's wishes. My name is Otto von Bismarck." That was the end of the adventure. Many years after, when she was an old married woman and Prince Bismarck was chancellor, she again visited Berlin, and sent him her card with a few words written on the back. Bismarck at once invited her to the palace, where they talked over old times, and the chancellor thanked her for enabling him to visit the Berlin museums, which he never had a chance to see afterwards.

DANGEROUS CONSOLATION.

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

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

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 o'clock

CHAPMAN'S

- | | |
|---|--|
| SILK—Best Wash Silks, worth 40 skein, 1c | CREPON—10 pieces All-Wool Crepon evening shades, worth 40c, |
| Tonight 1c | Tonight 25 |
| HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 50c, | TWEEDS—10 pieces All-Wool Tweeds, 48 inches wide, regular price 75c, |
| Tonight 39c | Tonight 40c |
| HOSE—Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced soles and heels and toes, worth 30c, | TWEEDS—7 pieces Scotch Cheviot Tweed Dress Goods, worth 45c, |
| Tonight 21c | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, double heel and toes, worth 30c, | REMNANTS—One lot Remnants of Dress Goods, regular prices 35c, 50c and 75c, |
| Tonight 20c | Tonight 25c |
| HOSE—Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 40c, | BROADCLOTHS—5 pieces Broadcloth, 1½ yards wide, worth 60c, |
| Tonight 27c | Tonight 35c |
| MITTS—Ladies' Lined Mocho Mitts, worth \$1 25, | CLOTH—4 pieces Cloth Dress Goods, worsted weave, 48 inches wide, cheap at 45c, |
| Tonight 98c | Tonight 30c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Fancy Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 40c, | TRIMMINGS—One table Gimps and Trimmings, worth 20c and 25c yard, |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 10c |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Initialed Hem-Stitched Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, | CLOTH—10 pieces Amazon Cloth, all colors, worth 15c, |
| Tonight 25c | Tonight 10c |
| SUITS—Ladies' Wool Ribbed Combination Suits, worth \$1 65, | FLANNEL—Canton Flannel, wide and heavy, worth 7c, |
| Tonight \$1 25 | Tonight 5c |
| SUITS—Children's Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1 42, | SHEETING—Flannel Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 50c, |
| Tonight \$1 08 | Tonight 45c |
| COVERS—Stamped Toilet Covers, worth 50c, | FLANNELETTE—Fine Flannelette, fancy patterns, worth 15c, |
| Tonight 32c | Tonight 10c |
| TASSELS—Fancy Silk Tassels, in all shades, worth 10c dozen, | SERGE—Strong Navy Serge for Boys wear, worth 20c, |
| Tonight 5c | Tonight 15c |
| GLOVES—Boys' Knitted Gloves, worth 25c, | QUILTS—Very Large White Quilts, worth \$1 75, |
| Tonight 10c | Tonight \$1 25 |
| COLLARS—Men's Rubberine Collars, worth 20c, | SHIRTING—All-Wool Flannel Shirting, checks and stripes, worth 35c, |
| Tonight 8c | Tonight 25c |
| SOCKS—Men's Home-Made Socks, worth 35c, | FLANNELETTE—Cream Flannelette, very fine, worth 12½c, |
| Tonight 19c | Tonight 8½c |
| SHIRTS—Men's Extra Heavy Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, | FLANNELETTE—Fine Flannelette, 36 inches wide, worth 20c and 25c, |
| Tonight 45c | Tonight 12½c |
| DRAWERS—Men's Odd Plain Knit Drawers, worth 50c, | ULSTERS—Boys' Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50, |
| Tonight 35c | Tonight \$3 85 |
| SUSPENDERS—Men's Extra Heavy Elastic Suspenders, leather ends, worth 40c, | ULSTERS—Young Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$8, |
| Tonight 19c | Tonight \$4 75 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—Men's Cream Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, | ULSTERS—Boy's Fine Scotch Tweed Ulsters, worth \$5, |
| Tonight 35c | Tonight \$3 |
| SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, | ULSTERS—Boys' Natty Tweed Ulsters, with hood, worth \$4 50, |
| Tonight 50c | Tonight \$2 95 |
| ULSTERS—Men's Good and Heavy Warm Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, | PEA JACKETS—Boys' Serge and Nap PEA Jackets, worth \$2 50, |
| Tonight \$4 50 | Tonight \$1 50 |
| ULSTERS—Men's Fine Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, | PANTS—Boys' Blue Serge Pants, worth 50c, |
| Tonight \$5 75 | Tonight 35c |
| ULSTERS—Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10, | |
| Tonight \$8 | |
| OVERCOATS—Men's D. B. Fawn and Brown Melton Overcoats, worth \$12, | |
| Tonight \$8 | |
| SUITS—Men's Fine Tailor-Made D. B. Suits, worth \$12 50, | |
| Tonight \$9 90 | |
| PANTS—Men's Good All-Wool Pants, worth \$1 75, | |
| Tonight \$1 25 | |

TERMS CASH.

J. H. Chapman & Co.,

126 and 128 Dundas Street.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

CURLING. Stratford, Dec. 7.—Two rinks of curlers drove to Embro Thursday afternoon and played a friendly match. The game proved a most interesting one. Stratford, 34; Embro, 33.

HOCKEY. READY FOR BUSINESS. Stratford has organized a hockey club with the following officers: President, L. Dampier; secretary-treasurer, Fred Orr; temporary captain, W. E. Wilson; committee, Geo. Prangley, B. Banghart, W. Stevenson, A. Thompson.

At Listowel the prospects of placing a strong team in the field are good. The following officers have been elected: Honorary president, J. H. Stewart; president and manager, A. G. Bastedo; vice-president, Roy Hacking; captain, Henry K. Orr; vice-captain, G. A. Fraser; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Clinie; committee, J. S. Meyers, Fred Large and Roy Thompson.

MADE THIRTEEN FATHERLESS. Newcastle, Pa., Dec. 7.—Henry Huff, a barber, was shot and killed last night by M. J. Judd, a telegraph operator. Huff had ejected Judd from his shop. The murdered man leaves a wife and thirteen children.

THE RESULTS ARE STARTLING.

But Always Effective—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Fails When Most Wanted.

If Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart sometimes cured, and at other times failed, it would lose the peculiar and exceptional position it holds as a heart specific. The one who wants a heart specific to do its work is when heart trouble is showing itself, for, unlike other diseases, if speedy relief is not secured the outcome is more than likely to be fatal. Thousands in Canada bear testimony to the fact that when the struggle seemed to be at its worst, and this medicine was taken, relief was secured in 30 minutes, and in a short time the disease was banished from the system. One can hardly ask more of any medicine.

For coughs and colds use Kur-a-Kof, 25c. at Anderson & Neill's drug store.

Everything Else of Secondary Importance.

An old graduate of Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, writes this week thus: "When I went to Lakehurst for treatment for my liquor habit I had hardly any business left, but since my visit and restoration I have become firmly convinced that one's business interests become a very small consideration compared with the results to one's moral and physical economy received at the hands of your medical superintendent and staff at Oakville. I will ever pray for your success." There is the right ring to our friend's remarks, and it is food for reflection to many thousands who "cannot spare the time from their business." There should be no hesitation in deciding between considerations of business and considerations of health. How much money will a man take for his health? He holds it beyond price. Why then should anyone hesitate to seek to regain physical vigor, because some paltry business matter may seem to interfere? Drinking men, go to Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, and fit yourself to take better care of your business and make money. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building. Phone 1163.

The phone is never unfortunate. Whatever adversity the past may have brought them, their present is a radiant; their future is always radiant.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Eickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

Most men, however limited their imaginations are prone to idealize themselves; for self-idealization, in some degree, is necessary to preserve many of us from self-contempt.

Get Under Cover

"Old Probs." Says a Cold Wave Is Pushing This Way.

Our line of Overcoats is open to you at the lowest prices ever quoted in this section. Up to date in style, perfect fitting, reliable fabrics.

HARRY LENOX.
Corner Richmond & Carling Sts.

Abdul Angered

By the Withdrawal of Ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha.

The Gale in Great Britain Caused Many Disasters.

Heroic Act of an American Lady Missionary—The Conservative Member for Southampton Unseated.

A CONSERVATIVE UNSEATED. Southampton, Dec. 7.—As a result of the petition against the election of Mr. T. M. Chamberlayne (Conservative) and Sir John Simon (Liberal Unionist) to represent Southampton, alleging extensive bribery of voters through agents, Mr. T. Chamberlayne has been unseated.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY GUARDED. London, Dec. 7.—The Chronicle this morning publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that a dispatch received in that city from Constantinople says that sailors from the guardship Cockatrice and Imogene have landed to protect the British embassy.

MAY SEEK RUSSIA'S AID. Paris, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Eclair says it is reported that China has asked Russia whether the Russian Government would be willing, if requested to do so, to send army corps to help suppress the rebellion in North China. It is represented that the rebellion is spreading daily. The rebels have already overrun the Province of Kan Su and captured its capital, Lan Chu Fu, taking 2,000 prisoners and seizing 30 guns, together with a large quantity of provisions, ammunition, etc.

THREE PASTORS MURDERED. London, Dec. 7.—Advices have been received from Kharput showing that three Protestant pastors, Rev. Mr. Tan- at Ichneuck; Rev. Mr. Kriker, at Kos, and Rev. Mr. Atlassian and wife, at Hesenik, have been murdered for refusing to abjure their faith and embrace Islamism.

Advices from Marash show that the Armenians are still holding Zelfoun against the Turkish troops, and it is also said that the insurgents are Russian-Armenians, and that there is no doubt but that fighting must take place before the place is captured.

SENSATION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. PARIS, Dec. 6.—A decided sensation was caused in the Chamber of Deputies today. At the conclusion of the debate on the budget of the Minister of Justice, a stranger in the gallery fired two shots from a revolver. Thereupon the electric bells which were placed all over the building after the bomb outrage committed by Vaillant, the assassin, were rung throughout the house and the doors were instantly closed and guarded. The stranger was subsequently arrested. Nobody was hurt.

AN ACT OF HEROISM. Constantinople, Dec. 7.—An act of heroism upon the part of Miss Mary E. Brewer, an American missionary at Sivass, has been reported. During the time of the massacres at Sivass, she, in spite of the great peril to which she was exposed, went to the American consulate, accompanied by a cavass, traversing the center of the scene of carnage, in order to save an Armenian woman who had been of service to the missionaries. Eventually Miss Brewer conducted her in safety to the consulate.

SAID PASHA'S FLIGHT. London, Dec. 7.—The Standard this morning says it would require columns to explain the circumstances that led to Said Pasha seeking refuge in the embassy and the possible consequences of his step. The fact that the favorite of the whole Turkish nation as opposed to the palace clique has chosen the British embassy for a refuge gives the British Empire an advantage that he would be foolish to let slip without fully profiting thereby. The nearest parallel to this incident was when Sir A. Layard, in Madrid, dressed Marshal Serrano as a laquais and drove with him in his own carriage. If the present incident is adroitly turned it may end once for all the miserable Palace regime.

ABDUL ANGRY. Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The most novel feature of the political situation here is the step taken by Said Pasha, president of the Council of State and formerly Grand Vizier, in seeking refuge, accompanied by his son, a lad aged about 12 years, in the British embassy. An investigation shows that the Sultan sent a special messenger to Said Pasha inviting him to occupy a chalet within the grounds of the Yildiz Park; but, being fully aware of the significance of this invitation, Said Pasha declined. This is said to have made Abdul Hamid take steps to arrest the former Grand Vizier, who is suspected by the palace people of intriguing for the deposition of the present Sultan in favor of ex-Sultan Murad, now a prisoner in the Yildiz Kiosk. Abdul Hamid, it seems, believed that Said Pasha was trying to influence the Council of State to declare him (the Sultan) suffering from weakness of mind. This so enraged Abdul Hamid that he determined to get Said Pasha out of the way. It may not have been the plan to actually murder the latter; but nobody doubts that if he had been enticed into the Yildiz Chalet he would at least have remained there a close prisoner for a long time to come, and some morning the news of his "suicide" would possibly have been circulated. In addition to suspecting Said Pasha of desiring his deposition, the Sultan has been led to believe that the former Grand Vizier has not been earnest in his efforts to induce the powers to withdraw their demands for the extra guardships. When the Sultan was informed of the course taken by Said Pasha, he was greatly incensed and made several futile attempts to induce the fugitive to return to his house. He sent Tewfik Pasha and other ministers to the British embassy, where they had a long interview with Said Pasha, and held out all kinds of promises to him on the Sultan's be-

half. But all their efforts to persuade the pasha to leave the embassy came to nothing.

Later in the day Tewfik Pasha visited Sir Philip Curran and begged him to do his utmost to induce Said Pasha to return to his home. Sir Philip, after listening quietly to all he had to say on the subject, politely told him that he could not interfere in the matter. Thereupon the Sultan sent his own private secretary to interview the fugitive president of the Council of State. The secretary spent two hours with Said Pasha at the embassy, but no amount of argument would change the mind of the pasha, and the Sultan's secretary went away as unsuccessful as Tewfik Pasha.

CABLE NOTES. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken their departure from Madrid, continuing their tour of Spain.

A special dispatch from Shanghai states that the situation in Korea is once more causing anxiety, and says it is reported that an American missionary is implicated in the plot of Li Hau Shin to seize the person of the King of Korea.

The czar has sanctioned the law for the regulation of the sugar industry, by which, in addition to the excise duty, a surtax is imposed on all stock exceeding a certain quantity so soon as it is placed on the market.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—It's a long advertisement that has no turning.

—A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, was in the city last night.

—Mrs. William Saunders, Ottawa, has been visiting friends here.

—Engineer Graydon has ordered the Askin street sewer to be flushed.

—Mrs. Lees was removed from the county jail to the asylum this afternoon. She has been in custody for some time.

—The young ladies of the First Congregational Church are actively preparing for a concert to be given shortly under the patronage and direction of the "Rosebud" Club.

—The Inland Revenue Department has forwarded to the Board of Trade offices seven quarter barrels of flour of the different grades as standards for millers and dealers to go by.

—Mr. A. B. Powell, city, has been appointed appraiser and agent for the Canadian Loan and Savings Co. This is one of the largest institutions of its kind doing business in Canada.

—The jurors for the Middlesex winter assizes were selected yesterday by Sheriff Cameron. Crown Attorney Magee and Squires J. B. Smith and Adam Murray, of the Grand Jury, were named by Chief Justice Meredith.

—Mrs. J. W. Broderick, city, has caused to be erected in the new Main Street Methodist Church, Exeter, a handsome memorial window to the memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Broderick, the founders of Methodism in Exeter.

—Wm. Richards, city, has been committed to jail for ten days for contempt of court. Richards failed to attend the First Division Court on a judgment in favor of the Ontario Bank, in which he was the plaintiff, and the amount of the suit, together with costs to date, is \$3 85.

—The Dundas Street Center Methodist Church has engaged Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of Toronto, as organist and choir master, and he will enter upon his duties on Feb. 1 of next year. Mr. Hewlett is a native of the United States, and has been in the past five years, and is a young man of rising ability.

—The Detroit Journal publishes an excellent likeness of Mr. Joe Paladino, of this city, treasurer of the Lyceum of Music, Detroit, accompanied by a flattering reference to his ability and gentlemanly conduct. The Journal says Joe is a Chesterfield in politeness and never makes mistakes or loses his temper.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The meeting of London Council, No. 233, on Dec. 4, was largely attended, and the following officers were elected: Regent, W. H. Morgan; vice regent, A. W. Fraser; past regent, J. L. Spry; secretary, A. B. Munson; collector, Thomas Bland; treasurer, A. Searson; orator, George F. Wardle; chaplain, Wm. May; guide, J. M. V. Wardle; wardens, J. Bartlett, Henry J. Danks; trustees, Messrs. W. H. Bartram, W. Bartlett, and R. Dart; representative to Grand Council, J. L. Spry; alternate, T. G. Davies.

LODGE BRITISH OAK, S. O. E.

Lodge British Oak, No. 82, Sons of England Benevolent Society, held their regular meeting in Cullis' Hall last night, with a fair attendance of members and visitors. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Dr. Drake, surgeon of the lodge, B. Slade, of Lodge Bessford, and F. Oun, from Lodge Trafalgar, acting as teller and scrutineers. The following officers were then duly elected: W. P. T. Walton; W. V. P. John Currope; financial and recording secretary, A. Isaac; W. Treasurer, R. H. Cullis (retained); chaplain, Thompson Walton; surgeon, J. B. Slade; J. M. V. Wardle, W. First Guide, John Spencer; second guide, F. Lepper; third guide, N. F. Willmot; fourth guide, R. E. Fawcett; fifth guide, B. Potter; sixth guide, W. J. Anderson; inside guard, L. Jenkins; outside guard, L. Quick; auditors, Messrs. Willmot, Wicks and Gammon; trustees, Messrs. Bell, Burnip and Dr. Drake (retained); delegate to Grand Lodge, Alf Wicks; alternate, John Spencer; funeral committee, Messrs. Spencer, Wicks, W. Jenkins, G. Dolby, Cullis, Hammacott, and Anderson. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the scrutineers for the very impartial manner in which they performed their arduous duties, after which the lodge closed in due form.

CONSERVATIVE ELECTIONS.

Everything was cut and dried before meeting at the gathering of city Conservatives for the election of officers for 1896, held last night, and the following were re-elected, on motion of Mr. R. M. Graham, school teacher, seconded by Mr. T. W. Scandrett:

Honorary President—Mr. T. G. Meredith.

President—Mr. W. Gray.

Vice-President—Mr. R. M. C. Tooth.

Second Vice-President—Mr. W. W. Evans.

Treasurer—Mr. Clare G. Powell.

Secretary—Mr. Morris Dillon.

Speeches were made by Messrs. John R. Minihink, who presided; Mr. Thomas Beattie, Ald. Powell, R. M. C. Tooth, T. G. Meredith, Thomas Jones, Rev. Mr. Holden, Mr. Herb. Matthews and Mr. John Dromgole.

TO GET THE GRANT.

The hospital trust met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, with Chairman Col. Lewis, C. F. Compton, T. H. Purdom, James Gilmore, Mayor Little and Medical Superintendent Dr. Balfour in attendance. Dr. Balfour reported that in his return to the Ontario Government he now had to report on the number of patients who paid \$3 per week or less for their treatment. Under the new regulations the Government would

S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.
Unsettled; snow or rain, then colder.

The Prettiest Girl in London

May have good reason to be proud of her captivating features. She may have been told by many admirers that she possessed rare charms. That's just the way we feel in regard to our big show window. It's a beauty—it's the prettiest window in London. We've been told so by ladies of good taste who have admired it. No one will blame us for believing these reports any more than they would blame the pretty young lady for believing those made in regard to her beauty. The attractiveness of our window is but an index of what is behind—for on our shelves you will find in abundance what we have only room to show one of in the window. A face may be pretty, but there may be nothing behind it. That's the difference between our wonderful window and the pretty girl.

Quite Impossible.

It is utterly impossible for us to here fully describe it. We bring it to notice simply that you may not miss seeing it. Many will be struck with its general elegance, but others will be captivated by an article displayed that they would like to have, say, for instance, an opera cloak. To such we say that we have similar cloaks at \$5, \$6, \$7 50 and \$8. Very cheap for such high class, artistic goods, in reach of every frequenter of the theater. They are stylish, serviceable and snug, beautifully trimmed, and come in fashionable shades—cream, cardinal, pink, pale blue, etc.

Behind the window we have a great variety of very superior goods, suitable for Xmas gifts. Our Fancy Goods Department is overflowing with good things—nothing that is common or shop-worn, but we are offering all these bright things at prices that will surprise you for lowness.

Our Fibre Chamois Vests for cold weather are lined and covered with saaten. They prevent colds, being impervious to wind. Every lady should have one, especially those who desire to wear their capes the winter through. No danger of catching cold when you have a Fibre Chamois Vest. We have them at 50c, \$1 and \$1 25.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM
149-151 Dundas St.

not allow any grant on patients who paid \$3 or over per week. To enable the trust to receive the grant, it was decided to reduce the fees of paying patients from 50 cents to 40 cents per day. This will reduce the weekly cost of treatment to \$2 80, and enable the trust to get the Government allowance of 30 cents a day for the same. Miss Odell and Miss Robson were appointed on the nursing staff of the hospital in place of Miss Robb and Mrs. Turnbull, resigned. Miss Odell was engaged for two years and Miss Robson for one year. Dr. Balfour's report showed that seventeen patients had been discharged since the last meeting. Fifteen were admitted—eight men, six women, and one child. Three deaths occurred. Applications for positions on the nursing staff were received from Miss Emma Cannon, 509 Grey street, and Miss Martha Wilkinson, of London West. Both were filed for reference. Accounts for November amounted to \$968 84, and the collections \$444 61.

"77"

FOR COLDS

Safety.

"Safety" the watchword of the hour; in bicycles the low wheel with pneumatic tire and search light; in railroading the block-signal and vestibule.

Why not "safety" in medicine? The old-fashioned cough and cold cures are poisonous, laden with Ipecac to nauseate, and Opium to deaden the senses.

Not so with "77" for Colds and Grip—Dr. Humphreys' latest and greatest discovery. It is entirely harmless, yet acts with such promptness that the cure begins before the pellets are entirely dissolved on the tongue—the cold is cured—the spirits revive, and life resumes a golden hue.

"77" for GRIP,

Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

"77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."

Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every disease. They are described in his Manual, which is sent free. Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket—sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price—25c; or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William St., New York. Be sure to get

H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S'

Marrying an Heiress.
A lawyer in New Orleans did not approve of his son's marrying the daughter of a prominent cotton merchant, and ultimately succeeded in breaking off the match. Soon afterwards the merchant failed and took his daughter abroad. It was not very long before her former suitor followed in her train and the engagement of the young couple was publicly announced. One day a gentleman met the old lawyer and after alluding to the engagement, casually remarked: "I thought that you were always violently opposed to that match?" The lawyer hesitated a while and then said: "Yes, I was opposed to it, but am not now. You see, I knew professionally that B— was not paying his bills and so I would not consent to my son John marrying his daughter. But when I heard that he had failed for half a million and was skylarking all over Europe I knew that it was all right, and so I sent John off on the next steamer, as I am bound that he shall marry an heiress!"

No fewer than 1,989 estates are to be sold at auction this month by the state bank of Russia, which has foreclosed the mortgages. They nearly all belong to nobles who are hopelessly insolvent, in a few cases through a succession of bad harvests, but generally through extravagance and neglect.

Keep Enemies Out.

All the diseases that linger and finally kill are the effects of bad blood. The blood must be kept perfectly pure. That is what the kidneys are for. They have everything to do in filtering out the poisons.

This process of filtration may be interfered with by a cold. Usually if there is any lack of good kidney work, it is a cold, or perhaps over-eating or over-drinking.

Nearly every acute ailment starts with a cold. So do the diseases that finally kill. The thing is to arrest the cold. This brings us to the question: What is the best treatment for a cold. Experience teaches us, from the universal success of Dodd's Kidney Pills in all the forms in which derangements of the kidneys show themselves that there is no treatment known to man anywhere equal to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Richter summed up a most important essay on success when he said, "Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest."

How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, 211-1-2 Dundas street, who can positively restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the fine. These can be procured from Cairncross & Lawrence.

Stoves! stoves! stoves! Baseburners, cook stoves and parlor stoves at the Bed and Hair Mattress Cleaning Factory. Dealer in general house furnishings. Live goose feather pillows and hair mattresses made to order at JAMES F. HUNT'S, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Painless extraction of teeth. Gold and porcelain crowning. Dr. ZIEGLER, 192-1-2 Dundas street.

A word of kindness is better than a fat pig—Lucullus. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

WILLIAMS PIANOS	DO YOU WANT A PIANO	WILLIAMS PIANOS
—ARE—	THE QUEEN'S CHOICE	—ARE—
THE BEST.		
THEN GET AN		
R. S. WILLIAMS PIANO.		
PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.		
Special for This Month Only \$350 Piano for \$300		
THIS IS THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.		
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.		
WILLIAMS PIANOS	R. S. Williams Sons Co	WILLIAMS PIANOS
—ARE—	171 DUNDAS ST.	—ARE—
Canada's Favorite	J. A. CRODEN, Manager.	Strictly First-class

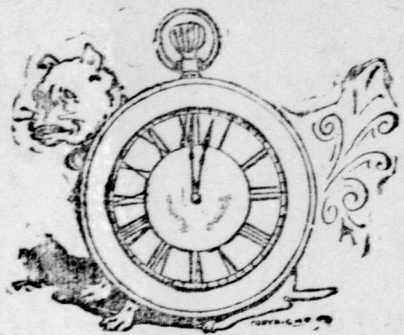
Wanted Twenty Thousand Eyes

Bright and calculating, to look over our store and see how we succeed in keeping down prices at every point without depreciating values. Furniture combines all of the qualities of an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT, being both ornamental and useful. We have a special line of New York novelties to hand—very attractive. Don't delay. See our display, anyway. It's free—At 174 to 180 King St.

John Ferguson & Sons

SKATES

ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Hand Sleighs,
Sleigh Runners for Baby Carriages,
Hockey Sticks.Cowan Bros.
THE YELLOW FRONT.

A WATCH DOG

Will keep your time all right. Most lost articles can be recovered but no one has ever been able to recover lost time. So time should be well watched. It's better to avoid losing time by putting a watch on it, so that you can be sure of the time. The only point run down about our watches is the price, and that is low as can be found anywhere. Leave your watch with us if it needs cleaning or repairing.

H. DAVIS & SON
ESTABLISHED 1831.
170 DUNDAS STREET

Commerce and Finance.

Montreal Stock Market.

ASK.	OFF.
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2
Duluth preferred	12 1/2
Commercial Cable	100 1/2
Wabash common	100 1/2
Wabash preferred	100 1/2
Montreal Telegraph	100 1/2
Edmonton and Qu'Appelle	100 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	100 1/2
Montreal Street Railway, new	100 1/2
Montreal Gas Company	100 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2
Bank of Toronto	100 1/2
Bank of Commerce	100 1/2
Northwestern Land	100 1/2
Canada Colored Cotton	100 1/2
Domestic Cotton	100 1/2
Postal Telegraph	100 1/2

Toronto Stock Market.

ASK.	OFF.
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2
Duluth preferred	12 1/2
Commercial Cable	100 1/2
Wabash common	100 1/2
Wabash preferred	100 1/2
Montreal Telegraph	100 1/2
Edmonton and Qu'Appelle	100 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	100 1/2
Montreal Street Railway, new	100 1/2
Montreal Gas Company	100 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2
Bank of Toronto	100 1/2
Bank of Commerce	100 1/2
Northwestern Land	100 1/2
Canada Colored Cotton	100 1/2
Domestic Cotton	100 1/2
Postal Telegraph	100 1/2

New York Stock Exchange.

Dec. 7.	Dec. 6.
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2
C. R. and Q.	82 1/2

London Money Market.

Dec. 7.	Dec. 6.
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2
Consols	100 1/2

COMMERCIAL

Dec. 7.	Dec. 6.
Wheat, per bu.	60c @ 62c
Peas, per bu.	40c @ 42c
Barley, per bu.	40c @ 42c
Rye, per bu.	40c @ 42c
Corn, per bu.	40c @ 42c
Buckwheat, per bu.	40c @ 42c

Oats, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Peas, per 100 lbs.	80 to 82
Corn, per 100 lbs.	65 to 67
Barley, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Rye, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Flour, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Peas, per 100 lbs.	80 to 82
Corn, per 100 lbs.	65 to 67
Barley, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Rye, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	70 to 72

A. M. HAMILTON & SON

DEALERS IN:

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed,

Salt, Land Plaster, Etc.

373 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662

Saturday's Oil Markets.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum, Dec. 7.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.70 today.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 7.—Oil opened at \$1.33 and closed at \$1.31.

A NEW OIL BELT.

A petroleum belt has been discovered in Montana's new country, Carbon. It is near the headwaters of the Snake River, a tributary of the Little Rock River.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Wheat—The offerings are fair, there is a moderate demand and prices are rather irregular.

Cars of red and white wheat, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, were bid; red on the Northern 67c was asked. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 74c asked for No. 2 hard, grinding in transit.

Flour—Slow; cars of straight roller are quoted at 33c, Toronto freight; Manitoba flour in fair demand and steady; patents are quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.85, and strong bakers at \$3.50 here.

Milk-feed—Quiet; cars of shorts are quoted at \$12.50 @ \$13, and bran at \$11 west.

Barley—Quiet; No. 1 is quoted at 44c to 45c; No. 2 extra bright at 45c to 47c, and No. 2 at 46c east.

Buckwheat—Steady; cars sold east and west today at 33c.

Rye—Steady; cars sold east today at 47c.

Corn—Steady at 33 1/2c for mixed and 34c for yellow wheat.

Oats—Lower at 23c to 23 1/2c for white wheat and 22 1/2c for mixed and 23c for yellow.

Peas—Quiet; cars sold north and west today at 50c.

Latest Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 7.—2:30 p.m.

Grain—Wheat—Steady; cars here are quoted at 74c.

Peas—Per 100 lbs. store, 80c to 82c.

Oats—No. 2 white 30c to 31c.

Buckwheat—Per 100 lbs. 35c to 36c.

Feed—Barley, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16; moulins, \$17 to \$18.

Wheat—Per 100 lbs. 74c to 75c; No. 2 hard, 75c to 76c; No. 2 white, 76c to 77c; No. 2 extra, 77c to 78c; No. 2 white, 78c to 79c; No. 2 extra, 79c to 80c; No. 2 white, 80c to 81c; No. 2 extra, 81c to 82c; No. 2 white, 82c to 83c; No. 2 extra, 83c to 84c; No. 2 white, 84c to 85c; No. 2 extra, 85c to 86c; No. 2 white, 86c to 87c; No. 2 extra, 87c to 88c; No. 2 white, 88c to 89c; No. 2 extra, 89c to 90c; No. 2 white, 90c to 91c; No. 2 extra, 91c to 92c; No. 2 white, 92c to 93c; No. 2 extra, 93c to 94c; No. 2 white, 94c to 95c; No. 2 extra, 95c to 96c; No. 2 white, 96c to 97c; No. 2 extra, 97c to 98c; No. 2 white, 98c to 99c; No. 2 extra, 99c to 100c; No. 2 white, 100c to 101c; No. 2 extra, 101c to 102c; No. 2 white, 102c to 103c; No. 2 extra, 103c to 104c; No. 2 white, 104c to 105c; No. 2 extra, 105c to 106c; No. 2 white, 106c to 107c; No. 2 extra, 107c to 108c; No. 2 white, 108c to 109c; No. 2 extra, 109c to 110c; No. 2 white, 110c to 111c; No. 2 extra, 111c to 112c; No. 2 white, 112c to 113c; No. 2 extra, 113c to 114c; No. 2 white, 114c to 115c; No. 2 extra, 115c to 116c; No. 2 white, 116c to 117c; No. 2 extra, 117c to 118c; No. 2 white, 118c to 119c; No. 2 extra, 119c to 120c; No. 2 white, 120c to 121c; No. 2 extra, 121c to 122c; No. 2 white, 122c to 123c; No. 2 extra, 123c to 124c; No. 2 white, 124c to 125c; No. 2 extra, 125c to 126c; No. 2 white, 126c to 127c; No. 2 extra, 127c to 128c; No. 2 white, 128c to 129c; No. 2 extra, 129c to 130c; No. 2 white, 130c to 131c; No. 2 extra, 131c to 132c; No. 2 white, 132c to 133c; No. 2 extra, 133c to 134c; No. 2 white, 134c to 135c; No. 2 extra, 135c to 136c; No. 2 white, 136c to 137c; No. 2 extra, 137c to 138c; No. 2 white, 138c to 139c; No. 2 extra, 139c to 140c; No. 2 white, 140c to 141c; No. 2 extra, 141c to 142c; No. 2 white, 142c to 143c; No. 2 extra, 143c to 144c; No. 2 white, 144c to 145c; No. 2 extra, 145c to 146c; No. 2 white, 146c to 147c; No. 2 extra, 147c to 148c; No. 2 white, 148c to 149c; No. 2 extra, 149c to 150c; No. 2 white, 150c to 151c; No. 2 extra, 151c to 152c; No. 2 white, 152c to 153c; No. 2 extra, 153c to 154c; No. 2 white, 154c to 155c; No. 2 extra, 155c to 156c; No. 2 white, 156c to 157c; No. 2 extra, 157c to 158c; No. 2 white, 158c to 159c; No. 2 extra, 159c to 160c; No. 2 white, 160c to 161c; No. 2 extra, 161c to 162c; No. 2 white, 162c to 163c; No. 2 extra, 163c to 164c; No. 2 white, 164c to 165c; No. 2 extra, 165c to 166c; No. 2 white, 166c to 167c; No. 2 extra, 167c to 168c; No. 2 white, 168c to 169c; No. 2 extra, 169c to 170c; No. 2 white, 170c to 171c; No. 2 extra, 171c to 172c; No. 2 white, 172c to 173c; No. 2 extra, 173c to 174c; No. 2 white, 174c to 175c; No. 2 extra, 175c to 176c; No. 2 white, 176c to 177c; No. 2 extra, 177c to 178c; No. 2 white, 178c to 179c; No. 2 extra, 179c to 180c; No. 2 white, 180c to 181c; No. 2 extra, 181c to 182c; No. 2 white, 182c to 183c; No. 2 extra, 183c to 184c; No. 2 white, 184c to 185c; No. 2 extra, 185c to 186c; No. 2 white, 186c to 187c; No. 2 extra, 187c to 188c; No. 2 white, 188c to 189c; No. 2 extra, 189c to 190c; No. 2 white, 190c to 191c; No. 2 extra, 191c to 192c; No. 2 white, 192c to 193c; No. 2 extra, 193c to 194c; No. 2 white, 194c to 195c; No. 2 extra, 195c to 196c; No. 2 white, 196c to 197c; No. 2 extra, 197c to 198c; No. 2 white, 198c to 199c; No. 2 extra, 199c to 200c; No. 2 white, 200c to 201c; No. 2 extra, 201c to 202c; No. 2 white, 202c to 203c; No. 2 extra, 203c to 204c; No. 2 white, 204c to 205c; No. 2 extra, 205c to 206c; No. 2 white, 206c to 207c; No. 2 extra, 207c to 208c; No. 2 white, 208c to 209c; No. 2 extra, 209c to 210c; No. 2 white, 210c to 211c; No. 2 extra, 211c to 212c; No. 2 white, 212c to 213c; No. 2 extra, 213c to 214c; No. 2 white, 214c to 215c; No. 2 extra, 215c to 216c; No. 2 white, 216c to 217c; No. 2 extra, 217c to 218c; No. 2 white, 218c to 219c; No. 2 extra, 219c to 220c; No. 2 white, 220c to 221c; No. 2 extra, 221c to 222c; No. 2 white, 222c to 223c; No. 2 extra, 223c to 224c; No. 2 white, 224c to 225c; No. 2 extra, 225c to 226c; No. 2 white, 226c to 227c; No. 2 extra, 227c to 228c; No. 2 white, 228c to 229c; No. 2 extra, 229c to 230c; No. 2 white, 230c to 231c; No. 2 extra, 231c to 232c; No. 2 white, 232c to 233c; No. 2 extra, 233c to 234c; No. 2 white, 234c to 235c; No. 2 extra, 235c to 236c; No. 2 white, 236c to 237c; No. 2 extra, 237c to 238c; No. 2 white, 238c to 239c; No. 2 extra, 239c to 240c; No. 2 white, 240c to 241c; No. 2 extra, 241c to 242c; No. 2 white, 242c to 243c; No. 2 extra, 243c to 244c; No. 2 white, 244c to 245c; No. 2 extra, 245c to 246c; No. 2 white, 246c to 247c; No. 2 extra, 247c to 248c; No. 2 white, 248c to 249c; No. 2 extra, 249c to 250c; No. 2 white, 250c to 251c; No. 2 extra, 251c to 252c; No. 2 white, 252c to 253c; No. 2 extra, 253c to 254c; No. 2 white, 254c to 255c; No. 2 extra, 255c to 256c; No. 2 white, 256c to 257c; No. 2 extra, 257c to 258c; No. 2 white, 258c to 259c; No. 2 extra, 259c to 260c; No. 2 white, 260c to 261c; No. 2 extra, 261c to 262c; No. 2 white, 262c to 263c; No. 2 extra, 263c to 264c; No. 2 white, 264c to 265c; No. 2 extra, 265c to 266c; No. 2 white, 266c to 267c; No. 2 extra, 267c to 268c; No. 2 white, 268c to 269c; No. 2 extra, 269c to 270c; No. 2 white, 270c to 271c; No. 2 extra, 271c to 272c; No. 2 white, 272c to 273c; No. 2 extra, 273c to 274c; No. 2 white, 274c to 275c; No. 2 extra, 275c to 276c; No. 2 white, 276c to 277c; No. 2 extra, 277c to 278c; No. 2 white, 278c to 279c; No. 2 extra, 279c to 280c; No. 2 white, 280c to 281c; No. 2 extra, 281c to 282c; No. 2 white, 282c to 283c; No. 2 extra, 283c to 284c; No. 2 white, 284c to 285c; No. 2 extra, 285c to 286c; No. 2 white, 286c to 287c; No. 2 extra, 287c to 288c; No. 2 white, 288c to 289c; No. 2 extra, 289c to 290c; No. 2 white, 290c to 291c; No. 2 extra, 291c to 292c; No. 2 white, 292c to 293c; No. 2 extra, 293c to 294c; No. 2 white, 294c to 295c; No. 2 extra, 295c to 296c; No. 2 white, 296c to 297c; No. 2 extra, 297c to 298c; No. 2 white, 298c to 299c; No. 2 extra, 299c to 300c; No. 2 white, 300c to 301c; No. 2 extra, 301c to 302c; No. 2 white, 302c to 303c; No. 2 extra, 303c to 304c; No. 2 white, 304c to 305c; No. 2 extra, 305c to 306c; No. 2 white, 306c to 307c; No. 2 extra, 307c to 308c; No. 2 white, 308c to 309c; No. 2 extra, 309c to 310c; No. 2 white, 310c to 311c; No. 2 extra, 311c to 312c; No. 2 white, 312c to 313c; No. 2 extra, 313c to 314c; No. 2 white, 314c to 315c; No. 2 extra, 315c to 316c; No. 2 white, 316c to 317c; No. 2 extra, 317c to 318c; No. 2 white, 318c to 319c; No. 2 extra, 319c to 320c; No. 2 white, 320c to 321c; No. 2 extra, 321c to 322c; No. 2 white, 322c to 323c; No. 2 extra, 323c to 324c; No. 2 white, 324c to 325c; No. 2 extra, 325c to 326c; No. 2 white, 326c to 327c; No. 2 extra, 327c to 328c; No. 2 white, 328c to 329c; No. 2 extra, 329c to 330c; No. 2 white, 330c to 331c; No. 2 extra, 331c to 332c; No. 2 white, 332c to 333c; No. 2 extra, 333c to 334c; No. 2 white, 334c to 335c; No. 2 extra, 335c to 336c; No. 2 white, 336c to 337c; No. 2 extra, 337c to 338c; No. 2 white, 338c to 339c; No. 2 extra, 339c to 340c; No. 2 white, 340c to 341c; No. 2 extra, 341c to 342c; No. 2 white, 342c to 343c; No. 2 extra, 343c to 344c; No. 2 white, 344c to 345c; No. 2 extra, 345c to 346c; No. 2 white, 346c to 347c; No. 2 extra, 347c to 348c; No. 2 white, 348c to 349c; No. 2 extra, 349c to 350c; No. 2 white, 350c to 351c; No. 2 extra, 351c to 352c; No. 2 white, 352c to 353c; No. 2 extra, 353c to 354c; No. 2 white, 354c to 355c; No. 2 extra, 355c to 356c; No. 2 white, 356c to 357c; No. 2 extra, 357c to 358c; No. 2 white, 358c to 359c; No. 2 extra, 359c to 360c; No. 2 white, 360c to 361c; No. 2 extra, 361c to 362c; No. 2 white, 362c to 363c; No. 2 extra, 363c to 364c; No. 2 white, 364c to 365c; No. 2 extra, 365c to 366c; No. 2 white, 366c to 367c; No. 2 extra, 367c to 368c; No. 2 white, 368c to 369c; No. 2 extra, 369c to 370c; No. 2 white, 370c to 371c; No. 2 extra, 371c to 372c; No. 2 white, 372c to 373c; No. 2 extra, 373c to 374c; No. 2 white, 374c to 375c; No. 2 extra, 375c to 376c; No. 2 white, 376c to 377c; No. 2 extra, 377c to 378c; No. 2 white, 378c to 379c; No. 2 extra, 379c to 380c; No. 2 white, 380c to 381c; No. 2 extra, 381c to 382c; No. 2 white, 382c to 383c; No. 2 extra, 383c to 384c; No. 2 white, 384c to 385c; No. 2 extra, 385c to 386c; No. 2 white, 386c to 387c; No. 2 extra, 387c to 388c; No. 2 white, 388c to 389c; No. 2 extra, 389c to 390c; No. 2 white, 390c to 391c; No. 2 extra, 391c to 392c; No. 2 white, 392c to 393c; No. 2 extra, 393c to 394c; No. 2 white, 394c to 395c; No. 2 extra, 395c to 396c; No. 2 white, 396c to 397c; No. 2 extra, 397c to 398c; No. 2 white, 398c to 399c; No. 2 extra, 399c to 400c; No. 2 white, 400c to 401c; No. 2 extra, 401c to 402c; No. 2 white, 402c to 403c; No. 2 extra, 403c to 404c; No. 2 white, 404c to 405c; No. 2 extra, 405c to 406c; No. 2 white, 406c to 407c; No. 2 extra, 407c to 408c; No. 2 white, 408c to 409c; No. 2 extra, 409c to 410c; No. 2 white, 410c to 411c; No. 2 extra, 411c to 412c; No. 2 white, 412c to 413c; No. 2 extra, 413c to 414c; No. 2 white, 414c to 415c; No. 2 extra, 415c to 416c; No. 2 white, 416c to 417c; No. 2 extra, 417c to 418c; No. 2 white, 418c to 419c; No. 2 extra, 419c to 420c; No. 2 white, 420c to 421c; No. 2 extra, 421c to 422c; No. 2 white, 422c to 423c; No. 2 extra, 423c to 424c; No. 2 white, 424c to 425c; No. 2 extra, 425c to 426c; No. 2 white, 426c to 427c; No. 2 extra, 427c to 428c; No. 2 white, 428c to 429c; No. 2 extra, 429c to 430c; No. 2 white, 430c to 431c; No. 2 extra, 431c to 432c; No. 2 white, 432c to 433c; No. 2 extra, 433c to 434c; No. 2 white, 434c to 435c; No. 2 extra, 435c to 436c; No. 2 white, 436c to 437c; No. 2 extra, 437c to 438c; No. 2 white, 438c to 439c; No. 2 extra, 439c to 440c; No. 2 white, 440c to 441c; No. 2 extra, 441c to 442c; No. 2 white, 442c to 443c; No. 2 extra, 443c to 444c; No. 2 white, 444c to 445c; No. 2 extra, 445c to 446c; No. 2 white, 446c to 447c; No. 2 extra, 447c to 448c; No. 2 white, 448c to 449c; No. 2 extra, 449c to 450c; No. 2 white, 450c to 451c; No. 2 extra, 451c to 452c; No. 2 white, 452c to 453c; No. 2 extra, 453c to 454c; No. 2 white, 454c to 455c; No. 2 extra, 455c to 456c; No. 2 white, 456c to 457c; No. 2 extra, 457c to 458c; No. 2 white, 458c to 459c; No. 2 extra, 459c to 460c; No. 2 white, 460c to 461c; No. 2 extra, 461c to 462c; No. 2 white, 462c to 463c; No. 2 extra, 463c to 464c; No. 2 white, 464c to 465c; No. 2 extra, 465c to 466c; No. 2 white, 466c to 467c; No. 2 extra, 467c to 468c; No. 2 white, 468c to 469c; No. 2 extra, 469c to 470c; No. 2 white, 470c to 471c; No. 2 extra, 471c to 472c; No. 2 white, 472c to 473c; No. 2 extra, 473c to 474c; No. 2 white, 474c to 475c; No. 2 extra, 475c to 476c; No. 2 white, 476c to 477c; No. 2 extra, 477c to 478c; No. 2 white, 478c to 479c; No. 2 extra, 479c to 480c; No. 2 white, 480c to 481c; No. 2 extra, 481c to 482c; No. 2 white, 482c to 483c; No. 2 extra, 483c to 484c; No. 2 white, 484c to 485c; No. 2 extra, 485c to 486c; No. 2 white, 486c to 487c; No. 2 extra, 487c to 488c; No. 2 white, 488c to 489c; No. 2 extra, 489c to 490c; No. 2 white, 490c to 491c; No. 2 extra, 491c to 492c; No. 2 white, 492c to 493c; No. 2 extra, 493c to 494c; No. 2 white, 494c to 495c; No. 2 extra, 495c to 496c; No. 2 white, 496c to 497c; No. 2 extra, 497c to 498c; No. 2 white, 498c to 499c; No. 2 extra, 499c to 500c; No. 2 white, 500c to 501c; No. 2 extra, 501c to 502c; No. 2 white, 502c to 503c; No. 2 extra, 503c to 504c; No. 2 white, 504c to 505c; No. 2 extra, 505c to 506c; No. 2 white, 506c to 507c; No. 2 extra, 507c to 508c; No. 2 white, 508c to 509c; No. 2 extra, 509c to 510c; No. 2 white, 510c to 511c; No. 2 extra, 511c to 512c; No. 2 white, 512c to 513c; No. 2 extra, 513c to 514c; No. 2 white,

"It Has Caused a Panic"

Amongst All Other Teas.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA?

Supreme in Quality.

Moderate in Price.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street,
Telephone 118.

New Undertaking Establishment
284 Dundas St. - Spencer Block
Telephone-1,150.
WESLEY HARRISON,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
N.B.—We have in stock a complete line
of Picture Frame Moulding.



ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT.
Each box contains a box of powder for the im-
mediate relief of Sick and Nervous Headaches,
Toothache and all Nervous Pains; also capsules,
forming a new failing treatment for Biliousness,
Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Torpid
Liver, Pain in Back and Side, Lumbago, Consti-
pation, Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-
tion, Blisters on Skin, Impure Blood. They are
also a certain preventive of Bilious and Typhoid
Fever. Unlike the old-fashioned slow-acting
pills, mixtures, lozenges, etc., but they act at
once.
Only 25 cts. Five Boxes for \$1.00; at all
Drug Stores, and at Country Stores at
places where there are no Druggists.
Prepared by Dr. Stark, M.D., F.R.C.S., Chemist.

R.K. Cowan
Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

Christmas Coming Again.
Useful and Elegant Articles for
Presents. Some HALF PRICE;
all cheap.

Artist Oil Color Boxes.
Water Color and Crayons,
Dressing Cases in Plush.
Large and Beautiful Assortment of
ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS
Picture Framing at Special Low Prices.

R. LEWIS,
434 Richmond Street.

REMOVAL
W. Fairbairn
Merchant Tailor.
Over Priddis Bros., upstairs. Entrance
through store.

NEW YORK FANCY BRAND.
PRATT'S
LIVE
DEALERS
SELL IT.
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. TORONTO
WHOLESALE.

Frozen Water Pipes
Repaired at shortest notice at moderate
prices. Phone 1,653.

EGGERT & BICKLEY,
Plumbers - 274 Dundas Street
ywt

Rogers Electric Co
425 Richmond St., London.

A FULL STOCK OF
Electric Bell & Battery Supplies
Special Prices to the Trade.

**Gold Mounted
Silk
Umbrellas**

This is an entirely new and ex-
clusive line we have introduced for
the Nema trade. Nothing makes
a more acceptable present to a lady
or gentleman than one of these
very fine umbrellas.

Gold Mounted Natural Wood
Walking Sticks are also among
the newest things in this Christ-
mas market. We show an ex-
ceptionally fine line of them.

We give mail orders particular
attention.
A. MORPHY & CO
JEWELERS,
178 DUNDAS STREET
61m tyw

FURS

Those Large Sleeves

FUR CAPES,
FUR COLLARS,
FUR MUFFS,

Gray Lamb, Greenland Seal,
Sable, Persian Lamb.
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS
These are a manufacturer's set of samples, and
we are selling them at 25 per cent. less
than the regular price. Come
early for selection.

Priddis Bros
Telephone 324.
158 Dundas St. - 157 Carling St.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,
Racing, Hockey, Fine Steel,
Spring and Nickel-Plated Skates,
Skate Wrenches, Keys, Straps
and Parts. Skates repaired and
ground in the best style.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 800.

Southeott's
FINE TAILORS
361 Richmond St.

UNSETTLED; SNOW OR RAIN,
THEN COLDER.

Toronto, Dec. 6-11 p.m.—The storm
of the Nova Scotia coast yesterday has
crossed Nova Scotia during the day, and is
now central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
and has caused a strong gale, with snow in
the maritime and gulf districts. Higher
pressure prevails over Ontario and Quebec,
with fair weather. A depression is ap-
proaching the lakes from the west, and is
now central over the western portion of
Lake Superior. Higher pressure is setting
in over the Northwest, with falling temper-
atures.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 26-34; Prince Albert, 10-14; Qu-
Appelle, 12-16; Winnipeg, 4-20; Port
Arthur, 2-28; Toronto, 14-18; Quebec,
14-22; Chatham, 8-28; Halifax, 3-28.
The use of storm warnings to lake sta-
tions will be discontinued for the winter.

PROBABILITIES.
Toronto, Dec. 7-1 a.m.—Unsettled
with light falls of sleet or rain in the south-
ern, and snow or rain in the northern
portion; higher temperature during
the day, setting in colder again at night,
with northwest winds.

BELTZ'S



Buying Furs is a risky undertaking unless
you deal with a house of unquestionable in-
tegrity and honesty and in whose statements
you can place explicit confidence. What we
tell you can rely upon entirely.

E. BELTZ
Manufacturing Furrier.
Furs made over into any style that is fash-
ionable at the present time.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnson Bros.' Bread
5c per loaf retail.
In all parts of the city. Telephone 318.

(20) TWENTY YEARS AGO HARK-
NESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP was first
manufactured in this city, and at that
time in a very modest way indeed,
the then manufacturer never imagin-
ing that after TWENTY YEARS his
formula would become so popular
and in such great demand as it is to-
day in the city and Province. There
are preparations that have come and
gone by the hundred during these
(20) TWENTY YEARS, but HARK-
NESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP is still a
FAVORITE with thousands even in
this city, and still growing in popu-
larity as a specific for all bronchial
affections, including coughs, colds,
croup, bronchitis and asthma. It is
manufactured in the laboratory, and
under the personal supervision of W.
S. Bryers, B.A., Chemist, and every
care is exercised to have this
reliable Remedy exactly the same as
it was when first put up by the late
firm of F. W. Harkness & Co. (20)
TWENTY YEARS AGO. wt

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

For coughs and colds use Kur-a-Kof.
25c. at Anderson & Neller's drug store.

Will not be crushed or lose
their shape if you wear one of
our Fur Capes that are made
especially for large dress sleeves.
We have them with EXTRA
LARGE SWEEP in all classes
of furs. Furs repaired and re-
modelled on short notice at
moderate prices.

MILNE, SPITAL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Furriers,
146 DUNDAS STREET

London Advertiser.
Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers:
107.....Business Office
124.....Editorial Rooms.
115.....Job Department

**Street: Car
Tickets**
Are on sale at De la
Hooke's (G. T. R. ticket
office), corner Dundas
and Richmond streets.

London and Environs

—An advertisement is on the butter-
side of the bread.

—An excellent address on missions was
given last night, by Rev. E. H. Savers at
St. James' Church. Attendance and offering
were both good. Miss Gilmour rendered
two beautiful solos.

—It will be to the interest of all citizens
who have not paid their taxes for the
present year (in order to avoid costs) to do
so at once, as the collectors are busily en-
gaged preparing warrants, which they will
be compelled to issue within the next few
days in order to comply with the bylaw
governing the collection of the same.

—The Woman's Christian Association
held their regular meeting in the "Y"
rooms Thursday; members present: Mes-
sieurs Reid, Kent, Hopkins, Ward, Piper,
Chapman, Hyttenrauch, Perrin, Gibson,
Murray, Fraser, McKinnon, Hunt, O'Neil,
Campbell, Winnett, and Hunt. The
Moore, Boyle and McKellar. The treas-
urer's report showed receipts of \$2,101.52;
disbursements, \$912.47; balance, \$1,189.05.
The relief committee reported a good deal of
sickness and destitution prevailing. It was
decided to send Christmas toys as usual.
The donations for November were: Home
for Incurables—Mr. Lawson, box mixed
soap; Mr. Pierce, vegetables; Mrs. Bal-
chee; Memorial Church, turkey and
pickles. Messrs. Maynard and Wit-tow kindly
entertained the patients one evening with
music. Refugees and Infant's Home—Mrs. Piper
and clothing; Mrs. Ward, pictures and
clothing; Mrs. McIntosh, papers. For relief
of city poor—Mrs. R. Kied, children's
clothing; Messrs. Smallman & Ingram,
men's underclothing; pupils of Colborne
street school, vegetables, etc.; Mrs. Smith,
barbecue, parcel of clothing; Miss Coyne
jackets.

—The regular communication of St.
John's Lodge, No. 2094, A. F. and A. M.,
G. R. C. C., was held last night, when
the following officers were elected for
the ensuing year: L. P. M., Bro. John
Graham; W. M., Bro. W. J. Clarke;
senior warden, Bro. Alex. McDonald;
deacon, Bro. C. F. Burgess; junior dea-
con, Bro. C. Q. Morrow; inner guard,
Bro. Dr. Logie; director of ceremonies,
Bro. Frank Whiting; senior steward,
Bro. Thomas Weldon; junior steward,
Bro. W. E. Edley; chaplain, W. Bro.
Wm. O'Brien; outer guard, W. Bro.
John Robertson; treasurer, R. W. Bro.
A. E. Cooper; secretary, W. Bro. John
Siddons; representative to Masonic
Temple board, R. W. Bro. John S.
Dewar; representative to Board of Pe-
nolevance, Bro. C. F. Burgess; auditors,
Bros. R. McDonald and W. Spritt.
This is Mr. Siddons' 22nd year as secre-
tary. After the business had been
transacted the members of the lodge
and a number of visiting brethren
adjourned to the banqueting room,
where an hour was pleasantly spent.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN INVENTORS

The following list of patents, recently
granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is
reported for the London "Advertiser," by
P. J. Edmunds, international patent
solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada patents—
W. H. Grant, Grimsby, Ont., automatic
venting machine; Thos. W. Brock, Lon-
don, Ont., cattle fish bone, etc. bird manna;
B. Cottam, London, Ont., bird bread (trade
mark); J. Grant, Ottawa, Ont., "The Land
of the Maple" (song copyright); United
States patents—W. S. Burgess, Three Rivers,
Canada, sleigh velocipede; D. S. Macquar-
dale, Toronto, Canada, fender for street
cars; W. C. Maplethorpe, Fort William,
Canada, cover for utensils; J. D. McDonald,
Port Morien, Canada, car coupling; D. Mc-
Kenzie, London, Canada, tire inflator; T.
Munroe, Toronto, Canada, seal lock.

NEW CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The latest Dominion customs deci-
sions are sent today: Inaglypta wall
decoration, 11-12c a roll and 25 per
cent; oakum, felt, 17-12c; car jacks,
30c; repackaged milk powder, 25c; beta
naphthal, 20c; single spun silk, color-
ed, 20c; dental furnaces, generators and
gasometers, 27-1-2 per cent; Bun-
sen burners, 27-1-2 per cent; blowpipes,
35c; vulcanizers of copper, 30c; vulcani-
zers of iron, 27-1-2c; metal boxes, plat-
ed, when lined, 5c each and 20 per
cent; ditto, not lined, 30 per cent; jute
cloth, woven in part with colored jute
yarn, 20c; soldering, free; baskets and
skips containing cotton yarn, dutiable
at same as if empty; lap or coach
screws, 30c; hasps and staples and
screw hooks and eyes, 32-1-2c; leather
leggings, cotton lined, 25c; cotton can-
tas gun covers or cases, 22-1-2c; leath-

No Society Affair

Can equal the home-coming of some loved one
for Christmas. You can make their visit
pleasant and enjoyable by preparing these
nice dishes for them—that they are so fond of.
To prepare the nicest dishes, you must use the
very best in "trial." The question is where to
get the best, there is so much of the inferior
trash in the market. You can always rely on
getting the very best here. We have built our
trade by keeping the choicest goods in the
market, and we hope to still increase it. We
have the

Choicest Cleaned Currants,
Fine Selected Raisins,
Extra Fine Selected Figs,
New Grenoble Walnuts,
New Shelled Almonds.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
223 Dundas Street - Phone 317

Skilled Dispensing

Shuff's New Drug Store,
corner Dundas and Wil-
liam Sts., solicits your pre-
scriptions.

er gun cases, 25 per cent; chandelier or
lamp hooks of iron or steel, 27-1-2c;
ditto, of brass, 30c; turmeric, ground,
free; quilt frames and carpenter's
amps, 35c; paper boxes, plain, printed
on, ornamented or labeled (not includ-
ing boxes covered by item 352), 35c;
collodion, 20c; soapstone packing,
22-1-2c; electric belts, 25c; potato plant-
ers, 20c; carbonate of potash, 20c.
THEY WILL PROTEST.

The members of No. 1 committee of the
Board of Education do not relish the idea of
the city schools being converted into polling
booths for the coming municipal elections,
and the council will be given to understand
it at the next session. Last Monday night
the city fathers named the Colborne street,
Queen's avenue kindergarten, Princess
avenue, Waterloo street, Chesley avenue,
Lorne avenue and Quebec street schools as
polling places in their respective divisions,
but it happens that the opening of the
schools falls on election day—Jan. 6. When
the education committee talked the matter
over last night the members considered that
either the polling would have to be held
elsewhere or the pupils in the above named
schools would have to be given an extra
holiday.

"I think it is very wrong," said Trustee
Jeffrey. "We should not be compelled to
lose time for the sake of the elections, and I
think we should protest and notify the
council that the schools have to be opened
not later than the day of the election."

Mr. Jeffrey moved that the council be
communicated with. Carried unanimously.

Miss A. Widdow, whose parents reside in
Huron county, applied for permission to
attend the Collegiate Institute without pay-
ing the usual non-resident fees. She had
been living with an uncle in the city for
several years. Miss Widdow will be allowed
to attend on payment of \$1 per month, as
her uncle pays nearly \$500 taxes yearly.

Other applications to the same effect
were laid over. Mr. E. J. MacRoberts
will be notified that Miss Jessie
Anderson, of the Princess avenue school, is
the winner of the gold medal which he
offered to the fourth ward pupil passing
highest in the Institute entrance exams.
Miss Anderson secured 616 marks. Miss
Fanny Hanson, of the Collegiate teaching
staff, was allowed her salary for September.
She was unable to take her classes during
that month on account of illness. The ap-
pointment of a transition teacher for the
Waterloo street school was postponed until
the next committee meeting. Progress was
reported by the sub-committee appointed to
consider the application of several Collegiate
Institute teachers for increased salaries.
The members present were Trustees Sanders
(chairman), Griffin, Craig, Campbell,
Jeffrey, Murphy, Wilkins and Hunt, Secre-
tary McElheran and Inspector Carson.

Early closing movement. Work it up.

Fifty-dollar Parlor Suites reduced to
\$35. These are the best value ever of-
fered in London. Come and see them.
**KEENE BROS., 127 King Street, oppo-
site Market House.**

**Ladies
Are
Insuring**

and with the Confederation Life, six
recently having made application to us
and were accepted. It's a good invest-
ment, without care or anxiety. Infor-
mation cheerfully given.
Office, Market Lane, ground floor.
FRED H. HEATH, General Agent.
GEO. PRITCHARD, Local Agent.
Phone 757.

\$500,000

To Loan on Farms, City Property and
First-Class Manufacturing Properties,
by the Canada Permanent Loan and
Savings Company. Parties wanting
loans should call at the London office
and get rates and conditions.

A. B. POWELL,
Appraiser and Loan Agent for London
and vicinity, 451 Richmond
Street. yt

IT'S A FACT—

That we can make you a Suit or Overcoat
at from \$2 to \$15 less than downtown mer-
chants. Get our prices.

PRATT & WILKINS,
304 Dundas Street. xt

IT PAYS TO

The Best

SUCCESS of the highest order still
made the pupils of the...
Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

J. H. Staple has been sent to take charge of
the Sutherland & Innes Co's office, at Mun-
ich, Chas. Ball to take charge of same
office at New Orleans. Three other
former pupils have been added to their staff in
the same home. M. McBrayne and Bertha
Garrett as stenographers, and Frank Elliott as
general assistant. Another former pupil,
Willerton Young, has had charge of the books
in the New York office of the same firm for
three years. All of the above are former
pupils.

IT PAYS TO ATTEND THE BEST SCHOOL.

For catalogue of either department, address:
D. A. CLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.
6-K x1 6m

Parnell & Brighton's Bread
IS THE BEST!
Only 5c Per Loaf.

Delivered to any part of city.

MARA'S

BARGAIN LIST

FOR
Monday, Dec. 9th,

BARGAIN DAY

WE especially invite everybody, men, women and chil-
dren, as we shall have but three more Bargain Days
till Christmas, and we are determined to make these the
best ever known.

PLUNDER!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Wool Hose, 17c.
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, 23c.
Ladies' Fine Tucked Lawn Aprons,
regular 35c, for 25c.
Ladies' Golf Jerseys, navy, cream
and black, regular \$2 25, for \$1 90.
Ladies' Fancy Underskirts, no two
alike, from 50c.
Ladies' Wool Vests and Drawers,
25c.

DRESS GOODS.

See our novelties in Gimps, Steels
and Jetted XX Skirt Linings, 5c yard,
Best Skirt Braid, 1c yard.
Ladies' Twilled Habit Cloths, 20c
yard; all colors.
See our 50c Black Silk Warp Hen-
riettas; double fold.
All colors in All-Wool Serges, only
25c yard.
Best Cloths, Beavers and Naps,
for Jackets and Capes, 75c; double
fold.
See our 25c Cashmeres.

GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

Cake Stands, large size, 15c.
Glass Pitchers, large size, 15c.
Preserve Dishes, large size, 9c.
Hand Lamp, complete, 20c.
Syrup Jugs, 11c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

Chenille Tablecovers, 1 1-2 yards
square, 90c.
Heavy Wool Flannel, 15c.
Large Size White Blankets, \$1 75.
Best Linen Thread, 2 spools for 5c.
Children's Carriage Rugs, 35c.
Large Size Comfortables, 75c.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Boys' Overcoats, with or without
Cape, \$1 90.
Men's Frieze Ulsters, storm king,
\$5.
Men's Frieze Ulsters, tweed lining,
\$7.
Boys' Heavy Tweed Pants, all
sizes, 19c.
Men's Heavy Tweed Pants, 99c.
Men's Heavy weight Tweed Pants,
\$1.

JACKETS AND FURS.

Opossum Capes, gray, \$7 50.
Coney Capes, 24-inch, \$9.
Astrachan Capes, 30-inch, satin
lined, \$22.
Gray Lamb Capes, 20-inch, \$19.
Men's Coon Gauntlets, \$4.
Ladies' Jackets,
Mandolin Sleeve,
Double Breasted,
Nap Goods, } **\$4 25**

Sole Agents for

Standard Patterns and Publications

The T. E. Mara Co.
LIMITED,

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square

London.

Special Attention to Mail Orders.

City and Other Workers.

Sweat Shops in New York and Vicinity Abolished.

Hundreds of Men Reported Out of Work in Toronto.

Condition of the Labor Market in This City.

CITY LABOR ITEMS.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday night, the question of reducing the number of wards and aldermen will be discussed.

Mr. Alex. Marshall, who has been appointed agent of the organized charities and labor bureau, is a member of London Typographical Union, and will no doubt fill his position acceptably.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 5, has adopted a resolution congratulating the printers on the successful termination of recent boycotts instituted by the International Typographical Union.

It is reported that the local Tailors' Union is in bad shape. Grand Secretary Lennon, who visited London last month, no doubt came with the intention of stirring up some enthusiasm in the local branch, but his efforts do not appear to have been very successful.

The International Association of Machinists and Engineers, No. 5, has not yet been decided whether the local union will be represented. At the next meeting the matter will be decided. No. 5 has not sent a delegate to the international body for several years.

Thomas J. Kidd, general secretary of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, has written to the organizing committee of the Trades and Labor Council, with a view to getting the workers of that craft in the city formed into a union. The machine woodworkers had a union some time ago, but for several reasons the charter was surrendered. Any of those who were affiliated with the organization or others desirous of forming a new union, should send their names and addresses to the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. If there are a sufficient number interested, the organization will be applied for, and the woodworkers' cause more brought into the fold.

Day laborers generally are suffering from the early closing down of outdoor work. But for the street railway, asphalt paving and other work done this year, employment of this kind would have been scarce in London. Last winter the laborers suffered most from lack of employment, while this season it is the mechanics who are out of work. The members of the Trades and Labor Council were of the opinion that there would be no need for a relief bureau this winter, but from reports received lately it is believed such an institution will be necessary. In order to raise funds to carry on the work of relief, a benefit concert under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council will be held on Monday night in Dufferin block. It is expected that a large amount will be realized for this worthy cause. A good evening's entertainment will be provided. Some first-class local talent has been secured.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The machinists have seven local unions in Chicago.

The bricklayers of Chicago are being organized into a national union.

The granite cutters have voted to join the American Federation of Labor.

Broom-makers of Paris, Ill., won their fight for an increase of wages.

The American Federation of Labor meets in New York on Tuesday next.

Unemployed printers of St. Louis, Mo., have started an eight-page paper named the Evening Journal.

The strike of the Philadelphia children's jacket makers has been settled in favor of the employers.

German trade unionists of Cincinnati are discussing the advisability of starting a weekly labor paper.

The National Union of Retail Clerks has now affiliated with 132 unions, and the number is steadily and rapidly increasing.

By a new arrangement of the board of directors, commercial telegraphers will be admitted to the American Railway Union.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union has joined the American Federation of Labor with a membership of 2,500.

Kier Hardie, the Socialist leader, acknowledges that he is much more a trade unionist now than when he landed in America.

The British fraternal delegates to the annual session of the American Federation of Labor will be Messrs. Mowday and Cowes, miners.

Wages in the mills of both Caryville and North Bellingham, Mass., have been increased 15 per cent in six months. The mills are on full time.

President Werner, of the Werner Printing Company, has donated to the "Napoleon's Victories" and "Beautiful Britain."

The official headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be removed to Bloomington, Ill. The final vote was: Bloomington, 24; St. Louis, 530.

There is a movement on foot in Cincinnati to establish a labor bureau similar to the one recently founded in New York city, and called the Cooper Union Labor Bureau.

Representatives of the international associations of wood workers and furniture workers met in St. Louis, with a view to arriving at an agreement looking to the amalgamation of the two bodies.

Structural iron workers at Pittsburgh are organizing and will affiliate with the National Association, Cleveland members of the same craft have had meetings also with a view of getting together.

The Toronto News says that hundreds of workmen are out of work, and can find no employment. The summer has been very slack and they have no food, work or money to ride over the winter.

A general strike of plumbers was inaugurated in Pittsburgh, the object being to force a restoration of the 10 per cent reduction made in wages two years ago. About 400 men are out, and all the shops are idle.

John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor, has authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Samuel Gompers, ex-president, is a candidate against McBride.

After a long and bitter struggle between the wharf workers and stevedores in New Orleans, an agreement was arrived at to the effect that the workman's organization allow its members to be employed by the stevedores.

The London Labor Gazette for Octo-

ber contains an article on the wages of the manual labor classes of the United Kingdom, in which it gives the average rate for men at \$5.62 per week; women, \$3.04; lads, \$2.14, and girls, \$1.52.

The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati will confer with the mayor and Chamber of Commerce of their city with a view of uniting in trying to get the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to meet there in 1896.

At a mass meeting of the Chicago unions of cigarmakers it was decided to open the non-union shops so that union men might work in them. This decision was reached by a good majority and has been the means of employing a larger number of men.

No candidates whatever will be brought out at the coming municipal elections in Toronto by the different labor organizations. That was decided definitely by a conference called by the Trades and Labor Council specially to talk over the civic situation.

The Carmaux (France) strike of glass makers—after seven months' standing—has received an unexpected, but happy solution. A lady has presented 100,000 francs for M. Rochefort to see expended in the opening of a factory to be organized and worked by the 600 hands on strike.

The strike of carpenters and other workmen on the Real Estate Exchange building, Buffalo, has been settled, and the men have returned to work. The contractors agree to employ only union men, and the objectionable carpenter foreman will be given supervision of the work, but will not work on site.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, thinks that the tailors are the most independent class of workmen in San Francisco at this time. He says that there have been about 8,000 applications for labor filed with the State bureau in that city, and in all this number there has not appeared a tailor who sought employment.

Samuel Gompers says that during the industrial period of 1893-95 there were from two to two and a half millions of men idle in the United States. He asserts that the country has not yet emerged from this panic, and thinks it is safe to say that there are at least one million workmen in idleness across the border at the present time.

The Lawrence, Mass., iron and brass molders have been successful in their request for the establishment of \$2.50 as the minimum pay per day, and also an advance in the wages of the higher priced men. The increase has gone into effect. Besides the advance in wages the men have also secured the abolition of piece work and the recognition of their union.

The Union Men's Mantel and Furniture Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are all members of Rockford Union, No. 79, of the International Wood Workers, and the company will have the union label or stamp on them before being placed upon the market.

The Detroit cigarmakers' strike is now six months old, and there are 128 men and women receiving strike pay. "We are in excellent shape," said one of the members of the advisory board, "and are prepared to fight to a finish. We have won over the Cabinet Cigar Company, and made it a union shop and lost no points." At present the week's pay, \$675, was distributed, and the following donations were received: Iron Workers' Union, No. 31, \$55; assessment on cigarmakers at work, \$50; garment workers, \$23.25; Jackson, \$7.25; Philadelphia, \$5; St. Joseph, Mo., \$2; Green Bay, Wis., \$2; Federation of Labor, Martin's Ferry, O., \$5; Lathers' Union, \$2.50; musicians' concert, \$14.50; Musicians' Union, Buffalo, \$12.

The sweat shops in New York city and vicinity have been exterminated, and the trades unions did the job by a strike. Referring to this recent victory the New York Herald says: "The sweat house sweat shops, the addition of which was one of the chief reasons for the institution of the Factory Inspection Department in 1886, have been totally abolished, in so far at least as the cause of making money is concerned. They have been abolished not by the factory inspectors, but through the efforts of the workers themselves. The organization which has accomplished this work is the United Brotherhood of Tailors, whose members have been on a strike to maintain the conditions gained by a ten weeks' strike a year ago, and to completely get rid of the tenement house system of manufacturing."

W. H. SHERMAN, OF MORRISBURG, ONT., is Luthasian in his tastes of Scotch American Nervine—A Great Sufferer for Years from Stomach Trouble—His Case Scarcely Became Incurable.

HE fact that W. H. Sherman was an old veteran of the American war, and had safely withstood its battles, did not save him from becoming a victim to stomach trouble. Disease took hold entirely, and he was a great sufferer from stomach trouble for years. I tried nearly every medicine that was on the market, but got very little, if any, relief, from them. Having seen South American Nervine advertised, I obtained a bottle from the local druggist, and I felt very great relief before I had half a bottle taken. I have taken six bottles in all, and I feel like my old self again, and am very thankful, and can recommend this remedy as being a good medicine, the best I ever took.

After all there is nothing remarkable in the wonderful testimony, voluntarily furnished by the many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of Nervine. As nerve centers, and gives strength and health there, it is bound to cure disease of any kind, and particularly troubles of a character of indigestion, nervousness and general debility.

Kindness is a precious oil that makes the crushing wheels of care seem lighter.—Eugene Field.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

Kindness to the just is never lost.—Plutarch.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for H. adache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

The wild beast feels man's kindness more than man.—Bulwer.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other.

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Minard's

Fancy Eggs and Butter

Stamped With the Name of the Farm and Sold at Big Prices.

Delivered at Houses of Wealth in Big States' Cities.

Freshness and Purity "Guaranteed" for Which Many Persons Will Pay a Fat Premium.

There are fashions in butter and eggs as there are in nearly everything else. Catering to a trade that they have created out of the whims of people for delicately and daintily put up dairy products, there have been established this past year or two a half dozen and more artistic shops. These have but little "shop trade," but from an early hour each morning their wagons go through fashionable sections delivering cream, milk and eggs fresh from the dairies up the river, the products of world-famed herds and poultry yards. In each of these wagons is a smartly dressed "butcher," a delivery boy that seems, from his immaculate uniform, like a private servant.

Though cream and milk in immaculate jars—constitute the large part of the business of these dairies, daily deliveries of butter and eggs are also an important branch. The eggs are packed in dainty paper boxes, each in a compartment by itself, and are carefully stamped with the poultry yard's name, which is a guarantee of their absolute excellence. The dairies are selling such eggs nowadays at 48 cents a dozen, or double the ordinary price for "strictly fresh" eggs in New York today, and in some places they are sold for even more than that. The dairies have found enormous advantage—their eggs are bought because of the stamp upon them, and the price makes little difference to their customers. In most cases they would be purchased just as cheap if the price was raised 100 per cent.

An interesting fact about this is that at the same shops precisely the same eggs can be purchased, without the stamp and without the careful packing in dainty boxes, for as low as 20 cents a dozen, even. These, of course, are not "guaranteed," but as a matter of fact, they are just as good. The distinction the dairies make is that these unstamped eggs are for kitchen use, and the stamped ones for the table. There are any number of orders on the books of these shops for a dozen or eighteen stamped eggs to be sent to residences each morning of the year.

The old proverb, "Eggs are eggs," is not correct, according to modern ideas. One egg, it is certain, can quite differ from another in point of excellence. The poultry yards which are owned by these dairies find it no small task to keep their product up to their standard. To do this they have to pay the most careful attention to their fowling, and to special diet and keeping them healthy by the best known scientific methods. These precautions entail no small amount of extra work, and "guaranteed" eggs, therefore, have quite a naturally increased market value.

With butter it is the same. The difference in price between very-day first-class butter and the product of a first-class dairy is not so great as one might think. Behind them is even greater than it is in the case of eggs. Thirty-five to forty cents a pound is a good price for most people to pay, and yet these dairies, of families that submit with great cheerfulness to a charge of from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pound. Of course, few of the dairies set up to this figure, but it nevertheless is an established price for some people.

Fancy butter like this is beautiful to look at. Its rich, soft color is enhanced by the carefully, exquisitely made pats into which it is molded, and the artist's stamp which adorns them. A stamp of the name of the farm, and guarantees its quality better than a thousand affidavits could. A favorite method of putting it up is in square pound molds, divided by depressions in line into four pounds, and each bearing the stamp of the farm. Each quarter pound or pound, as the case may be, is delivered in a box "some" pasteurized and specially made for it—New York W. id.

Dental Cards.

DR. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY with S. Woolverton, L.D.S. Office, 274 Dundas street, door to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

DR. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST—216 Dundas, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 82.

DR. H. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSION of Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Dufferin block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—DENTIST—233 Richmond street (upstairs).

DR. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1879, graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883, specialist: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 375.

DR. McDONALD, DENTIST—Office, 134 Dundas street, London. Telephone, 702.

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—131 Dundas street.

Livery Stables.

LONDON RIDING ACADEMY—QUEEN'S avenue, near Park. For terms inquire of Wm. Lawrence, riding master. Terms moderate. Telephone 942.

J. L. LEE'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 664.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND LIVERY Stable—Express drays, 141 Queen street, Telephone, 638. A. G. STROX proprietor.

Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dufferin block. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farncombe.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, 411 Dundas street, JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. O. Haight, New York), Carling block, Richmond street.

Artists.

MISS EMILY M. GUNN, STUDIO 138 Dundas street, receives pupils in all branches of art.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 234 Dundas street, upstairs.

Laundries.

TAKE YOUR WORK TO HOP SING—232 Dundas street. All work done by hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Medical Cards.

DR. TRADDALL, L.S.A., LONDON, ENG.—LAND—Office and residence, 115 York street, near Talbot. Telephone, 388. Yvt.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 360 Queen's avenue. Residence, 50 Stanley street, South London. Phone 973. Yvt.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 616 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—759 Dundas street. Telephone 963.

DR. MEER—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

DR. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours 11 to 3, and after 7.

DR. J. W. FRASER AND DR. D. H. HOGG, office and residence, corner York and Talbot streets. Telephone 128.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 5:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 1:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 Dundas street. Telephone.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 267 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

DR. ECCLES—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE. N. E. and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 3. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone, 389.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, 12 to 14. No. 153 Queen's avenue.

DR. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 358.

Hotel Cards.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SAMP, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY GOSLIN HOUSE)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, Proprietor.

TECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$1 and \$2.50 per day. C. W. DAVIS.

THE HUB RESTAURANT—EUROPEAN plan—Lunch 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., 230 to 104 Dundas street. J. W. MARTIN & Co.

ONEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND YORK streets. Newly built and furnished. Now and commodious stables. WM. COLLINS (late of Lambeth, proprietor).

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST \$1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McJANNET, Proprietor.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. WM. T. COLWELL.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A DAY house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House restaurant and returned; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD.

Legal Cards.

WM. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO. LITTON, notary, 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond), London.

LENNETT & McDONAGH—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 73 Dundas street. D. H. LENNETT, M. R. McDONAGH.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—413 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SO. LITTON, etc. Office, 59 Dundas street.

GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKEN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE G. GIBBONS, Q.C., P. MULKEN, FRED F. HARPER.

STUARTS, MOSS & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Ontario, at Gloucester, ALAN STUART, DUNCAN C. ROSS, LL.B., W. D. MOSS, DUNCAN STUART, London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—874 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5 per cent.

A VERY CASBY, BARRISTER, NOTARY, etc., Edge Block, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Money to loan.

JARED VINING—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

MCDEVOT, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 142 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 972. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCDEVOT, LL.B.

E. W. SCOTCHERD—BARRISTER of Notary public, etc. Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont. Telephone No. 977.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SO. LITTON, solicitors, Bank of Commerce Buildings, Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 420 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

A. GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 100 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MILNE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 88 Dundas street, London, and McCree's block, Glencoe. JAMES H. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. Barrister, solicitor, notary public. Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

Patent Barristers.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO.—PATENT solicitors and experts. Toronto: patents obtained in Canada, etc. London: Office, Bank of Commerce buildings, corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON, 284a, King street, opposite Market House residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 594 KING street, London; residence, 846 Richmond street. Telephone.

Accountants.

GEO. W. HAYES, ACCOUNTANT AND Auditor, Insurance agent, 5 Masonic Temple building. Agent for Northern Assurance Company, Keystone Fire Insurance Company, Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. Strict attention given to all business, call

Woods' Fair, 176 and 176½ Dundas Street.

W.C.T.U.

Sensational Literature

That we owe a great deal to the art of printing none will deny. Since its introduction some 400 years ago, the arts and sciences, religion itself—in short, all that goes to make up what we call civilization—have advanced with strides unparalleled in the history of the world before. So evident are the benefits flowing from this art that it needs no argument to show that it has been, and is, one of the greatest agencies in the world in uplifting the human race. But, while in the main a blessing, it has not proved to be an unmixed one. Evil as well as good has resulted from its use, and it is of the evil which it does that I now wish to speak.

Of literature which may be called sensational, we may make, roughly speaking, two classes. The first class will include all literature which exerts a positively vicious and demoralizing influence on the mind of the reader. The worst of this class of literature is that which is prohibited from being circulated by the governments of civilized countries, yet they are surreptitiously printed and circulated to a considerable extent, and no doubt do great harm to the morals of the community. As, however, such literature is too vile to appeal to the tastes of any but those whose minds are already depraved, its influence is not so widespread as that of the less vicious, but more treacherous, class of literature which familiarizes us with crime and criminals in the guise of news or thrilling stories. "Vice," says the poet, "is a monster of aghastful mien, whose face is to be hated, needs but to be seen; yet seen too oft, familiar with his face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace."

How many persons read constantly the sensational accounts of crime published in many of our so-called respectable newspapers, and allow their families to read them without thinking of the injury to their moral nature resulting therefrom. As it is with our company, so with our reading; we cannot constantly associate with the vicious and immoral without suffering deterioration of our moral fibre; neither can we constantly fill our minds with details of crime through reading without having them more or less debased thereby. The old Greek hero, Ulysses, after a life spent in toils and adventures in foreign lands, exclaimed on his return home: "I am a part of all I have seen." The modern philosopher talks of the influence of environment, or surroundings, in moulding the character, and both give utterance to the well-recognized law that our minds are the resultant of the forces which have acted upon them through life. How careful, then, we should, in view of this fact, be in regard to the mental food which we take. Like that wonderful instrument, the phonograph, which records faithfully, to be given out again, every sound which falls upon its delicately attuned receiver, the human mind can give forth only what it receives; and he who through reading narratives of crime opens his mind to evil thoughts, need not wonder if he find them repeated in his conduct and inextricably woven in the web of his character when he would find, perhaps, be rid of them.

Of the dire effects of reading such literature, especially of the young, we have abundant evidence. Cases are frequent where boys scarcely in their teens have, through reading sensational stories of the "blood and thunder" style, been led to a wayward life, with the idea of becoming Indian scouts or highway robbers, in imitation of the heroes of these tales. Within the last few weeks we have read in the newspapers accounts of the trial in London, England, of the boy of nine years of age, who murdered his mother, in imitation, it would seem, of some of the vile stories which he had read.

The other class of sensational literature to which I referred at the outset is that which, without being positively vicious, is calculated to give altogether false ideas of life and conduct. Exaggeration is usually the mark of this class of literature, and the writer depicts in an exaggerated form the faults and follies of the virtues and wonderful good fortune of his characters, the result being a highly stimulating narrative which exercises an all-controlling influence over the mind and will of the reader, and herein lies the danger of this class of literature. We all know the terrible power of alcohol, opium, nicotine and other stimulants in enslaving the will of their victim; and when we come to study the action of these drugs we find that though they at first stimulate, or rouse, to increased activity, their final effect is to stupefy, or deaden, the senses. Hence almost all stimulants are so narcotics, of which opium is the chief, and so with sensational literature. It creates an artificial life which is not satisfied by the wholesome fare afforded by the incidents and events of a common life, but craves the excitement afforded by the literature which first created it. Hence has risen in our day that class of "mental intemperates" whose condition is almost, if not quite, as pitiable as that of the victims of intoxicating drink and drugs. We find them in every community, and many of them in every household—persons whose wills have been so weakened by this habit that they will neglect all the ordinary duties of life for the gratification of this taste for sensational reading. We recognize the novel readers in the school room by their lack of ambition and want of interest in their studies. Like a true narcotic, this stimulation of the imagination ends by deadening the sensibilities to all normal and wholesome stimulants, such as are sufficient to arouse the healthy mind of unsophisticated youth. Having accustomed to show some of the evils which have come under my observation as arising from reading sensational literature, I would suggest some preventative and remedies for this widespread disease.

As it is among the young that this habit prevails to the greatest extent, and I am addressing many who have the guardianship of these, I would say that I believe it to be the duty of parents to exercise a more rigid supervision over the reading of their children than is commonly done. In the first place admit only clean and wholesome literature to your home, in the shape of the daily or weekly newspaper. Such family papers are to be had, though their number, comparatively, is all too few, and while having this qualification, they are equal in point of general make-up, to the other class. Then, I think, parents should use discretion as to the age at which their children should be allowed to read certain classes of books. What may be instructive or amusing, or quite proper reading matter for a person of mature mind, may be quite unfit for and even dangerous for the child. We should not confound intellectual greatness with moral correct-

ness. Some of our greatest authors, owing to the age in which they lived, or to some flaw in moral character, have their works marred by moral faults, which make them unfit to be put into the hands of the young. Shakespeare and Byron may charm and thrill us by the powers of thought and expression displayed in their works, but we cannot take them so unreservedly to our hearts, nor put them so safely into the hands of the young, as we can Wordsworth, or Longfellow, or even the luckless, but as an author, irreproachable Goldsmith. Again, the sneering, cynical style of T. A. C. R. in his "Vanity Fair," when in the back the veil and exposes with ruthless hand the little intrigues and often pardonable follies and shams of society, may afford amusement without doing injury to a man or woman, but in the hands of the young, it is more than likely to do serious injury to the spirit of reverence, and respect for the conventionalities of life, if presented to the mind of a child of 15.

Finally, the best and most effective way to counteract the craving for bad literature is to cultivate a liking for that which is good—to try to study the marvels of scientific discovery, afford ample room for the indulgence of every proper taste in the mind of men, and will prove their power to satisfy and appease the thirst of the intellect and feelings if the taste for them be properly cultivated.

H. BOVIS.

Vienna W. C. T. U.

A parlor meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Vienna was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Teall. The gathering was a large and representative one, quite a number being present from Stratfordville and Port Burwell. An excellent programme, consisting of music, recitations, addresses and essays, was ably rendered. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Shore, of Port Burwell. In his address he eulogized the W. C. T. U. and spoke of the deep interest he and Mrs. Shore took in the meetings of this society and also of the sympathy the ladies bore to their struggle against the social evil. The choir sang a number of beautiful selections, which were much appreciated by all present. Rev. Mr. Williams gave an excellent address on the "Work of the W. C. T. U." He maintained that the work of the W. C. T. U. was strictly in harmony with the work of the church; also it was needed in every community; the sphere of action of this organization was larger than that of any other temperance society, as it embraced every variety of work; and that a man was not a true temperance man merely because he abstained from the use of alcoholic liquors, if he were not temperate in all things. Mr. H. Bonis, principal of Vienna High School, gave a carefully prepared paper on "Sensational Literature." He discussed the action of this class of literature on the minds of the young to that of narcotics. First they excite and then deaden the senses. The mind, like the phonograph, reproduces only what has received from without, then how careful we should be of the kind of food with which it is stored. An excellent temperance recitation entitled "Little Blossom" was given with much effect by Miss Maud Williams, Mr. E. Witty, of the Vienna public school, gave a paper on the "Use of Narcotics." Mrs. Ball, one of the oldest temperance workers in Elgin, gave an interesting address on "The Temperance Movement in Vienna." After singing "The Maple Leaf," the meeting dispersed. The W. C. T. U. is doing an excellent work in Vienna, and great interest is taken in their meetings, especially by the young. Some time long they intend to introduce the "pledge roll" into the school, as it is one of the features of their work to implant the principles of temperance into the hearts of the children.

Notes and Incidents.

The investigations of Mr. Robert E. Lewis, college secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, to determine whether the Christian ministry deserves to rank as the "dignified learned profession," show that in eleven representative theological seminaries, the proportion of college graduates who were Christians was 65.3 per cent; and in nine leading law schools the proportion is 34.5 per cent, while in nine of the principal medical schools the proportion is 23.9 per cent.

The police in Denmark have a curious way of dealing with the drunk and inebriated found in the street. They summon a cab and place the patient inside it; then to the station, where he gets sober; then home, where he arrives sober and sad. The agents never leave him till he has recovered his self in the family bosom. Then the cabman makes his charge, and the police surgeon makes his, and the agents make their own claim for special duty, and this bill is presented to the chief of the establishment where the culprit took his last overpowering glass.—The Age.

The Victorian (Australia) Drink Bill for 1894 was £3,739,000 for a population of 1,174,000. These figures formed the text of a recently delivered lecture at Melbourne, by Mr. Justice Hodges. The learned judge stated that, putting aside from the calculation women and children, who did not consume any considerable proportion of the total, the habit of drinking was the cause of the loss of the colony as about one in five of the population, he found that each adult, male exclusive of professed Rechabites, consumed drink to the value of £16 annually. This would give each adult male 52 gallons of beer, 23 bottles of wine, and 18 bottles of spirits per annum.

A great manufacturing company in Massachusetts recently paid their workmen on Saturday evening, 100,000 bills, each bill being marked. By the following Tuesday 40 of these marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloonkeepers of the town. Four thousand and one hundred dollars had passed from the hands of the workmen on Saturday night and Sunday, and left them nothing to show for this great sum of money but headaches and poverty in their homes. Well might they cry out to the State, "Save us from ourselves," and their helpless wives and children, "Save us from our husbands and fathers on the Lord's Day at least."—Father McSweeney, in Catholic World.

The London Times says: "In a pastoral letter to his parishioners, the Rev. W. A. Wickham, vicar of St. Andrew's, Wigan, makes some remarkable references to the sale of drink and to a recent church bazaar at Wigan. He says that he must now make his position clear and clear his conscience. He objected to the sale of strong drink because it was likely to cause scandal. Strong drink was sold, and as a consequence, a police inspector was declared to have been lax in his duty, one police constable was reprimanded, another fined £1, and a third dismissed from the force in disgrace, events which were quite enough to make them regret that strong drink had ever been allowed on the premises."

He also objected to raffles, and tried to prevent them.

At a recent sitting of the Maori Parliament, Rev. E. Walker, of the New Zealand Temperance Alliance, addressed the chiefs and other representative natives on the drink question as it affects the Maori race. Several chiefs endorsed his statements, and subsequently a Maori exclaimed, amid the applause of the assembly, "Draw up a petition and we will all sign it." A petition was then prepared in Maori and signed by 30 chiefs, and over 90 others, met from all parts of the colony, which numbers about 20,000 natives. They prayed that the Premier and many members of the house of representatives of New Zealand would add to the contemplated licensing bill that no intoxicating drink shall be sold or be given to any of the Maori race in New Zealand, and also that no license be renewed, or any fresh license granted within a mile of Maori land, in view of the fact that the Maori people have suffered more physical deterioration, diminution in numbers, poverty and generalization from strong drink and the debaucheries it leads to than from any other cause. There were large committees of Maori women from different tribes, and discharges of travel and adventure, and strict fulfilling functions, and it is gratifying to note that they resolved to endorse the petition of the men by documents to a similar effect, which they drew up for themselves and signed.

SERMONS FROM THE BACKWOODS
As vinegar upon nitre, so is he that is a sinner sown to a heavy heart. Proverbs, xxiv, 20.

A clown makes a poor comforter when the shades of the soul's windows are down and the death ribbons hang on the door bell. Meritment has its place in the world, but there are times when it should avoid the house of mourning, for it could not be an appropriate welcome guest. For my own part, I derive little help in bearing life's lesser annoyances from the wit of my chums. I never could appreciate the wit of the man who jokes about hitting the nail on the head.

Health and Home

The Tongue as an Indicator of Physical Condition
—Counsel for the Fat—New Remedy for Burns
—Dyspepsia Causes Baldness—Children and Sleep—Great Medical Improvements.

A WARNING TO FAT PEOPLE.

A Berlin professor has just discovered that for fat persons to enjoy life means whatever to reduce their flesh is likely to injure their health and shorten their lives. We quote the abstract of the professor's article, which appears in the Medical Times, New York:

"Fat men, do not try to make yourself thin. It is thus that Professor Eulenbourg, of Berlin, advises you in one of the last numbers of the German Medical Weekly. It is not that he would advise you to persist in your obesity, but he has discovered that all the means you may employ to be rid of it would have the effect of ruining your health, and even shortening your life. Against these he would place the danger that permission should be given to German druggists to sell, without an order, to the first comer, tablets and potions which might injure the system, but which would injure the organism and produce grave troubles of the nerves and the blood, for all of them contain some poison, and it would be much better to be fat and healthy than to be thin and diseased. Among other examples of the disastrous effects of the cure of obesity, Dr. Eulenbourg cites the case of a well-known dramatic artist, who, content with the opinion of a doctor, which Nature had given him, became so thin that he died in consequence. But it is not the treatment alone that is dangerous. Scarcely has the man the opportunity to enjoy his new condition, but he begins to feel the effects of his humors, and he becomes nervous, irritable, and from day to day he has no more the feeling of being in his natural state."

It seems to be clearly proved that we can not make ourselves thin with impunity. Nature creates the fat and the lean, and it is the part of wisdom for one and the other to preserve themselves in their condition. But just here humanity seems to fail, and it is to be feared that the most serious discoveries, as well as the most dangerous advertisements, will fail to convince people who are too far from making themselves thin, no matter how. Why did not Professor Eulenbourg, instead of discovering the dangerous chemical properties of the remedies for obesity, try to discover the obedient, graceful, and more beautiful than the opposite state? Upon this condition alone would his advice be heeded. And after all, who can prove the aesthetic superiority of the thin over the fat?

That's but a matter of fashion, the result of a new taste, that may change from one year to another. Is it not time to honor the ancient ideal of fat beauty? Would it not be the effects of all the remedies for obesity?"

A NEW REMEDY FOR BURNS.

According to the authority of Dr. Thierry, if a burn is treated by the external application of a saturated solution of picric acid, the pain ceases at once, no blisters will form, and it will heal in four or five days; the yellow color which this acid gives to the skin may be removed with boracic acid. He suggests that a small quantity of picric acid should always be kept on hand wherever workmen are subjected to the possibility of being burned.

DYSPEPSIA AND BALDNESS.

Dyspepsia is one of the most common causes of baldness. Nature is a great economizer, and when the nutrient elements furnished by the blood are insufficient to properly support the whole body, she cuts off the supply to parts the least vital, like the hair and nails, that the heart, lungs, and other vital organs may be the better nourished. In cases of severe fever, the hair falls out, and the scalp becomes bald. A single hair is a sort of history of the physical condition of an individual during the time it has been growing. If one could read closely enough, Take the hair from a man's head, and you would find that it had been growing in places, indicating that at some period of its growth the blood supply was deficient from overwork, anxiety or underfeeding.

The hair falls out when the strength

just when the hammer has hit my finger nail instead of the carpet cake. There are times when a groan is a relief to the inner soul and demanded by good aesthetic taste. As such a time a lively common meter tune, even though set to a religious sentiment, would seem a levity, if not a sacrilege. Tears beset some situations better than laughter. I am not preaching against the circus, for if I did, you would all want to go, but neither a minstrel show nor a cage of performing monkeys has any attraction for a man who is weighed down with a load of new grief. Poetry and puns have their place even in a philosopher's repertoire, but there are times when the "Dead March in Saul" or a few eloquent flashes of silence harmonize with one's circumstances as a good deal better than the noise of a brass band, even though it dispense the familiar music of "Annie Rooney." Happy for us men it is that there are true and noble souls who know how to adapt themselves to our merry moments, and to our profound experiences of grief, with equal facility. Choice souls are those who play wedding when we suggest marriage, who dance when we strike a dirge. I have my moods, and sometimes I like to be silent, and sometimes I like companionship in my silence. But not three men in my hundred know enough to sit and enjoy a silent hour with me.

Some who I have hoped might prove thus wisely philosophical seem to opine that a silent man must be a sick man, or an angry man, and so they try to start up a conversation on some topic or other, egging me on till in despair I wish them in Tartary. Brethren, there was silence in heaven once, for the space of half an hour, and a good half-hour of heaven here if we could indulge in a fit of undisturbed silence in good and pleasant company. Blessing be the man who, finger and thumb, raises it suspiciously to his eyes, I care not to have my door darkened by the man who has nothing but his own life's lesser annoyances from the wit of my chums. I never could appreciate the wit of the man who jokes about hitting the nail on the head.

Some who I have hoped might prove thus wisely philosophical seem to opine that a silent man must be a sick man, or an angry man, and so they try to start up a conversation on some topic or other, egging me on till in despair I wish them in Tartary. Brethren, there was silence in heaven once, for the space of half an hour, and a good half-hour of heaven here if we could indulge in a fit of undisturbed silence in good and pleasant company. Blessing be the man who, finger and thumb, raises it suspiciously to his eyes, I care not to have my door darkened by the man who has nothing but his own life's lesser annoyances from the wit of my chums. I never could appreciate the wit of the man who jokes about hitting the nail on the head.

Peculiar in New York Observer.

calls attention to accumulations in the stomach, and suggests the use of an emetic. The broad, pallid tongue gives evidence of a want of the alkaline elements of the blood. It may be the basis of the entirety of the disease, which will fade away as soon as the proper alkali is given, or it may be but a portion of the wrong, and the alkaline salt purges the way and facilitates the action of other remedies. The deep red tongue, generally dry, indicates an acid. A dirty white or dirty gray tongue means antiseptics.

While dryness always indicates excitement of the nerve centers and calls for sedatives, too much moisture and relaxation is evidence of the opposite condition.—Herald of Health.

Faith, Doubt, and Delusion.

A rationalistic New York paper takes Dr. Hillis to task, employing the usual ingersollian ammunition, which it is not necessary to notice. There is one frequently employed statement in the attack, however, which has not received proper attention:

"Doubt, estimated in its relations rightly, should produce no 'tragedy.' Only a religion that falsely pretends to be a divine and infallible revelation makes doubt sinful or disastrous. Doubt is the precursor of a greater truth. Doubt is the mother of discovery, of invention, of progress." This remarkable but a proposition so conspicuously untrue should be widely employed as self-evidence. It can not be shown to be true in any single instance. Discovery? Was it not doubt that led Columbus to sail to the West? or Newton to search with unflagging hope for the great law? or Franklin to fly his kite? Invention? Was it doubt that led Watt, Morse or Edison to success? and keep them forward because he does not believe there is anything to go forward to? Or were these, and all similar instances, examples of conquering faith? Doubt, pure and simple, is every where paralysis, and nothing else. But there is an activity of faith which is incorrectly and unscientifically called doubt, which has for its office and use the protection of the mind from hurtful delusions. This activity can not proceed, except from faith, any more than the hand could operate without the body. For example, a sound financier doubts the value of financial bubbles and booms, and keeps clear of that which wrecks individuals and communities. Why? Simply and solely because he knows, and has absolute faith in, sound, true and tried financial principles. His faith in those principles is so strong that he is unhesitatingly, and without investigation, pronounces whatever is contrary to them to be false and delusive. To speak of such a man as a "doubter" is a preposterous abuse of language.

Faith is founded on facts. That is the proposition in Dr. Hillis' sermon that the New York paper attacks. Perceptions and delusions are rendered possible by ignorance.

Our Lord, the Founder of Christianity, asked no man to believe on him as a matter of credulity. When John sent him, he said, "I have seen and have heard, and my heart is assured, and I have borne witness." The language of Christianity from the lips of its Founder, and from all true lips since his day, is, "Come and see." It is not a matter of faith, but of fact. If you have not seen, "God is good: I have said it." He said, "Taste and see that God is good, and that he is blest who trusts in him." Investigate for yourself. Do not take my unsupported word for it.

The most perfectly clear and scientific definition of faith in its higher meaning, ever given, was by Paul, when he used to ride, and this man was not always obedient. One day the elder and his mule encountered a swollen stream. Along the edge of the stream the elder and his mule strayed in the hope of finding a safe crossing.

"Finally the elder found a tree that overhung the stream, and from which he believed he could swing to the other side. But the mule could not swing. The elder swung, however, which the elder could not."

"All the extra clothing and the Bible were made into a bundle and tied on the mule's back and the animal led to the water. He swam safely across, and began eating grass on the other side."

"The elder looked at the swinging limbs, and, dropping to his knees, prayed fervently that he might make no mistake in getting across. Then he swung out, and landed safely."

"He knelt and thanked the Lord."

"But there was a new obstacle. The mule was having a good time in the grass and refused to be caught. Several well-directed efforts flew wide of the mark, and the good elder was in desperation. He must keep his appointment, and he couldn't walk. There was but one thing to do, and the elder did it. Down in the damp grass he dropped on his knees, and prayed the Lord to help him catch the mule."

"This is the only instance I ever heard of," said the Rev. Mr. Fisher, "in which a man called on the Lord to help him catch a mule; and to his dying day the elder firmly believed the Lord did it, though it took them both some time."

GOLD may be plentiful in the Alaskan fields, but it takes a good deal of it to buy what in most places are considered common luxuries, if not necessities. Whisky costs 50 cents a drink, measured out by the vendor, too, in the City, and a gallon of it costs \$20 or more. Beer hot from the vat costs 25 cents a drink, and is scarce at that. Usually it is to be had only on festive occasions, at dances and the like. Then brewing kettles are kept going on the cook stoves, the beer is set out side a few minutes to cool a little, and then is passed steaming over the bar at 25 cents a drink. A brewery is now being built at Circle City.

THE TONGUE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The tongue is of great diagnostic value, and by close observation it will give us valuable aid in determining the character of disease. The tongue tells of the condition of the blood, the condition of the nervous system and the functions of nutrition and excretion. As these are important things to know—we will make the tongue talk as plainly as possible. We find the condition of the disease in its form, its condition of dryness or moisture, its colorings and colors. Change in form is expressive of disease. The elongated and pointed tongue indicates a condition of irritation and determination of blood to the stomach and bowels, and it is safe to give it full weight, and be careful in the administration of remedies.

That's is associated with excitation of the nerve centers, this evidence is valuable with reference to the stomach and bowels. If we observe this change of form at first we not only anticipate the unpleasant gastric irritation during the sickness, but it puts us on our guard against using anything that will irritate the stomach and bowels. The full tongue, broad and thick, is evidence of alony, waste of action in the nervous tract. Then the stomach will bear cathartics in mild form without danger. The dry, pinched tongue expresses a want of functional activity in the digestive organs. It is the tongue of acute disease, and is usually associated with dryness. While it is one of the indications for food, we must be careful in its selection, giving small quantities at a time, and in a warm, liquid form.

The fissured tongue in chronic diseases indicates inflammatory action of the kidneys. The fissured tongue in advanced stages of acute diseases refers to the lesions of the kidneys, or irritation of the nerve centers. In many cases we find a wrong in the secretion of urine. It deserves close attention, and means to put the skin in better condition and bring irritation of the organs of the digestive organs. If the tongue is dry we are sure the stomach and intestines can do but little digestive work. It is absurd to employ cathartics in such cases, unless the object is simply to remove irritating matter. In acute disease, with dryness of tongue, when we find it becoming moist we are entitled to a measure of improvement, and it is nearly always looked on as a favorable symptom.

The thin, transparent coating of the tongue gives evidence of enfeebled digestion, frequently from intemperance eating and drinking. A heavily-loaded tongue at the base

INTERESTING PEOPLE.

Noted Persons Met With in Great Britain.

One of the most interesting books of the season is *Mdm. Bessie Ravner Belloc's "In a Walled Garden"* (Ward and Downey). Mdm. Belloc was an intimate friend of Dr. Priestly, George Eliot, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, William and Mary Howitt, Mrs. Jameson, Cardinal Manning, Mrs. Booth, and other famous men and women, of whom she has some delightful reminiscences. Though a Roman Catholic, Mdm. Belloc is tolerant of the religion of others. Here, for instance, is her account of her first meeting with Mrs. Booth, long before that good woman became known as the mother of the Salvation Army. It was at a meeting of ladies held in Mr. Clifford's studio, Wigmore street. They met to hear a paper read on the London Poor by Miss Maud Stanley.

MRS. GENERAL BOOTH.

From a seat lying a little way back to the left, and facing a formidable array of countesses, of whom there were said to be six sitting near the one to the other, rose a small, pale, quiet, dressed woman—Mrs. Booth, the wife of a dissenting minister, and comparatively unknown. In later years she made quite another impression upon me, but she was then about five-and-forty, dressed, so far as I remember, in no particular costume, and she was so closely surrounded by tail, hand-dressed women that her physical being seemed to sink into a hyacinth, only her face shining out with a sort of luminous pallor. Nor was her speech outwardly more impressive than her appearance. I can not in this distance of time I can remember a little detail, but when the meeting broke up I made my way through the benches and sat down by her side, and she talked to me of her own children, who, as they grew up, turned out to be one definitely to the Lord and his work. I suppose I must have told her that I had young children of my own, for our conversation was on these lines. I remember the lovely expression of face with which she spoke of her two eldest born. Years past before I again saw Mrs. Booth. The Salvation Army had become organized, active, and famous, and I felt a curiosity to see one of the meetings advertised at the door of the hall close to Regent Circus. It was full noon as we went in, and the light shone down on Mrs. Booth standing in the center of the gallery or estrade, from which she spoke. Two or three of her young daughters were with her, and a knot of other workers in the costume which become so familiar in the streets of London. The meeting must have been nearly over, for I do not remember any words of Mrs. Booth's, and one of the sweet-faced children led off to the estrade, and said, "Do you remember us? I am so glad to see you again. We are Catholics." It was an older woman, like a shabby curate's wife, assured and vigorous face which smiled down a welcome on mother and child. "Ah!" she said, "that makes no difference," and I felt a sort of enveloping kindness, and she said, "I have seen you before. You were a young lady, and I was a young man, and that was the open secret of the woman who was borne to the grave a few years later amidst such an outburst of universal sympathy as has perhaps never been paid to one of her sex before."

CARDINAL MANNING.

Here is a little character sketch which Mdm. Belloc gives of Cardinal Manning: He had the severity of a Wesley; he turned ladies out of the choir; he put down florid church music; he detested theatricals and dancing, and the drinking of wine; and, above all, he never tried to soften dogma. A Frenchman might have said of him: "Qu'il était plus Royaliste que le Roi." When a young lady and he were dining together, he said, "But, your eminence, I like going to balls," his characteristic answer was, "Better not, my child." His whole leaning was towards counsels of perfection, and he died when he was cause he absolutely refused to take stimulants lest his tempted children should thereby feel themselves ever so slightly loosened from their pledge; and, besides, and other most unbecoming courses he "bore the reproach" with a certain pathetic severity. And little by little, year by year, the ascetic old man, who went about on ordinary occasions like "a shabby curate's wife," upon his own eccentric people and upon the outer English world. They came to understand his point of view, which was that if a man saw a good thing he worked to arrive at it, and he was regardless of human respect; and if he saw a bad thing he was to fling himself against it; and if it was clear about a text of Scripture it was to be obeyed in all its length and breadth. His natural fastidiousness never stopped him for an instant. To the repentant woman he simply said, "Go, and sin no more." The drunken man he took literally into Archbishop's House, and set him on his feet again.

LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

The following affords an interesting side light on Lady Georgiana Fullerton the famous novelist of the last generation:

Shortly after her child's death she took a vow which may seem singular to many of our readers—a vow of poverty, which, though she survived for 20 years, and mixed freely with friends and relatives, and was, as was seen by all, a most beloved mistress of a household, she never broke. She engaged never to buy or possess anything which was not absolutely necessary in the way of her ordinary duties. Gloves was the first; "the half crown for the poor" meant by the end of the year, the usual payment needed for some orphan child. How often were seen the kind, useful hands laid for a moment on that comfortable black shawl when she stood amidst a group of other ladies at some meeting for the poor. In her frugal days she must inevitably have been accustomed to the finest dresses ever made or worn, living as she did, in the house of an ambassador of the first rank. She now never wore any coat, but the black dress and shawl and plain cap, which might have suggested austerity but for the bright, merry cheeks, which were also expressive of spiritual, full of mingled expressions. Who has read the "Recit d'une Soeur" but remembers the sentence of resignation, "Jes pleure mon Al-bert garment" there was this touch of gaiety in Lady Georgiana's eyes, in-finitely touching to those who knew the agony she had passed through.

To know how to grow old is the masterful piece of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living.—Amiel.

GARFIELD TEA

Dr. Henry Thompson, the most noted physician of England, says that more than half of all diseases come from errors in diet. Garfield Tea is a most effective remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is a most effective remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is a most effective remedy for all ailments of the digestive system.

Garfield Tea Co., 211 Queen St. E., Toronto

Boys and Girls.

The First Snow.
In the land of orange blossoms,
Where the figs and banyans grow,
Dwelt a little Southern maiden,
Who had never seen it snow.

Visiting her Northern cousins—
From the gray November skies,
For the first time falling snowflakes
Met her startled, wondering eyes.

In excitement, to her mother,
Straight this little maiden said:
"Mamma! quick! Do see the angels
Emptying their feather bed!"
—Child Garden.

Princes at Work.
The London Spectator, while describing the splendid welcome lately accorded by the English Government to the young son of the Amir of Afghanistan, suggested that there was in it perhaps too much excitement and hurry, reminding the anxious hosts that an Asiatic sovereign takes life leisurely, and is indifferent to the obligations of his station, unlike the English princes, whose public duties often force them to crowd two days' work into one.

The Afghan prince soon proved the shrewdness of this warning, for he one day refused to get up to examine manufacturing, or lunch with an assembled party of high dignitaries, briefly saying in reply to all entreaties, that "when he wanted to sleep, he slept."

American young people who are urged out of bed quite early in the morning to go to school or to their daily work will envy the Asiatic prince his morning nap, but they may find wisdom in knowing that European royal children are no more indulged than themselves.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, although a feeble health, has risen at 5 in the morning since he was 10 years old, and studied until noon, in order, as his father stated, "to acquire the knowledge to fit him for his high duties."

Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, while visiting Queen Victoria last June, astonished a lady who called upon her voluntarily by giving her opinion upon early rising. The Empress of Germany was spoken of.

"She is a good, kind woman, Queen Wilhelmina said, 'but I pity her. She has to get up at 6 o'clock every morning, and the German princes must have their breakfast at 6:30, and go to their lessons at once. It is not required of me, she added, with a little air of pride, 'to rise until 7.'"

But when she has risen, the queen daily out for her to qualify her to rule her people acceptably hereafter, would probably appal some of our American school girls.

The king's office in civilized countries is no longer held as a sinecure. It is a sign of progress that the duty of the ruler to his subjects is recognized even while he is in his cradle, and that, as a rule, he is suitably fitted for it.

Betty's Thanksgiving Dinner.
By Grace Thompson.

She was a tiny little girl, who had moved up town in New York. She had no brothers or sisters, and, naturally, she was very fond of pets. She had a cat and a dog and a bird, and they lived together in peace, because they had nothing to do with each other. The cat never came upstairs, and the dog never came in the house.

This little girl's name was Betty. Her dolls were her dearest pets, and next to them Black Beauty, a horse that belonged to a beautiful toy stable that had been a Christmas present. Black Beauty had every attention; she was exercised and groomed until it seemed quite possible that her black, glossy coat would be worn off. She was fed fresh grass as and when it was possible to find it, and the largest, pinkest, whitest clover-heads were brought back from every walk and given to Black Beauty. There was never a horse that received more attention, perhaps this was the reason why he looked so happy when the dolls, seated in their open carriage, took their daily ride.

Once in a while, when the days were cold and rainy, and when the dolls and Black Beauty would kick up his heels, and that the dolls would frown or pout. She really grew tired of the placid good-nature of her special dears, and wished they would do something. Her books came from her cover to cover. "Alice in Wonderland" was her most intimate friend, and she knew all parts of that country. "The Swiss Family Robinson" was even known by the dolls; they had heard it so often, and in fact they had been different members of that remarkable family quite often, until they were confused. The bird could not read, but she did not mind, because he did not sing. The cat, big and handsome, was not interesting, because he was stupid, and the dog could not be company on wet days. Big folks do not play house with dolls, and Betty was so big and clumsy that they knock things down, or they play as if they were thinking of something else. Betty had very few such days, and at last she found a way to pass the days when everybody was busy, and she played that the dolls and Black Beauty were asleep. The company nobody saw, because they were in Betty's mind. When people thought she was looking out of the window into the street she was enjoying this company.

Now, what do you think this company was? The monkeys in Central Park. Betty moved that spring from Central Park. Her papa took her to the park the first Saturday afternoon after they moved, and they wandered about until they came to the monkey cage. After that, Betty's walk always led to the monkey cage. They became her friends. There was Dido, and Caesar and Socrates—her papa helped her to these names. There was Alice, and Tiny, and Nixey, and ever so many more. Betty knew them from all the other monkeys, though when she took some of her older friends to visit them they were too stupid; they could not discern the superiority of these particular favorites over the other monkeys in the monkey-house.

One cold day Betty had a surprise. She went to the monkey-house, and it was empty, every monkey was gone. Her papa, who always knew everything, discovered at once that the monkeys had gone to their winter quarters. They hurried over to the building where the monkeys spent the winter in time to prevent Betty's tears falling.

There they were, all of them, and Betty saw that her dears all knew her. She called them through the bars, and assured her papa that they knew her, for they nodded. Her bag of peanuts came out of her papa's overcoat pocket, and the usual lunch was given to the favorites; but when the other monkeys got them, Betty assured her fa-

ther that "of course, she wanted the others to have some good times."

The week before Thanksgiving Betty heard the usual talk about Thanksgiving dinner, and the people who were coming. She helped seed raisins and dried citron, and tried peeling apples. This last was not a success.

One day she heard her mamma making out a list for the grocer. She heard "English walnuts," "pecan nuts." She jumped to her feet, her face all aglow. "Please send for one pound of English walnuts and one pound of pecan nuts for me!"

"Why, dear heart, you could not eat so many! I'll give you all you want," said her mamma. "Mamma, I would like to buy these out of my own money, please."

Her mamma saw that Betty had an idea, and ordered the nuts, and told Betty she could pay for them. When they came home Betty put them in her doll house, and her mamma saw that the cords were not untied. She asked no questions, for she knew Betty would tell her what she was going to do.

Thanksgiving morning the house was bright and gay. Everybody was happy. Betty's grandma was very happy, for the mince-meat proved to be very good, and as that was grandma's part of the dinner, she naturally was delighted. After breakfast papa saw that Betty was waiting for her invitation for a walk. Just as he finished reading the paper, the bell rang, and a gentleman wanted to see papa. Betty was too polite to show her impatience, but it was very hard to wait.

The monkeys said in the winter quarters, wondering what had happened in that great outside world. There was not a child to watch them playing. Their most amusing tricks brought no laughter. The disadvantage of being a monkey is that he can never learn to read. Now, of the father and mother monkeys knew how to read they were not sure. They were beginning to wonder, when they heard a child's voice. Betty and her papa came in. The monkeys were alive again, full of fun. Here was a great dinner on Thanksgiving. Betty could read, and could talk with the people who were working among the poor.

The monkeys were disconsolate, and were beginning to hope, when they heard a child's voice. Betty and her papa came in. The monkeys were alive again, full of fun. Here was a great dinner on Thanksgiving. Betty could read, and could talk with the people who were working among the poor.

In Betty's arms was a clumsy package, and her father's pockets bulged. Betty pulled out handfuls of pecan nuts, all cracked.

Betty had brought the monkeys their Thanksgiving dinner. How they enjoyed it! There was no scrambling, because Betty had plenty.

"You see, papa, if you had paid for the nuts it would not have been my dinner. That's why I wanted to take the money from my bank."

In all New York there was not a happier little girl than Betty. For she had remembered the monkeys whose merry tricks made her so happy. Black Beauty and the dolls had a delightful Thanksgiving, and in the afternoon they listened in delightfully attentive attitude to Betty's account of the monkeys' dinner.

"I tell you, too, Black Beauty, because you are what we call dumb animals; but I'm sure horses talk. Anyway, they rub noses."

She was thoughtful a few minutes, and then, looking soberly at Black Beauty, she said:

"I never thought of it before, but you shall have one, dear, and it shall be mine."

She bent down and rubbed her nose against Black Beauty's. Of what was she thinking?

Joe's Victory.
"Mamma, I wish I could get to school without passing that Charlie Haddington's house, or else I wish I could make him behave."

Mrs. Gordon looked down into the troubled little face Joe raised to hers, and answered with a smile.

"The question excited his curiosity, so he answered: 'Taint likely. What nine?' 'Some of us fellows are going to have a baseball nine,' said Joe. 'Would you like to belong to it? If you would, I'll put your name down for it.' Charlie swung himself down from his seat, and the two boys walked on together toward the schoolhouse, talking of the new project in a very friendly way.

They had not been intimate, and never played together, except at the school recess in some game in which all the boys joined; for when the Haddingtons had moved into town about a year before, and Charlie appeared at school with ragged clothes and a somewhat rough manner, he had not seemed a very desirable companion to Joe Gordon and the well-dressed, carefully taught boys he associated with.

Charlie had not a bad one, and he was fully determined not to be ragged always, and to make himself, as he expressed it, "as good as anybody." He was equal, therefore, to Joe's proposal, but he knew that he had not deserved it from him, and so, just before they reached the schoolhouse, he said:

"Joe, what do you choose me? You are the one that's getting this thing up, and you could have found enough other boys. You needn't have asked me at all, when I've plagued you so much."

And Joe answered:

"Well, I s'pose you did it for the fun of seeing me flare up; but I mean to break myself of that, and I wanted to show you that I didn't bear any grudge."

"Well, I'm not going to do it any more, see if I do," said Charlie; and he kept his word.

So Joe gained a double victory that morning—a victory over his teasing schoolmate, and a still greater one over his own quick temper. —Selected.

Rothschild Maxims.
The following is a copy of the alphabetical list of maxims framed and hung in Rothschild's bank. Baron Rothschild used to recommend these rules to young men who wished to get on and achieve success in life: A attend carefully to details of your business.

B be prompt in all things. C consider well, then decide positively. D dare to do right, fear to do wrong. E endeavor to be a good man. F fight life's battles bravely, manfully. G go not into the society of the vicious. H hold integrity sacred. I injure not another's reputation nor one's own.

J join hands only with the virtuous. K keep your mind from evil thoughts. L lie not for any consideration. M make few acquaintances. N never try to appear what you are not. O observe good manners. P pay your debts promptly. Q question not the veracity of a friend. R respect the counsels of your parents. S sacrifice money rather than principle. T touch not waste, handle not intoxicating drinks. U use your leisure time for improvement. V venture not upon the threshold of wrong. W watch carefully over your passions. X tend to every one a kindly salutation. Y yield not to discouragement.

A SOMNAMBULISTIC ROBBER.
How a Good Wife Stole in Her Sleep to Provide for a Rainy Day.

"The strangest experience I ever had," said a well-known detective, "was in locating a sneak thief who systematically robbed a business man's residence. There had been a number of robberies extending over a considerable space of time. The servants of the house had been changed several times and yet the thefts continued. About once a week some one entered the man's sleeping apartments and took what money he had, if any, and, if not, succeeded in obtaining some of his wife's jewelry of valuable silverware. I was employed in the case and made a thorough examination of the premises."

"At first I thought the work was done by some one inside the house, but my client told me that he had surprised the man one night, and that he went out the window and down the porch, which was undoubtedly the way he had come in. He described the man as being small, thin and pale, and wearing a dark suit and a bowler hat. The description did not suit any of the domestics or any one whom the business man knew."

"My client slept in the front room, and his wife in an adjoining, there being double doors between them. I searched the pawn shops thoroughly and could find no trace of the missing jewelry or silverware, and after watching the house for several nights from the outside, I was convinced there was another robbery. I prepared to sleep in my client's room, to which he readily consented. The first night I slept there my client's belongings were undisturbed, but several in the second night he had been abstracted from my own pockets, although usually I am a very light sleeper and awake at once at any unusual sound. I said nothing about my own loss, but concluded to remain awake thereafter."

"For several nights nothing occurred, when one morning about 2 o'clock a form came through the folding doors that connected the room where I was sleeping with the room where my client slept. I pretended to be asleep, and awaited the thief's approach. It looked like a pale-faced boy. Over his head was a dark shawl, that gave the appearance of a mask, and a coat, but the form was barefooted and had on nothing besides the shawl but a nightgown. Noiselessly it glided to the window, unlocked and passed out on the porch. I knew in a moment that the person was the wife of my client, and I followed at once. As she climbed down the porch the moon shone directly in her face, and I saw that she was asleep. The woman went directly to an arbor that had once been a spring house, and lifting a loose board, dropped something, and returned the way she came. Her own apartment was immediately investigated, and found that in the place formerly used for the storage of milk and butter the missing jewelry, silver and money were placed. The next morning I told my client, and showed him where the missing articles were. He stated that his wife was possessed of an almost insane fear that at some time he would fall and be reduced to want, although entirely rational upon all other subjects. This probably took possession of her mind while she slept, and being of a somnambulist tendency, her hoarding of the valuables was explained. When awake she had no recollection whatever of her nightly depredations." —Cincinnati Tribune.

THERE is a great scarcity of bread-stuffs in South Africa at present, the crops having failed, owing to drought. Railroad rates on imported grain have been reduced, and the Transvaal Government has been asked to remit duties until the emergency is past.

With the Poets.

"Father, Take My Hand."

The way is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering quickly o'er my head, and
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
All through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child!

The day goes fast, my Father, and the
night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless
sight
Sees ghastly visions. Fears, a spectral
band,
Encompass me. O Father, take my
hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my
soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the
goal;
While yet I journey through this
weary land
Keep me from wandering, Father, take
my hand;
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child!

The path is rough, my Father! Many a
thorn
Has pierced me, and my weary feet
all torn
And bleeding mark the way. Yet thy
command
Bids me press forward. Father take
my hand,
Then safe and blest
Lead up to rest,
Thy child!

The Bewildered Guest.
I was not asked if I would like to come;
I have not seen my host since here
I came.
Or learn a word of welcome in this
name.

Some say that we shall never see him,
and some
That we shall see him elsewhere and
then
Why were we bid. How long am I
to stay
I have not the least notion. None,
they say,
Was ever told why he should come
or go.

But every now and then there bursts
upon
The song and mirth a lamentable
noise.
A cry of shrieks and sob, that
strikes our joys
Dumb in our breasts, and then, some
one is gone.
They say we meet him. None knows
where or when. According to Capt.
Smith, it is as wonderful as the fiery
mysteries on Hawaii.

Fixing the Clock.
It's just as fawther said it was—they's
something here that's wrong;
The granter clock is 'iln', sir—we're
glad you come along.
It stood an' sulked a week or two, an'
wouldn't tick or ring,
Or run its han's aroun' its face, or
do a blessed thing.

It's old enough to hev a rest, as people
say, you know;
We often think it started out a thou-
sant year ago.
An' Cousin Pete, who sets an' tells us
stories in the dark,
He wonders if it give the time for Noah
in the Ark.

We're glad it's goin' to start ag'in; for
when it ain't no good,
It makes a sort o' friendly fuss all
through the neighborhood;
The folks inquire as if 'twas folks, an'
stop us on the way.
An' anxiously they ask us how the ol'
clock is today.

They's lots o' time-machines aroun'
that have a dand o' luck,
An' need a steady gran'ther clock to
keep 'em on the track;
I've seen folks start out in the road, an'
wait an' listen like
To set their watch by this 'ere clock, as
soon's they heard it strike.

We're glad it stopped, though, so's
that you could take it all apart,
An' we could see its thinkin'-works, an'
where it kep' its heart;
An' 'why, before it's goin' to strike,
four minutes an' a half,
It sort o' chuckles, like, as if it meant
to try an' laugh.

An' how it keeps the memory good,
although it's got so old,
An' how it knows the moon is new, or
full o' yellow light;
An' that it with its picture-moons, so's
we can know it high
As well as ef we went out-door and
found it in the sky.

An' ef it ever has the blues alone, there
night an' day,
An' how it came to know the facts,
when baby went away;
For half the night there through the
dark, a-cryin' in our bed,
We heard it talkin' to itself—'She's
dead—she's dead—she's dead!'

An' then I guess I went to sleep, an'
I never saw a line white,
An' thought I saw her in the clouds,
an' knew her by her smile;
An' when the sunrise woke me up—
'twas maybe six or seven—
It changed its mind, an' says to me,
'O heaven! in heaven—'ven!'

—Will Carleton.

THE AGE OF SACRED BOOKS.

The Brahmins Represent Their Vedas as the Oldest in the World.
Some religions have prided themselves on the age of their sacred books. The Brahmins more particularly represent their Vedas as far more ancient than any other Bible. Suppose it were so, would that in any way affect their value or prove their truth? I should think quite the contrary. Certainly, in the age in which we live, old age carries very little weight—old institutions are generally treated as old rubbish, old men as old fogies. We might, therefore, safely leave to the Brahmins the glory of possessing the oldest sacred book. They would soon find out that the walls of fortresses do not grow stronger by old age, and that books dating so far back as according to some authorities, 6,000 B. C., according to others, 2,000 B. C., must contain many things, many for thought, many modes of expression, many even that are old but antiquated, and are no longer in harmony with the truth as we see it. Besides, what do we gain if we push back the date of the Old Testament or of the Veda ever so far?

Are there not the higher critics who tell us that 8,000 B. C., and even 4,000

B. C., is quite a modern date compared with the dates of Egyptian and Babylonian monuments? And are there not still higher critics, who assure us that even that ancient Egyptian and Babylonian civilization, as represented in hieroglyphic and cuneiform writings, must be looked upon as quite modern, and as the last outcome only of a much earlier and far more primitive civilization or non-civilization which has to be studied among the Palaeolithic savages of Tasmania or the Andaman Islands? We should gain, therefore, very little by a few thousand years, more or less.

If Mr. Thak, in a very learned work lately published, claims 3,000 B. C. as the very lowest date of Vedic literature, if Prof. Jacobi insists on 4,000 B. C. as the last concession that can be made, I still keep to the date which I originally claimed for the hymns of the Rig Veda, namely, 1,200 or 1,500 B. C., and I always take care to add that even this date requires a certain amount of willingness on the part of historical critics. But even this more moderate date goes far beyond that of the Old Testament, whether we accept the conclusions of the higher or the lower critics, and it seems to me far better to yield that point and let the Brahmins have the full credit of it, if it is any credit—of possessing the oldest, the most remote, and, in consequence, the most obscure, and the most difficult among the sacred books of the world.—Max Muller, in the Nineteenth Century.

GREAT CHAIN OF FIRE.

A Magnificent Show of Twenty Active Volcanoes in American Soil.

The revenue cutter Commodore Perry returned yesterday from a Northern sea, where she has been confronted every night for weeks by a gigantic line of fire. As Capt. Smith expresses it: "The devil's stokers have been stirring up the subterranean sea of flames that is supposed to lie thousands of feet under the Bering's bed, and as a consequence fully twenty of the forty volcanoes in the Aleutian chain are now active."

The line of islands lying between the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean belong to the United States, and on them are probably the only active volcanoes lying within American territory. Much has been written of Bogoslov Island, which has been throwing up a cloud of steam at times for years, but it was supposed that all other peaks on this singular chain of islands were extinct craters only.

Now, as far as the eye can reach from any point in the Bering Sea, adjacent or even at a distance from the famous seal islands, the rising smoke and steam can be seen in both directions. The eruption is general and so very lively that at night the airy columns take on the reflections of the fires deep in the earth beneath the craters. Nowhere else on the globe can such a sight be witnessed. According to Capt. Smith, it is as wonderful as the fiery mysteries on Hawaii.

In the daytime only the white smoke or steam is visible. As dusk comes, an darkness follows the smoke and grows. The brighter column shows up in the cold Alaskan night first, and as it gets darker other vivid curls of smoke are to be seen at greater distances. The eruption is general and so very lively that at night the airy columns take on the reflections of the fires deep in the earth beneath the craters. Nowhere else on the globe can such a sight be witnessed. According to Capt. Smith, it is as wonderful as the fiery mysteries on Hawaii.

It is thought that as the winter comes on, the beauty of this strange scene will increase, but few will be the beholders then, for the chilly northern sea is deserted by the time November sets in. Even the whalers will be away from the north, and the only ships that remain for the time being are the Arctic, hundreds of miles further north than these volcanoes. While the Perry was in the Bering, though, much of the night it was misty and foggy, and often, even at night, the view of the mighty escape valves was entirely obstructed by the haze.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FOODS OF ALL NATIONS.

The Wide Range of Prover used by Different Races.

Tastes certainly differ vastly in the matter of foods with various nations, and so do appetites. An Italian, for instance, would be content with a piece of bread and grapes for a day's food, while an Esquimaux in the same time would demolish twenty pounds of flesh, and a Tartar, perhaps, even more. However, quality and not quantity is the matter of greater interest, and certainly here we have plenty of variety.

The nose of the man deer, considered a great delicacy by the new Brunswickers, while the fins and tail of the shark are esteemed as specially nourishing and delicious by John Chinaman. The Celestial also has a fine taste in unattached ducks and chickens, sea-slugs, fish, maws, birds' nests, and many other delicacies unknown in unenlightened Europe.

In Polynesia, raw sharks' flesh is much relished, and it is openly sold in the market of Havana. On the Gold Coast the negroes rank shark amongst such highly-esteemed delicacies as alligator and hippopotamus. We ourselves revel in turtle, and yet we decline to have anything to do with the tortoise, though a very large amount of the soup in Italy and Sicily is made of the land tortoise boiled down to a strong essence. Land tortoise are also much prelated in some of the West Indian Islands, and in North America the eggs of the great tortoise are reckoned a great delicacy.

In both North and South America the flesh and the eggs of the salt water terrapin are considered a luxury. Skillfully cooked, even the hideous, scaly, sea-slug is rendered very palatable, for its flesh resembles chicken with the favor of turtle. If stewed or curried it is as good as rabbit or chicken, and the soup made from it is excellent. The eggs of reptiles are wonderfully good, and none are better than those of alligators and crocodiles. Crocodiles, lizards and frogs are all eaten by various people, and the first is very often excellent food, resembling veal or pork, but some kinds have a fishy taste, and are exceedingly disagreeable. Alligator tastes somewhat like sucking pig, and at Manila is sold for rood prices, while the Chinese greatly value the dried skin for making the gelatinous soups to which they are so partial.—Home Notes.

Work Away.

Sittin' still an' grievin'
Won't make the weather stop;
Good Lord helps the harvest
But you've got to hoe the crop.
Sittin' still an' wishin'
Don't make the country great;
Good Lord makes the fiddin'
But you've got to dig the bait.
Sowin' or reapin'
Winter time or May,
Got to keep a-go'in'
When you hear the fiddle play!
—Atlanta Constitution.

A Smile--A Laugh.

Little Girl (to her mamma)—What is a dead letter, please? Mamma—One that has been given to your father to post.

Dudely—What are you going to be when you grow up, Bobby?
Bobby—I'm going to be a man. What are you going to be?
—

"Well, Wallywhoo, what did you think of Irving's Macbeth?"
"Very original; but I prefer Shakespeare's version myself."
—

"I am like a tree," he observed, as the clock struck eleven. "I am rooted at your side." "Yes, but you need not leave do you?" And then he "put forth."
—

"I cannot see why it is," said Bobby, "that when the little boys are cross, folks say they are naughty, and when papa and mamma are cross folks say they are nervous."
—

"There's the proof of my new photograph," said Grim. "What do you think of it?"
"Don't care for it. Doesn't look like you; you've tried to look pleasant," said Hicks.
—

Mamma—Now, Tommy, you have caught cold again; if you are not careful I shall have to keep you in the house altogether.
Tommy—I didn't catch no cold, mamma; the old cold caught me. I jes didn't do nuffin but sit on the grass.
—

"Mamma, said a little five-year-old, as his mother was giving him a bath, 'be sure and wipe me dry, so I won't rust.'"
Papa (severely)—You're not as bright as you used to be, Jimmieboy.
Jimmieboy—No; what's the use? If you'd whack up on the jokes I make and you sell, it'd pay better.
—

"What was the trouble with Barker and his wife?"
"Well, the beginning of it was when she used a Camembert cheese to bait the rat-trap. Then she made a plaster for a sick servant out of his imported mustard, and capped the climax by smothering insects out of her robes with a box of his best Perfector's."
—

Teacher—Benjamin, how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers? Now put down your hand and keep still. I shall hear what you have to say presently. (Five minutes later.)—Now, then, Benjamin, what was it you wanted to say? Benjamin—There was a tramp in the hall a while ago, and I saw him go off with your gold-headed parrot.
—

Charley, the 3-year-old pet of the household, stood an attentive and interested looker-on while grandma was peeling potatoes for the dinner. Presumably she made a sign of discontinuing the work with a single potato unpeeled and unwashed. The little fellow reached into the pan, took it in his chubby hand, and turning his bright eyes in an appealing glance to grandma's face, exclaimed, "Take 'im c'oes off and give 'im baf, too!"
—

Mrs. Du Ile—John, my dressmaker arrived today, and I must have the materials tomorrow. Mr. Du Ile—What? You said you had written to her not to come until next month. Mrs. Du Ile—Yes, I did, but she never got the letter. Mr. Du Ile (claps his hand to his pocketbook)—Woman! This is a plot—a vile plot! If you had really wanted her to stay away you would have handed that letter to the postman yourself; you wouldn't have given it to me to mail.
—

CROWNING A CZAR.

The Cost of the Next Coronation Is Estimated at More Than \$5,000,000.

The Imperial coronation shortly to take place in Moscow will doubtless be one of the grandest state displays ever witnessed in Europe. Russian coronations are not numerous; an occasion of this kind comes but once in a lifetime, and the policy of the Russian Imperial family has always been to dazzle the eyes of their subjects by magnificent court dramas, in which the czar is really a czar. To this end Russian coronations have always been as splendid as the resources of the empire permit.

The coronation of the Emperor who has just passed away cost over \$1,000,000; that of his predecessor considerably over \$5,000,000. But as a show was provided for the people of Russia that was vividly remembered until supplanted in the popular mind by the splendors of the next. The coronation is regarded much more than the simple act of placing a diadem on the head of the first man of the State; it is a series of gorgeous ceremonies, and the people of every nation that forms a part of the greatest empire on the earth and on the water, their representatives, to assist, while the spectacle is made still more brilliant by the presence of the ambassadors of every power on the globe and of large numbers of princes of the reigning houses, for royalty always assembles to congratulate the newly-crowned monarch.

The preparations for a Russian coronation are very elaborate, and comprise, among other things, the laying up of great stores of provisions in Moscow, for the houses of that venerable city are compelled on coronation occasions to entertain from 600,000 to 800,000 strangers who journey to witness the ceremony. Every province in the empire sends a deputation; every tribe in the far-away districts of Siberia, on the steppes of Central Asia, from the Khivans to the Eskimos along the shores of Behring Strait, send one or more representatives to present the homage of the tribe to the great White Czar. Poles, Finlanders, Laplanders, Cossacks, Russians of a dozen names, Cossacks, Georgians, Bashkirs, Turks—for the Russian Empire contains millions of Mohammedans, Tcherkesses, Abassians, Calmucks, Tartars, Karapapaks, Daghnians, Armenians, Kurds, Chinese from the districts concerned, and such as China, Mongols, deputies from dozens of wandering nations in the heart of Asia; for over 50 languages and double that number of dialects are spoken in the Russian dominions, and the people of every language must present their homage to the czar in their own tongue. The imperial coronations always take place in the Cathedral of the Assumption, one of the many in the Kremlin.

GEORGE HENSCHER has just had a new piano made from his own designs by Broadwood. The case is of solid oak, the exact shape of a harp; it rests on six columns, each carved by horizontal beams, and the pedal keys are concealed between two columns.

