

London Saturday Advertiser

VOL. XXX., NO. 329.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11. 1893.

WHOLE NO. 9722.

Over the Ocean.

A Russian Newspaper Authority Deems War Inevitable.

The Resignation of the Bank of England's Cashier Causes Gossip.

An Anarchist Gathering in London—Wild Utterances of the Speakers.

The Edinburgh College of Physicians Drops Dr. Tibbets—Satioli to Become a Cardinal—Terms Offered the Matabele King.

The German Budget.

BARCELONA, Nov. 10.—The persons killed by the explosion in the theatre were buried yesterday. The funeral was public, and enormous crowds followed the bodies to the graves.

Gladstone's Sporting Nephew Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Robert Gladstone, the sportsman and breeder of racehorses, died at Broadgreen, near Liverpool, yesterday. He was a nephew of the Prime Minister.

Germans Making Headway.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—The trade of this port with Germany during the past five years has increased threefold. The trade with England decreased from 65 per cent. of the whole trade to 57 per cent.

Marquis of Queensbury Married.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Marquis of Queensbury (of prize fight fame) was married yesterday at Eastbourne to Miss Ethel Weston, a young woman of fortune. The marquis is 49 years old.

Victory for the Strikers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The tendency to no longer abide by the decision of the Coal Mine Owners' Association seems to be spreading among the owners of South Lancashire. Two firms in that district will reopen their pits, paying their miners the same rate of wages they received before the strike.

English Races.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—This was the second day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The principal race of the day was for the Liverpool autumn cup, one mile and three furlongs, which was won by Baron de Hirsch's 4-year-old brown filly La Fieffe, by St. Simon out of Quiver. Lord Cadogan's 3-year-old bay colt Prisoner by Ironony out of Lamey, was second, and Lord Portman's 5-year-old chestnut colt Quia Estum, by Ligoscope out of Strange Lady, third.

Bank of England Finances.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The statement of the Bank of England issued yesterday is as follows: Total reserve, decrease, £42,000; circulation, decrease, £335,000; bullion, decrease, £383,205; other securities, decrease, £549,000; other deposits, decrease, £710,000; public deposits, decrease, £238,000; notes, reserve, decrease, £31,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 44.3 per cent. is now 46.08 per cent.

Horse Beat Bicycle.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Members of the sports world in France have been deeply interested in the race just ridden by the Duc de Brissac on horseback and M. Leboucq on a bicyclette. The course was from Rambouillet to Suresne, a distance of about 50 kilometers. Although the duke's horse fell, he finished 30 meters ahead of Leboucq. Time, 2 hours, 15 minutes. Long-distance races are becoming the hobby of amateur sportsmen, and the newspapers devote much space to matches which are being arranged. On Saturday and Sunday, they announce, Col. William F. Cody will ride horses in a race against Gaby and Turner, riding a tandem bicycle. The wagers are 10,000 francs a side.

Moors vs. Castilians.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—The forts at Melilla continue cannonading the trenches of the Rifians. Gen. Machias is asking urgently for reinforcements.

War Considered Inevitable.

St. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The Grashin, organ of the Russian court, in a special article upon the European situation, recognizes the fact that a general disarmament is impossible and that European war is inevitable.

Master of Balliol College.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Gladstone has appointed Prof. Ingram Bywater to succeed the late Prof. Jowett as master of Balliol College, Oxford University. Prof. Bywater has the highest European reputation as a Greek scholar.

Robbed Her Grace.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—While the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was giving an entertainment night before last at Browns' Hall, her residence at Rugby, burglars entered the house and stole a quantity of the visitors' jewelry and escaped.

Martial Law in Barcelona.



WESTERN ONTARIO.

THE WHITE CITY'S SITE

Must be Open as a Park by the First of January.

The Ferris Wheel Enterprise Proves Pre-eminently Profitable to Its Promoters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—People will have a chance to wander through Jackson Park free of charge after Jan. 1. All of the State buildings will have been swept away by May 1, either to grace other spots in the city, or to be piled up in some lumber yard.

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All these things were decided at the meeting of the board of commissioners of South Park system yesterday afternoon.

President Donnersberger was empowered to deny the request of the officials of the Columbian Exposition to be allowed to re-build the park for one year longer than provided in the ordinance of the board.

President Donnersberger accordingly informed President Higinbotham that the park must be thrown open to the free use of the people on Jan. 1, 1894; that all the State and other buildings on the grounds of the park should be removed by May 1 following, and the buildings in the other portions of the park and the Midway Plaisance by Jan. 1, 1895.

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What a Rahway Man Found in His Cellar Before Breakfast.

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After chopping a while he stroked the animal. It began to swell up and bristle, so he left it and resumed chopping. When he finally discovered it was a coon he attacked the animal with his axe. In the fight that followed he overturned his lantern, and the struggle was continued in the dark, until, with a blind blow of the axe, Dore killed the coon.

FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE.

A Lady Demands \$20,000 of a Drygoods Merchant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Anna Swinerton, of Chicago, has an action before Judge Giegerich, of the Court of Common Pleas, to recover \$20,000 from George Le Boulter, drygoods merchant, because, as alleged, she lost the sight of her right eye through having a pin snapped into it at the defendant's store. Mrs. Swinerton testified that she went to the store to buy some handkerchiefs. She was leading her young son by the hand. The boy wore a Derby hat. While she stood at a counter she heard some boys say: "Shoot the hat! Shoot the hat!" She said as she turned toward the boys she felt a stinging sensation in her eye. She noticed that the boys who were calling out about shooting the hat were snapping pins at her or some others. The pin was extricated from her eye by her physician and she lost the sight of her eye. She contends that Mr. Le Boulter knew of this practice of his boys, but he did not stop it. He denies having such information and denies that his boys made such a practice.

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TORONTO, Nov. 10.—John E. Hayes, a farmer from Houghton township, Norfolk county, reported to the police yesterday that he had been "buncoed" out of \$80 in cash, and had given checks for \$700 more to a stranger.

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My Toothache. Is an excruciating pain every hour in the day. Toothache is the most common ailment of young and old, and in the aggregate inflicts more suffering than perhaps any other single complaint. A one-minute cure is just what every person desires to possess. Nervine—never pain cure—acts almost instantly in relieving the agony, and a sample bottle affords a quantity sufficient for 100 applications. Ten cents fills the bill. Poison's Nervine is the only positive remedy for toothache and all nerve pains. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

THE LOUVRE.

Fashionable Dress & Mantle Making. All the latest styles in Hats and Bonnets.

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WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRUCE.

Nail McKenzie, living near Lucknow, was plowing the other day when his horse became frightened at a train. He was hooked down and horses and plow went over him, breaking three ribs and injuring him badly. As he is advanced in years the damage is serious.

BRANT.

The Brantford St. Andrew's Society has elected its officers: President, R. W. Robertson; first vice-president, J. E. McEwen; second vice-president, James A. Wallace; secretary, Robert Lindsay; treasurer, William Watt; son, chaplain, Rev. Dr. Cochran, and physician, Dr. Philip.

ELGIN.

An Aymer correspondent writes: "Mr. Hoffman, constable, has secured William Davis, who is supposed to have caused the death of Hudson in the row at Vienna recently, and he is now in Aymer. He accompanied Hoffman from Elgin, where he has been hiding, and will stand his trial."

ESSEX.

Emil Rohdot was arrested early Thursday charged with assaulting and stabbing John Major. Both were employed on the steamship City of Windsor, and it is alleged, the offense was committed at Sarnia. Later in the day Rohdot was released to appear when called on.

The law of succession passed by the Ontario Government two years ago decreed that when a person died whose estate probated from \$100,000 to \$200,000 the Governor must receive 25 per cent. of the amount, and over \$200,000 5 per cent. The estate of the late Alex. Cameron, of this city, probated \$700,000, and his executors have paid the Government \$35,000.

GREY.

Rev. Mr. Birks, pastor of the Methodist Church in Durham, criticized last Sunday evening in scathing terms the royal commission which at present goes through the country inquiring into the liquor traffic. He said that it was not worthy the name of "royal."

Adam Noble, a blacksmith, of Elba, took a drink of cancer medicine in mistake for liquor, and his organs became so inflamed that his recovery is doubtful.

MIDDLESEX.

Two children of Mr. John McElsh and one of Mr. Topping, of the townline of Adelaide and West Williams, wandered away from home on Monday morning. The oldest is only 10 years of age and the youngest 7. After much alarm on the part of their parents the little ones were found in Stratford.

Geo. Moore, a vagrant, has been given three months in jail by Squire Wells, of Parkhill.

Richard Easterbrook, sixth line, near Cairngorm, accidentally shot himself a few days since while driving home from Brooke. The hammer of his gun caught in his foot. He lived only seven hours. Deceased was at one time a resident of Stratford, an employee of D. W. Vary, for whom he acted as traveler.

PERTH.

Two weeks ago last Sunday the writer placed an obituary on a plate presented in one of the city churches by the late assassinated Mayor of Chicago. He was a fine-looking old gentleman and little did we think at the time that he was so soon to pass to the great unknown.—[Middle Advertiser.]

A sad misfortune befell the 7-year-old son of John Miner, of E. Inville, a day or two since. The child had gone to a neighbor's to play with the children, and when about to leave for home, he was invited to remain for tea. He consented, but in the meantime the lady of the house went down cellar. Hearing cries she hastened up again, only to find her children rescuing the little fellow from the dog, which had him down and had bitten entirely away the whole of the right cheek. It is supposed the boy had been attempting to caress the dog.

A provincial plowing match under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario and the North and South Perth Agricultural Societies, was held on the farm of W. D. McKim, St. Mary's road, on Friday. A large number of prizes were given, including three specials. The winners were: First class, long plows—J. H. Johnston (Brantford) 3, Wm. Hart 4. Second class, long plows—Charles Turner 1, John McDonald 2, Wm. Murray 3, Wm. H. Murray 4, Wm. Morris 5. Third class, long plows—R. J. Ballantyne 1, A. White 2, J. Gloyne 3, Thomas Wallace 4. Fourth class, jointer plows—Wm. Walcott 1, M. Yansickie 2. Sixth class, sulky plows—James Thomson 1, W. Stratford 2, H. McJannet 3. No prizes were given in the first class for jointer plows. The special prizes given for best shaped land, best groomed teams, and two specials for best cleaned harness. The first was given by Wm. Kennie, farm superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College, and was won by Thos. Steele; the second, by Robert McEwen, member of the Agricultural and Arts Association for district No. 11, was won by Wm. Murray, and the third and fourth, given by W. W. Ballantyne, director of the North Perth Agricultural Society, were won by J. M. McDonald and W. Morris respectively. The judges were Mr. Benson, of the Guelph Model Farm, and James Robson, of Birr, and these gentlemen then performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

PLEBISCITE IN ESSEX.

The Town Temperance People Organize—Officers Elected.

ESSEX, Ont., Nov. 10.—In response to a call by Rev. James Whiting, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, between 40 and 50 prominent temperance workers met in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening. The reverend gentleman explained that the object of the meeting was to organize for the plebiscite campaign, and the meeting immediately proceeded with the election of officers, as follows: President, Charles E. Naylor; vice-president, Martin J. Wigle; secretary, Miss Ida Emerick; treasurer, Miss Deborah Perkins.

A committee was also appointed for each of the three wards in the town, each committee consisting of three persons, one lady and two gentlemen, the first named in each ward to act as convener, and empowered to add to the number of the committee. Stirring addresses were delivered by the president, Deputy Reeve J. E. Stone, Rev. Mr. Campbell (Baptist) and Rev. Mr. Beverley (Episcopal). A notable feature of the meeting, and one which augurs well for the success of the work, was the large number of ladies present and the interest manifested by them. The several committees were instructed to meet at an early date about their plans for future work, and another mass meeting was announced for Wednesday evening, Nov. 22.

Collision on Lake George.

SALT SPRING, N. H., Oct. 10.—The G. P. R. steamer Adirondack and the whaler Colligate collided in Lake George this morning. No serious damage to either boat.

Archbishop Walsh's 26th Anniversary.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Archbishop Walsh today celebrated the 26th anniversary of his consecration as bishop. The event was noted by a concert at St. Joseph's Convent, and an address of congratulation to the archbishop from the people.

The Star Almanac of Montreal for 1894 is so far advanced towards completion that the publishers are able to announce it to the trade for the 21st November. An enormous demand has grown up for the Star Almanac, not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain.

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SCHOOL INTERESTS

Discussed by No. 2 Committee, E. of E.—Commencement Exercises of the Collegiate Institute.

The meeting of No. 1 committee of the Board of Education last night was taken up for a short time with the question of holding the commencement exercises of the Collegiate Institute. The most suitable place in which to hold them was rather difficult to choose. Victoria Hall was considered too small. There were drawbacks to the utility of the collegiate buildings, and finally it was moved that the exercises be held in the Opera House at a date yet to be decided upon, the arrangements to be completed by the committee.

Miss Agnes McKenzie, superintendent of the kindergarten schools, applied for leave of absence for two or three weeks, to begin Thanksgiving Day, for the purpose of visiting leading kindergartens of the United States and obtaining further knowledge of the work.

Trustee Alexander spoke strongly in favor of granting the request. He said it was not only in Miss McKenzie's interests to make the trip, but in the interest of the board as well. He moved that the request be complied with, and also that \$75 be granted to defray expense.

Trustee Campbell moved that no grant of money be made.

Trustee Griffin moved that the request be filed.

Trustee Alexander's motion to grant the request was carried, and the committee will recommend that \$75 be expended.

Mr. John Miller, Deputy Minister of Education, presented a report on the condition of the model school. The teaching, he said, was conducted in a most energetic manner, and seemed much interested in the work.

Trustee Stevenson moved that Mr. Graham be appointed permanent principal of the model school, and that his salary be increased \$150, making it \$1,050, the assistant to receive an increase of \$40, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1894.

Principal Edwards, of St. George's school, requested that arrangements be made by the committee for the presentation of the Boyle memorial medal and also the medal given by Mr. McRobert. The matter was left in the hands of the Chairman Dewart, Trustee Campbell and Mr. Edwards.

Mr. G. B. Faskin, teacher in the Collegiate Institute, having resigned, the appointment of a successor was left with Principal Merchand and the secretary, who will advertise for applications for the position.

The use of a room in the Collegiate Institute was granted to the Education Department, in which the Christmas examinations will be held.

Principal Merchand applied for a piano for the Collegiate Institute, and on motion of Trustee Blackwell an instrument will be purchased at a cost not to exceed \$275.

This concluded the business which the members desired to be made public, and the reporters were given a hint to retire, the chairman assuring them that only some "private reports" were to be considered. The members present were: Trustees McRobert, (chairman), Dr. Campbell, R. J. Blackwell, Griffin, Craig, Alexander, Stevenson, Sanders, Secretary McEhleran, Principal Merchand and Inspector Carson.

WAR VESSEL MADE USEFUL.

The Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius Removes Five Wrecks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has arrived from a cruise along the Jersey coast, where she has been locating and blowing up wrecks. The Vesuvius found no derelicts, but destroyed five submerged wrecks. She left here on Oct. 25, in search of the fishing smack Empire State and the three-masted schooner Narragansett. They were found off Ocean Beach and blown up with gun cotton. Two previously reported wrecks, known as Nos. 7 and 14, could not be found. No. 8, also a schooner that had been reported, was found and destroyed.

When the cruiser was ordered to Boston for the Columbia's trial trip she found a wreck off Stone Horse Shoal, in Nantucket Sound. This wreck was blown up on Nov. 3. Five torpedoes were used, containing in all 164 pounds of gun cotton. Another wreck was destroyed off Northeast End Lightship.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken and made to look like new. Ladies' dresses fluted and vests ironed. This work is done by Joe How, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open your eyes and see that your work is properly executed. If your work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. Ladies' collars and cuffs filled. Cheapest rates in the city. 467 Richmond Street, London (Western) Hotel. Best work in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

KEARNEY'S

HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss. It being a purely vegetable compound it may be used freely without injury to the scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

R. J. KEARNEY,

383 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer. London, Ont. All orders promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it, all the leading druggists in London keep it.

THE LOUVRE.

Fashionable Dress & Mantle Making. All the latest styles in Hats and Bonnets.

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THREE GIRL TRAMPS

Determined to Reach California Without Paying Fare.

It appears that a number of women have taken to the road as tramps, and are traveling toward California. They are said to be honest women, who are in search of employment. There are three of them who are said to be headed for Sacramento, having traveled together from Portland. They were without means and starvation stared them in the face if they remained in the Oregon metropolis during the winter. It was a decidedly bold thing for women to do, but these three maidens determined to get to California in regulation tramp fashion.

Accordingly they sallied forth and climbed to the top of the first freight train they came to, and, seating themselves on the edge of a box car, they allowed their feet to dangle along the side and waited for the locomotive to roll away. It is said that a brakeman who was running over the top of the train was so paralyzed with astonishment when he saw the peticioned tourists that he almost fell overboard.

"Where are you going, my pretty maidens?" he politely asked, and gallantly lifted his hat.

The girls told him plainly that they were going to California; that they had no money to pay their fares, and that they did not propose to be put off the train.

None of the train crew interfered with the women. At various stations the girls went about and begged food. At one place it was reported a tramp insulted one of the women, when the three sallied in together and gave him a thrashing that he will remember for many and many a day.—[San Francisco Examiner.]

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.

TIME IS MONEY

WHY WASTE IT BY ATTENDING INFERIOR SCHOOLS? WE CLAIM THAT A BUSINESS OR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURSE IN THE

F. C. B. C.

FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.

WILL PAY THE INVESTOR 100 PER CENT. IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR. HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS HAVE TESTED IT AND PROVED IT TO BE TRUE. WILL YOU? CATALOGUE FOR A POSTAL BOARD \$2.50 PER WEEK. 136 ST. ST. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

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

Men's Underwear, 50c Suit, Men's All-Wool Underwear, 90c Suit, Men's Heavy Underwear, \$1 Suit, Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 2 pairs for 25c

PETHICK & McDONALD'S

393 RICHMOND STREET.

SATURDAY
Retiring From Business Sale
PRICES.

READ! READ! READ!

To-day will be our Great Day. Note some prices:

Men's Suits, - - - \$4 00 Up.
Men's Overcoats, - 5 00 "
Men's Ulsters, - - 6 50 "
Youths' Suits, - - 4 00 "
Youths' Overcoats, 4 50 "
Boys' Suits, 3-piece, 3 75 "
Boys' Suits, 2-piece, 1 50 "
Boys' Overcoats, - 3 00 "
Men's Odd Pants, all-wool, from \$1 25 up.

SALE PRICES. CASH. CASH. NO GOODS CHARGED.

BURNS'
Great Retiring From Business Sale.

Eesight Saved

After a long illness, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:



"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, and his life." ABNER F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

COMFORT FOR CYCLERS.

Cosy Quarters for Members of the London Bicycle Club.

Closely of the Field Trials at Chatham—Results of the Last Day's Sport.

THE WHEEL. Cycling, according to all accounts, has made wonderful advancement in Ireland. In the remotest districts of Connemara people may be seen mounted on the latest type of safety. The roads of Ireland are good for cycling, but railways are few, consequently many take to the wheel as the best and quickest means of transportation.

COMFORT FOR CYCLERS. Members of the London Bicycle Club have for the past few weeks been enjoying the new rendezvous in the Mechanics' Institute. The room, which the wheelmen have beautified for their use is spacious and attractive. Situated on the first floor, it is easy of access, and two large windows, hung with handsome drapings, afford ample ingress for light. A soft carpet adorns the floor, and an abundance of easy chairs are invitingly at command. Besides a number of small tables at which sociable games may be played, a finely-appointed pool table with the necessary appliances is not the least enjoyable feature of the place. For those musically inclined a piano has been procured. One corner of the room has been cut off by curtains. Here the committee meetings will take place. No more comfortable club room exists in the city at the present time, and here the cyclists, congenially surrounded, will be able to spend many enjoyable evenings.

FAST RACES BY AUTOMOBILES. PHOTON, Ont., Nov. 10.—Mr. Frank Boulter, of Boulter & Sons, Bay of Quinte carting factory, and Mr. Perry McDonald, head engineer of the factory, two amateur cyclists, made a fast run on their wheels today. They left here this morning at 7 o'clock and wheeled to Trenton, 32 miles, then to Colborne, 18 miles further, and then returned to Brighton. After an hour and a half's rest they left again at 1:25 p.m., reached Belleville at 3:10, and arrived here at 6 o'clock, making the run of 103 miles in 9 1/2 hours.

JOHNSON BREAKS FIVE RECORDS. INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 10.—Cyclist Johnson has broken his last week's record and left tonight for Minneapolis. As a farewell he broke five records today. The first was the one-eight mile flying start, which he reduced to 12 1/2, beating the old record one second. In the second attempt he beat his own third mile flying start record by 3-5 seconds, covering the distance in 34 3/5. The 100 yard flying start was made in 5 2/5 seconds, and his standing start for same distance 9 1/5 seconds. He also made a new mark for the one-eighth mile standing start, 17 1/5 seconds.

THE KENNEL. CLOSE OF THE FIELD TRIALS AT CHATHAM. CHATHAM, Nov. 10.—The fourth annual international field trials were completed today. Only one brace of dogs were run, namely: Those for second and third places in the all-aged match. The results were announced as follows: First, Cleopatra, W. B. Wells, Chatham; second, Toke, T. G. Davey, London; third, Muss, A. P. Heywood, Whitechurch, Eng.

BASEBALL. Patsy Donovan has again been signed by the Pittsburgh management to captain that ball club next season.

FOOTBALL. TILSONBERG'S CLUB. TILSONBERG, Nov. 10.—A football club was organized here last night, when it was decided to hold a football tournament on Nov. 22 (Thanksgiving Day). Ingersoll, Aymer and Otterville clubs have been invited to participate.

"NEARLY ALL BACK." Friend—Your son played football at college, I am told? Fond Mamma—Yes. Friend—Quarter-back? Fond Mamma—Oh, he's nearly all back! He lost only an ear and a hand.

MURDER'S MONEY. HAMILTON, Nov. 10.—Wm. Maudie, who died last month in Portland, Me., leaving a fortune of \$65,000 and a widow and daughter there, was formerly governor of the county jail and was well known. His legitimate wife and daughter still reside here, and he has two sons in Chicago. The daughter, in an interview today, said her father left her 21 years ago, and shortly after his departure the woman who has been living with him at Portland, also left Hamilton. She says the fortune is smaller than the amount named in Portland dispatches, that there will be no legal trouble in disposing of it to those interested.

As a good many of the little folks will be looking for tea sets, dolls, books and Christmas presents, would it not be well to buy your tea, coffee, and baking powder, cocoa, chocolate, pepper and mustard from Empire Tea Company and secure these goods free? A large and varied stock in select form. Quality the best, prices the lowest, satisfaction guaranteed; thirteen pounds of granulated sugar for 50 cents upon pre-paying system. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, three doors from King's Mills.

New Goods!

New Goos!

HARRY LENOX

Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice.

Come and See Them

Late Canadian News.

Marked Falling Off in Cattle Trade at Toronto.

Thirty Windsor Fishermen Summoned for Pursuing Their Sport on Sunday.

Mr. A. Smith, of Toronto, has been appointed organizer to the Liberal party in succession to W. T. B. Preston.

The Rev. John Fletcher has lately taken charge of the parish of Grand Valley, having removed from Palermo, in the county of Halton.

Dr. Montague, who was in Ottawa for the past few days, was west Friday. He said his business in Ottawa was not in regard to party politics.

At the provincial plowing match held at the asylum farm at Hamilton on Wednesday, a large number of prizes were won by Indian plowmen from Tuscarora and Oneida.

About three months ago S. Benetian, of Sandwich, was injured by a collision between two cars on the electric railroad. On Tuesday company paid him \$225 in full settlement of his claim.

Charles Jones, for stealing clothing from Windsor merchants, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Central Prison, and Louis Ashbury, who stole a pocket-book from a lady, got four months.

At Friday evening's session of the Quebec Local House, Mr. Mercer, ex-Premier, spoke for an hour, and came down heavily on the Government. His speech was heartily applauded. Hon. Mr. Flynn replied.

Bradstreet's report the following assignments: Hamilton—Stamp & Franks, painters; Toronto—W. Lander & Co., trunks and valises; S. K. Chapman, grocer; Raymond Walker, furniture, carpets and clothing.

The tariff commission—Messrs. Hon. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, and Hon. J. F. Wood—will meet in Chatham today (Saturday) to hear evidence from farmers and others interested in tariff revision.

During a drunken brawl at Plum Coulee, Manitoba, between some Mennonites, a man named Scott, while trying to stop the fighting, was stabbed in the head, neck and back by a man named Kerienzig. Scott is in a bad state.

The election in Bonaville, Nfld., resulted in a victory for the Opposition. The polls show a majority of over 1,100 for each Opposition candidate. The parties standing: Government 21, Opposition 10. Five seats yet unheeded from.

Mr. Ruffin Moore, a young Englishman, who was the guest of Dr. J. Baker Edwards, of Montreal, in the beginning of October, and who came to this country to learn farming, is missing. He was last heard from on Oct. 14 at Saratua.

Up to date there have been shipped from 35,353 head of cattle, as against 98,353 for the same period last year. Losses during the season about closed were very light; only 152 head died, or 1-6 of 1 per cent. of the total shipped.

An enthusiastic meeting of opponents of the Dominion Government was held on Thursday in Winnipeg, when Hon. Joseph Martin, ex-Attorney-General, was formally nominated as a candidate to oppose C. H. Campbell, Conservative, at the approaching election.

There are about sixteen steamers to sail for Great Britain from Montreal before navigation closes for the season. Freight rates have been lower than usual and even now cattle space is being offered freely at 25 shillings a head, as against 60 shillings at the opening of navigation.

Mr. Van Horne denies a rumor that the C. P. R. is taking an active interest in the Winnipeg election and would support the Liberal candidate. He had an interest in the Winnipeg Free Press, but his total holdings did not exceed \$10,800, and he had no voice in the policy of the paper.

The deacons and about 70 members of the Parliament Street Baptist Church, Toronto, waited on their late pastor, Rev. James Grant, Thursday evening, and presented him with an address and a well-filled purse on the occasion of his severing his pastoral relation with the church.

About 20 fishermen have been summoned to appear at Windsor police court and answer to the charge of fishing in the Detroit River on Sunday. It appears they were employed in getting spawn for the Sandwich fish hatchery, but Constable Masters, who made the complaint, claims that they had no excuse.

The returns from the western cattle market, Toronto, for the ten months of 1903 ending Oct. 31, show a very considerable falling off as compared with the same period last year, largely caused by the cessation of export cattle trade, the receipts for September and October being over 25 per cent. less than formerly.

Rev. H. S. McKittrick, son of Mr. S. H. McKittrick, Orangeville, died at Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey, on Saturday, of fever. He was only 24 years of age, and was married at Galt on Jan. 18 last to Miss E. R. Pringle, who accompanied her husband to Tarsus, where he went to join the faculty of St. Paul's Institute. He was a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, and for nearly a year was in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Johnston, in Owen Sound Presbytery.

"Doc" Andrews Remanded. TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Ransom J. Andrews, otherwise known as "Doc" Andrews, his wife, Alice Andrews, Dell Andrews, nephew of "Doc," and Cassie Andrews, wife of Dell, charged with murder, again appeared in the police court this morning and were remanded formally for a week. Bail refused.

West Simcoe Patrons Nominate Mr. A. Currie. CREMOR, Ont., Nov. 10.—The Patron convention held here today to nominate a candidate to represent West Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature was well attended, there being 75 delegates from all over the riding. Mr. A. Currie, of Nottawasaga, was the choice of the convention by a large majority.

The Survivors of the Alexandria Disaster. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamship Seneca, which arrived this morning, brought Capt. Hoffman and 50 of the crew of the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea near Havana on Nov. 1, involving a loss of eleven lives—five of the crew and six negro stevedores.

Smooth Sailing for Arctic Explorers. HAMMERFEST, Nov. 10.—Sailing vessels which have just arrived from the Kara Sea confirm reports brought by other sailing vessels, that the sea had been remarkably free of ice and that the Fram—the vessel in which Dr. Fridtjof, of Narvik, is endeavoring to reach the North Pole—probably traversed it in a few days after leaving Jørgen Straits. The vessels just arrived also reiterate the report that an Arctic expedition never had such fine chances of success.

ST. JOHN WILL BE GAY

When Mr. J. V. Ellis, the Imprisoned Editor, "comes marching home," St. John, N. B., Nov. 10.—J. V. Ellis' term of imprisonment expires at Fredericton jail at one minute after midnight on Saturday, or more properly speaking Sunday morning. All arrangements for his reception in this city are about complete, and it is understood he will arrive here from Fredericton at 6:30 Monday evening, and will be escorted to his residence by a delegation of leading citizens. Later on a grand public meeting will be held in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where speeches will be delivered by prominent men.

DIED FROM A KICK.

Preliminary Investigation in the Aymer Manslaughter Case. AYMER, Nov. 10.—The preliminary investigation of the case of Travis, the man who was convicted of manslaughter at the inquest held on the body of the victim, Hodgson, was opened today before Police Magistrate Glover.

The accused gave himself up on Tuesday last. Pled guilty for trial. Bail will be accepted. The evidence showed that death resulted from a kick in the lower part of the abdomen, and which caused a rupture of the bladder, said kick being inflicted by Travis.

GRAPPLED A CRANK!

A Cleveland Cashier's Narrow Escape From Being Murdered. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a man entered the bank for the Society of Savings on the public square and asked to see Treasurer Myron T. Herrick. He was shown into Mr. Herrick's room and at once made a demand on that gentleman for \$50,000 in cash, at the same time threatening to blow up the institution if the money was not forthcoming at once.

The man carried some object partly concealed in his right hand, and Herrick, fearing it was a bomb, grappled the fellow and attempted to take it away from him.

In the struggle that followed the crank was thrown to the floor. He sprang to his feet, drew a revolver and fired at Herrick, the ball passing through the treasurer's clothes and burning a streak on the skin over the stomach.

In the excitement that followed the shooting the fellow ran to a window, threw up the sash and jumped out and escaped.

MCCARTHY AT STRATFORD

Speaks to a Large Audience—A Candidate Nominated. STRATFORD, Nov. 10.—Mr. D'Alton McCarthy and party arrived here by train from the north this afternoon. At 7:30 this evening a large procession was formed and headed by the twenty-eight Battalion Band and accompanied by a hundred or more torch bearers, paraded the principal streets, bringing up at the city hall, where the public meeting was held.

The building was crowded to overflowing, all available space being occupied.

Dr. J. M. Dunmore presided and addresses from the Orange Lodges were presented to Mr. McCarthy and suitably replied to.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Wild, Alex. Fraser, J. M. Godfrey, Col. O'Brien and Mr. McCarthy, and at the close a vote of confidence in Mr. McCarthy was carried unanimously.

At Mr. McCarthy's suggestion a committee was nominated to support him and his policy in the person of W. B. Freeborn, reeve of Mornington, the meeting being closed in this also Mr. Freeborn, who was present, accepted the nomination.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF

Will Provide for Free Wool and Conserved Products. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the new Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials and partially manufactured goods, and considerable cuts will be made on finished products. There are reasons for saying that the Democratic members will embody in the bill substantially all the "spicy" tariff bills passed the House in the 52nd Congress—excepting, of course, free wool and reduced rates on woollen goods, free silver ores, reduced duties on tin plates, free cotton bagging and free tin.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of wools.

Claim \$1,000,000 Damages. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 10.—The claims of the British Columbia sealers against the United States amount to \$1,000,000. The claims have been sent to the Government at Ottawa.

Carnegie Crowding Out Small Producers. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Carnegie Steel Company has reduced the price of steel rails \$5 a ton, and proposes to defeat all competition. As a result some of the smaller rail producers are likely to be forced out of business.

Failures in Canada and the States. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun's review states that the number of failures in the United States for the past week was 261 and 27 in Canada, against 358 in the United States for the preceding week and 28 in Canada, against 210 in the United States and 26 in Canada for the corresponding period last year.

There are 28 failures reported from Canada this week as compared with 39 last week, and only 14 in the week a year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: The turn of the tide has come. Since the elections there has been a distinct improvement in business, and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions, and much more in the tone of business.

DISASTER AT DORCHESTER.

Three Men Injured and a Horse Killed—A London Man Seriously Hurt.

A Dorchester telegram received last night says: "A very bad accident occurred here about 4:40 this afternoon, whereby three men were seriously injured and a valuable horse killed. Mr. Crouse, bridge builder, has a large gang of men at present building the stone work for the new bridge which spans the river Thames at this point. One span of the old wooden structure was left standing so that it could be used to draw the stone over the center piece. A number of men were standing on the bridge, when the stone drove on with a load of stone. The bridge began to sway, and before all could get off it went down to the bottom of the river, carrying the team and three of the workmen. The men were taken out of the wreck in a badly bruised condition. Doctors were busy setting the broken limbs and at present cannot say as to the extent of their injuries. A man named Progers, belonging to London, is among the number injured, and his case is very serious."

HUMAN LIFE!

Will the State Interfere?

We Think Moral Suasion Will Do the Work!

Mothers Can Greatly Reduce the Present Infant Mortality!

Human life is supposed to be protected by the State, which has enacted rigid laws for the punishment of murderers. The whole machinery of the law is quickly set in motion when a murder is committed, and our people generally delight to see a justice meted out. There is, however, a sacrifice of human life going on in our midst every day, which seems to be unheeded. Infants are allowed to sicken, starve and die owing to the administration of poor and worthless foods. Improper dieting is carrying off thousands of innocents every year.

Many are inclined to believe that the State should interfere in some way with a view of preserving infant life. We are of the opinion that a better way can be done for the little ones by kind talk and the use of moral suasion. Physicians and wise mothers are doing a grand work by advocating the use of lactated food, that great preserver of infant life. Lactated food being a perfect substitute for breast milk, means health, strength and life for the infant. No other food has built up such a record of success as an article of infant nourishment. Thousands of letters from mothers attest the value of lactated food, and prove that it saves infants' lives.

Small Yield of Corn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—November returns to the Department of Agriculture of rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22 1/2 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1880, 1887 and 1890, for the past ten years.

The Lake Nipissing Disaster. NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 10.—Divers are here from Toronto and have made preparations to search for the bodies of those drowned on the steamer John B. Fraser on yesterday last. There are a number of the friends of the victims of the sad occurrence in town, who await with feverish anxiety the result of to-morrow's search. The accident is the most terrible in its results that has yet occurred on Lake Nipissing.

EVERYTHING passes away, and now the picturesque is vanishing from Turkey, a country which is nevertheless strongly attached to the old ways. Turkey is going to give up the Arab calendar and even the Greek calendar and adopt the one in use in western countries. This measure has long been contemplated—since 1888—at Constantinople, but up to the present time the authorities have hesitated. But the alteration was demanded by the financiers of Europe, and the Ottomans were obliged to make the change.

Johnston, the well-known Wellington street baker and grocer, has removed his north into the new brick store, which has a neat and bright appearance. A large stock of new goods has been added to the already well-furnished grocery, which is well equipped in every particular to meet the wants of the general public.

JOHNSTON BROS., Beaver Bakery, Wellington Street, London, Ontario.

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COMPANIES REPRESENTED. District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York. Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ontario.

COAL ASH SIFTERS 15c. Non-such Stove Polish, 9c per bottle. Mirror Stove Pipe Varnish, 10c per bottle. Non-such Stove Enamel, 7c per box. Stove Pipe Collars, 7c. Stove Pipe Dampers, 10c. Asbestos Stove Mats prevents food from burning while cooking on the stove, 10c each or 3 for 25c. Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil, at the store, 10c per gallon. Best Pillow Sham Holders, 25c pair. See our Glass Lemon Squeezers at 5c each, sold elsewhere at 10c. Best American Flint Lamp Chimneys, small, medium or large, 5c each. Lamp Burners, medium or small, 7c; large size, 10c; Oil-max Burner, 20c; Lantern Burner, 8c; Lantern Globes, 10c. Best make tubular lanterns, 49c each. We have secured a great bargain in a 5-foot Buggy Whip for 5c. A splendid Hawley Whip for 39c, and the best Rawhide made only \$1. Full assortment of Butter Crocks and Churns. Handsome decorated 100-piece Dinner and Tea Set, reduced to \$5.49. Don't fail to see our "Just Right" Corset. Best fitting and most popular corset in the market, price 69c

WOODS' FAIR

200 Dundas St.

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S. & J.

FACTS.

We rely upon facts, solid facts, to hold the attention of those who deal with us and of those who read our advertisements. Facts, though stubborn things, are what most people relish. Every person likes to know that what he reads is positively as represented. Our advertisements may be taken literally every time. We state our case clearly, tell the people what we have, sometimes tell what they can be procured for, and there we leave it. That is business. We carry out to the letter all of our promises. When we state that an unsatisfactory purchase may be returned to us and

MONEY REFUNDED.

We do this because we know that sometimes mistakes are made by purchasers who sometimes change their minds, or perhaps it is not the article required. When this occurs, come back to us, and as graciously as we received your money in the first place, it will be returned to you. We are here to do business—to win people to deal at our store by fair and upright dealing. We do not throw a sprat expecting to catch a mackerel. We expect only a fair profit, and every reasonable person expects that we will get it. The volume of business at our establishment is so large that we can well afford to give much better value than is offered elsewhere. We care not what other houses announce. We do the very best possible for our customers, and as they return to us, we are confident that satisfaction has been given. Ours is a big store. Ours is a big business. No one will dispute these facts.

First-class Dressmaking at reasonable prices. Samples mailed on application. Express charges paid on orders of \$5 and upwards.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

CLAM BAKE

FANCY BREAD.

JOHNSTON BROS.,

Beaver Bakery, Wellington Street, London, Ontario.

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER

DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

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WOODS' FAIR.

Great

Book

Sale!

We placed on sale a few days ago 5,000 handsome cloth 12 mo. library-bound books, including works from nearly all the leading authors of the land; books worth \$1 at the ordinary retail stores; note our cut price, 15c, the most unheard of cut in price of books ever made before.

Elsie, Pansy, Ruby, E. P. Roe's, Augusta Evans, Wilson, Every Boy's, Mildred, Bessie and many others, your choice for 20c. This is a golden opportunity for those wishing to replenish their libraries. Paper bound novels, a large number of titles to select from, at 10c each. Webster's dictionaries from 15c up. A large assortment of Toy Books for children from 1c up. Now is the season for games and we have made great preparations to meet the demand. Playing cards, full-sized packs for 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c, best value in the city.

Tiddley Winks, Authors, Old Maid, Jack Straws, Hop Scotch, Whirlpool, Nations, Dominoes, Checkers, etc., also Crokinole, Fort and Pitchette, at popular prices. Crokinole will be the leading game this season, both for young and old. We have the best and cheapest in the market. Best patent Stove Pipe 8 1/2-2c per length. Stove Boards, also 4 and 6 pieced Elbows, at lowest prices. Gilt-banded Coal Hods, open funnel, 20c to 25c, closed funnel, 28c and 35c.

Coal Ash Sifters 15c. Non-such Stove Polish, 9c per bottle. Mirror Stove Pipe Varnish, 10c per bottle. Non-such Stove Enamel, 7c per box. Stove Pipe Collars, 7c. Stove Pipe Dampers, 10c. Asbestos Stove Mats prevents food from burning while cooking on the stove, 10c each or 3 for 25c. Best No. 1 Refined Coal Oil, at the store, 10c per gallon. Best Pillow Sham Holders, 25c pair. See our Glass Lemon Squeezers at 5c each, sold elsewhere at 10c. Best American Flint Lamp Chim

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL
 9 p.m. at 64 Stanley Street, W. H.
 WESTON.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
 CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
 House, 189 Dundas Street, and 439 Princess
 Avenue.
LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
 Jeweller, 42 Richmond Street.
MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES
 required at Smith's Drug Store, 650 Dun-
 das Street East. Residence Dundas Street, cor-
 ner William. Take Dundas Street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.
OVER-JAMES—In this city, on Wednesday,
 Nov. 8, 1935, at the residence of the bride's
 father, by the Rev. Dean Innes, John J.
 Dyer, to Marian Beatrice, only daughter of
 James James, 463 Richmond Street.

YOUNG-COURTS—On Thursday, Nov. 9,
 1935, in this city, by Rev. J. A. Murray,
 Charles Young, of Chicago, to Miss Tena
 Courts, of this city, youngest daughter of Mrs.
 Courts, of Bismarck, Ont.

DIED.
BASSETT—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov.
 8, 1935, Richard Bassett, aged 42 years.
 Funeral from his late residence, 9 Smith
 Street, on Saturday, at 1:30; services at 2
 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please
 accept this intimation.

J. G. SHUFF,
 Dispenses
 Physicians'
 Prescriptions
 —AT—
 650 Dundas St.,
 EAST END.
 PHONE 502.

SPRUDEL!
 Has no equal as a table water, a cruet and
 for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters.
 As a table water it is the most palatable of all
 carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT
JUST RECEIVED.
J. W. SCANDRETT,
 Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.

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

Spruce Cherry
 Nothing is better, and
 nothing cures coughs
 quicker than this fa-
 vorite remedy—50c per
 bottle. Boy's Drug
 Store, No. 652 Dundas
 Street.

Tar.

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

SNOW FLAKE & VIENNA BREADS
 CAN'T BE BEAT.
PARNELL & BRIGHTON

BOOT AND SHOE
Bargain Day

MONDAY, NOV. 13
 Busy Every Day—Doubly Busy
 on Bargain Days.

Women's Cosy Dutch Felt
 Slippers, 18c, worth 30c.
Boys' Solid Leather, High
 Laced, 90c, worth \$1.25.
Youths' Solid Leather, High
 Laced, 70c, worth \$1.
Children's Solid Leather,
 Button and Laced, 60c, worth
 80c.
Ladies' Fine Kid Button
 and Laced, 98c, worth \$1.25.
 The above low prices will prevail
 throughout our stock.
 Our big store is full of bargains,
 carefully selected by experienced
 buyers, who know your wants.

POCOCK BROS

SALE OF
DRESS GOODS
 5c.
 6c.
 9c.
 11c.

Priddis Bros.,
 158 Dundas St.
 If You Want Fresh Oysters
 CALL OR TELEPHONE TO THE
NEW YORK STORE
 FOR A QUART OF
SELECTS.
 And you will use no other.

ANDERSON & BARNARD
Guns and Rifles.
 Shot guns, single barrel, from \$3 up. Shot
 guns, double barrel, from \$5 up. Breech-load-
 ing shot guns from \$7 up. No. 22 Breech-load-
 ing rifle from \$2.50 up. Call and examine our
 large stock, all selling at WHOLESALE
 PRICES, by Wm. GORD & CO., 185 Dundas
 Street, London, Ont.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS
 361 Richmond St
J.A. NELLES
 AGENT FOR THE
 Lancashire Insurance Co.
 Sun Insurance Office.
 Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
 Germania Life Insurance Co.
 Canada Accident Insurance Co.
 Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street
FAIR, MILD.

TORONTO, Nov. 10-11 p.m.—To-night
 the pressure is above the average from the
 lake region eastward, and also over the
 Northwest Territories, while over Mani-
 toba Territories there is a small depression
 moving quickly east. The weather is
 showery in Manitoba and fine in other parts
 of the Dominion.
 Minimum and maximum temperatures:
 Esquimaux, 24°-46°; Edmonton, 20°-30°;
 Calgary, 22°-34°; Prince Albert, 20°-34°;
 Qu'Appelle, 30°-34°; Winnipeg, 30°-40°;
 Toronto, 32°-41°; Montreal, 24°-34°; Que-
 bec, 18°-38°; Halifax, 32°-38°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, Nov. 11-1 a.m.—Probabilities
 for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
 region (covering the peninsula and as
 far east as Belleville) are: Fresh to strong
 winds, mostly between southeast and south-
 west; fair, with a little higher temperature
 to-day; some local showers to-night.

FURS At BELTZ'S
BELTZ'S FURS
CAPES
 Of all kinds and all Patterns
 Made to Order.

NEW HATS
 JUST ARRIVED.
 For a Nice Block Come to Us.
E. BELTZ
 144 Dundas Street.

OUR AIM
 is to give you the best made and
 neatest cut garments in
 the city.

Our Fall Stock!
 Is now complete comprising
 OVERCOATINGS,
 SUITINGS,
 TROUSERINGS and
 FANCY VESTINGS.
 Give us a call and be convinced!

SLATER BROS.
 339 Richmond Street.
 TELEPHONE 84

Parisian Steam Laundry
 MAIN OFFICES,
 London, Toronto & Detroit.
 Goods collected and delivered on shortest
 notice. CHIEF & VICE PROPRIETORS,
 J. K. EPPY, Manager. Phone 559. 2xv

London Advertiser.
 Telephone Numbers.
 107.....BUSINESS OFFICE
 134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS
 175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

—Anniversary services will be held in
 St. John the Evangelist Church to-morrow.
—The King's Daughters and Sons will
 give an "At Home" in the Y rooms Friday
 evening, Nov. 24.
—Mr. Samuel Grigg, who has been man-
 aging the Hotel Manitoba in Chicago, has
 returned home to the city.
—Rev. J. R. Gundy will preach anniver-
 sary services in the Central Methodist
 Church, St. Thomas, to-morrow.
—Rev. Dr. Pascoe, of St. Thomas, will
 preach in Wellington Street Methodist
 Church to-morrow morning and evening.
—Summons were served yesterday on
 Robert Hadden, Wm. Jarvis and James
 Killand, of London West, to appear before
 Squire Lacey on Monday at 2 p.m. The
 three boys are charged with disorderly con-
 duct.

—Joseph D. Tasker is in the city looking
 over Jewell's sweeps for the Canada smelt-
 ing and refining works, of London, Ont.
 This is a result of the order-in-council
 passed by the Government placing sweeps
 over the iron and steel industry.
—The Palace Dancing Academy was the
 scene of a pleasant gathering last evening,
 when Messrs Dayton & McCormick held
 another of their popular informal hops.
 The attendance was large, and, like its
 predecessors, the event was in every way a
 success. The concluding number on the
 programme was played at midnight.
—Mr. Charles Young, of Chicago, for-
 merly of London, son of Mr. Seth Young,
 of Lorne Avenue, was married on Thursday
 evening to Miss Tena Courts at St.
 Andrew's parsonage by Rev. J. A. Murray.
 The bride, who lived here, is a daughter
 of Mrs. Courts, of Bismarck, Ont. Mr.
 John Kicken, of London East, was the
 best man, and the bride was assisted by
 Miss Kicken. Mr. and Mrs. Young leave
 to-day for Chicago to reside. Both carry
 with them the good wishes of many
 friends.

The Petrolia Topic says: "Jane
 Henry, wife of the Rev. Robert Longue-
 ville, of the township of London, passed away
 here on Nov. 3, 1893, at the residence of
 her son, Dr. Longueville, at the ripe old age
 of 93 years. Deceased was the youngest
 daughter of John Henry, of Fingert,
 county of Sligo, Ireland, and was born in
 June, 1801; married in 1818, coming to
 Canada in 1831, after a voyage lasting six
 weeks; settled in Albion, near Toronto,
 then known as Little York. After a resi-
 dence there of thirteen years she, with her
 family in 1834, removed to London, locating
 near the city, on con. 5, on the banks of
 the Thames, one of the most beautiful, and
 most picturesque localities in the country
 and known as the "Plains." Here over a
 quarter of a century was passed until in
 1862, after the death of her aged partner in
 life, she removed to Petrolia where in re-
 tirement she passed peacefully and con-
 tentedly the balance of her days."

Installation of Officers.
 At the regular meeting of Court Victory,
 No. 4, C. O. F., last night, the following
 officers were installed by D. D. H. C. R.
 Bro. R. K. Cowan and Bro. W. Shipman:
 C. R. Fletcher; V. C. R., Thos. G.
 Davis; Chas. J. J. Reed; Rec. Sec., Chas.
 Doe; Fin. Sec., Jas. W. Thorpe; Treas., F.
 H. Robinson; S. W., Geo. Storey; J. W.,
 Thos. Burton; S. E., M. Scarrow; J. R.,
 Alf. Allen; Sec. pro tem, Bro. J. D.
 Wilson. M. D. The Yorksiders presented
 their semi-annual report, showing the
 finances of the court to be in a very healthy
 condition. The sum of \$201 was paid out
 for sick benefits and on funeral claims,
 and \$63.75 for medical attendance during
 the term. Bro. Shipman and Cowan ad-
 dressed the court at considerable length,
 giving some sound and timely advice to the
 members, which was well received.
After the Hounds.
 The route taken by those who attended
 the usual run of the London Hunt
 yesterday afternoon lay in an easterly
 direction from the kennels. The destina-
 tion in view was the farm house of Mr. Jas.
 Green. Rough and hilly, abounding in
 jumps, all of which the dogs and horses fol-
 lowing the hounds cleared without mishap,
 was the course. About six miles were
 traversed. Refreshments were served at
 Mr. Green's, and after the host and hostess
 had been honored, Major Denison proposed
 the health of the "Yorksmen." This was
 enthusiastically recognized, and the
 riders evidently appreciating the kindness
 which had been shown them. Mr. J. B.
 Kiger acted as master, in the absence of
 Mr. George Gilbreath, and accompanying
 him were Messrs. A. M. Smith, Major
 Denison, Dr. Niven, W. A. Sheroff, Fred
 White, W. Graydon, S. J. Southcott and
 several others.

A Young Englishman Missing.
 A Montreal dispatch says: Dr. J. Baker
 Edwards, a first class young Englishman,
 the whereabouts of a young Englishman
 man, R. H. Moore, who arrived in
 Montreal by the Lake Nipigon in the
 beginning of October, and was the guest of
 Dr. Edwards for several days before pro-
 ceeding to the Province of Ontario to begin
 farming life. Mr. Moore is a son of the
 late Dr. Moore, an eminent Liverpool
 physician. He is 36 years of age, and
 has enjoyed a fine York health. For the
 purpose of improving his health and
 learning Canadian methods of farming,
 he paid to the English agents of the
 Anglo-Canadian Farming Association a
 sum of about \$400, and was sent along.
 After leaving Dr. Edwards, Mr. Moore
 proceeded to London, where he stayed at
 the Atlantic Hotel. At the Teumuch
 House, London, he met a son of Dr. Ar-
 mstrong.

An old adage reads: "The best is the
 cheapest." How often we have proved it
 to be true. Now it is especially true of
 wooden commodities. W. D. Williams & Co.,
 corner York and Adelaide Streets, have a
 full stock of lumber, lath, shingles, doors,
 sash and house trimmings. You will find
 their goods and prices right.

strong, Dr. Armstrong being the alleged
 head of the Anglo-Canadian Farming As-
 sociation. From London the young man
 proceeded to Sarnia, and while at the latter
 place Dr. Edwards received two letters and
 a post card. Moore stated that he was
 ordered to go to W. Wallaceburg, and asked
 Dr. Edwards to write him there, address-
 ing letters to the postoffice. Dr. Edwards
 wrote immediately, but has heard nothing
 further from his friend. The last let-
 ter was written on Oct. 14 from
 the St. Clare House, Sarnia, and received
 by Dr. Edwards in Montreal on Oct. 16.
 Dr. Edwards and his family grew very
 anxious about Moore, who had promised,
 and certainly desired to correspond regu-
 larly, and that anxiety was very much in-
 creased by seeing a dispatch from Hamil-
 ton to the effect that a well-dressed Eng-
 lishman, apparently honest and industri-
 ous, had called on Mayor Blaisdell to ask
 his assistance in procuring employment as
 a farm-hand, as he was desirous of learning
 farm work. He said he had been seven
 weeks in the country, his relatives
 were well-to-do people in England,
 and he had paid \$400 to an
 English company as a premium for being
 taught farming in Canada. He was sent
 to a farmer named Meekle, near Wallace-
 burg, Ont., where he was required to do
 very hard work, and had to sleep in the
 barn. Eight days of this sufficed to tire
 him of such labor, and he left. The young
 man says 200 young Englishmen had paid
 the same amount each for the same course
 of instruction, and that he is convinced
 the young man was Moore, and some anxiety is
 felt here concerning him.
Christ Church Guild.
 A very enjoyable entertainment was
 given last evening in Christ Church school-
 room by members of the Guild and their
 friends. Mr. W. J. O'Brien occupied the
 chair, and there was a large audience. The
 programme included singing by the choir,
 addresses by Rev. W. L. Armitage, of
 Huron College, and the mayor; solos by
 Miss Wright, Mr. Wickham, W. J. O'Brien,
 and recitations by Mr. Hinton and Miss
 A. Wright; instrumental solos by Miss
 Featherston and Miss French, and a violin
 obligato by Miss Macdonald. The organist,
 Miss M. Brown, acted as accompanist most
 acceptably. Before closing, votes of thanks
 were tendered the mayor for his address
 and also to Mr. Welch for use of piano.
An Expression of Confidence.
 We, the undersigned physicians, hav-
 ing carefully considered all the facts in
 connection with the death of Mr. T. A.
 Mara, desire to express our continued con-
 fidence in Mr. W. T. Strong as a druggist,
 who for the past twenty years has rendered
 such careful attention to his business:
 J. S. Niven, T. V. Hutchinson,
 J. B. Leggett, J. B. Campbell,
 Cl. T. Campbell, H. Goings,
 W. H. Moorhouse, A. R. Pingel,
 E. T. Ede, Geo. Hodges,
 H. Arnott, A. MacLaren,
 W. J. Short, J. Leggett,
 J. A. Macgregor, Alex. Graham,
 W. Waugh, E. Macklin,
 G. H. Wilson, J. W. Fraser,
 J. Piper, Geo. Shultz,
 W. J. McNeill, C. S. Moore,
 F. P. Drake, O. W. Woodruff,
 Hadley Williams, Wm. Woodruff,
 Allison Jamieson, J. D. Wilson,
 I. Buckus, Geo. C. Davis,
 N. H. Bremer, N. F. Roome,
 W. A. Ross, John R. Flock,
 J. H. Gardiner, B. G. Butler,
 M. J. Hanavan, B. G. Westland,
 H. Meek.

You would smile more than you do if
 your stomach was right. Take Dancombe's
 Dark Pills, No. 2.
Ives is on the March.
 If your china gets broken by thunder,
 lightning, fire, water or any of the elements
 which are going round breaking things up
 in general, take it along to Ives', the old
 country shop. You'll know him if you
 don't, you ought to. A Ives', general
 repairer, 308 Dundas Street.

You should call and examine the jewelry
 stock at J. E. Angus', on the corner, East
 London. Cheapest house in the city. yw
 Bull pups are in the favor of fashionable
 femininity.

NOTICE.
 Special inducements will be offered
 during the next 60 days to all
 intending purchasers of

Pianos & Organs
 And on easy terms of payment.
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
CELEBRATED
Williams Pianos
 (CANADA'S FAVORITE)
 To select from and at prices sure to
 please.

YOUR CHOICE OF 35 ORGANS
 By different makers, from \$20 to
 \$50, and on very easy terms.
 Please call, examine our goods and get our
 prices.

R. S. Williams & Son
 171-DUNDAS STREET-171
 LONDON, ONTARIO.
 J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
 PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH
DILLOWAY,
 144 Dundas Street. Telephone 187
 yw

CITIZENS.
Insure with A. B. Powell!
 He represents some of the best companies
 doing business. His rates are low.
 Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance,
 Life Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance,
 Employers Liability Insurance.
 Bonds issued for Bankers, etc.
 Real estate bought and sold.

A. B. POWELL'S
INSURANCE OFFICE.
 437 RICHMOND.

Our readers will find enclosed in this week's
 Echo, little yellow books containing some
 really wonderful cures, which have been accom-
 plished by that marvelous liquid known as
 Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. We would
 direct our readers' attention to their cases in
 particular and ask their careful perusal, and if
 they know any friends similarly affected,
 to send them the circulars.
 1. That of Mr. John Weir, of Elfr, whom four
 physicians declared could not live over 24
 hours.
 2. Mr. H. F. Hallands, formerly of Mitchell,
 but now proprietor of King's Roller Mills,
 Ingersoll, whom all the town knows suffered
 for twenty years with rheumatism.
 Last, but not least, the sworn testimony of
 "a loving wife" Mrs. Sarah H.-H. of Brant-
 ford, who deceived her husband by pouring out
 the doctor's medicine, which was bringing Mr.
 Hall slowly to the grave, and surely saved his
 life by giving him Williams' Royal Crown
 Remedy in the doctor's bottle, so as to disguise
 it. These are three of the most wonderful cures
 ever effected and well worthy perusal, and we
 can vouch for the truth of all of them. 21u lw

Cate Noir, Kindergarten
 Trinidad, Madrid
 Java, Menagerie,
 Cowslip, Euternuts,
 Colonial, Epine,
 Wine Nuts,
 —AT—

J. L. FITZGERALD'S
 153 Dundas Street.
 PHONE 549.

Coughs & Colds
 Are cured by taking McDermid's
Honey and
Horehound.
 Large bottle 25c. Pleasant to take.
N. I. McDermid,
 174 DUNDAS STREET.

PICTURES
PICTURES
 Large selection of the latest Engravings,
 Etchings, colored Photographs, Gt. and
 Water Colors, Colored Paints; framed in
 white and gold, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Choice
 variety Mouldings, Easels in Brass, Oak,
 Bamboo, and White and Gold. Prices vary
 down low.

R. LEWIS,
 182 DUNDAS STREET.
Addis Carving Tools,
Cowan's Hardware.
 FULL STOCK.
 20c ecd

Smith Bros.
 —ARE THE—
 Leading Plumbers in London.
 Call and see their goods in
 working operation in their
 showrooms, and then you will
 know how good plumbing is
 done.

376 RICHMOND ST.,
 Opposite Masonic Temple,
 Phone 638. yw

GET YOUR FALL SUITS AND OVER
COATS from
W.M. SLATER.
 cutter and practical tailor, new store, opposite
 Park on the Y. Large assortment of fine goods
 in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own
 cloth made up and trimmed. Ordered cloth-
 ing and repairing done neatly. Try me
 cheapest in the city; good fit guaranteed; cloths
 a specialty; prices low; open evenings; tele-
 phone 376.

W. FAIRBAIRN
THE TAILOR,
 Has Removed to Edge Block (up stairs)

JOSEPH DAMBRA,
 Fashionable Tailor,
 2623 Dundas Street.
NEW FALL GOODS.
 Overcoatings and Suitings.
 LATEST STYLES, ETC.,
 AT LOWEST PRICES.

We Want
 Your trade, and will offer you specia
 inducements in order to get it
 We can deal with live people. Are

You Alive?
 Try Us Once and See.

MANTEL,
 Grate and Tile Hearth, \$25.

W. H. HEARD & CO.,
 357 Richmond Street.
Seymour's Shears
 Every house should have a pair.
 Best goods made in the
 world. To be had at
Cowan's Hardware.
 20c ecd

MARA'S
Liquidation
SALE
 COMMENCING
 Saturday, Nov. 11.

By order of the executors of
 the late T. A. Mara our
 stock amounting
 to about

\$75,000.00

AND CONSISTING
 CHIEFLY OF

Drygoods,

Ready-made

Clothing

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps

And Furs.

Must be Turned Into
Cash Before Dec.
31, 1893.

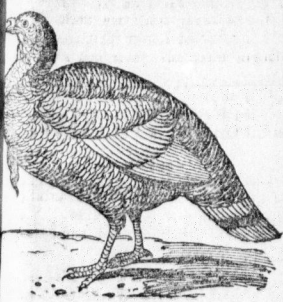
*The time is short—only
 seven weeks to clear out this
 large amount of goods—the
 matter is urgent. We must
 make it worth your while to
 buy here and now. Cost and
 former price will be lost sight
 of. Everything must go, re-
 gardless of profit or loss.
 There will be bargains for all.
 Watch this column daily, and
 come in and see us.*

Terms Spot Cash
THE T. A. MARA CO., Limited
 155 Dundas Street and Market
 Square, London.

FARM & GARDEN

THE IMPORTANT TURKEY.

One of the American Farmers are Proud—Fattening the Birds. The turkey is an important bird in the country, especially about Thanksgiving week. He also figures more or less conspicuously from then on right through to the Christmas holidays. American breeders are justly proud of raising such a fine breed of turkeys as the Bronze are everywhere acknowledged to be. The large size as well as the brilliant plumage is due to the wild turkey, with which they have been crossed to maintain the size and markings. Many flocks, having been closely bred for several years, diminish in size, while the colors so highly prized get every succeeding year. Some of the prominent breeders have recourse to wild stock for breeding males every three years, and thus keep up a standard for their flocks of Bronze turkeys. The march of civilization is thinning out the wild turkey, and will not be long ere they will be difficult to procure. There are several varieties who make quite a business of breeding and shipping wild turkeys from the eastern and southern breeders to the turkey of whatever breed, to be fattened must be plump and fat when it is sent to the market. In order to secure a fattening the bird must be quite mature, for the younger ones do not lay on fat so readily, nor will they in such perfect proportions. Doubtless this is a chief reason for the farmer's preference for a hen. The young hen matures earlier than the tom, so far as the carcass is concerned at least, and is likely to be of a more desirable size. To attain a great size animal food and good food must be supplied from the hen. The usual plan, however, is to fatten on corn. When a special quality of flesh is desired, ground scalded with sweet milk, raw apples and a little celery, with an occasional ration of charcoal, will be most satisfactory.



THE AMERICAN BRONZE TURKEY.

Keeping Vegetables. It does not seem to be generally known that in the winter time is the chief time in the destruction of vegetables. It is not only in the destruction of vegetables, but in the preservation of them. Attention is called by the fact that the most common mistake is to plant when the weather is cold. The subject is a cabbage or turnip that will be used in the light roots, but will be perfectly sound if but slightly covered with earth. This principle should be remembered when collecting vegetables in large masses for protection. Often customary to cover such material, as leaves, hay or sweet milk, raw, which generally is simply to form a cover for mice, which are much more destructive than the frost itself. Water has, of course, to be excluded. If the vegetable plants are set close together and covered with boards to shut out the rain it is generally all that is required. Water must be excluded, or rotting may result. For this purpose it is good practice to invert vegetable at times. The cabbage, especially, will receive this attention. They are best always inverted when placed to rot under boards or covers for protection, and in fact where no covering is used they will keep perfectly when inverted.

A Good Kettle Ring. It is often convenient to heat water in doors. At butchering time, try a hard or boiling soup, apple butter, cider. It is often unhandy to run a kettle under the water. A ring like the one shown in the illustration is a great help. It can be used on the ground on any part of the house. The kettle placed on it and a fire under it. You ought to have one.

Convenient at Butchering Time. It can be done away with. Any kettle can make it. It can be used on the ground on any part of the house. The kettle placed on it and a fire under it. You ought to have one.

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BEEHIVES ON SUMMER STANDS.

Outdoor Winter Protection Considered.

Necessary Amount of Winter Stores.

When bees are wintered out of doors, the matter of protection in many sections of the country is a most important one. Good dry sawdust or chaff makes good protection. Ground cork is the best nonconductor of heat and remains perfectly dry, but is too expensive and difficult to get for general use. A much less quantity is needed, however. Small quantities may sometimes be secured of grocers that retail California grapes.

When the bees are packed late, after the time for them to fly, the hives are often gathered into long rows, stakes driven down at the front and back and boards set up, the spaces between the hives and between them and the boards being filled with packing material. There should also be packing over the hives and a roof over the whole to keep all dry. A chute is needed in front to allow the bees to fly if there comes a warm day in the winter or in the spring.

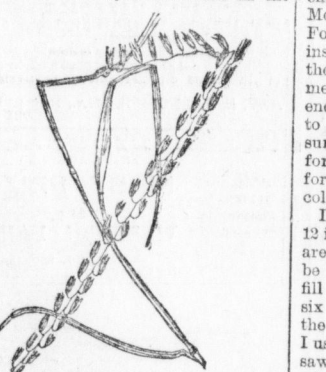
Many beekeepers use a single box for each hive. This makes less complication in getting the bees into long rows in the fall and then back into the proper places in the spring, and all things considered is preferable. If packing material is plenty, there need be no bottom in the box, letting the packing material rest on the ground. The greatest objection to this plan is the extra work required in the spring when the bees are taken out of the boxes. If the bees are unpacked, a little sawdust scattered about the hive, however, is no objection, writes W. Z. Hutchinson in The American Bee Journal.

Most authorities advise 20 pounds of honey per colony for indoor wintering and 25 or 30 for outdoor. With eight frame Langstroth hives, Mr. Hutchinson usually allowed five pounds less than this, but he sometimes been obliged to feed the bees in the spring or else equalize their stores. It is well known that some colonies consume much more in winter than do others. By examining them all in the spring and equalizing the stores, spring feeding is seldom needed.

Renet Ripens Cheese. It may be mentioned that the "rennet principle" used by the cheesemaker "seems to be somewhat widely distributed in nature among animals and plants, and it is a common product of bacteria growth," so that it is not necessary to "murder the wronged innocent" to obtain rennet; in fact, the majority of our best factories in this province use prepared rennet extracts, which are more satisfactory than the product obtained by the old method of slaughtering the calves and soaking the rennets or stomachs.

With reference to the rennet having no effect in "converting the casein into digestible food," and with all due respect to the authorities quoted, I found last winter that rennet did have the effect of ripening the cheese. This was not only my opinion, but also that of experts who examined the cheese and who were not aware of the manner in which the different kinds had been treated. Cheeses made on the same date and handled in exactly the same way as others, except that an increased quantity of rennet was used, were pronounced "ripe" at the end of about three weeks, while the others in which a small quantity of rennet was used were considered "green."—Professor H. H. Dean of Ontario in Rural New Yorker.

Tall Mesquite Grass. One of the characteristic grasses of the plains is the tall mesquite or grama grass. It not only is abundant on the



A VALUABLE FORAGE GRASS.

western plains, but as far eastward as New York and southward as Mexico. Some agricultural writers consider this a very promising and valuable forage grass.

The tall mesquite is one of the so-called buffalo grasses, the self-curing sustenance of the buffalo in times past and the present food of thousands of cattle, sheep and Indian ponies. Several other kinds of grasses are included under the general head. Buffalo grass, the species under consideration, says The Prairie Farmer, grows about two feet in height, the stem bearing many spikelets, the red stamens of which, during its time of bloom, give the spikes a very ornamental appearance.

Here and There. The statistics of the yield of wheat in the United States point toward diminishing returns.

Portable corncribs are now in the market. These are patented affairs made of strong staves and wire. The crib is shipped rolled up tightly and can be set up for use in half an hour.

Remember that a little too much cold or heat or wet damages seed potatoes. Any sprouting weakens the potato, and the least chilling damages the eye.

Little cracks in house, barn and bin levy on you. Your work drips through and nevermore comes in.

The past season has proved the White Wonder cucumber to be a hardy and prolific variety.

There is a steady increase in the number of agricultural implements of American manufacture which are sold to foreign countries.

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.

THE DAIRY

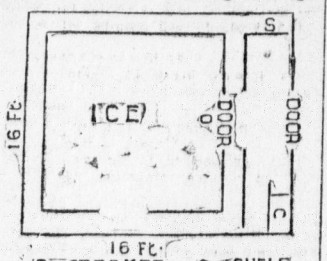
THE DAIRYMAN'S ICEHOUSE.

Build It Now and Have It Ready to Receive the Ice.

There is a saying that the luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next. This is especially true as to the use of ice in various ways and especially in the dairy. We can get along without it, if we have an abundance of cold water, but it is handy everywhere and especially useful on farms with a limited supply of water.

In my own experience I found a creamer almost useless without it. So I set to work during the winter, some years since, to build one. And to the end that others may avoid my mistakes I will relate my experience.

As I do not keep over 10 cows I was told a small icehouse would do well enough, so I put one up 8 by 12 with eight foot posts. The ice kept well enough in one sense, but there was not enough to last through the season. It took far more ice than I had supposed to cool two or three cans of milk. I could get through



16 FT. CREAMER S-SHELF DAIRYMAN'S ICEHOUSE.

the summer months, but there was much warm weather in the fall, and the cream would not rise without, so I got ice from those who had a better supply and did not happen to need it.

But as it was sometimes difficult to get I went to work to enlarge the icehouse. I ought to have taken off the roof, but it was easier to build on the end than one side, so I added eight feet more, keeping four feet of the length as a place for a creamer. The stock of ice, some 14 loads, will answer, if rightly husbanded, up to the middle of October, but there are warm days after that, and if one is dependent on ice alone to cool the milk he may count on heavy losses, sometimes rising as high as 50 per cent of the cream.

So far as I am concerned of this I believe that if some farmers who are trying to cool milk with water alone were to test the skimmilk with a Babcock milk tester they would hardly see nights until they had made some arrangements for storing ice.

Were I to build anew I would make the storage room 16 feet square, outside measure. If more room was wanted, I would make the posts 10 or 12 feet high. I would have a room for the creamer, 4 feet inside, in addition, making the entire length 20 feet by 16 in width, according to the accompanying plan.

The ice could be put in through the door, or, if more convenient, through openings in the rear end. In the latter case it would be necessary to close them with double doors. In practice I have found it convenient to slide the ice through the little room into the storage room, putting in planks (at O) and packing with sawdust as fast as filled.

For lumber rough hemlock is good enough for such a building of wood. More expensive material is thrown away. For studding I would use 2 by 6, cover inside and out and fill the space between the boarding with sawdust, well rammed down. Rough boards are good enough for roof. All that is wanted is to keep the sun and rain out, and be sure and leave openings at the gables for ventilation. One of the most active forces in melting the ice is likely to be a column of heated air over the ice.

In cutting ice I prefer that from 8 to 12 inches thick. Cakes 18 by 24 inches are a good size to handle, but they must be cut so that a certain number will fill a certain space, leaving not less than six inches between the mass of ice and the sides of the house. In saving the ice I use a board to mark the course of the saw one way and endeavor to get a man who can saw straight the other way, measuring off each block, for I find it is much easier to pack them if the blocks are cut true.—J. G. Fargo in Practical Dairyman.

Jerseys In the South. There is a superstition in some quarters that Jersey cows will not thrive in the south. Grade Jerseys certainly will if the cross be of native southern blood. But Mrs. W. G. McGee of Raleigh has had admirable success with full blooded also, as evidenced by the following note clipped from Hoard's Dairyman:

The cows have only a small city lot for exercise, but with plenty of good water and a rich grain mixture, composition known only to the compounder, a feed merchant of the city, they manage to bring net dollars to their owners. Here are the yields and percentages of fat found for one milking, Aug. 14:

Cow	Usual yield.	Per cent	Pounds
Callie.....	7½	5.70	.827
Pink.....	8	3.80	.475
Lila.....	8	7.20	1.561
Placid.....	11	4.90	1.099
Bessie.....	5½	6.00	.523

These are Jerseys and grades. Pink is mostly native and a farrow cow. Lila is a quarter Guernsey and three-quarters Jersey, while Placid is a full Jersey and looks like the St. Lambert family, though her breeding was not learned. Mrs. McGee has recently purchased a "Baby" separator, and some of the skimmilk from it tested but a faint trace of fat by Babcock tester.

In nine of the trials between sweet and sour cream churning at the Iowa station it was found that the sour cream yielded 3 per cent more butter than the sweet cream did.

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

A Pagan Superstition.

The girls of the Pagan highlands believe as firmly as any heroine of Theocritus that a person possessing a lock of another person's hair can will pain, disease and even death to the owner of the hair, and thus when maidens give their betrothed lovers the customary plaited tress it is virtually their life and all their power of suffering that they give into those trusted hands.

If the man should prove unfaithful and desert, descend upon the unhappy woman, she is not, however, utterly lost, the experienced matrons of her village have means to transfer the complaint to a tree, to an animal or to cast it into running water. The patient must rise in the early dawn, touch a certain plant in a certain manner, saying, "May thou wither and I flourish again," or bind her complaint to a tree in a given fashion, taking care never to pass again before that tree lest the disease, recognizing its former possession, return to her again.—London Athenaeum.

Ice Cream Poisoning.

This is a reproach to the professions of medicine and chemistry. Year after year, with mournful reiteration, there are many reports of fatal cases. The deaths from this source must immensely exceed those from hydrophobia, but Pasteur institutes spring up like mushrooms in every country, while the deaths of the victims of poisoning by the cream are passed over in silence. Would it not be well to look into this matter? Would it not be well to prove or disprove the theory of a writer that the common ice cream freezer is often an electric battery decomposing toxic products by means of the mixture acting as an electrolyte?—Medical News.

A Stammering Mute.

Hobbs and Dobbs were discussing men who stammer. "The hardest job I ever had," said Hobbs, "was to understand a deaf and dumb man who stammered." "How can a deaf and dumb man stammer?" asked Dobbs. "Easily enough," replied Hobbs. "He had rheumatism in his fingers."—London Tit-Bits.

Lacking In Taste.

Maud—Why did you break off your engagement with Charley? Ellen—Well, you see he would wear shirts and neckties which didn't become my complexion.—Chicago Record.

DOES IT? TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE. SHILOH'S CURE. Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Croup, it has no rival; has cured thousands where other remedies failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a Guarantee. For Lung Backer Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER, 25c.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This Remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50c. Injector free. Sold by W. T. STRONG, London, Ont.

WEAKNESS OF MEN. Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and loses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, regain your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early excess, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proof. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, for use in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every Single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugs, and by restoring the equilibrium are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations, 25c
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The quality and quantity for the price (4 cakes for 25 cents) makes it the cheapest Soap for every use and every want. All who use it say so.



FLY HIGH

For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN. It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves.

The Albert Toilet Soap Company, MONTREAL.

Ripans Tabules

act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLET taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you suffer from Headache, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If you are Bilious, Constipated or have a Disordered Liver, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If Complexion is Sallow, or you suffer Distress after Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
For Offensive Breath and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in a form acceptable to the stomach. An infallible cure if given a fair trial. Contain nothing injurious.

ONE GIVES RELIEF. EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY W. T. STRONG, Druggist, 184 Dundas St., LONDON, - - ONTARIO, AND ALSO AT RETAIL BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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ARTISTIC DESIGNS, ELEGANT FINISH, MODERATE PRICES. Bedroom Suites from \$10 up to \$125. All the new finishes in Maple, Elm, Ash, Oak, Cherry and Walnut. See them before you buy. No trouble to show the goods at JOHN FERGUSON & SONS', 174 to 180 King St., London, Ont.

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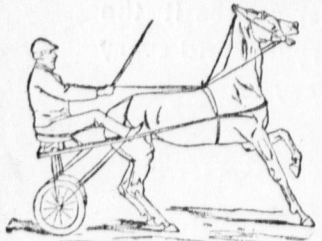
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LIVE STOCK

THE GENTLE CHECKREIN.

Would You Like to Have Your Neck Jerked Back Like This?

The first illustration is from an artist's snap shot at a fashionable trotting horse in a fashionable sulky. How would you like to do your hardest physical work with your head yanked backward and

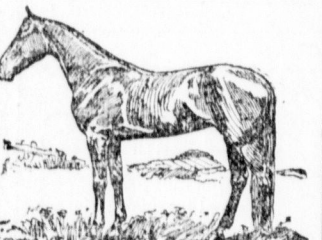


THE FASHIONABLE CHECKREIN.

strapped so that it stood almost at right angles to your shoulders? Do you think this fine horse enjoys it any better than you would?

After the horse's head has been dragged back by the checkrein for a year or two the contracted muscles harden in that position, and the poor animal can never bend his neck again. Glandular swellings appear on the under side of his neck, reminding one of goiter. Then he is disgraced for life. People begin to sneer at him for being "ewe-necked," and no matter how fine his record is nothing is left but to sell him to draw the junk wagon. Man tortures the poor brute till he has deformed him, then casts him out to be starved. He has no further use for him. It is like man's tender mercies.

In the second illustration you see the picture of Flower, the 2-year-old daughter of the trotting sire Director. Flower's neck has not yet been ruined by the wicked checkrein, and you see how she holds it, plenty high enough to look



NATURAL NECK.

spirited, not high enough to convey the distressing impression that her owner wants to crack her backbone.

The checkrein is well enough when of the proper length, but that length is not the proper one which is so short that it distresses and deforms the horse and sends him out to be beaten and starved and to haul a junk cart before his time. Now you mind that.

Care of Harness.

Some farmers pay little attention to the proper care of their harness, devoting less attention to it than livermen, cab and hack drivers, who attend to this matter because it pays them well to do so. It is not a rare sight to see a farmer's heavy draft and single harness that have been used for several years without a drop of any lubricant touching them since they came from the dealer's hands. All the leather portion is hard and brittle and presents a dull appearance. If used during a shower, the parts that are rubbed look more like porous sole leather than an oak tanned article. Such treatment shortens the life and usefulness of the harness at least one-half, whereas a few cents' worth of oil and two or three hours' time each year would not only make the harness far more presentable, but add to its usefulness, and, what is of greater importance, to its safety.

Do not hang the harness in a horse stable. The ammonia arising from the urine is very destructive to leather of any kind. Before oiling the harness remove all dirt and dandruff by thoroughly washing with strong castile soapsuds. The harness should be taken apart before commencing operations. Choose a warm day if done out of doors or work near a stove if indoors. As soon as dry any of the harness oils may be applied with a woolen cloth or soft sponge, using care to saturate every portion. After each strap has been oiled bend it back and forth, thereby introducing the oil to the very center of each strap.

If not previously oiled for a long time, a second application should be given, and after a few hours go over with a dry cloth, removing all that has not been absorbed. In place of the usual neatfoot or petroleum harness oil, melted lard free from salt, or even unsalted butter, may be used. It is better still to boil up the broken skin bones of a beef. The marrow and what tallows there may be will make a most valuable dressing of almost the consistency of oil and may be bottled for future use. If a color be desired, add a little lampblack. This will prove equally efficacious as a dressing for boots and shoes. Fifty cents' worth of these skin bones, obtained of any butcher, will yield enough neatfoot oil to last several years.—L. D. Snook in American Agriculturist.

Feed Wisely and Well.

This is the best time of the year to feed pigs, poultry and all other stock intended for slaughter with liberality and care. They will increase in weight faster now than in hotter or colder weather. Feed up to the limit of appetite and digestion, with well balanced rations and an agreeable variety, but never more than will be eaten up clean.

If you have plenty of hay and millet or grain, so that you can afford to have lambs come in March, breed ewes the 1st of November.

Look here! Cottolene, 1 pound 14 cents, 2 pounds 27 cents, 3-pound pails 40 cents at D. J. Langdon's grocery, corner York and Thames streets. ywt

FEEDING CORN TO HENS.

Corn Fed Chickens That Never Had Gapes or Cholera.

Perhaps a statement of the way a large number of hens were kept and fed on nothing but corn, with whatever could be gathered on a range, might be interesting. The largest number at one time was something over 900. These were kept on about 40 acres of rough land, half of which was in woods. Ten acres were plowed and sown with grain of some kind, mostly oats or buckwheat, and finally they were sown with clover to supply green food.

There were six houses, separated from each other, and a large number of coops for the broods. The houses had a separate apartment for sitting hens, where the hens were fed and attended to until the broods were hatched, when the hen and chicks were put in coops and set out in the field or on the edge of the woods. One side of the lot was a steep hill from which several springs ran down to a brook that ran into a large spring, so that abundance of water was handy for all.

The allowance of corn was four quarts for 100 hens, and as each flock kept mostly by itself and numbered 125 or 150 the quantity was easily distributed. By going through the grounds, beginning at the first house, the fowls were fed quite easily, and each got a pretty even share. The brood hens and chicks were fed on cracked corn, which was not wasted, as finer ground corn was, and the young chicks soon began to swallow whole corn, which was given when they weighed nearly a pound. For a young brood, at first two ounces per hen and chick three times a day was given.

I had begun with 120 hens three years before, and these were kept in one house, with nothing but bare walls, roosting poles and the loose nest boxes. It was very easy to keep this house clean and free from vermin by greasing the roosts with common waste grease from the kitchen and kerosene. I never heard of any one using this before I began it and mentioned it to The Country Gentleman quite 30 years ago. I found it effective at once and have never been troubled with vermin since because I do not wait for them, but grease the poles every two or three weeks. The white hens do not look handsome after rolling in the dust when the grease is first used, but they are comfortable.

The gapes never troubled me. It is said that this disease is caused by the worms that the chicks eat, the germ being in the worms. This I disbelieve, for I have fed the chicks with worms obtained by digging, and they will eat them in preference to any other food. It was the plowed ground that saved the fowls from this disease, for all the droppings that might have the eggs of the worms in them were covered up and put out of reach. Nor did I ever lose a hen by cholera, although mine were rather crowded together. With this quantity of corn the hens were always ready for market or the table. The hens were fed night and morning.—Henry Stewart in Country Gentleman.

French Way of Feeding Veal Calves.

Meat is the most urgent necessity of the French people. The dairy must furnish veal. Every calf that is not needed for the dairy is fed and fattened up to 2, 3 or 4 months for veal, while in America milk fed calves are vealed at from 5 to 6 weeks and sell at from \$5 to \$8 per head. In France they bring from \$15 to \$30. The calves are fed milk and finished off the last week with eggs beaten up in the milk. The veal calf must have the white of the eye of a white color to bring the best price. Such calves produce delicate flesh, colored meat with white fat.—American Agriculturist.

Earth for the Poultry in Winter.

Get in a supply of dirt before winter. Have it dry and place it where it can be used conveniently. Dirt is important, as the hens use it for dusting. It also absorbs droppings, serves as a deodorizer and makes it easy to clean out the poultry house. A bushel of fine, dry plaster mixed with 10 bushels of dry dirt will be an advantage. Keep the dirt in a dry place, free from dampness.

Live Stock Points.

A writer in The Horseman says of the horse ailment known as "big head": "I have no doubt that lime, ashes and sulphur fed liberally to any horse not too far advanced with the disease would cause him to get well if he could be confined to pasture grass grown on upland having no alluvial soil. Does anybody know of a case of big head originating in an animal fed wholly on limestone upland pastures and eating only upland grown hay?"

Why does not the south put herself together and raise her own pork? It used to be done when range was free and there were not so many cotton fields. But it has been abandoned on a large scale now for many years, and the result is that the poorest breeds of hogs in the country are found in the south. What was done once ought to be done again and the cotton belt be making its own meat. The big red hog called the Duroc-Jersey, so far as it has been tried, is profitable in the southern climate and well adapted to it. Indeed tradition says that the Duroc-Jersey has descended from what was originally a southern hog, the first of the red breed having been imported into the country by Henry Clay.

Let every animal you breed and rear be absolutely first class. All the live stock of the country is improving so rapidly that this is a necessity. A retail milk and butter shop in New York city advertises not only Jersey milk for sale, but also Jersey eggs.

Fewer mares are being bred this year than usual. The fine carriage and light wagon horse is the one in which there will be a good, steady profit in the immediate future.

The ninth day after foaling is generally considered an excellent time to breed a mare.

Dehorn the Dorset market lambs.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Hacking coughs, obstinate colds and all throat and lung troubles are promptly cured by Minard's Liniment.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

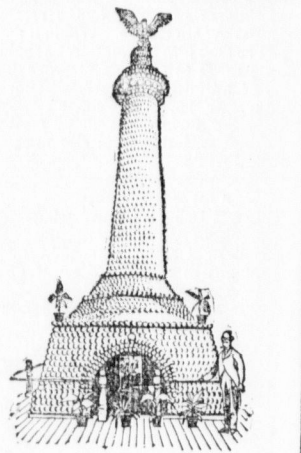
POMOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

Striking Features of the Fruit Shows at the Chicago Fair.

Among the salient features of the pomological exhibits made at the great fair and photographed for American Gardening is the Los Angeles orange tower, here reproduced.

It is claimed that 13,873 oranges are employed in the covering of this monument, which stood 35 feet high, its base being 14 feet square and composed of the famous navel oranges. Although oranges and lemons predominated in the exhibits from California, there were also numerous specimens of grape fruit, loquats and Ben Davis apples, grown in the orchards with the citrus fruits; also, fresh specimens of the citron of commerce, beside which are shown samples of the preserved fruit. Small orange and lemon trees are shown in these exhibits.

The New York fruit exhibit was marked by two unique features. First, it was the only state that omitted anti-



THE LOS ANGELES ORANGE TOWER.

septically preserved fruit from its collection, everything shown being regularly preserved in sugar and edible. The second feature was the marked educational character given the display by adding to the name cards of the most desirable varieties of apples a concise statement of their merits, habits and needs. Here the visitor found something tangible. A plate of apples roused his enthusiasm, and he read: "Newtown Pippin, for quality at the head of the list; when successfully grown, is profitable, commanding the highest price in home and foreign markets; needs high cultivation and liberal fertilizing; productive; ripens January to March."

Then if he had a fondness for bright red apples, his glance lighted on a plate of Jonathan, and he read the card that stands over the name for an answer to all questions: "Jonathan, hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive; a very profitable market variety; good quality; ripens December to March; succeeds in most locations." And he decides to go home and set out a Jonathan and probably a Baldwin, too, after reading of it: "A vigorous grower, very productive and a profitable market variety; not of high quality; good keeper, and stands shipping well; ripens December to March."

Of the 110 varieties shown at the opening of the fair, only 38 kinds are recommended as profitable for market, while every one has some quality that makes it desirable for amateurs.

In the Florida section two fruits are shown that are grown in no other state in the Union—pineapples and coconuts. The coconut tree thrives in the southern half of the state only, while the pineapple is grown considerably farther north.

American Roses Abroad.

The London Garden is exceedingly complimentary in its notice of roses on their own roots received from America and expresses surprise at their strength and vigor of growth. The varieties received are chiefly teas, such as Catherine Mermet, The Bride and Perle des Jardins—a trio of the highest merit. The American roses are stated to be stronger than any the English gardeners have been able to raise. The own-root rose is slower at first, not much, however, if started in the right way. It is pronounced the healthiest and longest lived when the soil is warm enough for this mode of propagation.

Helpful Hints.

It is time to pot callas that have been dormant since June.

In setting out raspberry plants try to place them where they will not suffer for moisture. Lack of moisture about fruiting time is sure to ruin the crop and profit.

Sow some pansy seed for next spring's flowering.

The canna can be kept over winter, or it may be raised from seed each year. Meenan assures the readers of his Monthly that any kind of greasy matter applied to the base of the tree will keep the hives away. The best thing that we know of is wheel grease, made up with various fats in connection with pine tar. Pine tar alone has been found efficacious, but the danger is from its being confused with gas tar by fruitgrowers not well informed. Gas tar is very likely to destroy the tree.

Orchard and Garden has come to the conclusion that after all the introductions of late years the best current for the amateur to grow is the White Grape.

Buy your watches, clocks, etc., and get your watches and jewelry repaired at Ward's, 700 Dundas street.

A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

A Siege of La Grippe and What Followed.

The Principal of the Clementport, N.S., Academy Tells How He Ridd Himself of the After-Effects of This Insidious Disease—Good Advice to Others.

[From the Annapolis, N.S., Spectator.]

On a number of occasions the Spectator has heard of remarkable cures being made through the county of Annapolis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but for a time paid no attention to the matter, thinking it was a mere whim that such a small thing could work so much good. Case after case was brought to our notice, until at last we felt it necessary to look into the matter and see if there was any truth in the statements made about the Pink Pills. Hearing of a remarkable cure in Clementport, a reporter of the Spectator drove to that picturesque little village to see the person that spoke so highly of this medicine.

Mr. W. A. Marshall is a young man well known throughout the county. He has taught school in Maitland and Upper Clements, and last August accepted the principality of the Academy at Clementport. Mr. Marshall is a man of upright character and sterling integrity, and what he has to say on any subject can be believed.

Mr. Marshall was asked by the Spectator if there was any truth in the current reports that he had proved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be a very valuable medicine. "Yes," said Mr. Marshall, "I have a good word to say for anything that has done so much for me as has Pink Pills." "I was troubled," said Mr. Marshall, "ever since I had a gripe a few years ago, with a terrible headache and backache, and at times the pain was so severe I hardly knew what to do. Time did not decrease the pain although I tried several things that were guaranteed to cure. About nine months ago I resolved to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, so I purchased a box from the Annapolis Royal Drug store. At the end of the first box I did not feel much relieved so I got another one. After I used the second box I felt much better and concluded to keep on using until I was a well man. I have now used seven or eight boxes and my cure is complete and I am as strong as before my sickness, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills for all those so afflicted."

Now this testimonial of Mr. Marshall's is worth a great deal in the county of Annapolis. His reputation as a man would be at stake, and all our readers can be assured he would guarantee no such medicine unless he could conscientiously do so. What is Mr. Marshall's case is the case of a great many others. There are scores of people so afflicted, but they know not what to do. If they follow the principal of Clementport's advice they will give Pink Pills a trial and there is little doubt of the result.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood purifier and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Consumption

is oftentimes absolutely cured in its earliest stages by the use of that wonderful

Food Medicine, Scott's Emulsion

which is now in high repute the world over.

"CAUTION."—Beware of imitations. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bown, Belleville, Sold by all druggists, 60c and \$1.00.

THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture COMPANY.

Subscribed capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-up capital.....1,100,000
Reserve fund.....440,000

On mortgages on real estate AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST. For best terms make personal application at the office of the company.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, MANAGER, Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

Automatically Screened! Satisfaction Guaranteed BEST AND PUREST

COAL.

GEO. T. MANN. 603 Clarence, corner Dundas; Corner York and Burwell.

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It's the new shortening—taking the place of lard or cooking butter, or both. Costs less, goes farther, and is easily digested by anyone.

AT ALL GROCERS.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE.

AFTER SICKNESS to tone up the bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. PREPARED ONLY BY K. CAMPBELL & CO., S. W. 100, MONTREAL.

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

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

J. C. DODD & SON, Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City. TELEPHONE NO. 371.

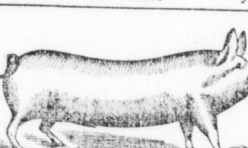
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London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

Said John G. Whittier, the American poet: "Of the right and duty of prohibition I have never doubted."

Has it come to this that a Christian man cannot give up his occasional glass of wine when he knows that the traffic in intoxicants is destroying hundreds of thousands every year?

Mr. F. S. Spence has got himself into a fine pickle with the Royal Liquor Commission by describing it as a farce. That is what comes of one man saying what everybody else is thinking.

Really, the Royal Commission must be a humorous body, or it would never have thought of gravely asking a prominent Toronto distiller and a lot of brewers if they thought the liquor business ought to be prohibited!

In reply to Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. George Gooderham, the well-known distiller, admitted before the Royal Liquor Commission, that he did not know of any other business which employed so few men for such large returns.

Don't accept too readily statements that restrictive and prohibitory enactments are not workable. What we want, finally, are three things: 1. A prohibitory law. 2. A prohibitory government. 3. A prohibitory people. A big affirmative plebiscite vote will start things on the road to getting all three.

Principal Grant, of Kingston, seems to think it would be a good thing to have a few "free lances" in Parliament, to help on desirable reforms, from an independent standpoint. The idea is good, and Principal Grant himself would be very useful in Parliament; and a few independent temperance men in Parliament, shrewdly led, would do a great deal to keep temperance to the fore.

For the remainder of the year ministers and active Christian workers, men and women, young people's societies, and all, should turn their activities largely in the channel of promoting the plebiscite vote for prohibition. "Christmas comes but once a year," says the old song. This plebiscite opportunity comes perhaps but once in an ordinary lifetime. Some other things might be allowed to wait a few weeks.

At Toronto, before the Royal Liquor Commission, Mayor Fleming, who has long been a temperance man and a prohibitionist, was the first witness heard. He gave evidence of a reduction of tavern licenses in that city from 293 a few years ago to 150 at the present time. There has also been a marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness, and an increase in temperance sentiment. He believes in a prohibitory measure preventing the manufacture as well as the sale of liquors. He favors the separating the saloon features from the hotels.

Plebiscite speakers and writers will gain just as many votes by refraining from pitching into "politicians" of either party. There are excellent temperance men in both parties, and the best thing just now is to encourage them to a friendly rivalry as to which shall do most for prohibition. One advantage of opposing politicians working side by side for moral reform is that it will do something to allay unnecessary partisan feeling in the community. The W. C. T. U. work, it is said, has proved a white-winged messenger of peace between North and South.

An Episcopalian correspondent writes to a contemporary stirring up the Church of England on the temperance question, and taking the ground that the extent to which it is what he calls a liquor church explains why it is not increasing as fast as other denominations. The correspondent referred to must have patience. The younger men entering the ministry will all be total abstainers. Even men like Canon Dumoulin, of Toronto, who the other day before the Royal Commission advocated the promotion of beer gardens, will presently find that public opinion is so far ahead of them that they are in danger of becoming back numbers. The correspondent should also, in fair-

ness, remember that prominent Church of England men like Bishop Baldwin are out-and-out opponents of the liquor traffic.

Chief of Police Grassett, of Toronto, states that there has been a very decided decrease in the amount of drunkenness in Toronto in a few years. Last year about 800 charged with drunkenness for the first time were let go, so as not to expose them. He attributes many assaults, much immorality, and a great number of larcenies—"in fact nearly all crime"—either directly or indirectly to intemperance. In the more serious offenses he has found that the offenders have usually a weakness for liquor. Professional gamblers, he said, were not drinking men, as a rule. Very likely, however, their victims are largely of that class.

We see some discussion as to whether the most useful plebiscite speakers are the imported or the local. It all depends. In some places and circumstances, one sort is best; in other places and circumstances, the other is best. You want a good man, though, when you import. One who is not all jocularly over a serious subject—though a point may sometimes be clinched by a good story; not one who needlessly offends local feeling; not one who needs to be apologized for after he has departed. The matter must be left to the local managers of the various sections. The main thing is to have a good, interesting, informing meeting.

About the Revenue.

Opinions of Some of the Most Eminent Men of the Day.

A Lot of Facts and Figures of Vital Import.

[Written specially for these columns by T. W. Casey.]

Few questions seem to perplex a good many real well-meaning people in connection with the whole prohibition movement as that of "Where will the revenue come from in case the manufacture and sale of liquors are cut off." The entire revenue derived by the Dominion Government from this source, as has already been shown in these columns, amounted to \$6,998,755 last year, or not much over \$6,000,000, net, when all the expenses in connection with its collection were deducted. This is something like \$1 20 per head of the entire population of the Dominion.

Finance Ministers' Opinions.
As a matter of fact "the revenue question" has given a good deal more trouble to those who do not thoroughly understand public financial questions than to those who have made them a special study. It is a somewhat significant fact that there has not been a finance minister of any much reputation or ability in any Dominion Government since the Dominion of Canada had an existence that has not been a prohibitionist. These include, among others, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. A. W. McLellan, Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster, the present incumbent. All these gentlemen have voted for prohibition in Parliament, and have openly advocated its adoption. Of the published reports of the speeches of the first and last named of these gentlemen we intend to give some extracts in the near future in these columns, which are much to the point. Sir Richard Cartwright, though he agreed with the other gentlemen who have occupied that office in few other things, agreed with them on this great question. He at one time remarked to a friend that, to his mind, "the financial question is one of the least of the difficulties in the way."

Sir F. Hincks' Opinion.
The only other public men who have filled that office since it was created are the late Sir John Rose and Sir Francis Hincks. We do not remember of having seen any record of their positions on the question. Many years ago, when the Hon. Malcolm Cameron introduced the first prohibition bill in the old Parliament of Canada, Sir Francis was then Premier, and spoke in favor of its first reading. He did not then pretend to discuss the revenue question further than to remark that "he did not consider that the question should be dealt with solely as a question of revenue. It must be regarded in its social and moral aspects as well as its effects on the pecuniary means of the Province; and

if the interests of the country require the abolition of the traffic in liquor he was quite prepared to say that the mere question of revenue should not prevent the House from dealing with it." These are the true sentiments of a Statesman rather than those of a mere financier.

More Loss Than Revenue.
Those who have given the subject much study are now thoroughly convinced that, as matters now stand, the liquor traffic is a source of much greater loss than revenue to Canada, even from a purely financial point of view. A city like St. John, N. B., for example, may obtain in a single year, or even in a single day, a revenue of \$500,000 from the fire insurance companies, but that is in consequence of some serious conflagrations destroying many times that amount of property, involving the desolation of hundreds of homes, the impoverishment of thousands of citizens and the serious and lasting injury of the city. Such a revenue, considering its source, is a calamity and no one desires to obtain it in that way. A liquor revenue of \$6,000,000 a year, the source of which represents the death of at least 5,000 Canadians, the imprisonment of criminals of at least 10,000 more, the demoralization of some thousands of families and the destruction of over 1,000 homes, to say nothing of a vast loss of capital and the destruction of over 1,000,000 bushels of grain, should be looked upon as a calamity and not as a means of Government support.

John Wesley's Opinion.
The grand old John Wesley seems to have been a wise man in his day, in the matter of true statesmanship, as well as of religious reformation. Over 100 years ago—in 1784—he wrote a letter to the Hon. William Pitt, pointing out both the iniquity and the

of the country's revenue to-day is from the customs duties collected on dutiable goods consumed by the people, and not from the excise duties on liquor. For every \$1 received from the latter source \$3 are received from the former. Increase the temperance, the health, the business activity and the prosperity of the people and a very much larger quantity of dutiable goods will be consumed, and consequently a very much larger amount of revenue will be derived. Increased temperance, therefore, means increased revenue. Years ago, when a deputation of brewers waited on Mr. Gladstone and urged that his then proposed malt tax would decrease the quantities of liquors manufactured, and, therefore, seriously injure the national revenue, his ready answer was that a decreased amount of beer manufactured and consumed would mean increased temperance among the people. He then truly remarked: "Give us a temperate people and I know where the revenue will come from."

Ireland's Experience.

The effects of the great temperance reformation in Ireland in connection with the labors of Father Mathew afford a good illustration to the point that the less liquors consumed the greater the public revenue. In 1842 the noted Daniel O'Connell, M.P., made a speech in the British House of Commons, in which he gave these significant facts and figures: In 1839, the year before the great temperance reformation began to make its influence felt, the public revenue in Ireland received:

From liquor licenses.....	£ 128,494
From tax on malt.....	289,869
From tax on spirits.....	1,510,092
Total.....	£1,928,455

In 1842, as a direct result of the increased abstinence of the people,

Plebiscite Pointers.

John Stuart Mill laid it down as an axiom that one man's liberty must end at the point where it begins to involve the possibility of another man's ruin.

Forward Movement.

absurdity of looking for a national revenue from the drink traffic. In that thoughtful letter he first referred to the fact that, even at that time probably 20,000 lives were annually lost, because of the drink traffic. He then goes on to say: "Is not then the blood of these men vilely bartered for the revenue, not to say anything of the enormous wickedness which has been occasioned thereby; and not to suppose that these poor wretches have souls. But, to consider money alone, is the King a gainer or an immense loser? To say nothing of the immense millions of quarters of corn destroyed, which, if exported, would have added more to the revenue—be it considered, 'Dead men pay no taxes.' So that by the death of 20,000 persons yearly—and this computation is far under the mark—the revenue loses far greater than the gains."

Canada's Dead Men Loss.

What Mr. Wesley argued in regard to the loss of taxes of dead men applies with as great force to Canada. It is clear enough that at least 5,000 persons die prematurely in this country because of the drink traffic, directly or indirectly. Some well-informed authorities put the number at 7,000. Many of these would be consumers of dutiable goods, and burden-bearers to the country's revenue in many other ways. The revenue from these men is thus lost. Then, there are now fully 8,000 prisoners in custody in Canada every year because of drink. These would assist in contributing to the revenue but for the terrible traffic. Then, there are some thousands of paupers in the country because of the drink traffic, who have ceased to contribute to the revenue. They would now be doing so, but for this source of poverty. There are thousands more, including many families of destitute wives and innocent children, who are, because of the drink traffic, now so impoverished as to contribute very little or nothing to the revenue.

Loss of Revenue Payers.

Who does not believe that the loss of the revenue from those prematurely dead, from those in prison, from those in pauperism, in the hospitals and asylums, and from those in deep poverty, would, all united, amount to a good deal more than the present paltry \$1 50 per head revenue received from the traffic? The greatest source

there had been a falling off to these figures:

From liquor licenses.....	£ 95,980
From tax on malt.....	165,163
From tax on spirits.....	964,711
Total.....	£1,215,844

This indicated a loss to the revenue in three years of £712,611, or \$3,563,055, or considerably more than half the entire revenue of the Dominion of Canada from the whole liquor traffic. Did it embarrass the British public exchequer, as some imagine?

Dan O'Connell's Estimate.

Here is O'Connell's answer as given in his speech in Parliament, and it well confirms the idea that a good deal more revenue can be obtained from reformed men than from the same men when consuming liquors.

He said: "And yet the whole revenue received was increased, notwithstanding the temperance movement, from the increased produce of other excisable articles." He went on to repeat that while there was such a large diminution in the revenue on the excise "the revenue was made up from other sources, and there could be no regret in the mind of other persons that this should have occurred."

Some Canadian Experience.

The writer has now in mind the names and addresses of two well-known Canadian citizens, whose names are not given here out of delicacy to them, one of whom since his reformation a few years ago, purchases for his family over \$300 worth of dutiable goods a year and paid last year \$45 more in municipal taxes than he did then; the other, with a larger family, has increased his purchases of dutiable goods to over \$400 more a year, and his increased municipal taxation on the property he now owns is over \$65 per year. At 20 per cent of duty the increased Dominion revenue in consequence of the reformation of these two men amounts now to \$150 per year, and the increase to the municipality where they reside, \$110 a year. A well-enforced prohibition law would make good taxpayers, both to the general Government and the municipalities, of some thousands of men whose only present contribution is the amount that may be collected in excise from the liquors they now consume.

British Statesmen's Opinions.

To show that Mr. Gladstone is not alone among the British statesmen who

are convinced that, even from a revenue standpoint, the drink traffic is of no value to the nation, we quote the following from a budget speech of Sir Stafford Northcote, a well-known Chancellor of the Exchequer of a late Conservative Government. He said: "If the revenue diminishes from increased habits of temperance, the amount of wealth such a change would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty; and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of the revenue from such a cause, but we should find in various ways that the exchequer would not suffer from the losses which it might sustain in that direction."

The Queen's Testimony.

Even the British Government, in 1883, put it in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament that the nation was to be congratulated at a falling off of the revenue from the liquor traffic. Here are the memorable words of that speech from the throne: "The growth of the revenue, however, is seriously retarded by a cause which must by itself be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution in the receipts of the exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors."

Sir Leonard Tilley's Opinion.

Sir Leonard Tilley has twice filled the important position of Finance Minister of the Dominion, and has probably given the prohibition question more study than any other man who has filled that office. He is now one of the oldest and most respected of Canada's statesmen. In 1888 he said: "No Finance Minister would remain long in office who would in this day propose a scheme for raising a revenue of \$5,000,000 that would take \$20,000,000 to collect it. Yet it costs the people of Canada more than \$20,000,000 to collect the liquor revenue from the Government. Talk about revenue in this connection! The increased consumption of dutiable goods following the discontinuance of intoxicating drink would very soon pay the Government nearly all the revenue from that source."

Sir A. T. Galt's Opinion.

The late Sir A. T. Galt will long be remembered as one of Canada's ablest and most clear-headed statesmen. He was no "temperance fanatic," but an able financier, and, as such, saw that Canada would gain universally, from a financial standpoint, by prohibition. In a speech at Sherbrooke, P. Q., ten years ago, he said among other things: "I am quite prepared to assert before this audience to night that the Finance Minister who should succeed, by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in restoring the millions now lost to the people of this country and wholly wasted; the Finance Minister who succeeds in doing that, and should also save the indirect loss that arises from the injury that is done to society by it, I say that he will have no difficulty in raising the sum of money which appears in the first instance to be thus lost to the revenue. There can be no doubt whatever about it."

Sir Charles Tupper.

Over and over again Sir Charles Tupper has expressed himself for prohibition. In one public speech he said: "The revenue obtained from that source is utterly insignificant when compared with the crime and pauperism that is produced by the baneful effects of intoxicating liquor upon the masses of the people. The principle of temperance so commends itself to the intelligence and judgment of all classes of the community as to warrant its friends and supporters going steadily forward, maintaining and pressing to the utmost of their ability as a measure more calculated to accomplish the happiness, well-being, prosperity and advancement of the country than almost any other measure that can be brought under the consideration of the public."

Women and Plebiscite Work.

For the first time in the history of Ontario a large number of women, namely, those who have now the municipal franchise, will be given the opportunity of voting on a question of great national importance in connection with the coming prohibition plebiscite. It will be seen then whether they "don't care to vote, anyway," or not. The women of Ontario have all along taken a lively interest in the great temperance work, and have nobly done their share in promoting its advancement. The W. C. T. U. is a grand temperance organization, and now in the old temperance orders woman's influence is recognized and as never before. Thank God, in nearly every philanthropic and Chris-

tian work the great majority of women are actively on the right side.

In the present plebiscite campaign the women may do great things in helping on the work. A personal canvass is a very necessary thing, and here committees of women may reach many electors, especially other women, that men cannot so well reach. In the important work of circulating the right kind of literature, too, they can, and no doubt will, render invaluable service. They should see to it that every elector, man or woman, should be supplied with just such literature as may best do the work in that particular case.

Many electors will take the hard-headed, and hard-hearted, point of view of the question, of its effect on revenue, on business, on general trade progress, and the like. Our friends should first post themselves, and then apply themselves to properly informing others.

One of the most successful political canvassers we know, who had much to do with the results of the memorable election of 1878, informed us that instead of making speeches he armed himself with the right kind of literature and went on his personal canvass. He first found out the elector's doubts and objections, and then read to him extracts of facts and figures bearing on those points, marking the papers and leaving them for after perusal. This plan he found very effectual. It will be found so in this campaign. Let every woman and man, too, voter or not, go heartily into the canvass at once. No time should be lost. The good seed should be sown at once. "Sow the country knee-deep with literature." These columns will give you facts and figures if you will but use them.

Insanity and Drink.

A Few Figures and Some Suggestions.

Mr. Daniel Clark, the respected superintendent of the Toronto Insane Asylum, in his evidence before the Royal Commission at Toronto, stated that fully one-tenth of the insanity of this country comes through drink. That estimate is very much below the opinion of others who have given a good deal of study to the question, but even assuming it to be true, it leaves a terrible indictment at the door of those in the liquor traffic.

There are now 3,727 persons confined in the various insane asylums of Ontario, and even one-tenth of these would represent 372, who would in all human probability not be thus disastrously affected but for this one preventable cause. This probably represents 372 homes terribly desolated and that many lives rendered blank.

A former superintendent of the Kingston Insane Asylum paid a great deal of attention to the question, and his frequent assertion was that fully one-third of all the insanity that came to his knowledge had its origin in drink.

Lord Shaftsbury once stated in a public meeting that for twenty years he had been chairman of the Lunacy Commission in England and had the whole business under his personal observation, and the result of all his enquiries was that "fully six-tenths of all the cases of insanity to be found in these realms and in America arise from no other cause than from the habits of intemperance in which the people have indulged."

When Dr. Workman, the predecessor of Dr. Clark, was superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, he one time remarked to the writer that temperance people were putting the percentage of insanity from the use of alcohol too high. He then said: "Alcohol is a vital poison, and it generally kills the user before he comes to the insanity stage. But we have more of the offspring of drinkers here than the drinkers themselves." When informed that the indirect as well as the direct results were counted in, he at once remarked: "In that case it seems to me that Lord Shaftsbury's estimate is quite within the mark." He then went on to mention the sad case of a man and his wife who had been brought under his care at the asylum. The man, he said, destroyed his brain by his besotment; the wife, whom he said, was the most hopeless of the two, might also be classed as a victim to the traffic, though she, poor woman, had never drank. Seeing her husband's gradual degradation, her family's impoverishment, and her own blight of happiness and disgrace, her reason gave way under its terrible load and she became violently insane. Heaven only knows how many poor women who are themselves abstainers are thus the victims of the traffic!

What a mockery it is to say to such poor wives and mothers: "If you leave the drink alone it will leave you alone" or, "If you don't want to drink yourself, you have no right to interfere with another's liberty." How is it possible to protect the homes and the families of Canada as our government should protect them, and yet refuse to prohibit the traffic so much responsible for their misfortunes?

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Caroline

With the Poets.

The Wish.
Well, then I now do plainly see
This busy world and I shall ne'er agree;
The very honey of all earthly joy
Does of all sweets the soonest cloy.
And they methinks deserve my pity,
Who for it can endure the stings,
The crowd and buzz and murmurings
Of this great hive the city.

Ah! Yet ere I descend unto the grave,
May I a small house and large garden
have;
And a few friends and many books,
both true
Both wise and both delightful too.
And, since love ne'er will from me
fly,
A mistress moderately fair,
And good as guardian angels are,
Only beloved, and loving me.

How happy here should I
And one dear she live and embracing
die.
She who is all the world and can ex-
clude
In desert's solitude.
I should have then this only fear,
Lest men when they my pleasures see,
Should hither throng to live like me,
And so make a city here.

—A. Cowley.
*
Telling the Child a Story.
At tea time in the ruddy light—
Crysanthemums were in their glory—
My baby came to say good-night,
And beg for just "one little story."

I told her how a girl like her
Came long ago, somewhere or other,
And brought her doll and made a stir,
And begged a story from her mother.

Who, tired and listless, also crossed
The little story-begging beauty
With news of how another gossied
Her in some story-telling duty.

Still backward was the tale referred
To weary her, but when I ended,
As if I had not said a word,
With looks half pleading, half
offended,

She clasped my neck—her childish
trust
Had made the hardest heart com-
pliant—

"A little one," she said, "please—just
About a fairy and a giant."

I kissed her close, and off I went,
"Once on a time," low, slow and
steady;
She heaved a sigh of sweet content;
My darling was asleep already.

*
The Security of Desolation.
He who hath seen his grainfields gather
blight
Heeds not the withering of the
garden flowers;
He grieves not at the day's withdraw-
ing light
Who in a dungeon numbers his dim
hours;
He feareth not the storm upon his
head,
Whose garments with the rough salt
wave are soaked,
And he whose fire within his house is
dead,
Into the outer air will go unclad!
So he whose life some weak, loved
hand has taken,
Flies not the shaft of banded myr-
midon,
Nor trembles when his citadel is
shaken;
Foretasting all, he hath no more to
shun;
The Night, the Cold, the Dearth, the
Wound Obscure,
That men call Death, unmoved he
shall endure!

—Edith M. Thomas.
*
The Brook.
I looked in the brook and saw a face;
Heigh-ho, but a child was I!
There were rushes and willows in that
place,
And they clutched at the brook as
the brook ran by;
And the brook it ran its own sweet
way,
As a child doth run in heedless play,
And as it ran I heard it say:
"Hasten with me
To the roistering sea
That is wroth with the flame of the
morning sky!"

I look in the brook and see a face;
Heigh-ho, but the years go by!
The rushes are dead in the old time
place,
And the willows I knew when a
child was I;
And the brook it seemeth to me to say,
As ever it stealeth on its way,
Solemnly now, and not in play:
"Oh, come with me
To the slumberous sea
That is gray with the peace of the
evening sky!"

Heigh-ho, but the years go by—
I would to God that a child were I!
—Eugene Field.

The plebiscite prohibition convention
for West Haldimand will be held at
Dunnville on Monday, Nov. 13, at 2
o'clock, in the Methodist Church. A
public meeting will be held in the
evening. Rev. T. Albert Moore is the
convenor.

If you are weak, touch not the cup
for your own sake. If you are strong,
let it alone for the sake of others.

How Prohibition Succeeds.

To the Editor:
Sir,—As you ask for facts in relation
to prohibition I send you the following
taken from reports of evidence given
before the Royal Commission:

Prohibition in Maine.
The almost universal testimony in
regard to prohibition in Maine has
been that the prohibitory law has been
beneficial to the State, especially in the
towns and country parts. In the
cities the benefit of the law is in pro-
portion to the efficiency of its enforce-
ment. Outside of hotels and druggists
90 per cent. of the offenders against
the prohibitory law are foreigners. The
number convicted for drunkenness in the
city of Portland in 1888 was 714;
in 1892 it was 314—400 less.

The Maine law is as well enforced
as any other law. There are no slums
in Portland, such as are seen in
licensed cities. There is not a single
place where a man can step up to a
counter, put down his money, and
have a bottle and a glass set down be-
fore him. The law allows liquor to be
brought into the State for private con-
sumption only. The prohibitory law
has greatly lessened crime. Jails in
country districts are frequently empty.
The pastor of a church in Portland of
500 families has never been called into
a single family in consequence of
drink. There is a great improvement
in the way rents are paid as compared
with the times when license was in
force. Arrests for drunkenness have
been falling off for several years. Pro-
hibition works to the advantage of the
laboring class. Men who do not get
liquor can be depended on. Under
prohibition business has improved,
property has increased in value, poverty
and crime has decreased, congregating
in grog shops is prevented, liquor-sell-
ing has been driven into disreputable
quarters, the consumption of liquor is
not one-twentieth of what it was under
license, wines are used in but few social
circles, and distilleries and breweries
have ceased to exist.

In Maine there are 57 villages and
towns in which there is not an alms-
house nor a pauper.

In Deering a glass of liquor cannot
be bought for any money. In Portland
an avowed opponent of prohibition
cannot be elected to office.

Prohibition in Kansas.

In Kansas the facts prove that,
wherever enforced, prohibition has
accomplished more than was expected
of it. The Montreal Witness says
even those hostile to prohibition admit
that the law is effective when enforced.
The court record shows that the popu-
lation is remarkable for order and
absence of crime. Crimes of violence
are rare. Jails in many places are
entirely empty. There is no open
agitation for repeal of the law. In
Topeka, the State capital, during a
violent political dispute, when the
streets were filled with excited men
from all over the State, there was not
a single case of assault, or a single
crime. This can be accounted for
only by the absence of liquor.

A Kansas judge says that probi-
tion kills the goose which lays the
golden eggs for police courts. The
mayor and two ex-mayors of Ottawa,
Kansas, were made converts to probi-
tion by the good results of the law.
In 1892 the State of Kansas used only
2,650 barrels of beer to 3,888,364 used
in Illinois.

Topeka, with a population of 40,-
000, has no saloons. The sale is
absolutely stopped in all the rural
parts. Judge Benson, of Kansas, has
had but two liquor cases in a month.
Kansas has but one penitentiary. Ot-
tawa, Kansas, with a population of
3,000, has but one day and one night
watchman. Prohibition was carried in
Kansas in 1881, by a majority of
8,000. In ten years the number of
convicts was reduced 60 per cent.
Prohibition has almost stamped out
crime.

Prohibition in Iowa.

In Iowa the prohibitory law has re-
sulted in much good. In country
places the law is as well enforced as
any other. The sentiment in its favor
is strong and growing. In Council
Bluffs, Iowa, the breweries have been
closed.

Prohibition in Dakota.

Prohibition has almost wiped out
drunkenness. No one in Dakota has
been made poorer by prohibition, but
saloon-keepers, brewers, and distillers.
Three years of prohibition have started
a host of young men on a sober and in-
dustrious career.

Prohibition in Vermont.

Ex-Governor Page says the manner
which the prohibitory law is being en-
forced in Vermont is fast making the
liquor traffic unprofitable, and five years
more of such enforcement will practi-
cally stop it in smaller towns and
greatly diminish it in the larger. The
above facts prove that prohibition suc-
ceeds.

—JOSEPH DEACON.
Leamington, Ont.

Bishop Baldwin in Evidence.

An Antidote to Canon Duncanson, of
Toronto.

I don't wish to speak about men,
but about the traffic. For what is it
good? It is good to separate husband
from wife, and wife from husband; it
is good to separate fathers from chil-
dren, and children from fathers; it is
good for the jail; it is good for the
gallows; it is good for the evil power
of darkness; it is good for Satan; it is
good for hell. —Bishop Baldwin.

Quiet Moments.

The Beauty of Death.

If there is one thing especially of
which many people cannot possibly be-
lieve, that under any circumstances it
should seem beautiful, I suppose it
must be death. That must always be
deadly. Men seldom see any misery
in life so great as to outweigh the misery
of leaving it. But yet it comes to all
of us that he who made death made it,
like all things else, to be beautiful in
his time. When a life has lived its
days out in happiness, grown old with
constantly accumulating joys, and
then, at last, before decay has touched
it, or the ground grows soft under its
feet, the door opens, and it enters into
the youth of eternity; when a young
man has tried his powers here, and
dedicated them to God, and then is
called to the full use of their perfected
strength in the very presence of the God
whom he has loved; when a man has
lived for his brethren, and the time
comes that his life cannot help them
any longer, but his death can put life
into dead truths, and send enthusiasm
into fainting hearts; when death comes
as a rest to a man who is tired with a
long fight, or as victory to a man who
leaves his enemies baffled behind him
on the shore of time—in all these
times is not death beautiful? "Nothing
in all his life became this man like
leaving it," they said of one who died.
—[Phillips Brooks.

*
Power in the Pew.

Was the sermon of last Sunday a
bore, and were you heartily glad when
the closing word was uttered? In all
probability you were mentally lazy and
did not attempt to co-operate with the
hard-working pastor. You did not try
to comprehend his line of argument.
While sitting in all propriety in your
pew you gave your mind a vacation and
it went off visiting.

Poor preaching may in many in-
stances be accounted for by poor listen-
ing. Often the speaker is, from the
start, doomed to failure. Business or
pleasure have pre-empted the thoughts
of his auditors, and the most herculean
efforts cannot arouse attention to the
theme in hand.

A merchant one day confessed that
he took advantage of the quiet in the
house of worship to think out his plans
for the coming week. What inspira-
tion is there in closed eyelids and
stolid countenances? Many a person
would be dreadfully surprised to have
his picture taken in service time and
see how woefully stupid he looked. Ap-
pearances tell a truthful story. Dull
faces are the indices of dull minds.

Great triumphs of pulpit oratory
have always been made possible by
responsive audiences. Even Bishop
Simpson could not rise above the
limitations of place and people. Dur-
bin and Maitiff and Summerfield tell
the atmosphere in which they spoke.
Expectant and enthusiastic throngs
furnished the wings by which they
mounted. Gabriel himself would be
shorn of strength before some congre-
gations.

There is an opportunity for the ex-
ercise of powerful helpfulness in the pub-
lic religious services of the churches.
The young people can add immensely
to the potency of sermons. Whole-
souled listening will prove a mighty
encouragement to the preacher. To
feel that the eyes of many intelligent
young men and women are on him will
arouse all the latent energy there is in
him. From the necessity of the case if
he has any message in his soul for the
people it will come out under such
conditions. —[Rev. Willis P. Odell,
A.M.]

*
Bible Orthodoxy.

It is true that eminent but somewhat
eccentric men in the future, as in the
past, will talk of the worn-out creeds of
Christianism as an of an evolution in
theology as in all things else. But these
men seem strangely unimpaired of the
great truth, now more and more recog-
nized, that Bible orthodoxy has had a
defender more than human, and also
that there are certain immutable ele-
ments in it, as there are in art and
nature, which never will change or out-
grow the passions and loves of the
human soul. Are the productions of
Michael Angelo, Raphael, Mozart and
Beethoven outgrown? Are the beauty
of a sunset, the sublimity of a midnight
heaven, the dazzle of lightning playing
across the sky, the repose and beauty
of a lily clad in raiment surpassing that
of any past or future Solomon in all
his glory, outgrown? or will they be,
though society should exist in a state
of constant progress for 10,000 years?

Thus, also, with Bible orthodoxy.
The minds of men may, for a time, be
unsettled by certain attempted make-
shifts, and the primitive evangelical
faith may pause a little during its
sublime advance, but not because the
end of its journey is reached. This
ancient faith stands not in the breath
of a given generation, but it moves on,
independent of accidents, incidents or
anything historical or fanciful. Judged,
historically, it will be one of the last
witnesses of the consummation of
human history. What is needed to-day
is not a re-orientation of Bible orthodoxy,
but churches and men who will live up
to it as it was originally announced,
without any resentment or modifica-
tion at all. Give us enough of such
churches and such men and the day of
earth's redemption would not be far
off. What homes there would be in our
land, and what a land ours would be if
Christianity, as Christ gave it to the

world, were enthroned in all hearts and
in all homes. —[Rev. Luther T. Town-
send, D.D.]

Gems of Thought.

Woman is not undeveloped man, but
something better. —[J. M. Barrie.]

The journey of high honor lies not
in smooth ways. —[Sir Philip Sidney.]

Bigotry is a kind of rheumatism,
which twists a man's soul into all sorts
of deformities. —[Henry Simon.]

We hear of the mission and rights of
women as if these could ever be sepa-
rate from the mission and the rights of
man. —[Ruskin.]

Man is a son of God on whom the
devil has laid his hand, not a child of
the devil whom God is trying to steal.
—[Phillips Brooks.]

The best thing to take people out of
their own worries is to go to work and
find out how other folks' worries are
getting on. —[Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.]

Take good care of disagreeable
duties. Attend to these first. Never
select the things that you want to do,
and shirk upon others the things that
you do not want to do. Wherever you
are, choose the disagreeable things.
You will get your pay in your man-
hood. You cannot grow in any other
way so fast. You may be willing to put
on your work that he ought to do, you
may feel that there is injustice in it, but
you cannot afford to be unfaithful be-
cause somebody else is. —[H. W.
Beecher.]

The Lost Hat.

Do you see the bareheaded man?
Yes; I see the bareheaded man.
Is not that his hat that the wind is
carrying down the street?

Yes; it is his hat.
Why does he not go after his hat?
Because he is a wise man and knows
that there are two good reasons why he
should not.

What is the first reason?
It would make him appear ridiculous
and people would stop and laugh at him.

Do people always laugh when they
see a man chasing his hat?

Always.

Is it not better to let them laugh than
it is to lose the hat?

But he will not lose the hat.

Why not?

Because someone else will chase it.
Does that always happen?

Always.

Does not that make the other man
appear ridiculous?

It does.

Why does he do it?

It is human nature.

A wise man, then, can retain his
dignity and get his hat?

He can.

Is that a proof of wisdom, then?

Comparatively only. He is not so
big a fool as those who would laugh at him.

Virtue of a Cheerful Spirit.

What the world needs among other
things is more of those people who
possess the invaluable charm of a
happy disposition. Who doesn't enjoy
coming in contact with such persons?
They carry a radiance of soul with
them that seems to affect the very
atmosphere. Their tastes, habits,
views and opinions may differ from our
own in every way, and yet we are un-
avoidably drawn towards them and
fascinated by them.

They possess such pleasantness of
disposition, such sweetness of temper,
such a gentleness of spirit, that they
become endeared to you while you
may differ with them. Some are at
great advantage in the very outburst
of having as a natural gift this sweetness
of soul. And surely this is a most
desirable gift, a great gift to any man
in which he moves. All appreciate the
presence of a sunny temper, a happy
spirit and a frank, candid manner.

A prominent merchant recently said
to the writer that no qualities were more
desirable on the part of himself or
employees, especially during business
hours, than these qualities. And his is
a pleasant place to go, though you have
no shopping to do. As an illustration
of the practical value of a cheerful
spirit, a large retail merchant when
settling with his clerks for the last
week's service in the year gave one of
them an extra \$20, saying in explana-
tion "I pay you the regular amount for
your week's work, but the \$20 is for
your cheerful spirit and smiling coun-
tenance maintained through the year."

This one quality of soul alone would
wonderfully transform this world if it
could be prevalent generally; life would
be by far more enjoyable, and even its
crush-burdens would seem to grow
lighter. Surely the man who goes to
his daily task with a light heart and
cheerful spirit, singing on his way,
has music all the day long by which to
march, and he can work more hours
and reach better results than are pos-
sible otherwise.

But there are many who are not built
on this plan. Cheerfulness seems to have
been entirely left out of the compound
of their being. It is exceedingly diffi-
cult for these people to be pleasant,
exercising a winsome spirit, but easy
enough to be gloomy, morose and sour.
However, the most unfortunate in this
regard may do much toward the culti-
vation of this very desirable grace.

From drinking and swearing and every
sin
You are safe and secure if you never
begin.

Young People.

The following two parlor games can
be easily engaged in:

The Hidden Key.

The rules of the game are but two:
First, the article, or a large part of it,
must remain in plain sight; and second,
the players, as they catch sight of the
key, must on no account touch it, or
utter an exclamation, but look as un-
concerned as possible, and sit down,
that being the signal of success. But
now a young lady has taken the key
in charge to dispose of, while the rest
of the company wait in another room.
Soon comes the signal to return, and
an eager throng press round the room,
some using their eyes in a way that
means business, while others with a
vague recollection of similar games in
their minds persist in peering under
rugs and shaking cushions and tidies
with a severely suspicious air. Long
the search goes on, but at last, just
as the opinion is becoming general that
the key must be bewitched, there comes
a curious sound, somewhat
resembling the setting off of a bunch
of firecrackers under a wet barrel, and
the startled company perceive that one
of their number is sitting bolt upright
in an easy chair, making preternatural
efforts to look solemn. Now the rest
are on their mettle, and the next five
minutes see all the players seated save
one unlucky wight, who finally declares
that the convulsed group are in a con-
spiracy against him. Then the young
lady who is responsible for his trouble
comes gravely up and kneels down in
front of him, and there, gleaming in
the coils of her golden hair, he sees
the missing key, transformed for the
nonce into a hair ornament! As may
be guessed from this illustration, the
secret of success lies in choosing a
background which shall as nearly as
possible resemble the color of the
article to be searched for.

Number two can hardly be called a
game, but it is a highly entertaining
way of spending an evening and it is
at the same time quite an aid to
memory and to the practice of con-
nected thought, instead of vague and
wandering "wool-gathering." Our
name for it is:

A Penny for Your Thoughts.

The players are provided with pen-
cils and sheets of paper, and the
leader, after telling the limit of time al-
lowed—usually ten minutes—an-
nounces a word, which each proceeds
to inscribe at the top of their paper as
a starting point. Then, in perfect
silence, each writes down in a column
under this word a series of others sug-
gested by it; that is, the second is to
be suggested by the first, and the third
by the second, and so on, thus follow-
ing out a definite train of thought. At
the end of the allotted time the papers
are handed in to the leader, who reads
them aloud, and much merriment is
the result, particularly if guesses as to
the authorship be requested.

That it is possible for two people to
start at the word "Boston" and land,
the one in "Armenia," and the other in
"Russia," may be seen from the sub-
joined examples:

Boston	Beans
Culture	Pork
Joseph Cook	Chicago
Evolution	Diverces
Darwin	"Origin of Species"
Monkey	The American People
Africa	Equality
Egypt	Democracy
Emmeline Pankhurst	Aristocracy
Stanley	A fine lady
Gordon	A pug dog
Heroism	Luxury
Arctic Expeditions	Travel
Whales	The Eiffel Tower
Whalebone	Paris
Dressmaker	The French Revolution
Dress	The guillotine
Girl	Mario Antoinette
Boy	Assassination
School	Napoleon Bonaparte
Teacher	St. Helena
Cane	Exile
Tree	Siberia
Forest	Czar of Russia
Jungle	Assassination
Tiger	Abraham Lincoln
Africa	The Union
Gold fields	Stars and Stripes
Livingston	Flag
The Congo	War
River	Soldier
Water	Army
Ice	March
Snow	Battle
The Alps	Hospital
Mountains	Nurse
Ararat	Florence Nightingale
Noah's Ark	The Crimea
Armenia	Russia.

Loving Brothers and Sisters.

One of the saddest declarations ever
made was that of a man who had lived
a stormy domestic life on account of the
claims of property.

"Don't talk to me about the love of
brothers and sisters!" he said, bitterly.
"At heart they always hate each other."

The evidence of history gives the lie
to this sad conclusion. Among
the most beautiful souls we know there
has been the strongest and most last-
ing fraternal attachment.

The beautiful Margaret of Navarre
was devoted to her brother, Francis I.
When he was apparently dying at
Madrid, she found her way to him
through privation and danger, and suc-
ceeded in effecting his deliverance.
When he was ill at a distance from her,
she went every day and sat down on a
stone in the middle of the road to catch
the first glimpse of a messenger afar off.
And she said:

"Ah! whoever shall come to an-
nounce the recovery of the king, my
brother, though he be tired, jaded,
soiled, disheveled, I will kiss him and

embrace him as though he were the
finest gentleman in the kingdom."

When he died she seemed literally
heart-broken, and she did not long sur-
vive him.

Sir William and Caroline Herschel
seemed to have but a single thought in
their common occupation of studying
the stars. One swept the heavens with
the telescope, and the other patiently
noted down the results. Together they
reached old age, always interested in
the same pursuit, and always devotedly
attached to each other.

Goethe was always the loving friend
and partisan of his sister Cornelia.
"I was again drawn toward home,"
he writes, concerning one of his fre-
quent excursions, "and that by a
magnet which attracted me strongly at
all times. It was my sister."

To approach our own time and
tongue more nearly is to find Dorothy
Wordsworth, who lived in her brother's
ambitions and desires. Byron found
his good angel in his sister Augusta.
Charles Lamb and Mary were friends
true and tried, and the poet Whittier
lived, loved and worked in the de-
lightful companionship of his sister,
of whom he said after her death that "the
sad measure of his love for her was the
vacancy left by her departure."

Just for Fun.

Every dog has its time, especially
the watch-dog.

A woman doesn't have to be very
bold to hold up a train.

Actions speak louder than words.
They have to in order to be heard
above the boasting.

Take care of the pennies and some
one will come along and ask you to put
the dollars into a scheme.

"Why does Snagsby keep his hair
cut so short?"
"Because he's getting bald, and he
won't have it long."

"Ah," said the professor, feeling the
boy's head, "persevere, my son; there's
room at the top." Then he wondered
what the parents were mad about.

Neighbor—Have you had any vaca-
tion this year?
Wife—No; but my husband went
away early in the summer for a week
or two.

"It is bad luck to give a pointed
present, isn't it?"
"Yes—cuts love, they say. I've
even known the point of a joke to make
trouble."

"You say Tom is going to marry
you, Miss Capset? Why, he never
told me so."
"Probably not. He doesn't know it
himself yet."

"Is the 9:48 train delayed?"
"Yes, he's about fifteen minutes late."
"Why do you call a train 'he'?"
"Cause this train is a he. It's a
fast male train, mister."

"It makes me tired to see that wheel
go round," said Lazy Lumpkin to his
friend.
"If it wasn't tired it wouldn't go
round," answered the friend.

"I have enough to support you,
Ethel. Will you be my wife?"
"Well, Charlie, you must excuse me
if I am cautious. But you say you have
enough to support me. Who is going
to support you?"

Echoes and Etchings.

The Coliseum.

According to expert calculations the Coliseum of Rome seated 87,000 spectators, while 60,000 more could have found standing room. The external circumference of the Coliseum as it stands to-day is 1,728 feet, its long diameter 615 feet, its short diameter 510 feet. The arena is 297 by 296 feet. There is still standing four stories of the original structure. It was, in all probability, the largest building of auditorium arrangement ever known.

The Way We Write.

About the year 450 B.C. the Ionians introduced the present system of writing from left to right. Previous to that date the custom was to run from right to left. At the same time the method known as the boustrophedon (that is, alternately from right to left and from left to right) was somewhat extensively practiced. The ancient Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left until about the year 430 B.C., when the forms of the Greek letters were changed from uncial to the cursive, and the manner of writing was changed from right to left to left to right.

Child-Marriage in England.

Few folk have any idea that in Elizabethan times the custom of child-marriages prevailed in England, yet the dilapidated volume of depositions in the Ecclesiastical Court of Chester, A. D. 1561-66, proves that these marriages must have been frequent in Cheshire and Lancashire, and no doubt other like records in the rest of our dioceses will, when looked up, establish the fact that such marriages were common all over England. The birth of a child in the Berkeley family, when the father and mother were each 13½ years old, shows what was going on elsewhere a century earlier.—[The Alderney.

Calling a Pawnbroker "Uncle."

"Uncle," as applied to a pawnbroker, is a wretched pun on the Latin word *uncus*, a hook. Pawnbrokers employed a hook to lift articles pawned to upper shelves before spoils were adopted. "Gone to the uncus" is exactly tantamount to the modern phrase, "Up the spout." The pun was inserted to carry out the pun. The phrase, "a me tante," does not mean "to my aunt's," but "to the scoundrel's," the word tante, in French argot, being the most reproachful word they can use speaking of a man. "Gone to my uncle's," in French, "C'est chez ma tante," at the pawnbroker's. In French the concierge de prison is called "uncle" because the prisoners are "kept there in pawn" by the Government. In the seventh century a usurer was called "my uncle" in the Walloon provinces because of his near connection with spendthrifts, called in Latin "Nepotes," nephews.

The Editor's Mistake.

The editor of a weekly journal lately lost two of his subscribers through accidentally departing from the beaten track in his answers to correspondents. Two of his subscribers wrote to ask him his remedy for their respective troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchards from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answer upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No. 1, who was blessed with the two twins, read, in reply to his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled." While No. 2, plagued with grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor oil and rub their gums gently with a bone."

Love for the Zigzag.

The straight line is an abomination to the Chinese. They endeavor to avoid it in their streets and buildings, and have banished it completely where country field paths are concerned. They will always substitute a curve whenever possible, or they will torture it into a zigzag.

In districts not devastated by the Pings nor subject to the influence of the foreigner, the houses and temples are characterized by curved, often peaked, roofs, ornamented with fantastic modifications of the "myriad stroke" pattern. The inhabitants of such regions are soon found to have a mental world to correspond. The straight line is scouted. They think in curves and zigzags. To the Chinese mind the straight line is suggestive of death and demons. It belongs not to the heaven above nor the earth beneath. In a true horizon line are seen the "undulations of the dragon." Therefore, argue the Chinese, the straight line pertains to Hades.—[The Contemporary Review.

Curious Rocks in Mashonaland.

A characteristic feature of Mashonaland, the kopie, is frequently mentioned in the dispatches reporting the engagements with the Matabele. Some descriptions of the curious elevations

is given in a letter to Prof. Geikie, from Mr. J. B. Don, formerly one of his pupils. A uniform granite formation is, he says, by far the most prominent geological peculiarity of Mashonaland and, indeed, of most of the interior of South Africa. Sometimes it rises into mountains, but usually the general level is only broken by low kopies, and in those parts where the bed-rock and surface are flattest the kopies present the most singular appearance. The whole country seems dotted with huge curbstones, and in whichever direction you look they gradually close on the view, as the trunks of trees would in a forest. Some of these curbstones are 300 feet or more high, sheer all round, and of apparently smaller diameter than height. Sometimes the original mass has been so broken up as to form the most marvelous, steep-leaked structures springing out of the rich foliage that grows in all the crevices. Native huts are built on these kopies in the most inaccessible positions.

Hygienic Hints.

Hot Water and Indigestion.

A goblet of hot water taken just after rising, before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion, and no simple remedy is more widely recommended to dyspeptics.

Care of Old Tinctures.

Great care should be taken in administering remedies in the form of tinctures which have stood for a long time in small vials in the family medicine closet. When the bottles happen to be loosely corked the alcohol readily evaporates, leaving the drug in the form of a concentrated tincture, the pharmacopoeial dose of which might produce very serious, if not fatal results.

The Scratch of a Nail.

It is sometimes said that the scratch of a nail is poisonous. There is no reason to suspect the nail-tissue; it is more likely the germs laid in a wound from a bacterial nest under the nail. Children are very apt to neglect to purify their nails when washing hands; and this matter is not always sufficiently attended to among surgical patients. Personal cleanliness is a part of civic duty, and should be taught not only at home but at school, and insisted on in practice.

One or Two in a Bed?

The question is often asked, "Is it healthful for two persons to sleep in the same bed?" It is always unhealthy for two persons to sleep together in the same bed and under the same covers. The air under the bed-covers immediately surrounding the body of the sleeper, is exceedingly impure, becoming more and more impregnated with poisonous substances, escaping through the excretory glands of the skin, from the moment a person retires until he arises. The odor of the bedclothing, after having been occupied for a night, is often positively offensive to the nostrils of a person with an unimpaired sense of smell, especially one who has just come in from outdoors, where the fresh, pure air has been breathed.

Position for Healthy Sleep.

Many people sleep on the left side, and this is the most common cause of the unpleasant taste in the mouth in the morning, which is generally attributed to dyspepsia. If a meal has been taken within two or three hours of going to bed, to sleep on the left side is to give the stomach a task which is difficult in the extreme to perform. The student of anatomy knows that all food leaves the stomach on the right side, and hence sleeping on the left side soon after eating involves a sort of pumping operation which is anything but conducive of sound repose. The action of the heart is also interfered with considerably, and the lungs are unduly compressed. It is probable that lying on the back is the most natural position, but few persons can rest easily so, and hence it is best to cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side.

Medicinal Uses of Eggs.

For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and, being always at hand, can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary incidents of this kind, and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the best thing to be at once applied.

The egg is also considered one of the very best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and, by forming a transient coating on these organs, to enable nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body.

With the sinking of high human trust the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our own better self, since that is also part of the common nature which is degraded in our thought; and all the finer impulses of the soul are dulled.—[George Eliot.

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

The Doleful Neighbor.

"Do you know the doleful person?" She is always a good neighbor in health, and tries to be neighborly in sickness, but she makes a miserable failure at the latter. Don't you remember the last time the baby was sick? After you had watched by the little one's bed day after day and night after night, seen the roses fade from the loved one's cheek, and the little form waste away, just at the time when you had given up all hope, the doleful neighbor came in, and don't you remember how she tried to cheer you up with a one-sided conversation like this:

"Why, Mrs. B., how much worse the baby looks this morning! She looks just like Sarah Jones' baby did the night before it died."

"Gracious! I never saw a child so wasted away as Sarah's was, except yours. We just done everything for the child, but it wasn't no use."

"I never will forget how Sarah took on at the funeral."

And the doleful neighbor suddenly remembers that she has to run back home to "set a sponge," and when she goes you hope she will never return. You look again at the suffering babe and listen to its rapid breathing, feeling that your heart must surely break.

But suddenly there is a knock at the door, and in comes the well, the sunbeam neighbor as good a name as any. She was over the evening before, and quietly and unobtrusively helped to do so many useful things, and when she left she dropped a word of cheer. And when she comes this time, she says something like this:

"Why, how much better the baby looks this morning!"

And don't you remember what a bright gleam of hope crossed your mind?

"I never saw a child improve so much in so short a time. I am sure the baby will soon be well."

And then the sunbeam neighbor rearranges the bed, adjusts the blinds, tells you she will call again in a few hours, and hurries home.

Honest, now, didn't she leave a confident feeling behind her? You felt better and more hopeful. Baby, even, seemed to rally under her words; and when at last the little one was playing around your knee again, didn't you think of the words of the sunbeam neighbor?

The doleful neighbor has frightened more mothers to death, buried more babies and caused more tears than all the plagues combined.

Clothes Make the Woman.

There is nothing that men of society dislike so much or criticize so freely as untidiness in a woman. Slovenly details in the way of shoes, gloves, ties, etc., are always noticed and commented upon, and to say a woman is "smart" and "well turned out" is to give the highest meed of praise in their vocabulary. Very expensive clothes are not at all necessary to insure masculine approbation; on the contrary, the simplest toilets are admired if the fit and style are good, and if the accessories are carefully considered—and, above all, if the gown is fresh and unsoiled. There is something quite fascinating about a daintily shod foot peeping in and out among the "frills of her petticoat," and nowadays expense need be no obstacle, as the pretty suede shoes, black and white, and tan and gray, are very reasonable in price. Even a girl who is far from wealthy can easily afford several pairs to wear on special occasions, while her leathers, tan and black, can so easily be kept brilliantly clean by the right sort of polish. A man, also, is more apt to admire style than beauty.

A girl who is "chic" and dresses effectively is generally much more of a belle than her more beautiful sister, who perhaps relies too much on her prettiness for her attractions. After all is said and done, clothes are, and will remain, one of the chief factors of our existence, the tailor making the man, and the dressmaker making the woman, as far as externals go. Humiliating as it may seem, a becoming or an unbecoming gown often influences destiny more than women, much as they love clothes, dream of.

Empty Lives.

It is most surprising the way women of means waste their time and money. Their dresses are made to order; so are their hats and wraps. They send their washing to the laundry and their gloves and laces to the cleaners. The maid who does the bedroom work darts the stockings and sews on buttons. Once a week a manicure comes by appointment and spends two hours treating fingers and feet; another specialist is engaged by the month and calls at least once a week to shampoo and dress the hair. Now this is what might be regarded as the luxury of living from the standpoint of a busy woman, overburdened with the cares of domestic or professional life. Such caretaking should leave ample time for some great work. Instead of that it does little more than give industrious women the means of a livelihood.

The waking hours of those childless women are idled away in novel-reading, gossiping visits, matinee-going or lounging. No attention whatever is given to study or the uplifting of the helpless classes. The number who

lead these empty lives is on the increase, as everyone knows who is familiar with hotel or boarding-house life.

A Word for the Mature.

Haggard made a daring step aside when he gave the world a heroine 2,000 years old; but intelligence is the fad and wisdom is an eye-opener. It's hard to be very intelligent at 18, and we need only to look about to be certain that half the girls are marrying with their eyes shut tight. All through the centuries the world has been merrily turning for the young women. Hurrah for anything that gives the women on the down slope a chance!—[Sara Spy in Boston Traveller.

A New Tea Set.

A new English invention is the Princess Beatrice set—viz., a silver tea caddy, three inches high, to hold two ounces of tea, accompanied by a silver tea-making spoon, which does away with the necessity of a teapot. The spoon, perforated, and filled with tea, is put into the cup, and the water poured on it. The holes are so small that the leaves cannot come through. These can be had together, in a silver case, or separately—the price including the engraved monogram of the owner.

With Melancholy Seeming.

A Japanese wedding has a most mournful tone.

It is not good form for the bride in that country to admit that she is glad to get married. When she is told of the prospect she is expected to howl loudly and long. Also she must keep it up by day and night until the ceremony takes place.

After she has been richly dressed for the event she must renew her shrieks and hang back until one of the attendants throws a veil over her face. Then somebody carries her to a sedan chair. When she arrives at the bridegroom's house she is a wife, the simple ride in the flowery chair being the only legal ceremony required, though profuse entertainment and congratulations from assembled guests follow her arrival.

Sewing in Public Schools.

The course of study in sewing in the Boston public schools is interesting for an amateur of sewing to consider. To read of "thimble, emery, scissors," set off neatly as articles of study, and to gaze upon a printed curriculum of "basting, backstitching, overcasting, half-backstitching and combination of one running and one-half backstitch," is to realize most intensely the advantages Boston offers to her daughters. In the fourth year are taught, among other things, stocking darning, straight and bias felling, whipping and sewing on ruffles, hemstitching, blind stitching, tucking if not taught previously, gathers overhanded to a band, sewing on hooks and eyes and buttons, eyelets, loops, and in the fifth year there is a system of dress cutting by which girls are taught to take measures, draught, cut and fit a dress waist.

Talk of To-Day.

The Order of Foresters has a feminine annex in the north of London. The Queen is patroness and the Marchioness of Lorne is vice-patroness. The formation of such courts is regarded as a help to the "further independence of women, and as a check upon early marriages."

The Japanese Gazette, of Yokohama, has been run by a woman until lately, but she has been deposed. She implies that her sex was the cause and writes a poem to her "Editorial Chair" in her last edition. It runs:

I leave thee not with vain regret,
Nor yet with vow to thee forget;
A man I might have filled thee yet,
My Editorial Chair!

This is the time of the year when the hair dealers send their agents about Europe to buy the country maidens' hair. They meet them at the fairs, and pay for the privilege of clipping off their locks. Belgium sends out about 1,000 pounds of fair hair every year; Italy, 12,000 pounds of black hair; the Argentine Republic, 2,000 pounds; British India, 18,000 pounds, and China, 140,000.

Nancy Rose is the name of the woman, who, for 35 years has been the lighthouse keeper at Stony Point, on the Hudson. Her husband was appointed to that position in 1853, but died five years later, leaving her with a family of young children to support. Her friends used their influence to have her appointed in his place, and succeeded. No serious accidents have occurred there during the whole term of Nancy Rose's tenure of office.

Mrs. Molesworth, whose children's stories are widely read, is an English woman. She has been a teller of children's stories ever since she was a little girl and used to amuse her brothers and sisters by the exercise of her art. When she was grown up and married she continued to write and tell stories for the benefit of her own children, but did not think of a larger audience. But eighteen years ago she was induced to send one of her stories to a publisher and since then has published constantly.

Mme. Tolstoi, wife of Count Tolstoi, received a diploma from the Moscow University at the age of 17, and was

married when she was 18, her husband being 20 years older, and she is now, after 31 years of married life, the mother of nine living children, and her husband's potent aid in his literary labors. Harper's Bazar says she copies and recopies her husband's manuscript, a task of which the difficulty is increased by the self-invented shorthand in which Count Tolstoi sets down his compositions.

Mrs. Colon Campbell conducts a novel business in Rochester, N. Y. She is the proprietor of a "cricket farm." She rears only the black crickets known as field crickets, keeping them in large glass jars ranged about the room. She sells the little insects to the superstitious, who believe in the luck that crickets bring. They do not seem to have brought much to the Campbells, who, twelve years ago, were moderately well-off New York people, worth \$30,000 or so, and who, by sickness, fire and the like, have been reduced almost to want.

My Neighbor.

My neighbor was a widder, an' she hed a rundown farm,
An' her cows an' pigs an' chickens done a might lot o' harm
To my fields ajinin', an' I stood it quite awhile,
Till I wouldn't be imposed on in no such kind o' style.

So I looked my very maddest, es I walked up to her door,
Till she looked up at me smilin', while a-washin' up the floor;
An' her cheeks was red es roses, an' her hair as black es night—
I forgot to scold an' sass her, fer she seemed so sweet an' bright.

But my hand was to the plow now, an' it wouldn't never do
To forget them deperditions jes' by lookin' at her shoe;
So I gathered up my anger, an' I said, "Now, Mrs. Brown!"
An' my tone put out her eyes' light, an' the lashes they fell down.

But I ain't no man for foolin', an' I went right on to say
How her pigs eat all my melons, and her cows eat tons of hay—
How her chickens scratched my corn out, an' I wouldn't hev it so.
Gittin' harder all the time, like a mad-man will you know.

Then the widder she looked up, with a tear drop on her cheek,
An' a somethin' in her throat that wouldn't let her speak;
But she sobbed an' cried out, in a kind o' teary tone,
Thet she hed no one to help her, an' was poor an' all alone.

An' my hand was off the plow then, an' a-reachin' out for hern.
I hed learnt a sudden lesson that I never thought I'd learn.
Well, my scoldin' was a failure, secin' what I thought to do,
For her pigs an' cows are all here, an' the widder's with 'em, too.

—Will F. McSparran in the Yankee Blade.

Signs of the Times.

[Canada Presbyterian.]

The commission on the liquor question has served at least one good purpose. It has been made clear by the evidence that the temperance sentiment of the Dominion, and especially of Ontario, has made marvellous strides forward during the last few years. Prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, temperance men and brewers, experts and ordinary citizens—witnesses of all kinds agree on that point. There was another point on which they all agreed, and that was that the influence of the churches was one of the principal factors in bringing about the change in public sentiment. Had it not been for the steady Gospel work done for years in the churches, whisky would be flowing in every corner of Canada to-day as freely as it flowed 30 years ago.

Some English Evidence.

[From the Methodist Recorder, English.] Under the heading "Fruits of the Traffic" the Alliance News publishes weekly an account taken from various newspapers of proceedings in police and coroners' courts that are directly the product of strong drink. They are simply reprinted without comment. I have analysed the contents of four numbers taken at random with this result:

Deaths thirteen, all due to excessive drinking, five of which were of women.
Three drowned when drunk.
Four suicides through drink.
One death from alcoholic poisoning.
Six cases of cruelty to children.
Two cases of manslaughter.
One setting fire to house.
Perhaps the worst case was a lad of 15 summoned for assaulting his mother, the excuse being he was drunk. Among the deaths was a man who had been drunk for eleven weeks, and a woman who had not been sober for eight weeks. A child of 3 years obtained whisky from his father's bedroom cupboard, and died without regaining consciousness. And yet people wonder abstainers sometimes speak strongly. In view of such a record the wonder would be if they did not.

"The essence of all beauty I call love,
The attitude, the evidence, and end;
The consummation to the inward sense
Of beauty apprehended from without,
I still call love."
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Humor in the Schoolroom.

J. L. Hughes, public school inspector, Toronto, has put together in the Canadian Magazine a number of stories of school life which are good enough to keep, although many readers have doubtless heard some of them told by Mr. Hughes on the lecture platform. The following extracts are from the paper: "Who made you?" asked a primary teacher. The little girl addressed evidently wished to be accurate in her reply: "God made me so long"—indicating the length of a short baby—"and I grewed the rest." "Who were the foolish virgins?" brought the answer from a wise little girl—"Them as didn't get married." "Boys," said a teacher, "can any of you quote a verse of Scripture to prove that it is wrong for a man to have two wives?" He paused, and after a moment a bright boy raised his hand. "Well, Thomas," said the teacher encouragingly. Thomas stood up and said solemnly: "No man can serve two masters." The questioning ended there.

The words "His Satanic Majesty" occurred in a story read in one of the Toronto public schools. "How many know who his Satanic Majesty is?" said the teacher. Several hands were raised, and the first pupil named promptly replied, "The Inspector." It is encouraging to know that she was a very young child.

History and scripture were never more thoroughly mixed than by the boy who wrote: "Titus was a Roman Emperor—supposed to have written the epistle to the Hebrews; his other name was Oates."

Here are a few answers culled at random:

"The food passes through your wind-pipe to the pores, and thus passes off your body by evaporation through a lot of little holes in the skin called capillaries." "A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle." "Things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else." "In Austria the principal occupation is gathering Austrian feathers." "The two most famous volcanoes of Europe are Sodom and Gomorrah." "Climate lasts all the time, and weather only a few days." "Columbus knew the earth was round because he balanced an egg on the table." "Mrs. Browning wrote poetry to the pottery gress." This was not complimentary to the Portuguese nor to the teacher's method of teaching literature. "The blood is putrefied in the lungs by inspired air."

A poor boy was asked, "What is a gentleman?" "A fellow that has a watch and chain," he replied, adding, when he saw his answer was not perfectly satisfactory, "and loves Jesus." "Medieval is a wicked man who has been tempted." "A demagogue is a vessel containing beer and other liquids." "Tom, use a sentence with responsibility in it." Tom said: "When one suspender button is gone there is a great deal of responsibility on the other one." "What is a lad?" inquired the teacher. A very small girl answered, "A thing for courting with."

"Give me the future of drink."

"Present, he drinks; future, he will be drunk." "The plural for pillow?" "Bolster." "Compare ill." "Ill, worse, dead." This recalls the answer of the boy who said: "Masculine, man; feminine, woman; neuter, corpse."

"Who was the first man?" asked a Chicago teacher. "Washington," promptly answered the young American. "No," said the teacher, "Adam was the first man." "Oh, well, I suppose you are right," replied the undaunted patriot, "if you refer to furiners." "How did that blot come on your copy book, Sam?" "I think it is a tear, Miss Wallace. It must have been a colored boy who dropped it," suggested the reflective Samuel. "What made the Tower of Pisa lean?" "The famine in the land." "Now, children," said the teacher, "we have gone through the history of England. Tell me in whose reign would you live if you could choose for yourself." "In the reign of King James," said philosophic Alec, "because I read that education was very much neglected in his time." "Count twenty when you are angry before you strike," said the teacher. "Please, I think it is better to count 40 if you can't lick the other fellow," wisely added the cautious Harold. "Susan, if I were a little girl I would study my lessons," said the teacher reprovingly. "Then I guess you are glad you ain't a little girl," shrewdly answered Susan. "If you wish to be good-looking when you grow up you should go to bed early," was the advice of a lady teacher to her class in hygiene. Isabel rather rudely ventured to say in reply: "I 'spect you sat up late when you was a girl."

Mr. Hughes concludes his paper by the following suggestion:

The humor of the schoolroom is too valuable to be lost. Every teacher should record the humorous answers and amusing incidents in connection with her class. Teachers' associations should appoint recorders of humor, to whom all teachers should send the merry sketches of their schoolrooms. An hour spent in reading these stories in conventions would be profitably spent. The publication of a volume of such stories periodically would enrich the literature of humor. The best collection of extraordinary answers yet issued is that prepared by Miss Caroline B. LeRoy, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reply to Mr. Goldwin Smith