

WHOLE NO. 9842

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c.

TAILORS, etc.
136 DUNDAS STREET

For portfolio coupon
see eighth page—
at top of the first
column.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Not less than 15 words. 1c. Word

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor, will preach at both services: 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor. Adversary education, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Giving, when, how, much?" evening subject, "Is Life Worth Living?"

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH STREET.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. T. J. Fowler, M. A., pastor. Services in hall, Wellington street south, 3 p.m. Seats free.

ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. T. Talling, the pastor, at both services. Evening subject, "Three Men."

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—April 1, 11 a.m., "Confession;" 7 p.m., "The Purpose in the Heart."

DUNDAS STREET CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. Ansell, M.A., D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. tomorrow. The Lord's supper will be administered after the morning service. The musical service will contain: "Organ Prelude," "Victoria in E-flat major" (Concone), "Even Me" (quartet) (Sheldon), "The Evening Song" (quartet) (Shelley).

REV. DR. WID AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Morning subject, "A Remarkable Hand." Evening, "Jesus and the Church." Tomorrow, "Our Lord's Supper at the close of morning service."

COLDORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. By request, Rev. Charles Smith's evening subject, "The Swellings of Jordan." Strangers welcome.

THE GERMAN LUTHERANS WILL hold services at the "Y" rooms, Sunday, April 1, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

THE BISHOP OF HURON WILL PREACH in St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow at 11 a.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—EAST LONDON.—Morning and evening services as usual; Sunday school 3 p.m. Rev. W. M. Seaton, pastor.

SALVATION ARMY—REGULAR SERVICES to-morrow as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ira Smith, pastor, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. All are welcome.

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

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. J. A. Murray, pastor. Services morning and evening as usual.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH.—The Christian singing evangelists, will assist the pastor at the usual services.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Gundy, pastor. Services as usual.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The usual services will be held to-morrow.

MEN'S POPULAR MEETING SUNDAY April 1, at 4:15 p.m., S. Grigg and others will give short addresses.

MUSEMENTS, ETC.
Not less than 15 words. 1c. Word

CALL AT JAMES L. ANDERSON'S, 183 Dundas street, and see views of Jamaica taken by Dr. Johnston, a duplicate of which were presented to the Library of the Jamaica Government. Then secure your tickets for the evening of April 10, and see the views shown by electric light.

A. O. F.—GOOD TALENT—DONT FORGET.—University of Court Wellington, 7:30, in Duffell block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets, Wednesday, April 1. Tickets, 25 cents. T. H. H. secretary.

THE CRUSADERS—THE RHINE family, singing temperance evangelists, will give entertainments, with limelight views, at Centennial Church, East London, Monday, April 2, and four following nights. Silver collection.

CHOSEN FRIENDS' EXCURSION.—To Detroit via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's Birthday. Wm. Leighton, secretary of committee.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—TENDERED by the citizens to Mr. W. J. Birks, Grand Opera House, Friday, April 2, at 8 and 10 p.m. Plan open Wednesday, April 2, at 10 a.m.

MRS. FRANK MACKELAN, MRS. Frances J. Moore, Miss Jessie Alexander and Miss Duffie, Messrs. Thos. Martin, Harold Jarvis, Percy Carroll, Wm. Skinner and William McKen at Testimonial Concert.

MISS LOTT FETHERSTON, SOLO violinist; concert engagements. A limited number of pupils taken. 383 Colborne street.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—LAST term of the season commences week of Monday, Feb. 19. Beginners' classes—Gentlemen, Monday, at 8 p.m.; Ladies, at 8 p.m.; and children, Saturdays at 3 p.m.; advanced class for ladies and gentlemen, Wednesdays at 8 p.m. The following new dances will be taught during this term: U. of M. Waltz, Aurora and La Petit Pavane. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McNICOLL, members of N. A. M. of D. Academy, 476 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

MEETINGS.
Not less than 15 words. 1c. Word

MISSION TO LEPERS MEETS in Somerset Hall on Monday, at 4:30 p.m.

THE TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 195, A. F. and A. M. meet Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome. D. J. BAZZANI, W.M.; R. B. HUNTER, secretary.

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING of the Local Council of Women will be held in the "Y" rooms, Nischoke block, Friday, April 6, at 3 o'clock. Societies contemplating affiliation send notice to Mrs. Matthews, 516 Dufferin street, at once.

THE WESTERN ONTARIO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION. The regular general meeting will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 8 p.m. All members are invited to attend. R. C. SPRUTHERS, president; AL. R. HINSON, secretary. 421 1/2 yw

I. O. O. F. ENTERTAINMENT—FOREST City meets on Monday evening, at 8:30, after roll call, a free concert will be given. Members with their wives and friends invited.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION quarterly meeting, Monday, April 2, at 8 o'clock. All members requested to attend. JOSEPH HAWTHORNE, Secretary. 41u

ACCOUNTANTS.
Advertisement under this head a cent a word

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT, 125 Elmwood avenue, London South, telephone 1005.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

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

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. WITH references; by April 1. Apply 525 Queen's avenue. 24f

GENERAL SERVANT—SMALL FAMILY. Apply 614 Wellington street. 42c

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages. Apply at 419 King street. 42f

WANTED AT ONCE—PARLOIRMAID; also housemaid, experienced, with references. Apply Mrs. SMALLEY, "Waverly," corner Grand avenue and Ridout south. 42f

WANTED—COMPETENT GENERAL SERVANT by 15 of April; references required. Apply Mrs. E. LEONARD, 261 Talbot street. 28c eod

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; references required. Apply 423 King street. 41c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY 609 Colborne street. 41c

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED AT THE Albion Restaurant, No. 151 Dundas street. 41c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY Mrs. Geo. T. Brown, 603 Queen's avenue. 40c

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG servant, 14 or 15 years of age, for high household; references required. Apply at 283 Dufferin avenue. 39f

COOK WANTED—APPLY AT ONCE, Grant House, Dundas street. 31f

NOTICE TO LADIES—IF YOU REQUIRE a cook, general servant, nurse, girl, housemaid, dining-room girl or laundress you can get suited immediately on application at Osborne's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. Girls are plentiful now and now is a splendid time to secure your help for the summer.

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

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY FOREST CITY Laundry, 238 Richmond street. 41u

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PAINT makers. Apply to JOHN GREEN & Co., Ridout street. 41u

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

WANTED—MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands tile making and burning. Apply R. CROSSIE, Evelyn P. O. 42c

WANTED—CANNASER OF GOOD address; position in home; Canadian and American grown stock; advantages unequalled. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. 12x

MANAGER WANTED TO APPOINT salesmen to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers; \$75 a week and all expenses; position; no capital; no hard work; can make \$100 a week. Address W. P. HARRISON & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus street, Ont. 14

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary; money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address KING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, C.S. Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK—G. MARSHALL & Co., 253 Dundas street, London.

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

LOST ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON Mill or Richmond streets; gold watch and chain. Liberal reward by returning to this office. b

LOST—PUG DOG, ANSWERS TO NAME of "Box." Reward by returning to Welsh House, King street. 42c

FOUND—FRIDAY AFTERNOON—SUM of loose money on Richmond street. Apply 119 Dundas street. 42c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
Not less than 15 words. 1c. Word

FOR SALE—HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, 15 hands; well broken. Apply 23 Peter street, or 415 Richmond street. 21f

ONIONS—ONE HUNDRED BAGS—\$1 per bag. CANNON & HARRIS, 183 Market street. 21f

STRONG, IRON-HOOPED COCONUT oil barrels, puncheons and pipes for water tanks, \$1 to \$3. LONDON SOAP COMPANY, 192 Rectory street. 38x ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED DEMOCRAT wagon; good as new; two sets light single harness. 192 Rectory street. 38x ywt

SAFETY CYCLE—GOOD SECOND- HAND "Singer" with pneumatic tires, at 185 Dundas street. 41c

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE—PRICE 25 cents per 100. Apply at this office. 41bm

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE (VICTORIA) and harness. Apply to Mrs. ANDERSON, 431 Ridout street. 32u

TO LET—HOUSES.
These ads. pay. 1c. Word

TO LET—GOOD MARKET GARDEN, SIX acres, one acre or half, two miles from city. Apply 167 Bruce street, South London. 42c yw

TO LET—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND BARN with six or seven acres of land; and two cottages with large gardens. Apply to T. TAMBLING, 200 Ridout street, South London. 38f yw

HOUSE TO LET AT 401 RICHMOND street; all modern conveniences. JAS. G. ROSS. b

TO LET—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE on Richmond street, eight rooms, gas, city and soft water, rent moderate. Apply to J. O'NEIL, 33 Richmond. 41u

TO LET—OFFICE—DOUBLE ROOM— with bath and first floor, Albion Building. Apply to T. H. CARLING. 66f

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

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

WANTED TO RENT—FIVE ACRES land, part pasture, with house and barn; near city. Address Box 64, ADVERTISER. 42c yw

ELECTRIC MOTOR—WANTED TO PUR- chase; a one-horse power motor, second hand, in good order. State price and full particulars to WEBB & HUTCHINSON, Balhurst street, London. 42c yw

BUSINESS CHANCES.
Not less than 15 words. 1c. Word

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, a flat; size, 120 feet by 37 feet, in a centrally located factory; well lighted on both sides; use of heat and office room on main floor. Apply to C. H. HYNES & Co., Richmond street. 40c wtz

STORE TO LET—CENTRAL—BEST opening in Canada; any merchant business; splendid druggists, boot and shoe stand. Apply JAS. JOYCE, Waterford, Ont. 49u wtz

VETERINARY SURGEONS.
Advertisement under this head a cent a word

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SUR- GEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House; residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

J. B. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 991 KING street, London; residence, 246 Richmond street. Telephone.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

LADY AGENTS—THE EASIEST AND most profitable thing to do is to sell the Hymia Coat. Send for terms to information to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. 30b6 t

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOUR address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business full. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont. 31f

HARD TIMES HAVE PASSED WITH agents working for us, as we have the most successful thing to do is to sell the Hymia Coat. Send for terms to information to the Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. 30b6 t

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW catalogue of spring goods, and we now offer five new household inventions to agents, exclusive patents, and put on the market for the first time. Our Star Carpet Beater is the great seller for the next three months. First agent out in Ontario sold three dozen in five hours and made \$6 clear profit. You can do the same anywhere, as everybody wants a beater for their carpets. We offer the liberal inducements we offer. No license to sell our goods anywhere in Ontario. Write to-day for our catalogue. CARSON'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Toronto. 34f

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. The property of the late Stephen Saunders, a splendid house and lot on Dundas street, London, West, for sale or exchange for improved city property. W. D. BUCKLE. 21u wt

LAST WEEK WE DISPOSED OF \$33,300 WORTH of property, and as a consequence were too busy to write up our usual Saturday advertisement for this column. Why we can always sell property is that every bargain we have to offer is given to the first one who comes, our clients get the benefit of all bargains. This week we offer bargains in the following: No. 18 Elmwood street, a beautiful frame cottage, fashionable locality, rents for \$14 per month, stable, very cheap; only \$400 cash down, balance easy terms. Brick cottage, King street, near Adelaide; large lot, good locality, \$1,300. This valuable property open for purchase. Builders should investigate. Here is a chance to make money. Five per cent on the unpaid principal. No. 18 Elmwood street, cottages, houses, farms, etc., for sale, exchange or rent. See us. Money to loan at 5 and 6 per cent, on central business property. Building loans at lowest rates. A. A. CAMPBELL, Real Estate and Financial Agent. Molsons Bank Buildings. Telephone 612.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD A CENT A WORD

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

WOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST, 156 Dundas street; entrance, second door. Of Clarence, next to Key Bros. Photo artists, London, Ont. Telephone 525.

MC DONALD—DENTIST—Office—1834 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PHILA- DELPHIA, L.D.S., Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of the natural teeth in dentistry. 215 Dundas street, corner Clarence; up stairs. Telephone 597.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, GOLD or silver, at low prices. H. H. NEILS, D.D.S., over Fitzgerald's grocery.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate of R. C. of D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1885; Specialist—Preservation of the natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work, 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

ARTISTS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MISS BEING, 43 DUNDAS STREET has more room for new pupils in painting. Terms moderate. Portraits enlarged in oil and water colors. Finest work and lowest prices. Visitors welcome any day.

LEGAL CARDS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR- RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 43 Dundas street, London. Money to loan. 31f

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC., 415 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN—BAR- RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets. Telephone 525. GIBBONS, C.C.; GEO. McNAB, P. MULKERN, FRED F. HARKER.

A. GREENLEAF, B.A., BARRISTER, solicitor, 100 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, ETC., solicitor, 100 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER— solicitor, notary public, etc., 874 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLI- citor, Notary Public, etc., 12 Dundas street. Money to loan.

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Telephone 525. STUART, GEORGE ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART.

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLI- citor, notary public, 175 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan at low rates.

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

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L. and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MCVEOY & WILSON—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Richmond street, opposite corner Dundas and Richmond streets. W. A. WILSON, B.A., LL.B., J. M. MCVEOY, B.A., LL.B.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY— Barristers, Solicitors, 402 Dundas street, corner Dundas and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

PARKE & PURM—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Dundas street, corner Dundas and Dundas, London. JAMES PARKE, Q.C., T. H. PURM, T. H. PARKE ALEXANDER PURM.

W. H. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO- licitor, 402 Dundas street, corner Dundas and Dundas, London. 40 Dundas street (east of Richmond). 41u

WEEKES & SCANDRETT—BARRIS- TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, 98 Dundas street, London. Money to loan, 98 Dundas street. G. S. WEEKES, T. W. SCANDRETT.

M. PHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 40 Dundas street, London.

W. H. HARRIS—BARRISTER— solicitor, 402 Dundas street, corner Dundas and Dundas, London. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Office: 49 Dundas street west of London.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MR. WILLIAM MOXON, STUDENT IN Germany and Switzerland. University of Munich, receives pupils for harmony and vocal and instrumental music, at 369 Princess avenue.

MR. J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST Queen's Avenue Church. Teacher of piano, organ, theory. Singing and voice culture a specialty. 383 Colborne street.

ARCHITECTS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 183 Dundas street, London. 41u

MCBRIDE & FARMCO—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dufferin Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARMCO.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Private funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 874 Dundas street.

W. FRANCIS, VALUATOR— mortgage, low rates; notes cashed. 72 Dundas street.

MASSAGE TREATMENT.
"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 328 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berkis county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Remedy of facial blemishes a specialty.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Best return. 1c. Word

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND- SOME brick residence, No. 10 Maple street, finished and fitted with all modern conveniences, with tennis lawn and fruit garden. Apply to the premises, or to V. 884 1/2 yw

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE ON easy terms; No. 150 Wharfedale highway, South London. Apply to W. J. CLARKE, 389 Dundas street, near Richmond street, London. 21u wt

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—HYMAN street, corner Dundas and William street, near Richmond street, London. 21u wt

FARM FOR SALE—FIFTY-ACRE FARM four miles northeast of London; stone house, trout stream; good dairy farm; world exchange for Manitoba property. Apply Dr. Todd, Winnipeg; McEvoy & W. J. N. London. 38x yw

HOUSE AND ONE-HALF ACRE OF land, with good barn, Chester street, London, East. Monthly payments, cheap. Apply to LOVE & DIGNAN, 415 Talbot street. 36k 1/2 yw

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. The property of the late Stephen Saunders, a splendid house and lot on Dundas street, London, West, for sale or exchange for improved city property. W. D. BUCKLE. 21u wt

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ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD A CENT A WORD

BICYCLES

Are no mere fad, they have come to stay.

WHICH ARE THE BEST?

WHERE CAN WE BUY THEM?

The following first-class and well known wheels can be found with our various agents:

WHITWORTH,
BELSIZE,
IDEAL,

FLEET,
SPARTAN,
JOHN BULL.

Beautiful Design,

Exquisite Finish,

Light Construction,

Superior Workmanship,

Infinite Speed,

Zenith of Popularity.

EXCELLENTIA OMNIA!

LADIES' WHEELS IN ALL THE ABOVE MAKES.

AGENTS WEST OF HAMILTON:

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Woodstock,	-	-	W. H. Martin
Ingersoll,	-	-	E. T. Waterhouse
Paris,	-	-	Thos. O'Neil
Simcoe,	-	-	L. J. Potts
Tilsonburg,	-	-	Ed. Wood
Aylmer,	-	-	T. Bruce Nairn
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Norwich,	-	-	C. E. Boyd

CITY AGENTS.

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Windsor,	-	-	A. D. Bowlby
Stratford,	-	-	H. G. Shaver
Brantford,	-	-	Bonham & Lunn
Guelph,	-	-	F. J. Day

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

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Comber,	-	-	H. G. Campbell
Seaforth,	-	-	Lumsden & Wilson
Clinton,	-	-	G. F. Emerson
Goderich,	-	-	Fraser & Porter
Wolverton,	-	-	Wm. Kilgour
Embros,	-	-	Ross McLeod
Glencoe,	-	-	J. A. Young & Co.
Bothwell,	-	-	R. Calderwood & Son
Dutton,	-	-	Wm. Hollinshead

HYSLOP, CAULFEILD & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF BICYCLES,

13 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1862.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

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

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$5 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - - CANADA.

God is in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

—[EDWARD EVERETT HALE.]

London, Saturday, March 31.

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

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

—Now import your skeletons. They are on the free list, along with diamonds.

—In Vienna all the leading men, as well as the women, wear corsets. What a place for featherbeds!

—Iron manufacturers announce that the changes made in the tariff will not enable them to reduce prices to consumers. The grab game will continue.

—Ice has been placed on the Canadian free list. Thus is a blow at a great natural industry of this country aimed, in the words of the high tax advocate.

—The net reduction of taxation that is effected by the juggling with the Dominion tariff, according to an expert, is less than 3 per cent. It will not go down.

—The Toronto Telegram was at one time a supporter of the N. P., but it has since repented. It now makes fun of the recent tariff changes by declaring that "a collar box is big enough wood-rack to hold all the mouldering branches that have been lopped off the old N. P. tree."

—Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, presented the town of Wingham with a Quebec cannon for ornamental purposes and neglected to pay the freight. The town council refused to foot the bill and the amount had to be raised by subscription. If Mr. Patterson scatters cannons to the right of him and cannons to the left of him without paying the freight he will be in pretty near as tight a place as the famous light brigade before next election.

—The Lee-Metford rifle, with which the British regulars and the militia are now armed, is a destructive weapon. It has been shown that there is no safety from it behind a nine-inch brick wall up to 500 yards. If ever two opposing armies get to close range there will be unparalleled carnage. No wonder statesmen are looking around continually for ways and means to avoid arbitrament of difficulties by bullet and sword. Why should not international disputes be settled by international courts of arbitration?

—General Manager Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, in a recent address, expressed the firm conviction that no matter how politicians on either side of the border may wrangle about tariffs, the United States must become more and more the market for our grain, our meats, our woods and our minerals. That is so. The United States population is fast catching up on the productive capacity of their soil. They will be importers of much that they now have a surplus of before the twentieth century is far gone. We may be happy yet.

—If, said Mr. Foster, the Americans discriminate against Canadian lumber, the Government will reimpose the export duty upon logs. Through the kindness of the Ontario Government, the Yankees have been permitted to denude many timber limits, but that will have to stop shortly.—Toronto Empire.

It is hard to comprehend the wonderful logic of the Empire. The Ontario Government, as the needs of the Province demand, and as the limits are endangered through the settlement of the country, sells public timber by auction to the highest bidder.

This is all wrong, says the Empire.

The Dominion Government, by secret arrangement, gives away timber limits to its particular friends, and the highest bidder is not given a chance to increase the public treasure.

This is all right, says the Empire.

The Ontario Government very properly sells to the highest bidder, whether he is a man from the United States, from Great Britain, or a local dealer.

Any other arrangement would be a loss to the public, whose interests the Ministers are bound to sustain.

JAMES WORTHAM, a farmer, living near Seneca, Ky., is puzzling the physicians. Bright blue spots cover his body at periodical intervals. When the spots appear a knot the size of a walnut presents itself and remains until the spots go away.

THE INSPECTOR, THE JUDGE AND MR. MEREDITH.

There is not good ground for Mr. W. R. Meredith's complaint against Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of charities. A month or two since a Toronto newspaper published a statement by a correspondent grossly misstating the facts with regard to the distribution of Provincial grants to charities, and endeavoring by false figures to fan religious bigotry and prejudice. Dr. Chamberlain, as an experienced officer fully conversant with the facts, promptly wrote an exposure of the falsity of the statements made by the mischief-maker. The condemnation of Dr. Chamberlain by Mr. Meredith, in the Legislature, leads to the inference that the Opposition leader was annoyed because the false statements were so promptly met by an authority who could not be disputed.

The ostensible ground for Mr. Meredith's objection to Dr. Chamberlain's course was alleged to be the fact that he is a public official. Mr. Meredith is not always ready to demand that public officials shall keep quiet. The people of London know that he was the first prominent man in his party to condone Judge Elliot's partisan conduct, though he knew that it was on sworn record that the county judge of Middlesex so far forgot himself in the last Dominion election in London as to write partisan editorials for the London Free Press, afterwards deciding that Mr. Hyman's seat should be stolen from him and given to Mr. Carling, in accordance with these editorial deliverances. Mr. Meredith knew all about this notorious partisanship, and a speedy protest from him might have resulted in justice being done, but from the day on which Judge Elliot refused to abide by the decision of the Court of Appeal, to obey which he had previously expressed his intention, to the present date Mr. Meredith has remained silent. He "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel."

A BEFOGGED SPECTATOR.

The Hamilton Spectator comes out with an original explanation of the London Seat Steal, by means of which Sir John Carling is at present enabled to occupy the seat to which the majority of the qualified voters elected Mr. C. S. Hyman. It may amuse, if it does not edify our readers, to learn how facts are twisted to suit the purposes of the Hamilton organ. The Spectator, for example, explains:

"The Reformers of London tried to swindle a large number of Conservatives out of their votes. Judge Elliot refused to be a party to the crime."

If it tried, the Spectator could not get further away from the truth. The bogus votes, which were counted by Judge Elliot in order that he might secure the election of his patron, were assailed by the Liberals in the legal way. They were cut off by Mr. James H. Fraser, the revising officer (formerly Conservative M. P. for London), after a trial of three days regarding their qualifications. Every man who was entitled to have a vote was granted it.

It is true that Judge Elliot was from the first adverse to striking off these bad names. He pretended that the notice given to the men whose bad votes were objected to was not a proper one, but on a reference being made to the higher courts the rightfulness of the notice was upheld by Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Armour, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Maclean. These independent judges decided that Judge Elliot was wrong when, by a quibble, he tried to prevent the list from being purged of bad votes, and that Mr. J. H. Fraser was right when he resolved that the list should be purged, even though he acceded to the causing of needless expense to the Liberals, in order to please the men who wished to have bad names left on the record.

Surely the Spectator is entirely ignorant of the dastardly charge it brings against these high court judges, when it covertly accuses them of criminally desiring to keep qualified voters from exercising their franchise. Never has a more unfounded charge been made against the respected judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Court of Appeal, or against the Liberals of London, whose conduct these judges upheld in every respect. The crime was in putting the bad votes on the lists, after they had been removed by due process of law, and Judge Elliot and his advisers were alone guilty.

But the Spectator further asserts: "Mr. Hyman did not dare to challenge the votes of the electors whom he had tried to disfranchise, and he did not dare to demand a scrutiny of the votes."

We have shown that the men whose votes were counted by Judge Elliot, in spite of a decision that he was wrong rendered by seven Superior Court judges, were duly found to have no vote by Mr. J. H. Fraser, revising officer, and we have again and again challenged any one of them to prove, over his own signature, that he possessed the necessary qualification. So far not one of the group has done so. The bogus voters were not disfranchised, because they never possessed the franchise. They were illegally placed on the lists by Judge Elliot.

But, asks the Spectator, why did Mr. Hyman not demand a scrutiny of the votes? For the very good reason that the infamous Dominion Franchise Act tied his hands. That measure made Judge Elliot the final authority on the qualification of those on the list. In face of the judgment of the Court of Appeal—in face of the decision of these eminent jurists, which Judge Elliot professed to be waiting for—that functionary finally resolved to count all the bogus votes, and to give the seat to Mr. Carling, in accordance with the arguments which, during the campaign, he had been penning for the editorial columns of the Free Press. Everybody knows that an election court could not, under this iniquitous law, inquire into the qualification of any person whose name was put on

the lists by the county judge, hence our Hamilton contemporary is foolish to suggest that the great wrong could have been righted by a scrutiny. Parliament could have done justice if it had chosen. It could have ordered a searching inquiry to be made into the charges of gross partisanship and of grave dereliction of duty that were made before it. But instead of providing for an inquiry Sir John Thompson and his associates preferred that Mr. Carling should retain Mr. Hyman's seat, and that Judge Elliot should lie under the charges of wrongdoing and of partisanship, such as have brought his conduct obliquely not only in Canada and the motherland but in as far distant lands as British India and Australia.

We deeply regret that a newspaper like the Spectator should lend itself to the publication of statements regarding the London Seat Steal so much at variance with the truth. It must have but a poor opinion of the intelligence of its readers.

TOO BIG FOR SUCH WORK.

[Toronto Telegram.] Some of W. R. Meredith's actions are enough to make even his admirers pause and ask whether his easy good nature that thinks no evil and suspects no evil is not a positive disqualification for public responsibility.

It was a far from edifying sight on Tuesday when Mr. Meredith trotted in to aid a grab at the expense of the property owners of York township.

It is no surprise to find the Whitneys and the Clancys of the Opposition on the wrong side of any question, but A. F. Wood is a clear-sighted man, and W. R. Meredith ought to have been ashamed to put his shoulder to the scheme that Hon. E. H. Bronson and the Liberals thwarted. When the Opposition leader can be duped by such a scheme, how would a government ruled by his judgment be able to protect public rights against the promoters of grab bills?

WESTERN ONTARIO.

ESSEX.

The stratagem of Mrs. Bessie L. Daly, of Windsor, who stole her 2-year-old son, the custody of whom had been awarded to the father when the latter secured a divorce a few days ago, did not end with her good results in her favor, as she was obliged to give the lad up on Thursday. She was located with the child in Sandwich, and the little one was returned to the father by the police.

HURON.

District No. 1, Canadian Order of Foresters, will hold a grand district demonstration in Brussels on Monday, July 2, 1894.

Huron county will soon have a poorhouse. The exact site has not yet been decided on. Joseph Stanzel, of con. 14, McKillop, was arrested on Thursday by Constable Dunlop, of Sarnia, on a charge of having, on the previous Tuesday morning, outraged his youngest daughter, Martha, aged 12 years, during the absence of all the members of the family. He was committed to jail on Friday last to stand trial for the alleged offense. Stanzel is a well-to-do farmer and has hitherto borne an excellent reputation.

KENT.

Chatham Young Liberals have nominated these officers: President, J. G. Kerr and C. C. McPhee; treasurer, F. Stone, elected by acclamation; secretary, J. D. Lamont, A. A. Knox.

LAMBTON.

J. S. Williams, auctioneer, Watford, has sold the west half of lot 4, con. 3, Bosanquet, 50 acres, to Joshua Thomas, of Watford, for \$1,650. It belonged to the late John C. Hutchinson.

M. A. Smith, of Forest, has a copy of the London Times of June 22, 1815, containing the report of the battle of Waterloo, the news of which had just arrived. It is a small sheet of four pages of four columns each.

MIDDLESEX.

Mrs. Wade, of Parkhill, who died at the age of 81 years, was a respected citizen of the town. Her husband, the late Ralph Wade, was killed at the Desjardins Bridge catastrophe in 1857.

The new Lyceum Opera House, Strathroy, will be opened by Ida Van Cortland. At the residence of Henry Brown, con. 6, Carleton Place, the other evening, the marriage of his daughter, Annie, to George Lipst, Mount Brydges, took place.

J. A. Lewis, con. 16, East Williams, has sold his place to Robt. Ross, for \$4,500.

Immediate steps will be taken towards the securing of a bonus from the Dominion Government to assist in connecting Strathroy with the C. P. R.

NORFOLK.

The death occurred on Sunday of Mrs. Charity Potts, of Woodhouse. Mrs. Potts was the widow of Jacob Potts. He died on Sunday, March 11, at his home, Sunday, March 25. They were both at the time of their deaths in their 89th year and had seen 73 years of married life together.

OXFORD.

Mrs. Geo. Chase, of Ingersoll, died on Wednesday from paralysis, aged 76. She had lived there many years.

Mrs. John Burton, of Woodstock, died from the effects of paralysis Thursday morning, aged 74. The children are: Mrs. J. Harrison, of E. Zorra; J. W. Burton, of Embury; Mrs. J. Mitchell, of Woodstock; Mrs. Wm. Tree, of East Zorra; Mrs. Jos. Rowell, of Cass City, Mich.; Chas. S. Burton, of Texas, and George J. Burton residing on the homestead. The deceased was a zealous Baptist.

James Evans an Englishman, died in Ingersoll recently. He had apparently no relatives here except a Woodstock lady calling herself Mrs. Evans, who said she was a cousin. The A. O. F. buried the remains and took charge of his effects until they should hear from his folks in England. Miss Evans now turns out to be his wife, and is applying for administration of the estate through the Probate Court. Her story is that the marriage took place in Manchester, England, about four years ago, when the young couple sailed for Canada, and arriving at Toronto they parted over some trivial matter and had not fully made up.

PERTH.

Mr. Shepherd, the fifth master in the St. Marys Collegiate Institute, has resigned.

The Kition creamery made 37,500 pounds of butter last season.

Chas. Drager recently sold his splendid 100-acre farm on the 4th concession of Logan to Gustav Eisler for \$5,000.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas)

World's Columbian Exposition

On the following articles:

BREAKFAST COCOA,

PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE,

GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,

VANILLA CHOCOLATE,

COCOA BUTTER,

For purity of material,

"excellent flavor," and "uniform composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

"Women Have Hard Times!"

THE MINISTER who made this declaration from the pulpit knew the truth of what he said.

WOMAN'S LOT is a hard one socially, morally and physically.

MUCH OF HER existence is monotonous and filled with cares or sorrow.

SHE SEEMS born to suffer, created for pain and fitted to endure.

IT IS fortunate that she is so endowed for she certainly has many sorrows and great suffering.

THERE IS the mysterious development of girlhood, the care of maternity and the change which comes as she grows older.

VERY OFTEN, too, she is thrown upon her own resources, without protection, without assistance, and without a friend.

WHAT A GREAT cause for thankfulness it should be that scientific discovery has given her the best friend that any woman has ever had.

IT IS "a friend in need."

IT IS a friend certain to aid.

IT IS a friend for her girlhood, her maternity, and her later years.

IT HAS been the best friend to millions of women during the last twenty years.

IT IS that grand, that reliable remedy, Warner's Safe Cure.

WOMEN WHO were weak, worn, weary, have been made strong bright and happy by its aid.

WOMEN WHO felt despondent and melancholy have been made cheerful and joyous through its friendly power.

WOMEN UPON whose faces could be seen the expressions of care, the paleness of pain, have been made bright, joyous and happy by its reliable aid.

WOMEN WHOSE lusterless eyes have shown the beginnings of despair, have been made youthful by the magical power of this true friend.

IS IT any wonder that this great Safe Cure has become so popular?

IS IT at all surprising that it is used so universally to-day?

ASK ANY woman of your acquaintance and she will frankly tell you what we now say: That this great Safe Cure has become so popular among women entirely because it has proven itself to be

"Her Best Friend"

Don't Wait

till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. You may need it to-night.

NEW GROCERY STORE! GOODS!

One of the best in the city.

W. T. STENBERG
515 Richmond Street, Phone, 1021.

TORONTO FURNITURE

66 KING ST. W. SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Sole agents for Toronto, Montreal and Manitoba for the Canadian Office and School Furniture Co. (Ltd.), manufacturers of Office, School, Church, Lodge and Opera Furniture.

60th Street

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Canadian Packing Company's PURE LARD

Every package stamped with our name.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JOHN MILLS,

Bookseller and Newsdealer, 404 Richmond Street, first door south of Dundas Street.

SNAPS!
SNAPS!
SNAPS!

American prints, fast colors, light and dark shades, 5½c.

Factory Cotton, 40 inches wide, fine make, worth 10c, our price, 7½c yard.

Fine Shaker Flannel, plain shades light tints, beautiful quality, worth 15c, for 9c.

A bargain in Laces and Embroidery. See our 10c table; worth 15c and 18c, for 10c.

Ladies' Blouse Waists, white and colored, perfect fitting, all new styles, frills and pleats, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 and upwards.

Ladies' and Children's Cloth Sailor Hats, 25c.

All-Wool Challies and Delaines, light and dark, worth 40c, now 25c.

Another case of Yard Wide Flannelette, strong and durable, 8½c yard, or twelve yards for \$1.

Reversible Flannelette for Children's Dresses, warm colors, only 15c yard.

Wide French Prints in beautiful plaids, light tints, worth 18c, for 12½c.

One case Superfine White Cotton, worth 12½c, now 10c yard.

Ladies' Print Wrappers, dark and light shades, sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, made of Cambric Prints, warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. \$1 75, \$2 and \$2 50. See them.

Spring Mantles, German manufacture, braided and plain, perfect fitting, \$5, \$6 50, \$7 50, \$10, \$12.

Ladies' Wraps and Capes to suit the most fastidious, new shades, new makes. The Bourbon Cape is a fashionable garment. Popular prices; any style to your measure in a few hours' notice.

DRESS GOODS—You will find our assortment one of the largest in the city. We ask an inspection here, feeling satisfied you will be pleased with the display.

Our showrooms are now open for your inspection. Beautiful MILLINERY, MANTLES and WRAPS. Every lady should inspect.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

A Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 629 K. 14th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Tenders Received—The Kind of Bread the Bakers Are Making—Very Few Seizures.

The assessment commissioners' office presented the appearance of a fire hall rather than that of a committee room last night, when the fire and light committee held their regular meeting. The change was caused by the opening of tenders for the supplies of the fire department for the year. The majority of them were accompanied by samples, which were spread about in profusion. There were oil-cloth coats, caps, cloth for suits, brass and white metal buttons, hose and various other articles. These underwent a thorough inspection by the "experts," and the tenders were laid over till Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The three tenders received for sweeping and removing snow from the market were referred to the chairman and engineer.

The tender of R. Wall for relief wood, together with the specifications, will be referred to the committee. The former resolution of the committee in respect to the building of a shed in the rear of the central fire hall was confirmed, while the motion regarding the hose and bell tower passed at the council was filed.

From the engineer's plans the brick closets on the market would cost about \$500, while the remodeling of the hide inspector's office would cost about \$300. It will be recommended tenders be called for both plans.

The report on inspection of bread was presented by Inspector Bell. During the past twelve months the inspector has made three inspections of the various bakeries, and it could safely be said that the bread has been up to the standard weight required by law, only 51 loaves having been found to be under weight. An inspection of bread in nine delivery wagons had also been made, from which only 24 loaves had been seized.

Mr. Ferguson addressed the committee in reference to licenses charged fruit vendors on the market. Ald. J. Heaman and Seaton were appointed a sub-committee to report at next meeting.

F. Barnard's application for a stall in the market was filed, as the place has been let. The application of Mr. W. Martin to be permitted to sell pumps on the market will be sent to the council.

Progress was reported in the valuation of land of R. Quick by dogs and the claims of Chas. McMillan for loss by fire. Inspector Bell reported the collection of \$639 of license fees up to the present date. There were present Ald. Parnell (chairman), W. Heaman, John Heaman, Nutkins, Seaton, O'Meara, Secretary Bell, Chief Roe and Inspector Bell.

First Action—Second Action—Third Action.

So said the wise Athenian. We shall be wise to follow his advice in many matters; in none more so than in grappling with a cold or with dyspepsia; or in seeking relief from consumption in its earlier stages. It is absolutely useless to sit down and bemoan our bad fortune. We must act—act—act. The first and most imperative action necessary is to procure a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The second action will be to use it. The third action will naturally follow—we shall proclaim abroad its virtues.

SARDIS, Big Stone County, Minn.
R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir,—Having felt it a duty to write of the good I received by taking your medicine, I now would say that one year ago I was given up by my family physician and friends; all said I must die. My lungs were badly affected, and body reduced to a skeleton. My people commenced to give me your "Medical Discovery" and I soon began to mend. It was not long before I became well enough to take charge of my household duties again.

I owe my recovery to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Respectfully,
MIRA MILLS.

Wash your prints with "Wide Awake" Soap and notice how the colors are brightened.

5c. - 5c.
SMOKE
VIRGINIA
CIGAR
Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.
H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

New Goods, New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

BOARD OF TRADE

Nominate Officers and Committees for the Ensuing Year.

To Be Voted On Next Month—The Electric Street Railway Question Again—The Management of Victoria Park Criticized.

The Board of Trade met last night and the nominating committee reported the result of their work and submitted a list of prospective officers for 1894. The list at present does not contain many changes, and Mr. Bland is again named as president, with Mr. T. S. Hobbs vice-president and J. A. Neiles secretary.

The names will be voted on at the annual meeting next month. Members in good standing only can vote. The complete list follows:

President, John Bland; vice-president, T. S. Hobbs; secretary, J. A. Neiles. Council—John Marshall, W. J. Reid, John McClary, John Campbell, John Bowman, F. S. Jarvis, M. Maurel, T. H. Smallman, A. B. Greer, Wm. Yates, J. W. Little, A. W. Porter.

Arbitration Board—J. D. Sannby, J. Mattinson, A. Beck, James Burns, C. H. Elliott, D. S. Perrin, J. Forrester, S. Stevely, P. Pocock, J. H. Ginge, L. H. Ingram, James A. Kennedy.

Board of Examiners—John Sutherland, J. S. Pearce, John Tanton, C. B. Hunt, J. D. Sannby.

Western Fair Representatives—John Bland, W. Yates, W. R. Hobbs, W. J. Reid, R. Lewis, J. W. Little, A. B. Greer. Industrial Committee—John Cameron, Alf. Taylor, C. W. Leonard, A. E. Pavey, Geo. A. Somerville and the president and chairman of standing committees.

Railway and Municipal Committee—M. Maurel, A. M. Smart, C. S. Hyman, M.P., J. W. Little, John Campbell, C. W. Leonard, S. Sterling, T. H. Smallman, John Labatt, A. W. White, J. R. Minihimick, Sir John Carling, W. A. Cleghorn, T. S. Hobbs, W. A. Gunn, James Cowan, L. H. Ingram, Geo. D. Cameron, J. D. Sannby, T. H. Carling, John McClary, D. W. Blackwell, F. A. Fitzgerald, W. M. Garshore.

The St. Johns Board of Trade asked the board to co-operate with them in a memorial to the Government, re the (then) proposed tariff changes. The letter was filed, the Government having already dealt with the tariff.

The resignation of Mr. John Green was accepted.

Ex-Mayor James Cowan reported to the board the result of the visit of the committee of the Board of Trade to No. 1 committee of the City Council, in the matter of an electric street railway system. He rehearsed the arguments used at the meeting which were published in the ADVERTISER at the time. He concluded by saying that the committee had done their part, now the city should do theirs.

President Bland suggested that before the committee was discharged it should wait on the street railway company and get them to make a proposition to the council, so that it could no longer be said that the city was no longer before them. This will be done.

The Victoria Park came in for some discussion, and Mr. Parker stated that the park ranger would not carry out the wish of the council and the board with respect to making a botanical garden therein and improving its appearance generally. Action will probably be taken at next meeting.

The members present were: President Bland, ex-Mayor James Cowan, John Mattinson, T. R. Parker, A. B. Greer, Samuel Stevely, J. S. Pearce.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Close of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association.

TORONTO, March 30.—The annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association was closed yesterday. Meetings of the several sections were held in the afternoon, and those which had not chosen officers for 1895 proceeded with the election.

Inspectors' Section—"How shall we secure uniformity in the extension of third-class certificates?" was introduced by Mr. John Denness, of West Middlesex, who held that the extension should be limited to the county where it is granted, and limited to one, two or three years at the discretion of the county board.

The following officers were elected: President, G. D. Platt, Picton; secretary, N. Gordon, Orangeville; director, N. W. Campbell, Durham.

Kindergarten Department—President, Miss Macintyre, Toronto; director, Miss Laidlaw, London; secretary, Miss F. Bowditch, Hamilton.

Mathematical and Physical—Honorary president, Prof. Alf. Baker; president, A. T. Delury, M.A.; vice-president, R. A. Thompson, M.A., Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Fred F. Manley, M.A., Toronto; executive committee, R. A. Gray, B.A., London; T. W. Standing, B.A., Tilsonburg; A. H. McDougall, M.A., Ottawa; J. Davison, M.A., Guelph; C. A. Chant, B.A., Toronto. Mr. F. F. Manley was elected as representative on the board of the general association.

College-High School Section—Chairman, Mr. J. A. McLehlan, LL.D.; secretary, Mr. J. Squair, M.A.

The Modern Language Section—President, J. Squair; vice-president, D. R. Keys; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Fraser; councillors, W. J. Alexander, George E. Shaw, Miss E. Balmer, W. J. Sykes and A. W. Burt.

After the meeting of the general association in the evening a short session of the new executive was held.

Resignation of the V. M. C. A. General Secretary.

TORONTO, March 30.—Wm. McCulloch, the general secretary of the V. M. C. A., has resigned. Since he came here nine years ago he has been to the front in every movement for the benefit of young men, and the rapid growth of the association has been largely due to his efforts. He said: "I have asked that my resignation take effect at the end of our year, which will not be until May." He explained: "There was some little division, and when such existed I thought better to resign." He would throw no further light on the cause of his retirement, but expressed many earnest wishes for the association's prosperity.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, hot or callosities Lumps and swellings from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbone, Sweeney, Stiffness, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Another consignment of \$1 oak finished rockers just arrived, also great bargains in sideboards, at TRAFFORD'S Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 864.

A PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY.

He Finds a Medicine of Rare Virtue—He First Cures Himself With It and Then Prescribes It for His Painless With Gratingly Results.

Dr. Samuel L. Brown, says the David City, Neb., Tribune, is one of the pioneers of the city and is well known in all parts of the adjacent country where he has practiced medicine for the past twenty years. Dr. Brown tells the following story of his cure from partial paralysis: "Some six or seven years ago I was attacked by partial paralysis which affected my left side to such an extent that I was obliged to give up the larger part of my practice. I could hobble around by the aid of crutches, but my case seemed to resist treatment and I considered myself doomed to go through the remainder of my life a paralytic cripple.

About a year ago I read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills curing a case similar to mine. Physicians as a rule are prejudiced against what are called patent medicines, and at first I scouted the idea that help could come to me through this source. But the more I thought about it the more I felt inclined to give them a trial, and finally my desire to help myself overcame my prejudice and I sent for a supply of the Pink Pills. The first lot I got had a beneficial effect and I sent for another supply, and found myself every day growing stronger and better, and as you see I am now able to again move about freely without being hampered by a crippling disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills having done in my case what all other medicines had failed to accomplish, left me no room to doubt that they are a very valuable medicine, and I now always use them in my practice where the diagnosis of the case favors them. In fact I am treating a remarkable case at Brainerd with Pink Pills. Augustus Talbot, the postmaster, was suffering from rheumatism, and was in the first stages of Bright's disease. The local doctor failed to give him any relief and I was called in and took charge of the case. The other doctors had given up all hope of his recovery, and yet he is now rapidly recovering through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which headed off the Bright's disease and other ailments. Their action in my own case and that of Postmaster Talbot makes me so enthusiastic that I do not hesitate to cast aside professional prejudice and recommend Pink Pills as a medicine of rare virtue, and you may freely make public what I have said."

In cases of partial paralysis or any nerve trouble Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of the greatest value. They act directly on the nerves and rebuild the entire system. There are also a specific for rheumatism, sciatica, erysipelas, St. Vitus dance, the after effects of a grippé, nervous headache, heart palpitation, etc. They are a certain relief for the troubles afflicting women, and in the case of men build up systems run down by overwork or excesses. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail prepaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and refuse all imitations or substitutes.

The Canal Scheme.

TORONTO, March 30.—The Ontario Ship Canal Company's Bill came before the private bill committee of the Legislature this morning and it was decided to grant the company power to construct a ship canal or aqueduct or both. The name of the company was changed to "The Huron and Ontario Ship Canal and Aqueduct Company."

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

We are all in favor of minding our own exclusive affairs. It is an extra unpaid piece of work has to be performed.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Co w

Fine photographs of all descriptions are MACKLE'S specialty. Studio corner Dundas and Richmond streets. ywt

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

Bread! Bread! Two loaves for 7 cents.

D. J. LANGDON, baker and grocer, corner York and Thames streets. ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler watchmaker and engraver, general repair tag. A civil solicited. 402 Talbot street. ty

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

California and Mexico.

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

The banner route is the great trunk line that passes through six States of the Union, and has the most superb and magnificent trains in America. Full particulars may be had from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 164 x 55t

E. B. FEWINGS, Practical Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's, 216 Dundas street, opposite Electric bells and repairing a specialty. Telephone numbers: office, 282; residence, 952.

Wood Carving.

A wood carving establishment opened here. Our work is carved, not pressed, made of art moldings; furniture, easels, capitals and architecture of the public buildings. Artistic wood mantels and wardrobes made to order. First-class work. D. A. DARR, 6324 Dundas street over Morrison's, East London, Ont. ywt

Don't forget that 219 Dundas street is the place to get a fashionable hair cut and an easy shave. J. L. FORTNER, Proprietor.

Babies and Ladies will greet the new mammoth quartet bar "Wide Awake" Soap with joy as it will make their clothes cleaner and their faces sweeter than ever before. Try it.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"East Lynne" Last Night—"Mighty Dollar" and "Danites" To-Day—"Gloriana" on Monday.

IDA VAN CORTLAND. A bumper house greeted Ida Van Cortland last night. "East Lynne" was the drawing card. It seems to lose none of its charm with age and to be destined to remain a joy forever. The touching story, as told by Miss Van Cortland and her capable company, appealed to the emotions as strongly as art could make it. It was a fine production and displayed Miss Van Cortland in a role well suited to her. Her successful engagement concludes to-night with the sensational melodrama, "The Danites."

"The Mighty Dollar" will be given at the family matinee to-day.



"GLORIANA."

The company that will present Mortimer's exquisite comedy, "Gloriana," at the Grand on Monday is composed of excellent material; indeed, it is doubtful if a stronger or better comedy company exists in America. Miss Emily Banker has won renown throughout the United States as a beautiful woman and an accomplished and finished actress. For three years she played leading female roles with the charming Rosina Vokes. Her advancement was watched closely by prominent managers. Her services were finally secured by Charles Frohman, who cast her for leading roles in his number one companies. Miss Banker now comes forward as the charming "Gloriana," a role for which she is eminently suited. In addition to Miss Banker the cast includes such well known people as George W. Barnum, Thomas W. Ryley, George Parsons, Eugene Eberle, Alf. Hampton, Tillie Barnum, and others of note all combine to make a "Gloriana" cast the superior of which it would be difficult to imagine.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by J. Callard, W. T. Strong and Cairncross & Lawrence, and all druggists in the Dominion.

Wash your linen with Wide Awake Soap and see how beautifully white it will be.

S. & J.
THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Mostly fair, warmer, showery.

NEW IDEAS

You will remember that Goliath was very much surprised when David hit him with a stone. He said that such a thing had never entered his head before.

There are many new ideas in Dress Goods that have not yet struck the progressive people of this progressive city, at least not in the right place. Among them are:

CRINKLE, CHAMBRAYS, CHALLIES, PRINTS.

These names are not new, but the ideas are, and the patterns are exquisite.

Take Crinkle first. It is a favorite. As we have a great deal of it to sell, a great deal of it will be worn. Has all the effects of French Wool Crepe, but only costs 12½¢ up.

Chambrays are also in great demand. Ours in pink and blue at 12½¢ (the 20¢ kind) are already being talked of in fashion circles, because fashionable people are buying them.

Challies, wide width, fine, fast colors, patterns handsome and pleasing; large variety. Some might sell them at 10¢, but ours you can have at 6½¢.

Indigo Twill, a magnificent line at 12½¢. Nice to behold, nice to wear.

One case American Indigos just opened. Worthy of inspection; if not to-day, some other time. But don't delay. Those who see first will buy.

Light ground American Prints, fast colors, pleasing patterns, 5¢ per yard.

If these ideas and prices hit forcibly deep in. If you only come to see the store, it will be worth your while.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

THE MOTHER HEART TOUCHED.

I Believe South American Nervine Saved the Lives of Two of My Children—Puny Children Grow Fat and Strong—Tired and Ailing Women Take on the Bloom of Earlier Years.



What will touch the mother heart more deeply than the illness of her little ones? She may suffer much herself, and women are sorely afflicted with many ills; but she will endure all this, however, often without a murmur. But there can be no disguising her anxiety when the little ones of the home are stricken down with sickness, and how many children there are. We talk of the bloom of youth, but thousands of children know not of it. Others may romp, but they are weaklings.

Mothers, would you have your loved ones strong and healthy? Would you enjoy good health yourself? Then use South American Nervine Tonic. There is no doubt of its efficacious properties. Investigate from a scientific and a common sense point of view, and you will find that nearly all disease has its start in the nerve centers of the body.

The mission of South American Nervine is to at once reach the nerve centers, which are to the whole body what the mainspring is to a watch.

South American Nervine is sold by all reliable druggists, among which number in London we would mention Cairncross & Lawrence, W. T. Strong, W. S. B. Earkwell and J. G. Shuff.

J. & D. ROSS
Are showing the best range of Latest Style Silk Hats, Stiff and Soft Felt Hats and Caps, THAT CAN BE SEEN IN THE CITY, AND THE PRICES DELIGHT ALL PURCHASERS—SEE THE GOODS.

Gents' Furnishings.

This department is now replete with all the latest novelties in

Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Etc., FOR THE SEASON

ALL AT ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES

Merchant Tailoring

Our stock of Cloths and Tweeds, both Imported and Home Manufacture, is now large, well selected, and the best value we have ever shown.

Satisfaction in Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

386 Richmond St., Opposite City Hall.

To Save MacWherrell.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Mr. T. C. Robinette, who defended MacWherrell, the condemned Port Credit murderer, arrived here to-day to interview Sir John Thompson regarding the case. The attorney states that a petition for a commutation for MacWherrell's sentence is being circulated in Peel county.

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

Euried Alive by a Snowslide.

SPokane, Wash., March 30.—Two snow-slides took place yesterday on Canyon Creek, in the Coeur d'Alene mountains, in which it is reported three families were buried alive.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper

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

"Turn to the Right."

Cheered at first by this thought, I determined to walk to the end of the lane, and forthwith did so, looking sharply at every one, but meeting no one. The bare upper branches of a tree rose here and there above the walls, which were pierced at intervals by low, strong doors. These doors I carefully examined, but without making any discovery; all were securely fastened, and many seemed to have been rarely opened. Emerging at last and without result on the inner side of the city ramparts, I turned, and moodily retraced my steps through the lane, proceeding more slowly as I drew near to the Rue de Valois. This time, being a little farther from the street, I made a discovery.

The corner house, which had its front on the Rue de Valois, presented, as I have said, a dense, windowless wall to the lane; but from my present standpoint I could see the upper part of the back of this house—that part of the back, I mean, which rose above the lower garden wall that abutted on it—and in this there were several windows. The whole of two and a part of a third were within the range of my eyes; and suddenly in one of these I discovered something which made my heart beat high with hope and expectation. The window in question was heavily grated; that which I saw was tied to one of the bars. It was a small knot of some white stuff—linen apparently—and it seemed a trifle to the eye, but it was loosed, as far as I could see from a distance, after the same fashion as the scrap of velvet I had in my pouch.

The conclusion was obvious, at the same time that it inspired me with the liveliest admiration of mademoiselle's wit and resources. She was confined in that room; the odds were that she was behind those bars. A howl dropped thence would fall, the wind being favorable, into the lane, not ten, but twenty paces from the street. I ought to have been prepared for a slight inaccuracy in a woman's estimate of distance.

It may be imagined with what eagerness I now scanned the house, with what minute search I sought for a weak place. The longer I looked, however, the less comfort I derived from my inspection. I saw before me a gloomy stronghold of brick, four-square, and built in the old Italian manner, with battlements at the top, and a small machicolation, little more than a string-course, above each story; this serving at once to lessen the monotony of the dead walls, and to add to the frowning weight of the upper part. The windows were few and small, and the house looked damp and mouldy; lichens dotted the bricks, and moss filled the string-courses. A low door opening from the lane into the garden naturally attracted my attention; but it proved to be of abnormal strength, and bolted both at the top and bottom.

Assured that nothing could be done on that side, and being unwilling to remain longer in the neighborhood, lest I should attract attention, I returned to the street, and twice walked past the front of the house, seeking all I could with an little appearance of seeing anything as I could compass. The front retreated somewhat from the line of the street, and was flanked on the farther side by a stable. Only one chimney smoked, and that sparsely. Three steps led up to a double door, which stood half open, and afforded a glimpse of a spacious hall and a state staircase. Two men, apparently servants, lounged on the steps, eating chestnuts, and leaning with one another; and above the door were three shields blazoned with colors. I saw with satisfaction, as I passed the second time, that the middle coat was that of Turenne; implying one which I could not read—which thoroughly satisfied me that the boy of velvet had not lied; so that, without more ado, I turned homeward, formulating my plans as I went.

I found all as I had left it; and my mother still lying in a half-conscious state. I spared the pain of making excuses for past absence, or explaining that which I designed. I communicated the plan I had formed to Simon Fleix, who saw no difficulty in procuring a respectable reason to stay with Madame de Bonne. But for some time he would come no farther into the business. He listened, his mouth open and his eyes glittering, my plan until I came to his share in it; and then he fell into a violent fit of trembling.

"You want me to fight, monsieur," he cried reproachfully, shaking all over like one in the palsy. "I will not do the other night. You want to get me killed! That's it."

"Nonsense!" I answered sharply. "I want you to hold the horses!"

He looked at me wildly, with a kind of resentment in his face, and yet as if he were fascinated.

"You will drag me into it," he persisted.

"You will!"

"You will!" I said.

"You will!" I said.

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"You will!" I said.

"You will!" I said.

ever felt in my life. I stationed him with the three horses in the lane—which seemed as quiet and little frequented as in the morning—near the end of it, and about a hundred paces or more from the house. "Turn their heads towards the ramparts," I said, wheeling them round myself, "and then they will be ready to start. They are all quiet enough. You can let the Cid loose. And now listen to me, Simon," I continued. "Wait here until you see me return, or until you see you are going to be attacked. In the first case, stay for me, of course; in the second, save yourself as you please. Lastly, if neither event occurs before half-past five, you will hear the convent bell yonder ring at the half hour—begone, and take the horses; they are yours. And one word more," I added hurriedly. "If you can only get away with one horse, Simon, take the Cid. It is worth more than most men, and will not fail you at a pinch."

As I turned away, I gave him one look to see if he understood. It was not without hesitation that after that look I left him. The lad's face was flushed, he was breathing hard, his eyes seemed to be almost starting from his head. He sat his horse shaking in every limb, and had all the air of a man in a fit. I expected him to call me back; but he did not, and reflecting that I must trust him, or give up the attempt, I went up the lane with my sword under my arm, and my cloak loose on my shoulders. I met a man driving a donkey laden with faggots. I saw no one else. It was already dusk between the walls, though light enough in the open country; but that was in my favor, my only regret being that as the town gates closed shortly after half-past five, I could not defer my attempt until a still later hour.

(To be Continued.)

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. This Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

"Why do you call that man an illicit still?" "Because he refused to testify."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Poetic sentiment illustrated at the dog show—"The shallows babbled, but the deeps were dumb."

To Mothers!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES DIARRHŒA, and is the best remedy for WIND COLIC, and all the troubles of infancy. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The musical composer is extremely sensitive about his notes going to protest.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Canton, Tenn., says: "Shilo's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

Traveling talks—Statistics of immigration.

Files Files! Itching Files.

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

A legal necessity—Attorney's fees.

The echo preservative—The phonograph.

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

The slight draft—A cyclone.

On the move—The gas meter.

At Death's Door—Dyspepsia Conquered.

GENTLEMEN—My medical adviser and others told me I could not possibly live, when I commenced the use of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 219 to 119 pounds. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over 300 dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well-known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but feel glad to be able to contribute this testimonial and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia. JEAN VALOIS, General Merchant, Wotton, P.Q.

"Willie," said the visitor, "what is your ambition?" "I'd like," said the boy, putting down his yellow-covered story of the plains, "to have people tremble like leaves at the mere mention of my name."

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

Business Man—You want a situation as floor walker. Have you ever had any experience? Applicant—I am the father of twins.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.

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

For those who are troubled with "that full feeling" after eating, we recommend day board at Mrs. Skimpy's boarding house.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Strong.

STARVE THEM OUT.

The Electric Railway Franchise Again Discussed

By the Finance Committee—Three Hundred Dollars Granted to the Protestant Orphans' Home.

The troublesome question of an electric street railway franchise for the city was again brought up at the meeting of No. 1 committee last night. The reading of the communication from Mr. Myers, asking that the Electric Installation Company, of Chicago, be notified before granting the franchise, which was read at a previous meeting, started the discussion.

Ald. Carrothers thought it advisable that streets where the city wanted an electric line should be marked out, and if a company should not feel inclined to accept it they could drop out.

Ald. Jones moved that Mr. Myers be notified to send in an offer as soon as possible.

Mayor Esery took strong ground against the position of the Street Railway Company. Ald. Jones' motion was defeated, and it was decided to draw a plan of the streets upon which the city would like an electric line, and submit it to all companies offering.

Messrs. J. H. Flock, Andrew Thompson and John Wright addressed the committee, asking that a grant of \$500 be given to the trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

During the past year the home had been greatly improved at a heavy expense. Until the Children's Aid Society has procured a building the home will take in all children on the payment of \$1 a week.

Mayor Esery—it is a wonder that the Government, with its surplus of so many millions, does not do something in this matter. If they cannot run the business of the country it is time they got out. If we do not watch we will have to pay taxes for getting up in the morning and looking out the window.

The grant was set at \$300.

George F. Jewell and Andrew Dale, city auditors, submitted their annual report, including a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures and statements showing in a summarized form the amount of receipts or disbursements on each separate account as compared with the estimates for the year and as affecting the general result of the year's working; also statements of the general assets and liabilities of the city as at Dec. 30, 1903, and condensed reports of the Board of Education for public schools and London Collegiate Institute, and the hospital trust. The report was referred to the council.

City Clerk Kingston's communication regarding the time necessary for entering rates and other works incidental to collectors' rolls was referred to the council.

J. Eggett, R. C. Ross and Wm. Slater, on behalf of the Christian Workers, applied for remission of taxes. The first two will be recommended to the council and that of Mr. Slater was granted. Henry Vrooman, South London, was granted remission on personal property.

Dr. Goodrich wrote in reference to the assessment of paving on two frontages for those owning corner lots, and asked the committee to devise some means like the sewerage system whereby part of one of the frontages would be exempt. Filed.

W. C. L. Gill appealed against assessment on boats in the house of the London Rowing Club. Referred to the court of revision.

Thos. R. Parker, on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, suggested that the committee ask the police commissioners to appoint one of the force to act as agent of the society. Referred to the police commissioners.

The estimates from the Board of Health, Board of Education and No. 3 committee were laid over awaiting the estimates from the Board of Works.

Present: Ald. J. C. Judd (chairman), J. W. Jones, Carrothers, F. J. Fitzgerald, Pritchard, James Fitzgerald, Mayor Esery and Treasurer Pope.

TALKING WITH ANGELS.

When a Baby Smiles in Sleep Then It is Happy.

How Many Happy Infants if Mothers Only Knew More!

A Great Deal of Suffering is Directly Traceable to Ignorance.

In Ireland they have a pretty fancy that when a baby smiles in its sleep it is "talking with angels."

How many more smiling healthy babies there might be in London if mothers knew more of their babies' needs.

The only remembrance to this want of knowledge is a possible to little children is expressed in the language of suffering and disease.

Stale cow's milk—absolutely fresh milk in the city is a fiction—is not only unpalatable and lacking in nutrition but also harmful. Mother's milk is sometimes quite as bad. Improperly prepared substitutes are worse.

But the Lactated Food, prepared by Wells & Richardson Co., is a blessing. It is the wonderful result of the great advance that has been made in recent years in the study of infant nutrition.

Probably to the end of time healthful mother's milk will be better than any imitation; but next to this, the most eminent physicians are agreed, and the experience of thousands of parents has proved, that Lactated Food is the most natural and nourishing diet possible for infants.

It is a better preventive of diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum than all the medicines in the world.

It is to be obtained at any drug store, and is not only easy of preparation but is so inexpensive that no family in London need be without it.

SAGE'S SAVIOUR

Wins His Suit Against the Big Broker Who Used Him as a Shield.

New York, March 30.—The Laidlaw-Sage suit in the New York Supreme Court, in which the late New York Sage for injuries received in the latter's office at the time when a Boston crank attempted to blow up the millionaire, was concluded to-day.

Laidlaw contended that Sage thrust him (Laidlaw) forward in the way of the man with the dynamite, and thus escaped injury himself, while Laidlaw was laid up for several weeks. The jury gave a verdict of \$25,000 for Laidlaw.

Wm. R. Laidlaw's suit was for \$100,000 damages and was the second trial. In the first trial the case was for Laidlaw. Mr. Sage's lawyers will appeal.

Wide Awake Soap will do more work and do it better than any other soap in the world. Try it.

EX-MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Hon. John M. Francis, One of the Thousands Whom Paine's Celery Compound Has Benefitted.



Among the men of international reputation in America no one is better known than Hon. John M. Francis, ex-minister to Austria.

The highest political honors have come to him unsought. President Grant appointed him minister to Greece, President Garfield chose him for the mission to Belgium. President Arthur appointed him minister to Portugal, and in 1884 he was promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, with a residence at Vienna, Mexico, and back to Derby, in England, by March of next year, without spending any money except what they can earn or "get donated" and to take back with them, besides \$5,000, accumulated on their trip.

That the young men had tramped it there was no doubt. Their shoes and their clothing showed that. They carry with them a book in which their purpose is stated, and in which they are collecting certificates of city editors of newspapers in places where they stop, to the effect that they made their appearance on such and such a date. They say that they started from Derby on Feb. 6 and walked to Liverpool, 102 miles, arriving there Feb. 25. They embarked on the Cephalonia and worked their passage to Boston as coal bunkers. They arrived in Boston on March 8, and have been walking ever since.

They will go as far west as Cincinnati and thence turn southward and go to Monterey. On their way back they hope to earn the \$5,000 by giving entertainments and lectures.

They received here the privileges of the State Senate, and later they paid their respects to Gov. Flower, taking his autograph and the seal of the State away with them.

The Lightning's Touch

is scarcely more rapid than the lightning-like action of Nervine in all kinds of pains. Is it neuralgia? Relief is certain and rapid. Toothache is cured as if by magic. Rheumatism finds a master in a few applications of the powerful and penetrating Nervine. In a word, pain, whether internal or external, finds a prompt antidote in Nervine. Give Nervine a trial. Druggists and dealers everywhere sell it, and it costs only 25 cents a bottle.

If you want a solid walnut or oak caue-seated rocker for \$1 25 or anything else in the furniture line just as cheap call on KENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite market house. Get your furniture repaired and upholstered before the rush.

traits of his character. They were the adequate guarantee of the eminent success that has crowned his efforts, and of the tribute of esteem that is paid to him.

Mr. Francis, though he has reached the palmists allotted three score and ten, is in excellent health, and mentally vigorous and alert. The first of this year he went to California with his daughter to spend a few months.

Before going he requested Mr. William B. Wilson, who, under Mr. Francis and his son, Hon. C. S. Francis, is the wide-awake head of the business department of the Times, to say for him to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound: "I have used the medicine moderately and with favorable results."

The expression is characteristic of the dignified and conservative gentleman who, as last fall's vote shows, is in the right sense the most popular citizen of the Empire State.

Mr. Wilson himself, writing an unsolicited letter to Wells & Richardson Co., says of this wonderful remedy that makes people well:

"For some time past I have been using Paine's Celery Compound as a nerve and tonic, and have found its effects very beneficial. I have heard and known of its good work among my friends, several of which

they could not keep house without it, and never allow their supply to become exhausted. I shall always stand ready to say a good word for Paine's Celery Compound, for I honestly believe that it will do all that is claimed for it."

Among the thousands of testimonials that come to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound every year are letters from grateful men and women in every station in life. Little did Dartmouth's great professor realize the greatness of his benefit to mankind when he first prescribed this remedy that makes people well, and in the spring months is as much superior to all the ordinary tonics, nervines and sarsaparillas as the diamond is more brilliant than a piece of glass. It is the best-spring medicine in the world. It makes people well.

It is the true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system and impure blood. It is a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

The medical journals of this country and Europe have given more space to the many remarkable cases where the use of Paine's Celery Compound has made people well than to any other one subject.

ENGLISH REPORTERS ON A TRAMP.

Under Contract To Go to Mexico and Back to England by March Next.

ALBANY, March 30.—Three young men, who said they were English newspaper men, have walked into this city from Pittsfield. They are traveling under the assumed names of Vivian Gray, Harry Johnson and L'Allegro. They say they are reporters on Derby, Chesterfield and Sheffield papers, and are under contract to go to Monterey, Mexico, and back to Derby, in England, by March of next year, without spending any money except what they can earn or "get donated" and to take back with them, besides \$5,000, accumulated on their trip.

That the young men had tramped it there was no doubt. Their shoes and their clothing showed that. They carry with them a book in which their purpose is stated, and in which they are collecting certificates of city editors of newspapers in places where they stop, to the effect that they made their appearance on such and such a date. They say that they started from Derby on Feb. 6 and walked to Liverpool, 102 miles, arriving there Feb. 25. They embarked on the Cephalonia and worked their passage to Boston as coal bunkers. They arrived in Boston on March 8, and have been walking ever since.

They will go as far west as Cincinnati and thence turn southward and go to Monterey. On their way back they hope to earn the \$5,000 by giving entertainments and lectures.

They received here the privileges of the State Senate, and later they paid their respects to Gov. Flower, taking his autograph and the seal of the State away with them.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

Grants for Mission Work and Missionaries Appointed.

TORONTO, March 30.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee began on Tuesday in the lecture room of new St. Andrew's Church at 9 a.m. Rev. Dr. W. Cochran, of Brantford, convener, Rev. Dr. R. H. Warden, clerk. Among the grants made for home mission work in the Presbyteries and for augmented congregations, were the following:

Presbytery of Hamilton—\$1,000 00

Paris—200 00

London—3 00

Chatham—12 00

Sarnia—400 00

Huron—250 00

Halifax—150 00

Bruce—2 00

Among the missionaries appointed to Presbyteries were the following:

Hamilton—Messrs. J. A. McKenzie and J. T. Harcourt.

Paris—W. J. West.

London—A. Graham.

Chatham—Messrs. H. Carmichael, S. C. Greathead and P. Vozzall.

Sarnia—Messrs. T. McCollough, H. Cowan and Rev. J. McRobie.

Bruce—Messrs. N. D. McKinnon and W. A. Maclean.

Death in the Dentist's Chair.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 30.—Thomas H. Dailey died suddenly in a dentist's chair yesterday, after an application of cocaine preparatory to the extraction of a tooth. He was cashier of the City National Bank.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread

4c per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 814

W. Chapman, BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Daily Advertiser
COUPON.World's Fair
PORTFOLIO OF
PHOTOGRAPHS.

Portfolio No. 10.

Send or bring three of these Coupons and Ten Cents to the office of the ADVERTISER and you will receive Cabinet No. 10 of the World's Fair Photographs.

Orders must in every instance be accompanied by the coupons corresponding with the number of Portfolio desired. To avoid errors give number of Portfolio in your letter also. Back Numbers, without coupons, 15 Cents.

Mail orders will be filled in about one week after receipt.

If you have more coupons than you want cut this one out and hand to a friend.

Coupon for Portfolio No. 10 will commence Monday, April 2.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 699 Dundas street east. Residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 133 Dundas street, and 439 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 222 Richmond street.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

DAYRELL—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 20, Charlotte, wife of E. H. Dayrell, and sister of Mrs. A. W. Fraser, city.

Funeral to Woodland Cemetery. Notice later.

TRUMPER
This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.
USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
217 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

HAVE YOU
EVER USED

**BOYLE'S
BAKING
POWDER**

—Sells at—
50c per pound.

652 Dundas Street.

WHEN
BUYING

CONFECTIONERY

YOU WANT THE BEST.

TRY
BOOMER'S,
181 Dundas Street.

A Rex Brand Ham

THAT'S THE IDEA!

USE THE BEST

REX BRAND
Delicious Hams & Bacon

For sale by first-class grocers and
the packers.

MOORE & COMPANY

MARKET HOUSE,

LONDON, ONTARIO

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 333. ywt

THE CANADIAN
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE

STROBES REPAIR WORKING
PRICE \$100.00
THE GOLD BICYCLE CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
See them for a catalogue

New Goods!

CARPETS

—AND—

CURTAINS

—AT—

Priddis Bros.

158 Dundas Street.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

FISHING TACKLE.

A large stock of the best English and Ameri-
can Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Bamboo Poles,
etc., wholesale and retail.

WM. GURD & CO.,
183 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.
Telephone 334.

J. A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Canada Accident Insurance Co.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

MOSTLY FAIR, WARMER,

SHOWERY.

TORONTO, March 30.—11 p.m.—The pres-
sure is higher in Eastern Canada, is de-
creasing over the lake district, and is low
throughout the Northwest. It is cold in
the Gulf district and the upper portion of
the Maritime Provinces. Everywhere else
the temperatures are moderate.

BELTZ'S

THE NEW HAT.

The Latest American
—AND—
The Finest English
Hats to be had from us.

Fedoras.

A large stock in large and small
shapes and all the correct colors.

A large assortment of boys', girls' and
children's goods.

E. BELTZ

THE LEADING HATTER.

O'Donnell Resigns.

St. Thomas, March 30.—Mr. E. G.
O'Donnell, license commissioner for West
Elgin, has forwarded his resignation to the
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Harcourt.

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

The "Room for improvement" which you
hear persons speaking of is certainly not
the one you find in a flat.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South
American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism
and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3
days. Its action upon the system is re-
markable and surprising. It is a cure for
the cause and the disease immediately
disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.
75 cents. Sold by J. Callard, W. T.
Strong, Cairncross & Lawrence, and all
druggists in the Dominion.

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

Our whole attention is given to fine
watch repairing. All work practically
executed. J. E. ADAMS, East London. ywt

Wide Awake people are never fooled by
buying their laundry soap in cakes.
The new mammoth quartet bar "Wide
Awake" is the best and cheapest you
can use for all purposes. Try it.

WHEN

You have a cough, cold,
bronchitis or sore throat,
take KUR-A-KOF. It
is the best remedy now
sold. Price 25c.

Anderson & Nelles,
DRUGGISTS,
Wholesale Agents. - London.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Indications are that March will go out
as it came in—lamblike.

—The Bishop of Huron preaches in St.
James', South London, to-morrow morning.

—Miss Eliza Norvell, Amherstburg, is
spending two weeks with Miss Maggie
Gillman in London.

—Dr. J. A. McLeay, who, it is reported,
has joined Corey's army, is a brother of
Franklin McLeay, the theatrical man so well
known here.

—The sale of horses at the Thompson
House continued yesterday with even
more success than the previous day. The
stable yard was again crowded with
buyers and onlookers and the prices
realized were fair.

—Alex. Wren, of the firm of Wren &
Co., Forest, is seriously ill at his home in
London. Wm. Dewar and Wm. Seaton
have left to see him. He is not expected to
live more than a few days at most.

—The tax collectors in the advertising
columns publish a special notice announc-
ing that warrants will be served for the
collection of all taxes unpaid after April 10
next. They are notified to return the roll
to the treasurer on April 16 and give this
warning to taxpayers.

—The body of the late Thomas Cavan-
agh, arrested by C. T. R. Erie
Express last night in charge of a young
man named Cunningham, a fellow cigar
maker, and a native of Brantford. The
unfortunate young fellow died in a St.
Louis hospital of pleurisy. The remains
were met at the station by about 30 mem-
bers of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 278, who
had just adjourned from holding a special
meeting at which resolutions of condolence,
couched in terms of warmest sympathy,
were tendered the bereaved family. The
union also made arrangements to attend
the funeral in a body.

—Within the last few days Mr. J. D.
LeBel, city, has completed an important
contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway
Company, whereby he will supply the
engines of that system from Vancouver to
Halifax with the Electric Fire Kindler.

This is the practical result of a three
months' test and rigorous trial of the
kindler by that company, and a few days
ago Mr. LeBel received a substantial order
to supply 25 out of their 50 round-houses
with the article. The other fifteen will
be supplied when they have got rid
of their stores of old-fashioned
and slow-burning pine-kindling wood.

Mr. LeBel is engaged in demonstrating to
the Grand Trunk and other roads in Canada
the adaptability of the Electric Kindler,
and the tests that have been made up to
the present time have been extremely satisfac-
tory. There is little doubt that the G. T.
R., like their neighbors, the C. P. R., will
not be slow in recognizing the superiority
of the "Electric" over the old style pine
kindling, oil and waste, etc., that some-
times lights and more often does not. Again,
it will not be disputed that the modern "Elec-
tric" kindler is away ahead of the deadly
coal oil, that causes the loss of so many
lives and limbs yearly on locomotives, in
stationary engines, and in the private
home. A Richmond street woman lost
her life in lighting a five with kerosene
during the past winter. Thoughtless
servant girls and children cause many a
confusion through the same agency,
and all for the need of a small piece of the
Electric Fire Kindler. It is cheap, con-
venient, and an absolute necessity. It
will light any kind of a fire in one-third of
the present time, and all grocers sell it.
Mr. LeBel is negotiating for its intro-
duction onto several American roads. The
article is at the present time being manu-
factured in London, but in view of increas-
ing business, it is proposed to manufacture
it in Toronto, Montreal, St. John, N. B.,
and Halifax.

The Black Knight.

J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, drew a
large crowd at the Wellington Street
Methodist Church last night, when he told
the story of his experience in the Ameri-
can war, during which he took part in
several hard-fought battles, and suffered
from bullet wounds, some of the cause of
which he carries in his body to this day.
Mr. Hector spoke in his usual humorous
fashion, and had his audience laughing
continually. Rev. J. R. Gundy occupied
the chair, and the choir rendered several
selections.

The Port Stanley Railway.

A Windsor dispatch says: "Mr. Walker
states that it is in intention of the L. E.
and D. Railway Company to connect the ser-
vice of the London and Port Stanley Road
which they have just leased, as perfect as
the service on the old road. The company
also intends to build through the 50 miles
of unoccupied territory, between the two
branches, and to connect the lines as soon
as possible. This will give the Walker-
ville people a direct line from the river at
Detroit to Lake Erie at Port Stanley. As
such an outlet the Port Stanley branch is
invaluable."

All About Morrison.

The ADVERTISER'S Ottawa correspondent
telegraphs as follows: "Another failure to
accord between the Minister of Militia and
Gen. Herbert is reported. A man named
Morrison, of the London militia, deserted
four years ago. A short time since he sur-
rendered and was condemned to serve 50
days in the cells. He applied for his
discharge, which was refused by the ser-
geant, the D. A. G. of the district. Ap-
plication was made to the Minister, who
thought the offense expiated and ordered
Col. Smith to grant the discharge. Col.
Smith demurred and referred the matter to
Gen. Herbert, who objects, and there is a
resultant deadlock."

Hospital Matters.

The Hospital Trust met yesterday after-
noon, with Robert Lewis in the chair and
C. E. Complin, James Glenour, T. H.
Purdum and Medical Superintendent Bal-
four also present. Mr. Complin stated
that Mr. Harvey, of St. Paul, in company
with himself and the chairman, had visited
the hospital and inspected the heating
apparatus. Mr. Harvey will report on the
changes to be made at a later date. The
following donations were kindly acknowl-
edged: Flower Mission, a card and a
bouquet of flowers for each patient. Also

seventeen pots of flowers; Mrs. Booker,
flowers in pots; a friend, six books for
library; and from another friend Easter
lilies. Drs. Logie, Weld, Williams and
McGregor were appointed on the active
staff for the summer months. Cairncross &
Lawrence will supply the drugs for the
next quarter. There are 51 patients in the
hospital at date.

A Denial.

"In reading the report of No. 1 commit-
tee's meeting last night," said Manager
Break, of the London Street Railway Com-
pany, in conversation with an ADVERTISER
reporter this morning, "I find the mayor
saying that our company is operating the
Winnipeg street railway—in fact, that
we are one and the same. I presume that
such a statement, made before the finance
committee, is uttered in an official capacity. I wish to
deny it in toto. The London and Winnipeg
street railway companies are total
strangers to each other. There is not a
member of our company connected with
the Winnipeg one."

Marron vs. Youmans.

The supreme board of directors of the L.
P. W. of C. state that they have fully and
carefully investigated the charges of slander
brought against their supreme president,
Mrs. Agnes C. Youmans by Miss Rebecca
Marron, who accused Mrs. A. C. Youmans
of expelling her unconstitutionally from a
subordinate council by preparing charges
against her character, and state that it
has been clearly proven from the records
that no such charges or expulsion ever
took place, but that Miss Marron had been
legally suspended for non-payment of dues.
They also say that the action of Miss R.
Marron originated in a misinterpretation
of a private conversation between the
supreme president, Mrs. A. C. Youmans,
and the chairman of the supreme board,
which has been most satisfactorily ex-
plained. The members of the supreme
board, therefore, fully and unqualifiedly
exonerate both Mrs. A. C. Youmans and
the supreme chairman from all blame.

A. M. S. Laicoscript.

Askin Street Methodist Sunday school
room was the scene of a unique and original
entertainment last night. The affair was
supposed to be strictly nautical and was
called "H. M. S. Laicoscript." A hint
of the nautical theme was readily detected by
spelling the name of the ship backward.

The recent topic social given by the young
ladies served to supply the name and also
as a butt for a humorous song. An outline
of a ship covered the front of the school-
room. It was rigged up in regular sea-
going fashion, while several cannons
bristled from prominent post-holes. The
crew was composed of young men of the
Epworth League and the place was
crowded to the doors. The ship was
offered as follows: Admiral, Mr. Wm.
Copp; captain, Mr. A. J. Doggrell; lieutenants,
Messrs. E. Weston, T. J. Cahill,
and D. Wilson; surgeon, Mr. E. Wilson;
boatswain, Mr. K. Wilder; lookouts,
Messrs. H. Turner, Ed. Hunter and John
Cahill. The entertainment proper con-
sisted of choruses by the ship's company,
drill by eight marines, commanded by
Sergt. Major McCrimmon; monologues,
dialogues, quartets, etc. The programme
was divided into three watches, the lieutenants
commanding. An original conversation
between Govt. Jarvis and Fred
Wilson was very good.

POLITICAL POINTS.

West Lambton Tories Decide Not to
Nominate.

But May Support the P. P. A. Can-
didate.

Hon. Mr. Dryden will address a public
meeting at Kintore on Saturday afternoon,
the 7th of April, and will address a public
meeting in the town hall, Embro, the same
evening.

WEST LAMBTON TORIES.

The convention of West Lambton Con-
servatives met in Earnst on Friday
evening, but the delegates decided not to
nominate a candidate. Mr. R. E. LeSeuer
was elected president. The general opinion
prevailing here is that the opponent to Mr.
Chas. Mackenzie, the present Reform
member, will be Mr. A. T. Gurd, of
Petrolia, the P. P. A. candidate.

WORK AND WAGES.

Beginning of a Big Strike in the New
York Building Trade.

New York, March 30.—More than 1,000
members of various building trade orga-
nizations went on strike to-day. This strike
is the forerunner of a serious interference
with the construction of buildings in the
city, as every trade is concerned. The fight
is between the Brotherhood of Carpenters
assisted by steam fitters and machinery
constructors on one side and the entire
building trade organization on the other.

A BAD SCALP DISEASE

Scaly Eruptions on Head. Bleeding
When Hair Was Combed. Physicians
Tried. No Success.
Cured by CUTICURA.

Our little daughter of four years was troubled
with a disease of the scalp. It looked at first
like a heavy dandruff which we under-
stood to be the cause of the trouble. We
tried to get rid of it by combing, but
found that these attempts would start
bleeding. We applied to different physi-
cians without success, until at last tried the CUTICURA
REMEDY, and by using
your CUTICURA SOAP, this scaly raised
eruption entirely disappeared after three applica-
tions, and had no more
trouble with it for a year, when it showed up
again. We applied it as before, after which it
has never given us any more trouble. Am well
pleased with the success we had with the CUTI-
CURA REMEDY, and would cheerfully recom-
mend them in similar cases.

EDWARD KRANICH, Plantsville, Conn.

ITCHING AND BURNING

I have been troubled with Eczema for years,
and the best medical help in Boston, and all
failed to give me relief from that intense itch-
ing and burning. The first application of CUTI-
CURA gave me immediate relief, and at the end
of a week the sores were well.

MARIETTA DURGIN,
30 Tremont Street, Chelsea, Mass.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDY cleanses the system by
external and internal medication of every erup-
tion, impurity and disease, and constitute the
most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. POTTER DRUG
AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

How to Cure Skin Diseases, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and
dry skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK.

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and
weakness relieved in one minute
by the immediate Anti-Pain Plaster.
The first and only pain-killing plaster.

My Life Saved—Nine Years a Dys-
peptic and Sufferer of Liver Com-
plaint—Three Bottles Royal Crown
Remedy Effectuated a Complete Cure
New Twelve Years and no Sym-
ptom of Return of the Disease. Read
for Yourself Mrs. James' Words:

LONDON, Aug. 30, 1889.

To Mr. Williams:

It is not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to
you and the suffering world that I add my
testimony with the many you have already
received. Royal Crown Remedy cannot be
too highly praised; it has saved my life. For
nine years I suffered extremely with Dys-
pepsia and Liver Complaint and could not
retain anything at all on my stomach without
excessive vomiting. Erysipelas set in, which
confined me to my bed. Doctors could do me
no good. I also tried many other plans with
no success. I was induced by Mr. Isaac
Williams to try his medicine, which I did
after much persuading. Three bottles com-
pletely cured me and for twelve years I had
no symptoms of return. Your medicine is
worthy of praise. I advise all suffering humani-
ty to try it for it is the best. It should be
used until the cure is complete.

M. W. JAMES,
404 Wt. 231 Wellington street.

HARDWOOD
MANTELS

At BLAND'S,

229 DUNDAS STREET.

FANCY GOODS.

We are selling all our large stock
of Fancy Goods at 20 per
cent. discount.

Comprising Ladies' Companions, Dressing
Cases, Shaving Cases, Manicure Sets, Collar
and Cuff Boxes, Albums, etc., in Silver and
Plush, Oak, Celluloid and Leather. Call early
for best selection.

R. LEWIS.

182 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN

MERCHANT TAILOR.

EDGE BLOCK (UP-STAIRS).

NEW SUITINGS!

NEW TROUSERINGS!

For the Spring Trade.

We Have Some Exceptionally Fine
Goods for This Season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Slater Bros

Fashionable Tailors.

399 Richmond Street. Phone 844.

THE

Queen's Choice.

"Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1889.
"Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son.
"443 Yonge Street, Toronto.
"Gentlemen—I am pleased to inform
you that Her Majesty the Queen has
chosen one of your Pianos for Windsor
Castle. The selection was made by
Mr. Dyson, of Messrs. Dyson & Sons,
Windsor, specially appointed tuner to
the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the
Duke and Duchess of Connaught and
the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

"Mr. Dyson was so pleased with
your Pianos that he purchased two for
himself; and I beg to congratulate you
on my being able to dispose of these
Pianos for you in such good hands.

"I have no doubt that you will now
call yourselves 'Piano Manufacturers
to Her Majesty the Queen of England.'"

"Yours truly,
"W. H. PELLOW,
"Commercial Agent for
Canada at Colonial
Exhibition."

YOU ARE

Wise you will look
at our stock of

LUMBER,
SHINGLES and
HOUSE TRIM.

Ere you purchase
elsewhere.

W. D. WILLIS & CO

Cor. York & Adelaide Sts.

PHONE 756.

New Goods. Spring Styles

Having now received my Complete
Stock of Spring Goods I am prepared
to make special offers for early orders,
which will be made and trimmed to your
satisfaction.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,

Merchant Tailor,

262½ Dundas Street.

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY,

111 Dundas Street. Telephone 187.

R.K. Cowan

Furnisher, etc., over Bank of Commerce

London.

MARA'S

The New Tariff

"Our Old Policy."

New Goods!

New Goods!

New Goods!

NO OLD GOODS HERE.

FOR MONDAY OUR

Bargain Day.

Facts Worth Knowing.

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

About Dominion Prohibition.

The Prohibition Delegation to the Dominion Government--The Premier's Reply.

The prohibition delegation, representing the temperance organizations of the various Provinces of the Dominion, had an interview with the Dominion Government in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on Tuesday last, with a view of urging on it the importance of prohibition legislation as early a time as at all practicable. The delegation was very graciously received and what the speakers had to say was courteously listened to, but the Premier gave them no assurance that their desires would be soon, or ever, realized. Writing of the Premier's position, the Hamilton Spectator, a leading Government organ, heads its report with these significant head lines: "He won't introduce prohibition legislation this session, and won't promise to do so in future. The Mowat plebiscite doesn't go at Ottawa."

There were a large number of representative temperance workers present, representing Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The list as given in the Ottawa Journal fills nearly half a column. They had a consultation previous to waiting on the Government, and the following resolutions were adopted as the basis of their demands:

1. Moved by Rev. J. S. Ross, of Woodstock, seconded by Gordon Baker, of Osmansbrooke, Ont.: "That this delegation wait upon the Dominion Government and urge the duty of the immediate enactment by the Dominion Parliament of legislation giving effect to the strongly expressed desire of so large a proportion of the electors of the country for the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor, thus giving effect to the strongly expressed desire of so large a proportion of the electors of the country, and making effective provision for the carrying of such legislation into practical operation."

2. Moved by Rev. S. F. Huestis, of Halifax, N. S., seconded by Walter Paul, of Montreal: "That this delegation expresses gratification that so far the Dominion Parliament has not ratified the proposed treaty with France, whereby our country shall be required to admit certain forms of intoxicating liquor on specially favorable terms, and that the Government be urged to resist all attempts in Parliament to secure the indorsement of a proposal the carrying out of which would be so detrimental to the welfare of our country, and so utterly opposed to the wishes of a great majority of our citizens."

BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT. Nearly every member of the Dominion Cabinet was present, including Sir John Thompson, Premier, Hon. M. Bowell, John Gostigan, Sir Hibbert Tupper, T. M. Daly, J. F. Wood, N. Clark Wallace, John Hagar, W. B. Ives, John Carding and Frank Smith. The Premier excused the absence of Mr. Foster in consequence of the fact that he was to deliver the budget speech that afternoon and was busy with the necessary preparations.

The spokesmen for the delegation were: Major Bond, of Montreal, son of Bishop Bond; F. S. Spence, of Toronto; Mrs. Alexander, representing the W. C. T. U.; W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton; Walter Paul, of Montreal, and Rev. Dr. Huestis, of Halifax. We have not space at command to give even a summary of their addresses.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY. We will give the reply as nearly as possible from the report of the Empire, the leading government organ, omitting some unimportant portions for lack of space:

Sir John Thompson said his colleagues and he had listened with great pleasure to the concise statement of the case of the delegation, and more particularly with the deepest respect and sympathy for the representative of the W. C. T. U., as expressed so beautifully and forcibly on their behalf by Mrs. Alexander. (Applause.) He had been told in the press and privately that he was not to say to the delegation that what they advanced would be taken into consideration, and before he promised not to do so. He promised not to say that he would not promise that the representations would not be taken into consideration. The best way he had of appreciating the manner in which they represented their cause, and that it was out of his power to act in connection with them, was to say that he would not promise that the representations would not be taken into consideration.

2. To make a well-planned effort to secure the election to Parliament of a few able, independent prohibition leaders who will force the question to an issue in the Legislative halls.

3. To promote a better co-operation of the prohibitionists of the various Provinces in bringing influence to bear

ment, the date of the act coming into force, etc.

The delegation would, therefore, realize that they could not expect the Government to make a pledge on this question for the present session. With regard to the future, he knew what they would desire him to say, but he must tell them frankly that he could make no pledges at all.

A commission had been sitting for the last three years and taking evidence upon these points. This evidence would be found exceedingly instructive to public men and those engaged in this reform.

As regards the great financial interests involved, if the reform was of the great importance which it was represented to be, measures must be devised for grappling with that difficulty. Having referred to the valuable nature of the information which the commission would give, he desired to point out that that information was not yet before Parliament. A preliminary report would be laid before Parliament within a few days, and a final report before the end of the session. As to what the report would probably be, he could not say, but he agreed with the delegation that it would not be conclusive. Whatever the finding of the commission was, Parliament alone would have to exercise the responsibility of considering the report and acting upon it.

In reference to the French treaty, whether Parliament ratified it or not, there would be no provision adopted which would prevent the adoption of prohibition in this country. There were no obligations in the treaty itself which would restrict or hamper Parliament in that line, and if it were necessary to remove any doubt on the subject, that would be made perfectly plain when the policy was announced in regard to it. He thanked them again for the honor they had done the Government in waiting upon them. The question was one which enlisted their sympathy, because it touched so closely the interests of this great country. Every possible weight which sympathetic minds could give would be given to the sentiments and arguments which had been expressed.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the Government for their courtesy, and the interview terminated.

Royal Templar's Gathering.

The Dominion Council Session in Hamilton--The Officers Elected.

The annual session of the Dominion Council of Royal Templars, which began in Hamilton on Tuesday, 20th, closed its business on Friday. The sessions were pleasant and harmonious throughout, and a good deal of practical work was done, regarding the future management and popogation of the work of the order.

According to the officers reports the total membership of the order in the Dominion, at the commencement of this year, was 31,178. The increase in the number of those in the beneficiary department, or insurance degree, was 975, making a total of 4,784 members interested in the death benefit, to the extent of nearly \$10,000,000 insurance. The death rate of the year exceeded six in 1,000 by a small fraction. The amount of cash now on hand in the bank in connection with the beneficiary plan is \$64,248, or nearly \$15 for every insured member.

A good deal of the business of the session related to the details of the working of the order and not of much interest to those outside of the actual membership. No important changes were made in the constitution or methods of working.

It was proposed to publish a children's paper for the especial interest of the cadets of the order, as well as for general circulation. The matter of changing the headquarters of the literature work was also considered, as well as of enlarging and extending the influence and circulation of The Templar, the organ of the order. A volume of Canadian temperance history, with especial relation to the ten years of Royal Templar work, was also arranged for. The work is first to be published in monthly parts, beginning with May, and will, no doubt, contain much valuable information.

AN AGGRESSIVE PROGRAMME. Here is the platform of work, political and educational, laid down for the coming year:

1. A vigorous effort to secure the nomination of candidates for Parliament who are known to be squarely committed to the principles and policy of prohibition, and to refuse to support any candidate who will not publicly avow his adherence to the prohibition cause.

2. To make a well-planned effort to secure the election to Parliament of a few able, independent prohibition leaders who will force the question to an issue in the Legislative halls.

3. To promote a better co-operation of the prohibitionists of the various Provinces in bringing influence to bear

to make prohibition an issue in Dominion elections, and to press the Government of the day to an indorsement of the policy of prohibition.

A resolution was also adopted urging the Government to oppose the ratification of the French treaty, and calling upon the members of the order to exert their influence with members of the House in the same direction. The former policy of the order in educational and reformatory lines was indorsed, and will be continued.

In the beneficiary department an amendment was adopted which provides for the payment of an annuity to participants in the total disability fund, on reaching 70 years of age. Provision was also made for expending more than usual effort in the extension of the benefit business.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The former officers were nearly all re-elected, giving good indication that their work has been done to the satisfaction of the order. They are as follows:

D. C., A. M. Featherstone, Montreal.

D. V. C., Ald. G. H. Lees, Hamilton.

General manager, W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton.

D. Chap., Rev. F. B. Stacey, Moose-jaw, N. W. T.

D. Sec., J. H. Land, Hamilton.

D. Auditor, P. H. Stewart, Barrie.

Medical referee, Dr. B. E. McKenzie, Toronto.

D. Advocate, J. W. Jones, Hamilton.

Supt. Cadets, Miss M. J. Sanderson, Toronto.

Supt. White Cross, Rev. C. W. Watch, Oshawa.

Finance committee, Dr. C. V. Emory, Hamilton; W. M. McMillan, Toronto.

Board of directors, A. M. Feather-

stone, W. W. Buchanan, G. H. Lees, J. H. Land, Dr. B. E. McKenzie, J. W. Jones, Rev. W. Kettlewell, Paris; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell; D. J. Ferguson, Toronto.

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mous vote of the Provincial Legislature last session, also declared for prohibition.

A Mrs. Annie Whalen, of Center avenue, Toronto, suspected of selling liquor unlawfully, was visited by some policemen last Saturday. There was a trap door in the parlor, and when a knife was run along one of the cracks of this a spring was touched and the trap opened. A little cellar was revealed, in which two or three dozen liquor bottles were found, which were seized.

In the new Government tariff the Honorable Finance Minister proposes to reduce the excise duty on malt from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound, which he estimates will lessen the revenue by \$200,000 a year. To compensate in part for this he proposes to increase the excise duty on vinegar, calculating an increase of \$30,000 a year from that source. The customs duties on liquors will remain as before.

Only a part of the official returns of the late Nova Scotia prohibition plebiscite have been published at the time of writing this. In all the counties but one, we believe, the prohibition majorities are large. So far as we have seen the final lists they are as follows: Halifax, 4,377 for, to 2,002 against; Kings, 3,170 for, to 249 against; Lunenburg, 2,167 to 949; Cumberland, 4,595 to 511; Queens, 1,137 to 225; Pictou, 4,100 to 1,192. We will publish the full results as soon as possible.

According to Hon. Mr. Foster's budget speech this week there was quite a large increase last year in the quantities of spirits and wines imported for consumption in Canada over the year before; also on tobacco. The increase of customs duties on spirits and wines amounted to \$161,918, and on tobacco and its manufactures to \$22,075. On the other hand the fall-

ing off in customs duties collected on ale, beer and porter during the year amounted to \$21,071.

A temperance deputation that waited on the Ottawa license commissioners last week, complained among other things that sellers who were frequently were not charged with second or third offences, as the law indicated, but first offences every time.

Mr. Keane stated that one licensee has been fined three times in six months and every time for a first offense, and yet his license was not interfered with.

The Ottawa Free Press says: "Herr Kribs, since assuming the position of chief quill-driver of the brewers and anti-prohibition Advocate, has been tireless in his efforts to organize the hotel-keepers to meet the onslaught of the merciless foe." It also states that Kribs, "good Tory that he is, is supposed to be making the most of it (Sir Oliver's prohibition pledge) to secure the liquor vote for Meredith at the next Provincial election."

According to the Ottawa Free Press of Tuesday, March 27, there was a meeting and organization of the Ottawa licensed liquor sellers the previous evening. There were 108 of them present and their meeting was secret. It was, however, to organize and prepare for the coming Provincial election. The Free Press says: "They were out in force, with blood in their eyes. The recent activity among temperance men in local, Provincial and national circles is having the effect of rousing the liquor men to the need of effective organization."

An influential delegation of the Ottawa United Temperance Association waited on the license commissioners of that city, on the 25th, asking for a reduction of licenses to be issued this year. The speakers pointed out that in Ottawa 111 licenses are now issued, or equal to one for each 400 of the population, while in Toronto there is but one to each 1,000; in London, one to 800; in Brantford, one to 700; Guelph, one to 600; Hamilton, one to 575, and St. Catharines, one to 500. There will probably be a reduction, though a definite answer was not given the deputation.

Mrs. Frank Plant, of East London, was sitting in a carriage in front of a store in the business center of London on Saturday evening last when some intoxicated man drove

furiously past, striking the carriage in which she sat and throwing her out on the pavement, from which she was picked up in an unconscious condition and tenderly carried inside and resuscitated. There was reason for thankfulness that she was not killed outright. Perfectly innocent people are thus exposed and injured constantly, and will be so long as the drink traffic is sanctioned by law. Of course the victims must "grin and bear it" and not interfere with the "personal liberty" of the men who sell such drinks and the men who drink them and then jeopardize other's lives.

UNITED STATES.

The 34th annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association will be held this year at Syracuse, N. Y., June 6 and 7.

Mrs. Simmons, of Huron, South Dakota, is an energetic and practical social reformer. The place seems to have been cursed with a police who have their "blind side" to many liquor dens and gambling places, just as some places in Canada are. She lately caused the arrest of the chief of the police in that place because of his neglect of duty regarding gambling dens and immoral resorts.

A large amount of the illicit liquor selling in Iowa has been through the drug stores. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature requiring any pharmacist who takes out a permit to pay \$500 for the same. It also prohibits such druggists from dispensing liquors anywhere but in the main saleroom and such must not have screens, blinds or any such device. The intention is to stamp out that kind of law evasion.

The New York Advocate says: "It is announced from Washington that the Secretary of the Interior has resolved to abate the smoke nuisance in his department, and that henceforth smoking by the official force during office hours is to be prohibited. The clerk devoted to the cigarette, cigar or pipe must decide whether his smoke or his job is the more valuable to him. The praiseworthy precedent by the Secretary of the Interior might well be followed in all the Government departments."

In New York City there are said to be about 10,000 saloons open for the sale of liquor every Sunday. In a recent letter to the police commissioners, Dr. Parkhurst says: "The guilt of the proprietors is not nearly so great as the guilt of the police system that tolerates and fosters guilty proprietorship. It is our police system that is the supreme culprit; and it is the turpitude of the system of which you are a prime and constituent element and not the turpitude of gamblers and harlots and that it is our present aim to demonstrate to the public regard."

The New York Witness, writing about prohibition in Maine, says: "The fact is the deliberate judgment pronounced by the people of Maine upon the results of the prohibition law by the vote to incorporate that law into their State constitution. After the law had been in force for 33 years the people adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting forever the sale of liquors in the State by a vote of 70,783 to 23,811, the majority in favor of prohibition being larger than had ever been given to any candidate for any office. To affirm in the face of this vote that the Maine law is a failure is equal to declaring that the people of Maine are idiots."

The mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where there are thousands unemployed, thinking that there were too many saloons, asked the board of excise not to grant any more licenses; but as the board is under the control of two brewers, his request will not have attention. An effort is to be made to double all license fees to \$500 in order to drive out disreputable saloons. Plainfield has been before the Elizabeth people. It has a \$700 license now with the same object, but the saloons as in other places, rose to the occasion and multiplied. "Taxing saloons out of existence is, on the whole, a most unsatisfactory way of dealing with the troublesome license problem."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The city of London has about 1,000 charitable institutions, 755 of which expended last year a total of \$2,747,470.

In the recent Glasgow municipal elections the temperance party made a better showing than for years. There are 35 abstainers in the council; non-abstainers, but friendly, 22; neutral or opposed, 20.

In Argyllshire, Scotland, there were last year 1,338 apprehensions for all crimes committed. Of these, 56 per cent. were by persons under the influence of drink, including 105 arrested as drunk and incapable, and 406 as drunk and disorderly.

The Scottish Reformer publishes this significant item which shows how, in drinking, the sins of the fathers are visited on the children: "In Belfast the average mortality of children of sober

parents is 8 per cent., whilst the average for those of drinking parents is 70 per cent."

There was an immense meeting of the Women's Total Abstinence Union at Mansion House, London, on March 13. Over 1,000 were present, and the street was at one time blocked by those who could not get in. The Lord Mayor of London presided. The Lady Mayoress and the mayoresses of twelve other places were on the platform. A number of leading public men and ministers took part at the meeting. At the close the Lord Mayor said he had seen a good many meetings in the hall, but this one exceeded in number any he had ever seen, which was a proof that the cause was good.

The Manchester Alliance News writes: "Almost from the dawn of our Anglo-Saxon history we seemed to have been a drinking race, but we have been able to stand more fierce inebriety than other peoples. With strong appetites and strong passions, we had strong physical qualities to resist their most fatal tendencies, so that after centuries of drunkenness we had kept our sturdy fibre still (?) But then we went to weaker races to teach them our vices, to find, alas, that we could not give them also the physical or moral power of resistance which had, in part, saved ourselves. The result was known of all men; it was written large in the history of many lands. We must face these facts of national responsibility."

Great Britain's Drink Bill.

The Rev. Dawson Burns, now one of the oldest and best known temperance writers in England, has, for years past, prepared and published a statement of the annual drink bill of England, Ireland and Scotland, compiled from the Government official reports. His statement of last year has been recently published in leading English journals, and is as follows:

The quantities are taken from the trade and navigation accounts, and the estimated cost is based on data that have not been questioned:

There was an increased expenditure on beer of £231,387; but the decrease on British spirits was £1,497,280, and on foreign and colonial spirits £332,824, a total decrease on spirits of £1,830,104. There was also a decrease on wine of £412,716. The decrease on spirits and wine was thus £2,242,820, and, subtracting the increase on beer, the net decrease was £2,011,433, or a little less than 1 1/2 per cent. on the expenditure of 1892.

As the population of the United Kingdom was estimated for the middle of 1893 at 38,429,992, the expenditure per head on intoxicating liquors was £3 12s. 3d., or £18 1s. 3d. for each family of five persons. But as many millions of persons, including children, take no intoxicating liquors, the average expenditure of consumers of such drinks was very much higher than £3 12s. 3d. The average expenditure per head was £3 13s. 11d. in 1892, £3 15s. in 1891, and £3 14s. 4d. in 1890.

As between the three kingdoms, the expenditure per head on intoxicating liquors is the highest in England, Scotland being second, and Ireland third, the figures being £3 18s 5d, £3 0s 5d and £2 2s 9d; but as between the kinds of liquors, the expenditure is very unequal. Beer takes £2 12s 3d from each inhabitant of England, of Scotland, 19s 9d, and of Ireland 15s 7d. With regard to ardent spirits it is different, England paying 18s 5d per head, Scotland, £1 14s. 2d., and Ireland, £1 1s. 5d. There are no means of learning what proportion of the inhabitants of each kingdom at and over the age of twenty entirely abstain, and which country contains the largest proportion of the hardest drinkers.

According to American figures the liquor bill of 1893 in the United Kingdom was nearly \$700,000,000.

LIFE INSURANCE

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in all these respects than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

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The quantities are taken from the trade and navigation accounts, and the estimated cost is based on data that have not been questioned:

M. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

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

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

Talks With Mothers.

By Mrs. Emily Graham Wright, Plattsburgh, Ont.)

BANDS OF HOPE.
 In the evil examples by which most children are surrounded and which often render home, church, public and Sunday school unsafe guides, we see both the necessity for and the obstacles in the way of Band of Hope work. The earlier the child is profoundly impressed with the evil of such things as drink and tobacco, the greater the hope of preserving his life from their snares. Young minds are full of curiosity; they will eagerly imitate scientific information regarding intoxicants and narcotics if attractively presented. Science in all its branches is being made increasingly popular and romantic. Let Band of Hope workers keep abreast of the times. Children have an intuitive horror of poisons. This may be used to great advantage. Knowing the terrors of drink and tobacco, let us persuade the young. They have a natural reverence. The awful thought of God appeals to their deepest souls—"for we are also his offspring"—and if the child hears not the voice of the great Father, who does? Direct this young reverence to God's name and word and day; to the body as his temple and the mind and heart as his sacred shrine. Furthermore, there comes to every child the idea that old people may be fools, and this, not from a satanic impulse to anarchy and rebellion, but from a God-given bent toward freedom and progress. Even this conviction may be turned to good account, when the child has been under the influence of bad exemplars. In the work of the Band of Hope every instinct of the child should be utilized as far as possible. In this imitate Christ as a teacher, and imitate the devil who is one of the profoundest students of Christ's methods. There is the rhythmic instinct—utilize it in jingle and in song. In Band of Hope work one great difficulty is doubtless to sustain the interest; there is danger of its becoming an old story. The child's love of variety must be remembered. So, too, its love of nature. Why not have the meeting out of doors in the summer, in the woods or among the flowers? Appeal to the creature instinct and the imagination. Make the meetings as social and as informal as possible.

Says Prof. Goldwin Smith: "Many things are too hard, but nothing can be too good for a child."
 We have cause for profound gratitude that our Sabbath schools have become so interested in the work of temperance. The quarterly lesson of the International Scheme has been of immense advantage in bringing the teaching of the Bible before the minds of millions of children; for after all the Bible is the great text book on temperance for young and old. In one respect we look for an advance in Sabbath school work, that is in the emphasizing of the evils of cigarettes and tobacco. We fear that many Sabbath schools find their hands tied here, from the fact that so many officers and teachers themselves are addicted to the use of the weed. God speed the day when all Sunday school workers will deny themselves for the sake of others, and unitedly as a million voiced chorus, without a note of discord, sing the battle-song of freedom from this disgusting poison.
 (Concluded next issue.)

Is Sure to Come.

The Boston Traveller is one of the very few leading United States dailies giving prominence to the moral and social reforms of the day. It is a strong advocate for woman's franchise and is sure that it will come. The HOME GUARD feels quite as confident of the success of the same reform in Canada, and probably sooner than in Massachusetts.

The Traveller recently wrote as follows: "We have noted before that the opponents of female suffrage are resisting destiny. Their remonstrance may be compared with the agitation now going on in Mohammedan countries against the innovation of permitting women to go unveiled. It is inevitable custom rather than reason which opposes each reform, and in each the opposition is hopeless. Mohammedan women will, sooner or later, go unveiled; and American women will, sooner or later, possess the ballot."

The Toronto Mail of the 21st inst. says: "Recent events have demonstrated the fact that the advocates of woman suffrage are making decided advances in the United States. The idea that, as Mr. Walter Besant has expressed it, 'men have to do the conquering, the defending, and the providing, and they ought to have the governing,' is apparently becoming old-fashioned. A bill granting municipal suffrage to women has passed its second reading in the House of Repre-

M. Y. P. Convention.

Extracts from the President's Address.

The HOME GUARD has desired to publish in full the excellent address of President F. W. Daly, delivered at the opening of the great Methodist Young People's convention, held in this city last week, but finds its space much crowded. We give the following portions, however, and may publish the balance next week.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.
 Our ideal is an inter-denominational Society under denominational control, and we find that ideal in the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor. The term "Epworth League" distinguishes it as belonging to the Methodist Church, while the term "Christian Endeavor" makes it an integral part of the great Christian Endeavor movement. The Canadian Epworth League includes the Society of Christian Endeavor, which is an essential and fundamental department in the organization and work of any real league. In both societies the spiritual idea is uppermost; both require a pledged membership, and both are organized for earnest religious work. Any other work is secondary and auxiliary.

In the words of our model constitution, "The General Conference, for the purpose of promoting co-operation with the Society of Christian Endeavor, has incorporated the principal features of that organization and has provided that the department of Christian Endeavor shall always be essential and fundamental in the organization and working of the Epworth League." In an explanatory note (page 10) it states that "Any league that adopts the title 'Christian Endeavor' as a distinguishing name for the local branch will be entitled to fellowship in the unions and conventions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, also any society using the term 'Epworth League' similarly as a title may be affiliated with the Epworth League."

This last feature is not contained in our church discipline, and has never been sanctioned by our General Conference. It was agreed to by representatives of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Societies at Toronto. It has the hearty approval of the Golden Rule, of Dr. Clark and other leaders in the Christian Endeavor Society. It has been adopted by the vast number of our Methodist Young People's Societies in Ontario. Both societies are so intimately related that there seems no difficulty at all in the way of their affiliation.

The reasons for affiliation are many. It enables our young people to attend the annual Provincial and International Christian Endeavor Conventions, thereby fostering the spirit of Christian fellowship and brotherhood and securing an interchange of aims and methods of work, and best of all, that indefinable spirit of inspiration and enthusiasm—that spiritual uplift which is felt afterwards in the local societies where it is too often sadly lacking.

The "terrible emergencies" of the kingdom at home and abroad demand that the denominations come closer together in their evangelistic labors. Inter-denominational fellowship is in perfect harmony with the truth, that One is our master, even Christ, and all are brethren, and in helping to answer the prayer of the Divine Head, that all his may be perfected into one. It has been said by one that "the Methodist Church has converted the Protestant world to the teaching that we are all members of the body of Christ," and by another that the Christian Endeavor movement is the victory of the Methodist Church and she is suffering others to take her crown.

The vexatious troubles which have arisen in certain churches would rapidly disappear if this affiliation were effected. Hear the parable of the figs:

"Thirty husbandmen sent forth their servants into their fields to labor. The servants said: Behold we have implemented wherewith to cultivate the tender plants and strong and faithful trees, but no good implement have we wherewith to cultivate the saplings. Thereupon a faithful servant of one of the 30 husbandmen who labored down east inquired of the Lord for an instrument wherewith to cultivate the saplings. And the Lord heard the prayer of the faithful servant, and gave unto him the spirit of wisdom and skill. And the Lord said unto him, 'Make a plow; and thus shalt thou make it. Thou shalt make the helve and beam and handles of seasoned oak, and thou shalt bind them together with bolts of iron, and brace them with rods of iron, and thou shalt give the share a broad wing and a sharp point, and thou shalt fasten to the beam before the share a strong coultter, and when thou hast perfected the plow thou shalt stamp upon it "Christian Endeavor." And the faithful servant did as the Lord had commanded him, and he plowed with the plow, and the Lord gave him good success. Then many of his fellow-servants seeing that he was blessed of the Lord in cultivating the saplings, made them Christian Endeavor plows also; and the Lord blessed them as he had blessed their fellow-servant. In time servants of the other husbandmen were found using the Christian Endeavor plow. And one of the husbandmen who cultivated a large estate, and had thousands of servants and tens of thousands of saplings, who heard

that some of his servants were plowing among his saplings with the Christian Endeavor plow, said: "Why is this? will straightway make a plow of my own and put it into the hands of all my servants. And he made a plow of his own, and he put his mark upon it, and he called it 'Epworth.'"

"Then those of his servants that had used the Christian Endeavor plow and knew that it was a good plow wherewith to cultivate their master's saplings, said, 'O master, suffer us to join the strong things of the Christian Endeavor plow to the Epworth plow that we may continue to plow well among the saplings and suffer us to call this, thy plow, Epworth League of Christian Endeavor,' and the great husbandman said, 'Why shall I suffer this? And this servant that had used the Christian Endeavor plow, answered him, saying, 'O master, the Christian Endeavor plow has certain points of advantage over the Epworth plow which we need to take that we may do our work well for thee. Moreover, good master, the servants of all the other husbandmen are using the Christian Endeavor plow, and because they all use the same plow they encourage one another, and strife between the servants of the different husbandmen is increasing and they are becoming like the servants of one husbandman. And the husbandman was great and wise, and he said, 'Ye have spoken well. I will call my chief servants together in September, at London, and I will confer with them about this matter of the plows.'"

And let us hope that our next General Conference will consider this matter favorably and stamp upon the excellent plow which her husbandmen are now using, the name "Epworth League of Christian Endeavor."

Sons of Temperance

Starlight Division, Nottawa, Simcoe county, recently instituted, reports good progress.

The next session of Elgin District Division will be held in Corinth, on Tuesday, April 3. J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., is expected to be present.

Peel District Division will be held at Cooksville on April 5, and Welland District Division at Welland, on April 10. Either the G.W.P. or the G.S. will probably be in attendance.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., assisted by J. D. Brotherson, D.G.W.P., of Cobourg Division, instituted Harwood Division, No. 292, at Harwood, Northumberland county, on March 22. William Davey, W.P., Bro. Lapp, R.S.

Ruskevich Division celebrated Hon. Neal Dow's 90th birthday by a special temperance sermon delivered in Salem Church, Terra Nova, on the 18th, by Rev. Mr. Beynon, the division attending in a body. The sermon, based upon Acts, xiv., 25, was eloquent and practical.

Whitby Division closed the quarter with a busy evening—two initiations, election of officers, a first-class programme, with other business. In the vigorous and close contest just ended the side led by F. Gibson narrowly wins over that led by R. Holden. Of the officers-elect for April quarter, T. E. Houghton is W.P., Geo. Bewell, R. S., Miss Mary Shaw, F.S.

Robert Coulter, P.G.W.A., and D. W. P. of Welland District Division, has during the past few weeks visited seventeen divisions in his county, and attended other temperance meetings. A grand record for our veteran of three score and ten years. After constant vigorous service in the order for 44 years our brother, still retaining the hope and zeal of youth while adding the experience and wisdom of years, is both willing and able to spend his spare hours in leading the forces, and extending the order which has so long been his delight.

DON, YORK COUNTY.—Harvest Home Division held a very successful open meeting to celebrate the Neal Dow anniversary, on the 20th inst. Neighboring divisions were invited to attend and assist, but the roads were so bad that Scarborough Junction alone came. Bro. James Maginn occupied the chair and an excellent programme was presented. Bro. Reynolds, of Scarborough Junction, presented an interesting sketch of the life and work of the grand old man. A resolution of congratulation to the G. O. M. was moved by A. W. Milne, and seconded by Fred Latham, and unanimously adopted. A very pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

TORONTO.—At the regular meeting of Ontario Division on the 19th the programme was devoted to the Neal Dow celebration. Mr. W. H. Orr, one of the oldest Sons in Ontario, read an excellent paper on the life, character and work of the grand old philanthropist. Mr. Geo. M. Rose, the well-known publisher, also a veteran in the ranks, gave an address: full of personal reminiscences. Mr. Thomas Caswell, assistant city solicitor, seconded by Henry O'Hara, a Past G. W. P., moved a very comprehensive resolution referring to the grand life, work and success of "the father of prohibition," a copy of which was signed and sealed and forwarded to Bro. Dow, probably the oldest Son of Temperance now living. The resolution closed with this beautiful sentiment: "God has wonderfully preserved his life, and we trust it may be preserved yet for many years, and when his star shall set at life's

close, may it set as the morning star, which goeth not down behind the darkened west, but melts away into the brightness of heaven."

EPSON, ONTARIO COUNTY.—The division here had a pleasant and successful open division meeting on the 22nd. Among other attractions on the programme was a well-rendered "Don't Marry a Drunkard to Reform Him." The evening receipts were \$17 05.

WELLINGTON, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.—The division here is becoming interested in the HOME GUARD. It is in a prosperous condition; we have some very earnest working members, who expect to keep up the fight until prohibition is obtained.

J. FRALEIGH,
 Recording Secretary.

COBBOURG, ONTARIO.—The division here has appointed a regular agent and correspondent for the HOME GUARD. On the 20th inst the "Ys" and W. C. T. U. held an entertainment to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Neal Dow. The Sons and Royals were represented by members on the platform.

G. McCULLOUGH, Cor.

EDDYSTONE, NORTHUMBERLAND COY.—Enterprise Division joined in the Neal Dow celebration. The programme was interesting and well carried out. Bros. Cooper and Sargent gave interesting orations on the life and work of the grand old veteran. The rest of the programme was well rendered and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

W. G. SARGENT, R.S.

PINE DALE, ONTARIO COUNTY.—A very fine entertainment was given by the division on the 19th in honor of the Neal Dow celebration. A very fraternal and flattering resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to the grand old prohibition chieftain, wishing him yet many years of health and happiness. A good work for temperance is being done by our membership.

JAS. MACKIE, Cor.

PRINCE ALBERT, ONT.—Albert Division, No. 31, of Prince Albert, gave a concert in the town hall, Friday, March 16, that would do credit to any town out of the city. There was music, solos, etc. But the principal feature of the evening was an Empire drill by sixteen young girls in costume. On Sunday, 18th, Rev. Mr. Willmott preached the 90th anniversary of Gen. Neal Dow to a very large and appreciative audience. The Sons marched in a body.

THERESA SCENES, G.C.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, ONT.—International Division celebrated Neal Dow's birthday by a public temperance meeting, the programme being furnished by members of the division and other temperance workers, and including an able address on prohibition by Rev. R. B. Ray, of Boston, Mass. The new officers elected for the ensuing term are: W. P., F. W. James; R. S., J. E. Nettie; F. S., A. H. Cowherd. Although the division has been somewhat low, we confidently believe "a better day is coming."

F. W. JAMES.

ROCKTON, WESTWORTH COUNTY.—Rockton division gave a very successful Neal Dow celebration on the 23rd. A large open meeting was held. The ladies provided bountiful refreshments and a good programme was presented. There were suitable addresses by the reeve, T. S. Henderson, Wm. Wood, J. B. Plastow and D. Bell, D.G.W.P., who gave an interesting history of the origin, progress and aims of the order, also a short account of Neal Dow's life and life work. There were also songs, recitations and instrumental music by the members and others, and a stirring debate which gave amusement and instruction to an appreciative audience. **W. R. PASS, R.S.**

THE ORDER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Jonathan Parsons, of Halifax, a P. G. W. P., and one of the oldest and best known Sons of Temperance in Nova Scotia, sends the HOME GUARD the following in regard to the practical work and excellent success of the order in the "Mayflower Province":

"About 1859 or 1860 the Band of Hope, with the same pledge, took the place of the army; and Juvenile Templars came in later; also pledges in the Sunday schools, and two years ago a law was enacted compelling the day school teachers to give instruction as to the effects of alcohol and narcotics. "Public opinion has urged advancement on these lines, and in addition has secured and enforced such stringent laws as have driven the licensed traffic out of all Nova Scotia except Halifax. Wherever a temperance society is or has been the moral tone is high and the 'yes' vote large. The temperance lecturers have traversed this Province almost without interruption for 30 years.

"In the fifties the leaders of the Sons of Temperance—Dr. Cramp, Dr. Christie, John S. Thompson, John Heeman, J. W. Johnston, Avard Longley, W. C. Silver, David Marshall, and Patrick Monaghan—decided to educate the people and hold them on the side of sobriety. An agency committee of the Grand Division was appointed and set to work and has kept steadily at it to the present day. It has been my privilege to be on that committee during the past 23 years; we have had two agents continuously since 1882. During this campaign T. Hutchings, agent, was in Yarmouth and Shelbourne, and T. M. Lewis, agent, in Pictou county. Before '82 we had one, two and sometimes three

agents who lectured and organized divisions and Bands of Hope, addressed schools and distributed temperance literature. We have spent about \$2,000 a year, but we are well repaid. In addition to this fine 'yes' vote we are almost clear of the licensed traffic, and ours is the largest Grand Division in the world, with 260 divisions and 14,000 members. During the past 26 years our agency work in part is as follows: Public meetings addressed, 6,366, with about 638,000 people present; 4,600 schools visited, with 152,000 pupils; 3,048 visits to divisions, with 58,000 members present; 341 divisions organized, with 9,408 charter members; 278 dormant divisions resuscitated, with 5,682 members; 180 Bands of Hope organized, with 5,178 members; 200,000 temperance tracts distributed, and all at a cost of \$40,000. And this is largely why Nova Scotia is on so high a temperance level and why we worked so well and with such good results at the late prohibition plebiscite."

To fill the hour and leave no crevice for repentance or approval—that is happiness.
 —EMERSON.

JOY IN TWO HOMES.

A Genuine Sensation in Grey County.

How Baby Was Saved, and How a Young Lady Regained Health After Doctors and Friends Had Given Up Hope—Grateful Parents Speak for the Benefit of Other Sufferers.

(From the Collingwood Enterprise.)

Situated some fourteen miles from the town of Collingwood, on the border line between the counties of Simcoe and Grey, is the thriving village of Singhampton. It was the duty of the writer to visit this charming locality recently on a mission of more than local interest, and to Mr. Geo. F. Riddell we are indebted for the really startling facts elicited as a result of the trip. Having resided in the locality since boyhood, Mr. Riddell is one of the best known citizens in the village, and his word is respected as that of an honest, intelligent man. He was found engaged in his work at Mr. Pearson's mill, and cheerfully went with the reporter to his residence, where Mrs. Riddell was found with her little girl. The little girl is two years and four months old, very bright and intelligent. Her name is Lizzie Bell, but her parents informed the reporter that they call her the "Pink Pills baby," and they gave these reasons: When Lizzie was ten months old she was taken ill, the trouble being ascribed to her teeth, and so bad did she become that she was quite blind for two weeks. A doctor said there was no hope for her, and the parents shared his opinion, for the child was exceedingly puny and weighed only nine or ten pounds when a year old. Mrs. Riddell said, "We frequently could not help wishing the little one was at rest, so much did she suffer." Mr. Riddell about this time heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to try them. As baby continued taking the pills she began to grow well and strong, and has gone on steadily improving. "I think," said Mrs. Riddell, "that baby would long since have been in her grave had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I unhesitatingly recommend them as a most reliable remedy." Mr. Riddell said he had been ill for some time himself, feeling nervous, worried and losing his appetite. His left hand also seemed to be losing its strength, and his weight decreased to 132 pounds. He resolved to try Pink Pills, and in six weeks he regained good health and appetite, while his weight showed an increase of 32 pounds. He is enthusiastic concerning Pink Pills with good reason.

While in Singhampton the reporter heard much talk of another remarkable case, and being anxious that all the facts obtainable should be placed before the public, he called at the home of Miss Ellen Cousins. The young lady was absent visiting friends, but her mother cheerfully gave the facts of this truly remarkable case. Miss Cousins was troubled with dyspepsia since childhood, and as she approached maturity other complications followed. At 16 years of age she weighed 125 pounds, but her troubles so reduced her that she fell away to a mere skeleton of 66 pounds, and at this stage her trouble was aggravated by erysipelas in both legs. Medicines of various kinds were tried without avail until the doctor finally advised that none be taken and that the diet be carefully watched. Then another doctor, who it was said had cured a girl similarly afflicted, was tried, but three months' treatment produced no good results, and Miss Cousins was in such a condition that the family and friends sat up one night fully expecting death to ensue before morning. The spark of life flickered, and on the suggestion of a friend two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were procured. After taking them a slight gain was noticed, and two boxes more were got, and since that time Miss Cousins has taken eleven boxes and has continually gained in health and strength, and her weight has increased from 66 to 85 pounds. Mrs. Cousins said that they look upon Ellen as one raised from the dead, and they cheerfully recommend Pink Pills to all sufferers from similar complaints.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or an impairment of the nervous system, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a gripe, influenza and severe colds, 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.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark wrapper (printed in red ink). They are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen, and any dealer who offers them in this form is trying to defraud and should be avoided.

These pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, at Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. They are sold only in boxes by the trade mark wrapper for \$2.50. Dealers, or will be price.

—In Scotland the movement are con-

The highest duties oft are found
 Living upon the lowest ground,
 In hidden and unnoticed ways,
 In household works on common days.

Presbyterianism and Total Abstinence.

To the Editors of THE CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD:

Your report of Dr. McKay's speech in Paris Presbytery conveys the impression that he supported the adoption of the principle of Mr. Hutt's overture, whereas it was only when the motion was changed to one for transmittal that Dr. McKay seconded the motion. Further, the heading "Reasons Why Church Members Should be Abstinents" is misleading. That was not under discussion; the only point was, "Shall non-abstinents be expelled from the church, even though not charged with intemperance?" Another omission in your report is that no mention is made of Dr. McKay's having asked permission of the court to withdraw his seconding of Mr. Hutt's motion, and that his request was refused as the debate was then closed and nothing remained but to take the vote.

A MEMBER OF THE PRESBYTERY.

Wives * and * Daughters

The Payment of Small Obligations.

Few women, let us hope, are intentionally dishonest. The majority of women are fastidious in the conduct of their finances, shrinking from debt as from disgrace, and preferring to pay fully and honorably as they go. Yet now and then one hears a wail of complaint from people who suffer needlessly because of the heedless manner in which people keep them waiting for money which they have earned. A dressmaker said recently to one of her patrons: "I am nearly frantic when I think how hard I worked and how late I sat up to finish Miss —'s graduation gown, and now I am afraid I will never be paid. I have waited six months for that bill, and I cannot get one cent, though I have almost begged for it, even offering to take it in installments. I am distressed in these hard times, when everybody is retrenching because people do not have so many new things and others who have had them put off paying me."

On her way home the sympathetic customer thought about it, happening to know that there were no indications of want or straightened means in the family of the delinquent debtor, inferring that the thing was due to an ingrained indifference to paying for work when done. Probably there was at first a temporary inconvenience in settling the bill, larger amounts were paid, and still the poor dressmaker waited and wondered and grew frantic with worry, poor thing!

To defer even for one day the paying of the laundress who has acceptably finished her day's work in your kitchen is, it may be, to force her to ask credit, grudgingly given to such as she, at the grocer's shop where she deals, or else to send her children meagerly fed to their beds. People who have a comfortable balance in bank do not comprehend the straightened circumstances of the people who live from hand to mouth.

Coal-bins filled to the overflow are a very different thing from coal purchased in the dearest way, by the painful at a time, yet thousands of poor women can buy their coal only in very small quantities or go without. Think of being calmly told to wait till to-morrow for one's wages, when neither stick of wood nor ounce of coal was on hand for the family fire!

Apart from inconvenience, embarrassment, and misery entailed by laxity in paying what one owes, especially when the creditors are the poor and the debts are small, there is evident a serious lack of principle in persons who can comfortably continue in debt.

Any lapse in the rigid honor which insists on meeting each demand and paying it in full at the moment of its maturity involves a loss of self-respect and brings in its train a warped morality.

There are few things more important in the education of children than the fostering in them the right estimate of personal obligation. The child should be enjoined against borrowing and begging in his small transactions. Let him be held to strict account and responsibility as to his management of his allowance. Fidelity here will tell in years to come, when his dealings are no longer small, but affect great commercial interests.—[From Harper's Bazar.

The Science of Home.

We are told that the Princess of Wales can design a gown; that we owe to her the exceedingly high collars and many of the other modes of recent years. Not only can she design, but can fit and cut; can rip her bonnet to pieces, on occasion, and make it over; can take as fine stitches as any needlewoman going; loves her embroidery, her knitting; can even do up her laces for want of any better occupation, and none of these occasional employments have allowed her to degenerate in her music. When we hear of a woman on the highest step of a throne doing all this it does not seem altogether derogatory to a girl's position, be she of the select inner world or not, to prepare herself for the struggle of life by knowing how to do these and other things.

The ups and downs of life in this country are notorious. In fact, they are growing notorious in other countries too. This family owns one-half of the buildings in a town, has the income of wealth, adopts the Astor plan of insuring itself, and a high wind and a spark from a cigarette leave them to earn their living as they can. That family has its all in manufactures and a change in governmental policy beggars it. And the other family has wealth in a patent that is superseded by something superior, and leaves them stranded. And what is wealth for one man is not wealth when divided among his half dozen children, reared on the scale of the whole property and not that of one-sixth of it. And so it

do not deny that the tendency here, as everywhere, is to itself, as there are countless with law and custom may be. But, except in circumstances, the great-rich people are not

rich themselves; and even when they are, contingencies may arise that may give them all the disadvantages of poverty. Shipwrecked on a coral island, not the woman who could best dance or dress or who had the largest bank account at home would be queen of the hour, but she who can make the best dish of bouillabaisse, is best equal to the situation. And doubtless there will be occasions in every woman's life when it would stand her in better stead to know how to make a baking of light tea-biscuits than to play a Liszt rhapsody. Not that we would underrate dressing and dancing and the playing of Liszt, but, on the contrary, would only urge that these things are done, the others shall not lie left undone.

If it is desirable that a woman should develop not only talent that she has, but every fine and pleasant taste, by all means let her do it; only she must remember that her first talent of all is that of being a woman, and that the domestic arts, through the events of her life that keep her much at home, are primarily woman's arts. It does not follow that she must make bread all the time because she knows how to do so, or that she must sweep a floor or dust a room or sew a straight seam because she can't tell from experience how it should be done. But if she does not know how to do these things, and to direct others how to do them if need be, she is by so much less a woman. The science of home is the first of all sciences; it makes all other sciences possible; and it is something that every woman should make her own at the same time that she possesses herself of such of the other sciences as she will, no one interfering with the other. For, until we live without bodies, it is to be confessed that the arts which make the body comfortable have also much to do with the growth of the soul.—[Harper's Magazine.

An Improvement.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has put in operation a meter that is of especial value to the poor. The meter has an automatic arrangement whereby the consumer can pay in advance for the gas consumed. A quarter-dollar is dropped in the meter-slot, and the meter delivers gas until 200 feet have been consumed, when the meter shuts off the supply. This would be a wise arrangement for use with a gas-stove controlled by servants. It would show them the money value of gas; many girls are extravagant through sheer thoughtlessness. A girl of unusual intelligence in certain directions could never be trained to be careful of the pieces of cheese left from dessert. One day she did the market when cheese was one of the items. She returned in an excited frame of mind, saying, "Why, cheese is 18 cents a pound; I thought it was 3!" It was then discovered that all the urging and comment on the cheese question had been considered most unreasonable. Knowing the cost the girl became careful without any more urging. Often a little practical experience in buying will clear the haze from a servant's mind and make her see the relation between waste and cost.

The possibility of making a servant careful, or even one's self, by seeing the immediate cost of waste in the use of gas, should be seized at once.

An Unoccupied Field.

The ability of women to attack complex questions is an acknowledged fact; that this courage and faculty enable them to do large service to the world is also an acknowledged fact. There are two questions that vitally affect the lives of women with which they have as yet not grappled successfully—those of servants and dressmakers. Both of these problems are forced upon the attention of nearly all women, but year after year goes by and the problems remain in their chaotic state. What complicates the situation is that the intimacy of women with the various philanthropic and charitable organizations brings them into relations with the very people, who on the surface, it would seem, would afford the natural solution of both problems—for themselves the demand for service, for the others the demand for wages or its equivalent. But the proper exchange is rarely effected. Lack of training is what prevents. The mass of people who stand in need of assistance are ignorant; they cannot render service for which living wages are paid. We need a great training school, or schools, where the brains and muscles of those who could render services for which there is always a market should be trained. The one revelation that this winter has made has been the enormous amount of untrained labor there is in the world. The various organizations endeavoring to help the unemployed have found themselves almost helpless because there were people, families, threatened with hunger and homelessness, who did not know how to do any kind of work other than the roughest; hundreds of women—mothers of families—could not make the simplest garments. There is not a community where there are not more demands for skilled service than can be supplied.

Women, who are the sufferers because of this condition, which is abnormal, should solve it by scientific methods of training. It should be impossible for a willing worker to be so untrained as to obtain only the lowest wages.

The one hope of the presence of women on boards of education is that they, realizing the two conditions, will create so strong a sentiment in favor of manual training that no boy or girl will leave school without at least elementary knowledge in manual skill. For the great mass who have passed beyond the school age, who are infants in knowledge, their hope lies in the women who are trying to devise ways and means of support for unskilled labor, combining to evolve it from the skilled labor that will solve the problems of domestic service and dressmaking; and this can be done only as we have schools where training is free and board and lodging are furnished and paid for by a certain term of service, the product of which means an income to the school. Much of the dissipated energy, thought and money of Americans could with advantage be used in the management of schools of domestic economy. Such schools would go far toward solving many of the problems that consume the energies of philanthropists and housekeepers.—[The Outlook.

A Vexed Question.

Miss Alice Stone-Blackwell, one of the ablest among the younger advocates of women's enfranchisement, makes some admirable replies to the threadbare argument of Sir James Creighton Browne that the brain of the average man is heavier than the brain of the average woman. Miss Blackwell sets forth that the brain of the ant is infinitely smaller than the brain of the sheep, yet the ant is the more intelligent. The brain of the elephant is three times heavier than the brain of the average man, yet we do not find a corresponding mental alertness in the bigger animal. There are certain small birds built light for flying, whose brains are heavier in proportion to the weight of their bodies than those of human beings, but we do not find that they are more intelligent than human beings, although they have much more brain in proportion to their size. The only fair test is to be found in that which is accomplished under equal conditions by men and women, and only within a few years have we had the necessary basis for making any such observation. It is universally admitted that in colleges now open to men and women, the latter take more than their share of the prizes; but this is probably due not to the superiority of the feminine brain, but to the fact that many stupid boys are sent to college because it is usual, while if a girl goes it is because she wants to learn. Sir James also tries to establish a relation between feminine intelligence and lack of personal beauty, and as a proof he cites the Garo tribe in India, where the women are said to have the entire control of public affairs and to be the very ugliest women on the face of the earth. But if education tends to ugliness it would be more to the point to show that these Garo women are the most highly educated women on the face of the earth. The fact is that intellect seems to be distributed among women as among men, with no regard to good looks. Some bright women are strikingly handsome, and some are strikingly plain. Mrs. Somerville was famous for her beauty, though Maria Mitchell, another famous astronomer, had no good looks. English and American women are better educated and more emancipated than the women of any other nation, yet they lead in personal charm. Anyone who has attended a class day in a woman's college will hardly be persuaded, as he studies "the rose-bud garden of girls," that education is detrimental to good looks.

A "Bed Day."

A day in bed for children is strongly recommended by a mother in Housekeeper's Weekly, as conferring a benefit on them that cannot be overestimated. She gives her experience: "About once a month I noticed that my two strong active children grew what was called 'cross.' I determined to watch for the cause, and discovered that the infant boy can only stand a certain amount of exercise without becoming 'worn out.' When therefore, at night, I found one or the other particularly 'cranky' I would say to myself: 'It is time this child was rested.' To-morrow must be a 'bed day.'"

The children understood that this was in no wise punishment, but a simple sanitary measure. Playthings there were in plenty, but no getting out of bed. How that room did look, sometimes! Cut papers, toys, everything in every direction, but I knew that the little legs and body were obtaining a much-needed rest, and what did a little clutter more or less amount to?

"The next day they would be as bright and 'chipper' as young robins. I firmly believe that by this plan I have warded off many a little attack of actual illness by building up the physical strength so that sickness could not

take hold. This plan I believe to be original with me, but I am not only willing to give it away to all mothers, but to send as well hearty good wishes with it."

Light and Shade.

We are looking for a time when those who sit in darkness shall see a great light, and when the contrasts presented in our modern social state will be less shocking than they now are. One day last week her Majesty held a drawing-room, concerning which a daily paper had the following paragraph: "The dresses of the ladies were of the loveliest spring tints, and of the richest fabrics. Among the debutantes were several brides all dressed in white, and several wearing their wedding gowns. Some of the dresses were trimmed with strings of pearls. The trains falling from the shoulder were several yards in length, as usual, the dresses were as low in the neck as ever, and nodding plumes of ostrich feathers as demanded by court regulation were, of course, worn. The bouquets were large and composed of spring and summer flowers, including roses and orchids."

On the same day a vastly different paragraph appeared from the pen of one of her Majesty's chaplains. It read as follows: "In London only there are at the present time 50,000 families who have amongst them all but one room to each family. The following is a typical example of one-room morality. Within, when I went that day, there dwelt a family of eight; husband and wife and six children, of all ages, the eldest a girl of 20, and they slept four in a bed in one cramped, cupboard-like room. The next week this household had increased, not quite legitimately, to ten. The wife had at her breast her newborn babe, whilst her eldest daughter, unabashed, showed me her bastard boy. There, in a foul and filthy area, where no one would have put a brute breast with a pedigree, had been a double birth, with all the family assembled. There were five in a bed that day."

"I could multiply such examples but there is no need. I asked myself, as I looked upon this very representative human home of Christian England's poor—does not the sty make the pig, does not the hovel help to make the harlot? Is it the duty of the church, that has her warrant to preach the Gospel to the poor, to aid in the promotion of practical reforms? How does this gross demoralization work? That mother, who looked upon her child of sin without a blush, has long since relieved the congestion in that little upper room by joining, outright, the forces of the fallen. I asked the superintendent of police in a profound polluting district of a great city, where the slums have degraded human life down to the deepest depths of debilement and depravity, what, in his opinion, was the chief factor in filling the public houses, and he answered, 'The dreadful dens they dwell in.' It is the slum that does it." It is our verdict that both of these extremes are utterly out of harmony with the spirit of Christianity, and both are destined to disappear together.—[Woman's Signal.

My harvest withers; health, my means to live—all things seem rushing straight into the dark. But the dark still is God.
—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Practical Business Experience.

The great railway and navigation companies are finding it necessary to conduct their affairs on the most rational business principles; they are, therefore, generally adopting a rigid rule that men who get drunk, and even men who drink at all are not the class of men to whom important positions of trust can be safely committed. Engineers, conductors, captains and others, are being now selected from the men who are abstainers, and they are required to abstain, whether on duty or off. Any rules less rigid are not found safest. Even the employees who frequent saloons and gaming places are dispensed with, as far as practicable. These rules are not matters of sentiment, but are the outcome of business experience.

The electors of Canada will find it just as much to their business advantage to select the men from the temperance ranks to whom the important trusts of law-making and law administration are committed. Experience has clearly demonstrated that fact.

Neal Dowisms.

Here are some of the pithy and pertinent sayings of the Hon. Neal Dow that are well worthy of republication and preservation:

"Everything that tends to diminish the products of industry by undermining the industrial ability or habits of the people is hostile to the general welfare and injurious to the interests of every business man."

"The share of Maine in the national drink bill would be more than \$13,000,000, but to-day \$500,000 will pay for all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of law."

"The liquor traffic exists in this country to-day only by the sufferance of the membership of the Christian churches. They are masters of the situation so far as the abolition of the traffic is concerned. When they say 'Go,' and vote 'Go,' it will go."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

With the Poets.

A Song of Glen Dun.

Sure this is blessed Erin, an' this the same glen!
The gold is on the whin-bush, the waters sing again,
An' the fairy thorn's in flower, an' what ails my heart then?
Flower o' the May,
Flower o' the May!
What about the May-time
An' he far away?

Summer loves the green glen, the white bird loves the sea,
An' the wind must kiss the heather top, where the orchis hides a bee.
As the bee is dear to the orchis sweet, so one is dear to me.
Flower o' the rose,
Flower o' the rose!
A thorn pricked me one day,
But nobody knows.

The bracken up the braeside has rusted in the air,
The birches stoop together, so silver-limbed an' fair:
Och, golden leaves are flying fast, but the scarlet roan is rare!
Berry o' the roan,
Berry o' the roan!
The wind sighs among the trees,
But I sigh alone.

I knit beside the turf fire, I spin upon the wheel.
Winter nights for thinkin' long!
Round runs the reel.
But he never knew, he never knew,
that here for him I'd kneel.
Sparkle o' the fire,
Sparkle o' the fire!
Mother Mary keep my love,
An' send me my desire!
—Moiré O'Neill, in Blackwood's Magazine.

Windless Rain.

The rain, the desolate rain!
Ceaseless and solemn and chill!
How it drips on the misty pane,
How it drenches the darkened sill!
O, scene of sorrow and dearth,
I would that the wind, awaking
To a fierce and gusty birth,
Might vary this dull refrain
Of the rain, the desolate rain;
For the heart of the heaven seems breaking

In tears o'er the fallen earth,
And again, again,
We list to the sombre strain—
The faint, cold monotone
Whose soul is a mystic moan,
Of the rain, the mournful rain,
The soft, despairing rain.
The rain, the mournful rain!
Weary, passionless, slow;
'Tis the rhythm of settled sorrow,
The sobbing of careless woe!
And all the tragic of life,
The pathos of long ago
Come back on the sad refrain
Of the rain, the dreary rain;
Till the graves in my heart unclosed
And the dead who are buried there
From a solemn and weird repose
Awake, and with eyes that glare
And voices that melt in pain
On the tide of the plaintive rain,
The yearning, hopeless rain,
The long, low, whispering rain!
—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

The Old Love Song.

Play it slowly, sing it lowly,
Old, familiar song!
Once it ran in dance and dimple,
Like a brook in June;
Now it sobs along the measures
With a sound of tears;
Dear old voices echo through it,
Vanished with the years.
Ripple, ripple, goes the love song
Till, in slowing time,
Early sweetness grows completeness,
Floods its every rhyme;
Who together learn the music
Life and death unfold,
Know that love is but beginning
Until love is old.

Play it slowly, it is holy,
As an evening hymn;
Morning gladness hushed to sadness
Fills it to the brim.
Memories home within the music,
Stealing through the bars;
Thoughts within its quiet spaces
Rise and set like stars.

Stars.

God's sky was filled with many stars
On that still night so long ago;
But one alone was fixed to shine
O'er Judah's manger, where the
kine
Breathed summer from behind their
bars
Into an air made black by snow,
Upon a child that slept below—
A child new-born, divine!
But one alone was chose to lead
The shepherds over vale and mead
On errand benign.

God's world is filled with many men
These echoing days wherein we
tread;
But one alone is set above
The earth and all the shades thereof,
To shine, and lead us where we ken
Perfection lies with haloed head,
More humbly than the kine be-
stead—
More pure than nested dove.
But one alone will ever be
Our star to all eternity—
White miracle of love!
—Julia M. Lippman in Independent.

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

Just for Fun.

When a man laughs in his sleeve it is not because his funnybone is there.

The average newspaper reader must be about as clear in his notions concerning who is ahead in the Brazilian quarrel as the old lady was about the way to test eggs for soundness. "All you have to do," said she, "is to put the egg in the water, and, if it is good, it will either sink or swim—I forget which."—[Springfield Republican.

A story is told of a young man who went out to deliver an address. He took an old friend with him to hear him. When he got through he turned to his friend and said to him: "Well, don't you think that was a finished address?" "Yes," said the friend, "I do; but there was one time when I thought it never would be."—[Exchange.

AT THE FAIR.—Talkative lady visitor to Columbian Guard: And what is that strap that goes under your chin worn for?

Columbian Guard: This strap, madam, is given to us by the management of the fair to rest our chins on when our jaws get tired out answering questions.

LABOR LOST.—Prudence is one of the virtues that naturally go with age, but sometimes it is developed early.

"Tommy," said a thoughtful mother, "your Uncle William will be here to dinner to-day, and you must wash your face."

"Yes, ma," said the thrifty Thomas, "but s'posen he don't come. What then?"—[Exchange.

CAN'T INJURE HIM.—Here is the Canada Presbyterian's last joke: The editor of a Quebec journal has brought an action for libel against a brother editor, because he called him a Methodist. Horace Greeley once defended himself in a libel suit by pleading that the plaintiff had no character that could be appreciably injured. That Quebec editor should plead that the plaintiff has no character that calling him a Methodist could hurt.

The natural enmity to the tax-gatherer is said to be especially prevalent in a certain country of Missouri.

A well-to-do German farmer came into the village of which he was accounted a resident, to pay his taxes. The bill was handed to him, itemized as follows:

State tax.....\$14 23
County tax..... 7 13
School tax..... 4 30

Total.....\$25 65
The German scanned it closely for some moments, and then said, stolidly: "I pays de state tax, I pays de county tax, and I pays de school tax; but I pays no total tax! I got no total, and I never is had any. Dat total tax, he is one fraud!"

A Large Waist.

Is not generally considered a necessary adjunct to the grace, beauty or symmetry of the womanly form. Within the body, however, is a great waste made necessary according to the condition of things—continually in process and requiring the perfect action of all bodily functions to absorb or dispel, or refuse. When there is irregularity of inaction, ladies who value a clean, pure, healthy body will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the only remedy for woman sold with a positive guarantee to right all her peculiar wrongs.

To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness, constipation, sick headache, indigestion or dyspepsia and kindred diseases.

She (another's)—But it isn't right for you to say you love me; you must only think it.

Her Summer Lover—But I don't think it—I only say it.

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

"And what are you going to make of your son, Smithers?" asked the vicar. "A shoemaker, like yourself." "Oh no, sir," was the reply. "You see he's uncommon fond of animal and so we think of making him a butcher!"—[Punch.

A lady in Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Purifier and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent among our sex. I was unable to walk a distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time, feeling exhausted; but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For female complaints it has equal."

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canadian Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial copies at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editor, Mr. T. W. Casey; Mrs. John Cameron. Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

To merely maintain a consistency as a total abstainer is but a small part of the real duty of a temperance man. Horace Greeley was one of the best practical temperance men of his day. He once wrote: "I could wish to make the advocates of abstinence realize that their duty is but half discharged by their personal abstinence from drink. I would have them vote as they feel, and act as they will have voted."

The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, a noted physician of over a century ago, was the pioneer of the temperance movement from a physician's standpoint. He seems also to have laid well the foundation for the prohibition movement in this position, which is now often quoted but seldom credited to him as the author: "Nothing can be politically right that is morally wrong, and no necessity can ever sanctify a law that is contrary to equity."

There has been a good deal said about the necessary increase of taxation in case the public revenue now derived from the liquor traffic should be cut off by prohibition. A valued exchange puts the case in this way: "How can prohibition increase taxation? What do we pay taxes for? Is it not for policemen, judges, sheriffs, courts, jails, almshouses, asylums, etc.? Then, if you do away with 85 per cent. of the work of these forces, how does that increase taxes?"

Abraham Lincoln was one of the broadest minded and most far-seeing statesmen of his country. He successfully headed the great abolition movement and made it a success. We believe had he lived a few years more he would have led as successfully the prohibition movement. His mind was clearly made up, as will be seen from the following quotation: "Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not now an open question."

The Prohibitionists may as well count on the determined and united opposition of the liquor interests of this Province at the pending elections. A provincial organizer is now steadily at work organizing the license holders in each locality where it is found practicable. These meetings are in secret. At a Kingston meeting, held for organizing purposes last week, one hotel-keeper declared his conviction that "if those engaged in the liquor interests in Canada would work together in harmony they would overthrow any government that would treat them unfairly." That simply means any government favoring prohibition.

The importance of the temperance forces being banded together so as to make their influence felt has never been greater than it now is in Canada, in view of the great issues in the coming elections. An exchange well says: "Parties have their uses. As organizations for political action they are powerful to promote principles to which they are attached. Individuals can do little in politics when acting alone, and when they become associated for common purposes, they become parties, with no character and limitations common to parties; hence free government is an impossibility without parties, and the only real question among patriotic men is how far they should go in their allegiance to party, that concessions they should make and where they should draw the line between partisan and individual obligation."

The Corrector Corrected.

The Ottawa Evening Journal recently made rather a bad break in a rather clumsy attempt to warn the prohibitionists. It delivered itself in this wise: "The result of the Scott Act could be warning enough to the extreme prohibitionists that in this country any law which restricts one man's personal freedom and leaves his neighbor at large—which hampers one town or county or province, but increases the license of an adjoining district, which deprives the poor man of right to gratify, right or wrong, an appetite which the rich man may still indulge—will meet sure and speedy retribution and disgrace."

The New York Voice, which seems to be a better understanding of the real situation, even from a Canadian standpoint than our Ottawa contemporary, help remarking the absurdity in manner: "That's cool! The argument is all right, but your application to 'extreme prohibitionists' is all wrong. That's their argument for prohibition and against resting

content with the Scott Act or any other local option measure. Better get out your sextant and take your bearings."

The Neal Dow Celebration.

So much has been sent to the HOME GUARD for publication in connection with the celebration of his 90th birthday, on the 20th inst.—of poetry, resolutions, address, reports of meetings and letters—that it is necessary, for want of space, to abbreviate or omit most of them. The celebration appears to have been general, the world over. Probably, next to Gladstone, no man's name has become a more familiar household word, the world over, than that of Neal Dow, "the father of the Maine Law."

The Boston Traveller of the 20th inst. now lies before us, containing an article after article regarding the day's celebration. Its Portland telegrams state that the general was remarkably bright and active for one of his years. Messages were received from almost every large city in the world, and there was a stream of telegraph messengers going to and returning from the house all day. Among others were telegrams from Moscow and St. Petersburg, Berlin, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and all the large cities of England, Scotland and Wales.

From the United States several bushel baskets full of telegrams and letters were received and several clerks were occupied all day in opening and arranging these congratulatory messages. Up to noon letter telegrams had been received from Senators Hale and Frye, Judge Henry Carter, all the ex-governors of Maine, Rev. Joseph Cook, Hon. T. Reed, ex-speaker of Congress, from Frances E. Willard, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Lady Henry Somerset and others, of England, Sir Leonard Tilley, an old co-worker, and many hundreds of others, whose names are known to the world over in connection with temperance work.

From a mass meeting at Exeter Hall, London, a resolution adopted was cabled, which says:

"We pray that your 90th beneficent years be rounded to 100 and that you may tarry with us until the mother country enables her people to put the liquor traffic under the ban of the law and make home protection the watchword of her politics."

In England over 200 public meetings were held in honor of the event and throughout the States some thousands in all.

The Traveller says: "Neal Dow, of Portland, Me, 90 years of age to-day, is known by his speech and deed in every corner of the world. Agitator, reformer, war general, business man, author—his personality is unique and interesting. In spite of his advanced age, he is courageous and fearless; a sturdy, versatile, wonderfully sympathetic and strong character, the like of which is rare in the annals of any country."

About "Personal Liberty."

Our attention has been more than once called to the fact that, during the taking of evidence before our Canadian royal commission several ministers, principally of the Church of England, have put themselves on record as decidedly opposed to prohibition, even if it is tenable, because it is "an unwarranted violation of the liberty of the subject," and in a few instances because it is "opposed to the spirit of Christianity." Several of these gentlemen we know personally and have no reason to doubt but that, while they deeply deplore the admitted evils of drunkenness, they have got the impression that "personal liberty" must not be interfered with.

They seem to overlook the fact that a large proportion of our laws interfere with man's natural rights, and very properly do so in the interests of the whole community. We have no intention to further discuss the question just now, preferring to give the opinions of a gentleman of far greater ability, experience and prominence than any of the Canadian ministers here referred to. We allude to the Rev. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., of Westminster Abbey, England, and chaplain of the present British House of Commons.

Commenting on this very question he says: "Is it any violation of the liberty of the subject to save a man from his destruction? If a man is brought up when he makes an attempt to commit suicide, why are people practically encouraged not only themselves to commit suicide—although it is so slowly that none call it murder—but even drag the families along with them to the same lingering death by means of drink? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vaccination is made compulsory to save us from being scarred and killed by smallpox? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vendors of gunpowder are not allowed to sell fireworks to children that they may blow themselves up? Is it violation of the liberty of the subject that gambling houses and lotteries have been abolished in order that our young people may not ruin themselves by the fatal fascination of the dice box? Well, then, if measures like these, all of which are interferences with the liberty of the subject, are not only tolerated, but desired—yes, if liberty be the very antithesis of dangerous license—if we interfere in these instances, because in these instances liberty would

be ruinous, one cannot help asking whether you can do a deeper shame to liberty than to use her name as a justification of acts which really tend to the perpetuation of an indescribable national disgrace?"

"Statistics show that only one person in 3,000,000 of those who travel by rail in England dies by railway accident, and from shipwreck the losses are not more than 700 per annum; and yet by drink, and the diseases caused by drink, more persons die in one year than die from railway and shipping calamities in 50 years! In these circumstances it must be seen to be our legislature, and I think you could not make the name of liberty stink more in the nostrils than by degrading it to such ignoble uses, and by using its shield as a sign for the dram-shop. There is no interest so unblushing, because there is none so tolerated as that of the monopolist, who claims a vested interest in a public injury."

Saloons as Legal Nuisances.

Perhaps no liquor case has been before the United States courts in some years that has attracted such general attention as that which recently culminated in the Supreme Court of Indiana, deciding that even a licensed saloon may be held liable for damages that its existence may be in depreciating the value of citizens' homes.

The probabilities now are that in other States similar actions for damages may become general. The case is declared to be the worst legal blow given to the liquor interests in years and the effects may be very far reaching. Possibly similar remedies may be tried in Canada as well.

In order that our readers may understand pretty fully the details of the case we give the following extracts from the New York Wine and Spirit Gazette, which, of course, looks upon the court judgment as a perfect outrage. It goes on to say:

"College avenue in Indianapolis is an exclusive residential street. There are located the residences of the wealthy and fashionable people. No business establishments of any nature have hitherto been permitted to intrude their presence among these residences of the 'best people.' But two years ago a couple of wicked liquor sellers took it into their heads to plant a saloon in that choice locality. They were John Stehlin and George Heidt. Adjoining the premises they secured for their undertaking resided a couple of nice rich women—Mary E. Haggart and Sarah C. Barthwell. These good women at once protested against the intrusion of the saloon, and when their protest did not avail to prevent the issuance of a license to Stehlin and Heidt, they instructed their lawyers to invoke the interference of the courts. The Marion County Circuit Court, to which application was originally made for an injunction, refused to interfere on the grounds that the saloon being licensed by State authority, the courts had no power to prevent its establishment."

The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court and was twice argued and decided upon there. The result of the final decision is thus given by the Gazette: And so it happened that the court, while upholding the constitutionality of the license law, pronounced the saloon a nuisance, and as such, though entitled under its license to exist, yet responsible in damages for any depreciation of property values its presence might cause."

At the time this was written an appeal for a rehearing was pending. It now turns out, however, that the court refuses to reconsider the case, and so it stands. The case is well worthy of careful note wherever the liquor license system prevails.

Practical Results of Prohibition.

Now that prohibition has been in force for 43 years—having been enacted June 2, 1857—it has had a fair trial, and here are the actual practical results, as lately enumerated by Neal Dow, who has carefully watched its workings in all its stages:

1. Every distillery and brewery in the State has been suppressed; there is not one remaining, and has not been in many years.

2. In more than three-fourths of the State containing more than three-fourths of the population, the liquor traffic is practically extinct, so that an entire generation has grown up having no personal knowledge of the traffic or its effects upon the community.

3. The whole appearance of the State has been changed, as well as the character of the people and their condition and ways of life. Maine is now one of the most prosperous states in the Union, with largely extended industries, with abundant capital with which to operate them, and with large surplus funds seeking outside investment. In every part of the State are evidences of industry, thrift, and prosperity, in well-kept houses, farms, school houses, churches, and other public buildings, with no appearance anywhere of unthrifty, dilapidation, and decay.

4. The share of Maine of the national drink bill would be about \$13,000,000, but \$1,000,000 will far more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of law. There is an annual saving, as the result of prohibition, of more than \$12,000,000 directly, with an indirect saving nearly or quite as large. It is this which renders Maine

so prosperous and has so greatly benefited the people.

5. While the liquor traffic is practically extinct in all our rural districts, in our smaller towns and villages it yet lingers with more or less caution in our cities and larger towns, and is confined almost entirely to the lowest, vilest classes of our foreign population, to men and women who would as readily commit any other crime, if the penalties were no greater. This great scandal continues only for the reason that there are some defects in the law, which for many years have been endeavoring to have corrected. With these deficiencies supplied, we could easily and speedily sweep away every vestige of the traffic from the State.

The Nova Scotia Plebiscite.

The Efforts and Results of Many Years Work for Prohibition by J. Parsons, P.G.W.P. Halifax, N. S.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)

The vote was cast on the 15th inst. at the same booth and same time of the local (political) contest, yet it was kept entirely clear of partyism. Two ballot boxes were in every booth, one labeled "for members"—one "prohibition"; and special tickets of blue paper thus,

Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada?
YES
NO

enabled every elector to make the X opposite "Yes" or "No." The result has been a heavy "Yes." The figures you will get from the papers. Only one month's notice was given us of this vote. But we have been steadily getting ready these 40 years, and when the call came we were not asleep.

Seven years ago the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia adopted a resolution advocating the talking of a "Yes" or "No" vote of the people. Copies of our resolution were sent to all the temperance and church bodies in British North America. Herein we did well; for other Provinces took up the idea and got into the fight ahead of us. The victories of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Ontario greatly encourage us. Last summer our grand division decided to ask all churches and temperance societies to join hands and circulate petitions for the electors to sign requesting the Legislature to pass an act to enable us to vote "on prohibition" at the then ensuing local election.

Some good people thought the effort useless; some thought petitioning not the best, or their chosen way. But tens of thousands petitioned and the slight differences made discussions and roused up interest, the very thing we needed. When the Legislature, by unanimous vote, decided to give us the plebiscite there was such an uprising in this city and every part of the Province as was never known before. A provincial convention was called at short notice and over 200 delegates attended. Wm. C. Silver, one of our best and best known members presided, and W. S. Sanders, our grand scribe, was secretary. All creeds, classes and organizations were represented and strong committees appointed on organization, resolutions, finance and literature. Each committee sprung into action and the counties, towns and country sections were organized and at work as if by magic. The papers teemed with articles and facts favoring "Yes," and prohibition tracts and documents went to every home.

The liquor dealers—or some would be friend—published in certain papers (advertisement) a sermon by a Mr. Dixon, which greatly helped us. Mr. Dixon did not convert anybody to the "No"; but it did rouse up wonderfully in favor of "Yes" some indifferent ones and some who had previously opposed prohibition. Special meetings were held by prohibitionists, but in most cases the political gatherings were asked to give us time at opening or close to present the "Yes" view, and the request was always granted. Many active politicians were temperance partisans and spoke for their party and also at the same meeting for "Yes." In the heated meetings, with discussion and feeling (political) running high and representatives of both parties speaking in turn, all would calm down for one or both speakers to advocate "Yes," or some clergyman or other "Yes" man to explain the method of voting and the advantages to come with prohibition.

In sparse settlements, if only one person was interested, he or she was the active committee and did good work. All differences of opinion as to "what" and "how" did not cease, but from the first it was freely understood that as far as possible we should act together, and where that was impossible those not acting with the others should do all the more apart. Each committee above named did splendid work. Every division, lodge, women's union and most of the churches were active. Most of the clergy gave their voice for "Yes." We did not have to educate nor even arouse very much public opinion for this "Yes" or "No" vote. The work had been vigorously

performed for two generations nearly, agitating and educating, whereby our people have grown up from childhood on the right side.

If a boy takes to drink he does so against his conscience. In the forties we had the Cold Water Army, and every town and nearly all our villages gathered the boys and girls and taught them this pledge:

"Trusting in help from heaven above, We pledge ourselves to works of love; With hearts and hands united stand, To spread a blessing o'er the land. And now resolve we will not take Nor give, nor buy, nor sell, nor make, Through all the years of mortal life, Those drinks which cause pain, woe and strife—

Rum, brandy, whisky, cordials fine, Gin, cider, porter, ale and wine."

California's Great Fair.

As Seen by a Canadian Visitor.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12. The "Mid-Winter Fair," which has already bloomed in spring and may flourish in the summer, is attracting a great deal of interest and attention here, though, in consequence of the hard times and other causes, the attendance from other countries has not been so great as was at one time expected.

To show you that the number of visitors has been fairly large throughout, I give the following figures of each week's number of visitors: First week's attendance, 124,282; second week, 60,459; third week, 61,192; fourth week, 122,743; fifth week, 66,827; sixth week, 69,926; Saturday, the 10th inst., 13,996; Sunday, the 11th inst., 14,906.

It has been found out to attract the public attention special programmes of entertainments must be provided, and to that end different States are having certain days set apart for themselves. The first State day was for Vermont, on Saturday, March 3, when Gov. Hon. Levi K. Fuller came from his home in Vermont to assist in celebrating the day on the coast at our Mid-Winter Fair, with those of his State who are residents and visitors here. It was a grand day and Vermont can be proud of the demonstration made by her sons.

MICHIGAN.

To-day is Michigan day. The Michiganders are fortunate in having with them to-day Governor-General Russel A. Alger, a famous soldier leader in Grand Army circles, and a possibility in the way of Presidential timber.

The proceedings opened to-day by a grand march, in which all the concessions took part, led by the Iowa State band. There was one of the grandest processions I ever witnessed, and in it was more fun to the square inch than can be made elsewhere.

In it was Prof. Col. Boone with his trained animals. Oriental concessions, including "Streets of Cairo," "Colorado Gold Mine," "Dr. White's Cloud Indians," "Japanese Procession," "Gum Girls," "Ostrich Farm," "German Restaurant Waiters," "49 Mining Camp," "49 Stage Coaches," "Boltair's Illusions," "Flower Girls," "Esquimaux Villages," "Mystic Maze," "Arizona Indians," "Chinese Concessions," "Hawaiian Village and Cyclorama," in fact, everything on the grounds was out in the procession.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Next Saturday, 17th of March, Ireland will celebrate St. Patrick's Day, when we expect "the green" will be worn in profusion, and the rosy-cheeked Irish girls, with their beaus, will take possession of the fair grounds and make merry the day. M. H. De Young, the director-general of the fair, ought to feel justly proud of this great work. No doubt this is a grand achievement. In six months more than 100 buildings have been erected, grounds beautifully laid out, planted everywhere with evergreens, shrubs and trees from all parts of the tropical world. You can, as you walk around, see the evidence of a master mind in the work accomplished and still he is working and directing the fair in order that every one who attends may go away satisfied.

Mr. M. H. De Young has invited all the children of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish orphanages to visit the fair in a few days, at his expense. We are glad we have a M. H. De Young, who is also proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, the largest paper published west of Chicago. The several counties intend having their days, when each county will make grandeur displays.

CANADA.

The Canadians have their building nicely furnished. In it are the pictures of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Bowell, and we in a few days hope to have more pictures of Canada's political standard-bearers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which owns their own road from New Orleans and Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, are giving to those who attend the fair very reasonable rates. In some cases one fare for the round trip, in others, one and one-third fare, which, considering the great cost of their road, is reasonable.

While speaking of the Southern Pacific Railroad I am reminded that no road in America perhaps cost as much as this did, and they are still

building branches. During this last year, in order to reach San Luis Obispo from San Marguerite, a distance of only some twelve miles, they built five tunnels through the mountains at a cost of over \$1,000,000. The owners of the road, under the presidency of C. P. Huntington, and vice-presidency of Col. C. F. Cracker, know no failures. They are building branches all over the State, wherever the traffic will warrant the outlay.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

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

TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

Little Effie (who has stroked the kitten until she has begun to purr)—Maudie, do you hear that? Sister Maud—Hear what, Effie? Effie—Why, I do believe kitty's boiling!

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parnelee's Pills and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A POSSIBILITY.—"The little mermaids and merboys never have any snow under the ocean, do they, mamma?" said Jacky. "No, dear."

"I suppose instead of snowball fights they have fishball fights, eh?" said Jacky.

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

ANALYSTS.

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RUPTURE!

MOTHERS! Read this Home Testimony. I have many a similar character from every point in the Dominion. "Dear Sir,—With pleasure I commend your appliance to my friend, Baby was ruptured three weeks old. For over a week others—all failing—did the work in quick time. I am now well, and thank you for your cure. Very truly, J. BURKHILL, 1000 Avenue, Toronto." Address with stamp for full particulars. J. Y. EGAN, 18181A Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

FARM GARDEN

SPRING CARE OF BEES.

A Very Concise Article Which Gives Full Particulars.

Rev. E. T. Abbott, the editor of the Kansas Farmer apiculture department, writes: Bees need but little care in the winter, but as soon as spring opens they should have proper attention given them. It is expected to secure the best results the coming season. Every hive needs to be carefully examined, and all dirt and dead bees should be removed. Some bees are sure to die in the hive during the winter, and there will be a great accumulation of dirt on the bottom of every hive. If the dirt is left there it will furnish a breeding place for the moth miller. Before one is aware of it he will have hives with the combs filled with moth larvae instead of young bees.

If the bottom of the hive is movable, the process of cleaning up is a very simple one. All one has to do is to loosen the bottom and remove it, setting the hive on the lid until he is ready to put it in place again. After the bottom is removed all dead bees should be brushed off, and the bottom thoroughly cleaned by scraping off all dirt, propolis, etc., with an old knife or something of that kind. When the bottom has been replaced, then all of the combs should be removed, or a sufficient number of them to enable the operator to know the exact condition of the colony. The idea is to see that they have plenty of honey and a good queen. He can judge of the latter by the quantity of brood he finds in the hive.

The hives, however, should not be opened unless it is warm enough for the bees to fly, and then they should not be kept open any longer than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the work in hand. The young brood is very easily chilled, so that the warmer it can be kept during the spring months the better it will be for the colony. Another reason for not leaving the combs exposed any longer than is necessary is that the bees can be very easily started to robbing this time of year, when there is no honey to be gathered and they are anxious to get all they can in order to rear brood and build up the colony. If they once get started to robbing, they are almost sure to destroy some of the weak colonies before they can be stopped. All combs are to be put back into the hive in the same order in which they were before the hive was opened, for, if they are not, the brood nest may be spread out so that the bees cannot keep all of the brood warm, and the result will be that some of it will perish. As young bees are very valuable in the spring it is important that none of the brood be permitted to die from carelessness. All colonies found short of stores should be fed so that they may have plenty of food in the hive to carry them along safely to bloom. If there is not plenty of food in the hive to feed the young larvae, the queen will not lay many eggs; and as the value of a colony depends on the quantity of bees in the hive when the main honey flow begins, it is very important that they be kept rearing brood as fast as possible until that time arrives.

To return now to the cleaning-out process, I will say if the hives used have the bottoms nailed fast, a good way to proceed is as follows: Take an extra hive and remove all of the frames, and clean it out thoroughly. Then remove the first hive on which it is sitting from the stand on which it is sitting, and put the empty hive to one side, placing the other hive by the side of it. Carefully transfer all of the frames in the hive containing the bees to the one upon the stand, being careful to replace them in the new hive in the same order in which they came out of the old. The operator will have an opportunity to examine the condition of the colony while making the transfer.

After the combs are all removed the bees remaining in the old hive can be gently jarred out in front of the new one, and then after thoroughly cleaning the hive from which you have taken the bees, it can be utilized for the next colony, and so on until all hives have been cleaned and the colonies carefully examined. By working in this way, one can overhaul a large number of colonies in a short space of time. Some may think this going to a good deal of trouble "just for a few bees," but I want to say that just a very little "trouble" makes all the difference between success and failure in bee culture.

Even if the season is a bad one, it will pay to look after them at the right time, as only those who do this get any honey during such seasons, when the honey is sure to bring a good price if placed on the market.

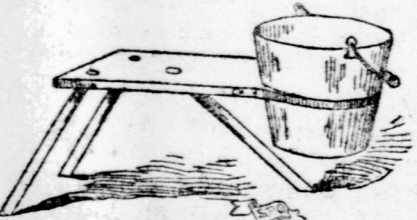
If any colonies have died during the winter, the combs should be all taken out and the dead bees brushed off from them, and then returned to the hive, which should be fastened up closely all around and set in a cool dark place away from the moth miller. It pays to look after these combs as they are valuable to have swarms on. They will save the swarms a great deal of time and labor and largely increase the quantity of surplus honey.

Let me say, in conclusion, that it is not a good idea to "fool" with your bees after you have given them the proper care. Some who are new at the business seem to think it is necessary to open the hives every day and examine the bees. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake.

If you must have a colony to "fool" with, select one for this purpose and let the others alone.

A MILKING STOOL.

Boys can milk before they can hold a milk pail, and they can hold a milk pail before they can hold a milk pail. With stool illustrated herewith, the pail is self-supported. Cut a half circle in one end of the seat of the stool, nail in a piece of iron hoop to complete the



A MILKING STOOL.

Circle, bore the front leg hole slanting so the leg will have its foot under the pail, and you have the proper conditions.—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE BABCOCK TESTER.

Simple Instructions for the Use of This Universal Dairy Article.

The American Agriculturist says: An entirely satisfactory working of the Babcock milk test can be expected, if in addition to the elaborate details which the originator of the method has already worked out, the following precautions are observed:

First—An acid having 1.83 specific gravity should be used with milk at 60° to 70° F. If the acid is stronger, cool the milk to a lower temperature. Some what weaker acid can probably be made to work all right by warming the milk.

Second—When measuring the acid into the test bottles, hold the bottle at an angle that will cause the acid to follow the inside walls to the bottom of the bottle and then drop through the milk in the center of the bottle. If properly poured into the test bottle there will be a distinct layer of milk and acid with little or no black color between them.

Third—Thoroughly mix the milk and acid as soon as measured into the test bottle by mixing at once than by allowing the two liquids to stand unmixed in the bottle until enough tests have been measured out to fill the centrifuge.

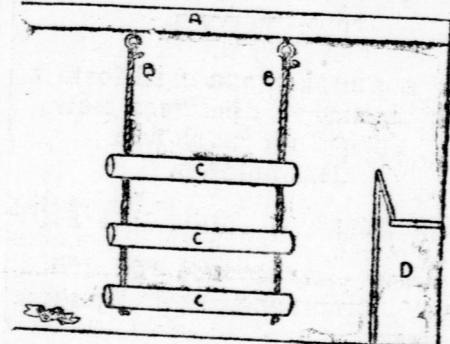
Fourth—After five minutes whirling of the test bottles in the centrifuge, add hot water until the test bottle is filled up to the neck only; run the centrifuge another minute. Adding the necessary hot water in two portions is often a great help in getting a clear separation of fat. When the test bottles are taken from the centrifuge they are put into water at 140° to 160° F., and the per cent. of fat read at that temperature.

Fifth—Too low results will be obtained if the centrifuge does not have sufficient speed. The machines have to be watched, as constant use wears some of them so that the speed designed by the manufacturer is not obtained.

Sixth—When testing skim milks or buttermilks which have a very small per cent. of fat—two-tenths of one per cent. or less—the reading of the per cent. of fat should be made immediately on taking the test bottle from the centrifuge. If this is not done, and the test bottle cools before taking the reading, the contraction of the liquid in the bottle will often leave the fat spread over the inside surface of the measuring tube so that it is not seen, but has the appearance of being only a dirty tube. If read when taken from the machine, the small fat globules can be seen and estimated.

A Stall Partition.

Sometimes a farmer is short of stable room, or if he has plenty of room there are no stall partitions. With the device described below a box stall, shed or part of a barn floor can be utilized for stalls without danger of the horses kicking each other. Get three round poles eight or nine feet long and four or five inches in diameter. About eighteen inches from each end bore a hole large enough to allow a half-inch rope to pass through. String the poles on two ropes, tying a knot at the end of each side of each pole at the desired height so the poles will be parallel and about 14 feet apart. Suspend this



A STALL PARTITION.

between the horses from above by tying the rope to the joist. Staples can be lower pole about 20 inches from the floor. Two-inch boards or 6x8-inch joists will answer for the poles are not at hand. In the illustration, says the Orange Judd Farmer, presented herewith, a is the joist from which the partition is suspended; b, b the ropes; c, c, the poles, and d the manger.

Rules in Dairying.

There are so many rules laid down for dairymen to follow, and so much conflict among them, that people who think they are behind the times if they do not work by some of the printed directions often think that the more they read the less they know. Such people should bear in mind that these directions are not given for those who already know how to do a thing and have a good way of their own. There are always new beginners and some who have been following the old way and are just looking about for something better. Such people can be helped very much by laying before them the various methods by which others have succeeded so that they can select the one best adapted to their means and circumstances.

What a person has learned to be good by experience or by watching a successful neighbor is as good a rule as if it had been read in a book or listened to in a lecture. No rule or method will do a thing for life or for a long series of years, and the more people read and talk and listen the easier they can keep up with the procession. The more we learn the more we see that we have not learned. One man makes butter that suits his customers and brings a good price by setting milk in shallow pans and using all ages in together; and he thinks there is no reason why he should change. But his success with what he saves is of no more importance than to save it all; and if by testing his buttermilk and his skim-milk he finds that he is losing 2 or 3 per cent. of his butter fat he will be looking about for a way to save it. Another may have used tests so that he knows there is no unnecessary waste in milk or cream, yet there may be some other small item that he has overlooked or not thought of. For these reasons it is well to read and listen but not feel that you must follow every change that is suggested unless it is shown to be an improvement.

What Wears Horses.

It is not hard work that wears out horses out before they have passed what should be half their period of usefulness, says the Mirror and Farmer, but poor care. You may have observed that race horses, barring accidents, are considered good when much past the time of life at which our farm horses are practically worn out. The race horse is worked hard but he has the best care intelligently and self-interest can give. The farmer seems to lose sight of self-interest too often in his treatment of his horses.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 8.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxviii, 1-11.

Memory Verses, 3, 4—Golden Text, Gen. xiv, 24—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And Jacob dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger in the land of Canaan." The margin says, "In the land of his father's sojournings." God spoke of Abraham as a stranger in the land, and Abraham spoke of himself as a stranger and a sojourner (Gen. xlii, 8; xliii, 4). So also David in I Chron. xix, 15. Compare I Pet. ii, 11. If we are Christians, we are citizens of heaven (Phil. iii, 20, 21), but shall reign on the earth when the kingdom comes (Rev. v, 9, 10). The principal events in the intervening chapters since last lesson are the reconciliation with Esau, another appearance of God to Jacob and the death and burial of Isaac, Rachel and Deborah.

2. "These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being 17 years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren, and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report." This is the tenth time that we have met in this book the phrase, "These are the generations," and it is the last time. Joseph and Benjamin were the youngest sons of Jacob, and both were the children of his beloved Rachel, who died when Benjamin was born (chapter xxv, 18, 19).

3. "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors." Of all the sons of Jacob the two most honored by Jehovah were Judah and Joseph, for from Judah came the Messiah, and the birthright was Joseph's (I Chron. v, 2). See in verses 24, 25, of our lesson chapter how great was Jacob's love to this son.

4. "And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him and could not speak peaceably unto him." Joseph was in many respects a wonderful type of God's well beloved Son, Jesus, our Saviour. Observe him hated and separated from his brethren (Gen. xlii, 23, 26; Deut. xxxiii, 16), and think of Jesus hated without a cause (Ps. xxv, 19; Luke xiv, 26). These brethren make us think of the elder brother in Luke xv, but the practical part is for us, if ever hated without a cause, to think of Jesus and rejoice in the privilege of fellowship with him (I Pet. ii, 19, 21).

5. "And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren, and they hated him yet the more." Joseph does not seem as yet to have known his brothers' hatred, and in the simplicity of his heart he told them his dream. We have already read of God coming to him in a dream (xx, 3; xxxi, 11, 24), and in Job xxxiii, 14, 15, we read that God speaks to men in dreams and visions, if by any means He may turn them from their pride, and the ruin to which it leads. 6. "And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed." It must have deeply impressed Joseph and made him anxious to tell it. When we have the sure word of God concerning all coming events, how is it that we are so little impressed by it, and therefore so slow to speak of it? It must be simply unbelief on our part, or else willful ignorance, for as surely as Joseph's dream were in due time fulfilled so shall every word of God be fulfilled. See Isa. xiv, 24; xvi, 9, 10; Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11.

7. "For behold, we were binding sheaves in the field, and, lo, my sheaf arose, and stood upright, and behold, your sheaves stood round about and made obeisance to my sheaf." The significance of the dream seems simple enough and the brethren evidently understood it, but it seemed very unlikely to be fulfilled. The sons of Jacob were doubtless familiar with the fact that God had spoken to their father and to Laban in a dream, and Joseph probably believed that God had now spoken to him.

8. "And his brethren said to him, Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us? And they hated him yet the more for his dreams and for his words." Their hatred did not affect the dream nor its fulfillment, but only themselves; neither has the hatred of the Jews to their brother Joseph affected the fulfillment of the sure word of God that He shall sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob forever (Isa. ix, 7; Luke i, 32, 33), but it has seriously affected themselves and will until they bow before Him in true penitence (Zech. ix, 10; xii, 1).

9. "And he dreamed yet another dream, and told it his brethren, and said, Behold, I have dreamed a dream more, and, behold, the sun, and the moon, and the 11 stars made obeisance to me." Here is the same revelation with an enlargement including father and mother. The dream being doubtless would prove that it was established by God, and that He would bring it to pass. When we read in Rev. xii the record of the woman clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of 12 stars, I associate that vision with this dream and identify the man child of that chapter with the man child of this chapter who will prove to be a first fruits from Israel in the time of the great tribulation, which will form the complete man child to rule all nations.

10. "And he told it to his father and to his brethren, and his father rebuked him and said unto him: What is this dream that thou hast dreamed? Shall I and thy mother and thy brethren indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth? His father saw the interpretation, and it went somewhat against the grain, but he lived to see it all fulfilled, and when he and his sons became thoroughly humbled before this same Joseph then it was well with them and they prospered. So shall it be with the Jews and Jesus. It is hard to humble, but all who walk in pride shall be made to come down (Dan. iv, 37; v, 20 margin). See also Isa. ii, 11, 17; Jas. iv, 10; I Pet. v, 6.

11. And his brethren envied him, but his father observed the saying, "Stephen said that, moved with envy, they sold him into Egypt (Acts vii, 9). Paul says, 'I love envy not' (I Cor. xiii, 4). In I Pet. ii, 1, we are told to lay envy aside. It was for his father to observe the saying, but had he believed it he might have found comfort when led to suppose that Joseph was dead. (See Dan. vii, 28; Luke ii, 51; Rom. ix, 20, 21.)

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

WIDOW.—A dies, and by his will his wife is to have a home on the property and 30 cords of wood a year if wanted. She has married and left the place, and receives all but the wood. Has she a right to the wood now? Ans.—Upon the facts stated, she would appear to be as well entitled to the wood as to her living. No proper opinion can be given, however, without consideration of the exact wording of the will. Better consult a lawyer.

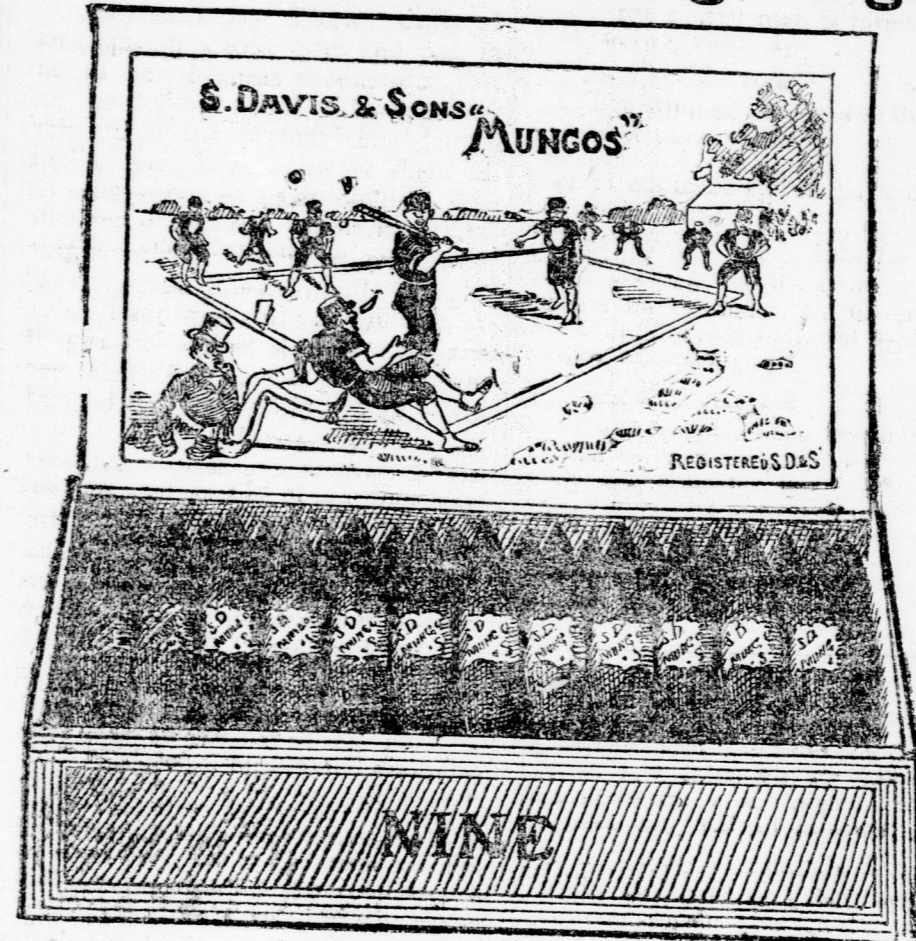
ORPHAN.—Can a boy who ran away from the home over four years ago be sent back? He has been shifted around from place to place ever since, and is nearly 14 years old and able to earn his own living. And if not, in what manner can I get papers to keep the boy, as he wishes to come and live with me? Ans.—If the boy is earning his own living he cannot be sent back to the home, the officials of which would not doubt legally apprentice him to you if application were made to them.

X. Y. Z., BRUSSELS.—B let a house to A, rent to be paid monthly in advance. A moved out on last day of February. Is A

liable for March rent, not having given legal notice? B sent, on 1st March, a threatening postcard demanding rent be settled at once to save further trouble. Is B liable, and what penalty? Ans.—A is, upon the facts stated, legally liable to pay the March rent if B does not take possession. The payment of rent in advance does not dispense with the legal notice unless it was specially agreed that it should. B has a legal right to demand his rent by postcard, and is not liable to any penalty.

UNION.—A hired to B as an apprentice for three years, subject to be terminated by either by giving due notice. A was to receive wages and such bench tools as B might see fit to supply. A continued with B one year, when it was found the verbal agreement was not binding for a further length of time. A then hired with B for the second year. At the close of three and a half months A desired to quit and offered notice, but B would not have notice and was ill-usage. Can A collect his pay and claim his tools? Ans.—A is entitled to his wages for the time he worked, and also any tools which had been given to him before his dismissal. We assume that the facts can be proved to be as stated.

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A MIGHTY SWORDSMAN.

HE CAN CLEAVE A SHEEP WITH A SINGLE STROKE.

Sergt.-Major Morgans of Kingston, Champion Fencer and Instructor to the Military College—An All-round Athlete Whose Record is an Envyable One.

Sergt.-Major Morgans, teacher of gymnastics at the Royal Military College, Kingston, whose picture is printed in to-day's paper, now claims the American fencing championship with sword or bayonet. Up to the present time he has defeated all comers. His latest victory was over Fencing Instructor Clarke of New York. In that contest Morgans scored 23 points to Clarke's 17.

Sergt.-Major Morgans has been a resident of Kingston for twelve years, and every winter during this period he has conducted a well-patronized gymnasium. Socially, he is very popular, and he is a universal favorite with the cadets at the college. A short time ago he was presented with a gold medal for long and efficient service in the British Army.

He was born in North Wales in 1852, and enlisted at Welsh Pool at the age of eighteen in the Scots Fusiliers—now called the Scots Guards. His first station was at Chelsea barracks. He was promoted rapidly, being made a lance corporal in 1872, full corporal in 1873, lance sergeant in 1875, and two years later a full sergeant; staff sergeant, April 18, 1878; quarter-master sergeant instructor June 3, 1880, and sergeant-major June 7, 1882. In April, 1878, he was selected by the Horse Guards from a long list of applicants to be instructor at the Royal Military College. From childhood he took a deep interest in



SERGT.-MAJOR MORGANS.

athletic sports. In 1876 he carried off the first prize in the presence of Queen Victoria in the complete marching order competition with sixty rounds of ammunition. There were thirty competitors. In the same and in the following year he won the same competition at Wimbledon, notwithstanding the contest was open to the British army. In 1877 he won second place in the single-handed tug-of-war, also open to the army. At Lyth he received his training in musketry, and won the highest certificate of efficiency awarded. At Aldershot in 1877 he was granted a first-class certificate in gymnastics and fencing. Since his arrival in Canada he has taken an active part in all kinds of sports. In 1881 he won the silver cup given by the Y.I.C.B.A., for the rowing championship of the Limestone City, and a silver medal at the Ontario Rifle Association matches for the second highest aggregate score. The most important fencing bouts in which he was the winner, were with Lieut. Maydrey, late member of the Austrian Hussars; Professors McGregor, Ried and Savage of Toronto, and Sergt.-Major Chagnon of the French army.

Shortly after his appointment to the Royal Military College, Sergt.-Major Morgans was offered the position of fencing instructor at West Point Academy, at a salary of \$1,000 per year. He had to refuse, because if he had taken the position his pension for service in the British army would have been cancelled.

The sergeant-major met Sergeant-Instructor Hawker of the Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars in a fencing tournament at Montreal on Saturday evening, March 10th, but owing to accidents the contests were not very satisfactory. At foils Morgans won by five points to four, and at sword by five to three. In the bayonet bout one of Morgans' lunges drove the wires of the mask into Hawker's forehead, cutting him badly, and Morgans was declared a winner by fourteen points to ten. Sergt.-Major Morgans is dextrous with the sword, and exhibitions of his dexterity are highly entertaining.

One of his cleverest feats is to sever the carcass of a sheep at one terrific cut.

On March 26th, in Watertown, N.Y., under military auspices, Sergt.-Major Morgans meets Harold St. John in a fencing bout for the championship of America. St. John won the United States championship by appearing in the Eden Musee, New York City, with a challenge to meet all comers, and defeated Maj. Williams, instructor of swordsmanship of the 17th Lancers. He afterwards defeated in succession Prof. Woolfe, Chevalier Ferrine Pecato, champion of Mexico; Havier Orolosky, champion of Black Hussars, Germany; and last October he defeated Capt. Barbour, champion of the World's Fair British tournament company at Madison Square Garden.

Women as Book-makers.

The amazing books which women are giving to the world in this last decade of the century are giving rise to all sorts of speculation as to their origin. It is amusing to notice the wonderful divergence of the views held by different people. Some hold that the advanced writers of to-day are all brain and no heart, while others, seem to think just the reverse, that "their hearts are a terrible burthen to women."

Another theory, and one which I do not think is quite fairly held, is that readers of to-day will not be "fobbed off with a vicarious misery," and that the authors must be presumed to have "learned in suffering" what she teaches in her story. This is a very dangerous creed to hold, as it would in effect make every novel an autobiography, which is absurd. It sounds smart to say that the novel of the future can only be written by a woman with a past; but calmly considered it would never do to say that a story dealing with a murder or a forgery could only be adequately written by an author who had personally written or forged a check. It is a blunder and an injustice to judge writers of fiction by their works—especially when they are women.

START WINDOW GARDENS NOW.

Hints About Plants Which Will Make a Brilliant Showing.

Next to the excursion boat, the greatest blessing which summer dwellers in towns can have is the window garden. It is not safe to arrange the plants in the open air yet, but seedlings should be started indoors about this time, and plans should be made so that the middle of April will see a mass of bloom in the windows.

The first requisite for a successful window garden is a flower catalogue, which will instruct the uninitiated in the requirements of various plants. Then the seedlings must be started and the boxes made.

The box should be made to fit the window or pediment; it should have a depth of at least ten or twelve inches, and may be made of one-inch pine. The bottom should be well perforated with holes to supply the proper drainage, and the box may be painted a neutral tint, or to harmonize with the color of the building, ornamented with moulding or decorated in any way that may be desired.

The number of plants will depend to a great extent upon the width of the box, as well as the length, and if quite wide it will be possible to arrange the various plants artistically in rows. The front row may consist of trailing plants, with the longest growers in the centre. The trailers, with variegated foliage, tradescantia, variegated vinosa, the yellow and white blotched ivy, etc., may be mixed with the trailing bloomers, nasturtiums, ivy geraniums, and many others that will thrive under these conditions.

Back of these a row of dwarf blooming annuals may be arranged, then the taller annuals and bedding plants, with a variety of the much-enduring geraniums, of course, and back of all the others, in the corners of the box, manettia vines, cinnamon vines, Madeira vines or other rapid growers may be arranged to be trained up the sides of the window. Sweet alyssum should be used in abundance all around the edges of the box, and it will produce a mass of fragrant white blossoms during the entire summer.

Sweet alyssum, petunias, verbenas, and the other desirable annuals that are to be grown for this purpose may be started from seed now, and geranium and other cuttings may be rooted, if there are large plants in the winter window garden, but it will be well for the amateur to secure various vines already rooted to supply the foliage and bloom while waiting for the seedlings to develop.

When Forks Came In.

It was about the year 1600, and in the reign of James I, when forks were first introduced into England. This "piece of refinement," we are told, was derived from the Italians. In a curious book of travels, published in the year 1611, the writer says: "I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through which I passed that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels. Neither do I think that any other nation in Christendom doth use it, but only Italy. The Italians, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, do always at their meals use a little fork, when they eat their meat. For while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut the meat out of the dish, they fasten their fork, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish. This form of feeding is generally in use in all Italy, their forks being for the most part made of iron, or steel, and some of silver, but those are used only by gentlemen." Before the revolution in France it was customary when a gentleman had been invited out to dinner, to send his servant in advance with his knife, fork and spoon. If he had no servant he carried them with him in his pocket. Some of the peasantry in certain parts of Germany and Switzerland to-day carry a case in their pockets, containing a knife, fork and spoon.

Fun on Tap.

A tea-kettle can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no tea-kettle.

"Down brakes!" cried the railroad man's wife as the dinner platter slipped from her grasp.

The reformed thief says it's easy enough to pick pockets after you once get your hand in.

Now that is stew bad, as the cook said when his assistant allowed the oysters to burn.

The slow movements of the average fat man rather tend to contradict the theory that haste makes waste.

Lightning never strikes twice in the same place—that is, if it is let alone and not hitched up to a trolley.

Visitor—How did you happen to name your dog Pastry, Jimmy? Jimmy—"Cause papa says he holds so much food—Harpers' Young People.

The difference between a babe in arms and a woman trying to do her own housework is that one cries and fusses while the other tries to get on.

"I'm afraid you don't love me much, John, or you'd leave your club sooner."

"Why, my dear, I left (hic) club over two hours ago."

The Rival Nurses.



Mrs. Thomsen.—Don't be frightened, you dear little Old Policy. You're bigger than that Opposition brat.

Mrs. Laurier.—Little Tariff Reform is grown and soon it'll be big enough to scratch the eyes out of her.

Mackerel Fought by Bluefish.

It is stated, as a curious fact in natural history, that once this season a school of mackerel, estimated at 500,000 barrels, made their way into Massachusetts Bay, headed for the shoal waters of Barnstable Bay, but were held back and finally driven off by another big school of bluefish off Race Point, and so lost to our fishermen.—New Bedford Journal.

Care for the Pope.

Considering his age the Pope is in excellent health, but all that can be done to spare him fatigue, to which he is easily subject. The mitre he wears when he appears in St. Peter's on ceremonial occasions is a similar in painted silk of the real mitre, and even the apostolic and other rings he wears are made of light weight as cuse you will permit.

WOLF OF THE NIAGARA.

A FAMOUS DISASTER ON THE GREAT LAKES, AND ITS SEQUEL.

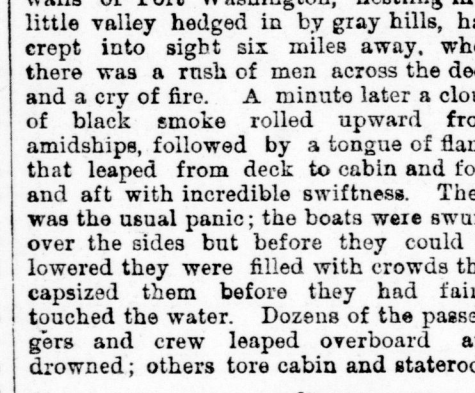
After Thirty-eight Years, a Survivor of the Burned Steamer Niagara Learns His Own Name and Finds Relatives—An Interesting Story.

There is a man in Manitowish who until a few days ago did not know his own name. He is called Frank Willis; but where he was born, who his father and mother were, and where his relatives reside, if he has any, were facts that were beyond his knowledge. He was a mystery to himself and to his acquaintances—a mystery of an awful tragedy—the burning of the passenger steamer Niagara off Port Washington in 1856, when over 100 persons perished by fire or met death in the waves of Lake Michigan.

The steamer Niagara was one of the best boats belonging to the old Collingwood Line in the 50's. She was a well-built craft, and was handsomely fitted up and furnished for those days, and was one of the speediest boats of her time. She was commanded by Capt. F. S. Miller, a thorough seaman, who knew every point and reef between Ogdensburg and Chicago.

Capt. Miller had spent many seasons on the Great lakes without accident, and he and his boat were popular with the traveling public. So it happened that when the Niagara left Collingwood on September 22, 1856, she carried nearly 300 passengers. Some were going to seek new homes in the Golden West, while others were returning from business trips or visits to friends by the seaboard. The vessel was staunch, the weather superb, and all was happiness on the Niagara on that last trip to her final resting place on the sands at the bottom of Lake Michigan.

At half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the Niagara had left the little pier at Sheboygan, after landing a quantity of freight and parting with about thirty passengers. She was but twelve or fourteen hours run from Chicago, and the 300 persons on board had already begun to prepare for leaving the steamer. The day was summer-like in its warmth. A gentle breeze from the north-west gave a frothy top to the waves of the lake, through which the steamer cut and left two long foamy paths astern. The brown roofs and white walls of Port Washington, nestling in a little valley hedged in by gray hills, had crept into sight six miles away, when there was a rush of men across the deck and a cry of fire. A minute later a cloud of black smoke rolled upward from amidships, followed by a tongue of flame that leaped from deck to cabin and fore and aft with incredible swiftness. There was the usual panic; the boats were swung over the sides but before they could be lowered they were filled with crowds that capsize them before they had fairly touched the water. Dozens of the passengers and crew leaped overboard and drowned; others took cabin and stateroom



BURNING OF THE NIAGARA.

doors from their fastenings and threw them into the lake and plunged in after them. In the terror and panic that followed immediately upon the discovery that the Niagara was on fire a child became separated from its parents. Face to face with death, no one had time to think of any but himself, and the child—a baby boy apparently hardly two years old—seemed about to be left to the mercy of the flames. There was one man, however, who saw and pitied the little one. His name is not known; all that the record of the hour details is that he was a deck hand. He took the child in his arms, and made his way toward the stern. When the fire crowded him and his helpless charge from the deck, he swung over the rail, and as the flames approached him there he dropped into the lake. A friendly gang-plank was floating near, and to this the rescuer clung, bearing the child. The burning vessel and the plank quickly drifted apart, and when the efforts were made to rescue the survivors of the disaster the narrow piece of timber bearing the babe and the man was overlooked in the mass of wreckage floating on the lake. But the child's friend had a stout heart and made a sturdy battle for life, and at last he and the babe drifted ashore near the village. They quickly found friends among the kind-hearted people of Port Washington—the man receiving assistance to reach Milwaukee and the child a home.

Frank Collins and his wife had been married but a short time, and they consented to give the little castaway from the burned Niagara a home until his parents or friends should claim him. Father or mother, perhaps both, might have been saved, but should both have perished the little stranger surely had friends who would look him up when the disaster became known to the world. The child was dressed in clothes that seemed to indicate that his parents were well-to-do, if not wealthy; everything was of the best. The babe was too young, of course, to tell its name, but a gold cross suspended to his neck by a heavy gold chain gave a clue to his identity. On this cross was engraved the name "Franc Willette."

At the age of about 15 young Willette decided to cut loose from the Collins family and earn his own living. One night he made his first personal belonging into a bundle and fled from the house and the village. He became Frank Willis, picked up a fair education, tried several trades, and at last fell in with the Goodrich Transportation Company. He has made many efforts to learn his parentage, but for 37 years without success, until a few days ago, when, it is reported, he struck a clue and found out his own family and a fair-sized assortment of other relations. Willis finds that his real name is Franc Willette, and that he was born at Winookski, Chittenden County, Vermont, 39 years ago; that his father and mother and three brothers, he being the youngest child, were lost on the Niagara; that he has an uncle and aunt in Fond du Lac, Wis., a cousin in Grand Island, Neb., and other relatives at the place of his birth in New England. During the past two or three weeks he has received half a dozen letters all containing information concerning his friends and his babyhood home. The man who has just found himself proposes to make a grand sweeping tour this spring.



HON. RICHARD HARCOURT.

By accident, the portrait of Editor Gold-berg of "Free Russia" was inserted in last Saturday's paper in place of that of Hon. Richard Harcourt, Treasurer of Ontario. The above is a correct likeness of the last-named honorable gentleman.

For Tired Eyes.

In these days of study and sedentary work, requiring much use of eyes, they often become so tired that they refuse to do good work. This is particularly true when the work is done in a poor light, or when it is very fine work. Few eyes will bear such treatment for any great length of time without being spoiled. There is one remedy for tired eyes that has great value. It consists in massage with the hand wetted in cold water. Fill a basin with water, and standing over it, fill the hand with as much water as it will hold, and apply to the eyes; at the same time, with the thumb and forefinger give the eyes a gentle manipulation. Continue the process for four or five minutes several times a day. The results are always beneficial and almost marvelous.

The People's Rights Respected.

The Union Railroad Company, of Providence, is to maintain wagons equipped to do service on the wires at all fires where the trolley is near enough to be dangerous. The wagons are to be provided with every appliance for rapid work in cutting or unstringing wires and will be manned by a regular force.

A Peculiar Custom.

Wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of their hair is about an inch and a half.

Annapolis.

Gentlemen—I'm driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. McLEOD.

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The World's Coal.

The world's annual output of coal has, it is estimated, reached a total of 488,000,000 tons. The countries contributing to that enormous total were as follows, together with the amounts they produced in 1890: Great Britain and Ireland, 182,000,000 tons; America, United States (estimated for 1891), 144,000,000 tons; Germany, 90,000 tons; France, 28,000,000 tons; Belgium, 20,000,000 tons; Austria, 9,000,000 tons; Russia (1888), 6,000,000 tons. In an investigation made by a Royal Commission as to the ascertainable sources of coal in Great Britain it was estimated that not more than 146,763,000,000 tons were available at depths not exceeding 4000 feet from the surface, a reserve which, at the present rate of increase of population and of coal consumption, would be practically exhausted in less than 300 years.—Sunday Graphic.

The Pay of Evangelists.

It is understood that the evangelists feel the hard times with the rest of the world. Mr. Sankey has a royalty from his singing book which affords him a small revenue. Mr. Moody has a similar small income from his sermons. He did not receive any considerable amount from the people of Washington, and while he was here he was obliged to make a loan of \$4,000 for the support of his training school in Chicago. Both are very plain people in their manners and habits of living. Mr. Moody is unwilling to be paid for his services as an evangelist and comes without any offer of salary. If the committee has any sum left from its accounts the intention is to present it to Mr. Moody, or, in the event of its refusal to accept it, to present it to his school at Northfield, which is supported entirely from contributions.—Washington Post.

The Earth's Silk Trade.

According to the statistical review of the world's silk trade for 1892-3, prepared by the association of the silk manufacturers of Switzerland, the production of raw silk for that period was the largest on record, exceeding that of the previous year by 815,480 pounds, and amounting to 27,618,916 pounds.

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Laurentian.....May 10

Not calling May 17

Cabin rates of passage—By Parisian, \$50, \$20, \$10; by other steamers, \$45 and \$20, \$10; extra accommodation \$30, steerage \$20.

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From New York.....April 12

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LUCANIA.....Saturday, April 7, 6:30 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, April 14, noon

CAMPANIA.....Saturday, April 21, 6:30 a.m.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, April 28, 11:30 a.m.

LUCANIA.....Saturday, May 5, 6:30 a.m.

UMBRIA.....Saturday, May 12, 11: