WHOLE NO. 12424

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 92.

BORN. HILL-On Feb. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Hill, Simcoe street, a son. DIED.

SCOTT-On Feb. 6, at the residence of her son, 360 Grosvenor street, Ann, widow of the late Thomas Scott, aged 80 years. Funeral on Monday at 10 a.m.

TAYLOR-On Feb. 8, 1896, at the residence of her son, Alexander McIntosh, 956 Richmond street, Margaret, relict of the late Andrew Taylor. in her 81st year.

Funeral on Monday at 10 o clock a.m.; services at 9:30. Friends will accept this in-

The Churches Tomorrow. Advertisements under this heading one

cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—
Next Sabbath — Evangelistic services morning and evening, Noah Phelps, Esq., in charge. The revival services in Centennial church have been success ul and productive of much good during the week. The powerful sermons of Bro. Phelps have awakened many earlis

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church — Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D. pastor, 11 and 7. Special evangelistic services, conducted by Mr. Atkinson, whose meetings have been so successful during the week, and who will continue next week. Sunday school 2:30

day school 2:30. ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
-Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., pastor. Services by Rev. Robert Aylward, B.A., formerly
of this city.

of this city.

INST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Park av.mue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor,
at both services. Evening subject, "Armenian
Quescion." Bible classes and Sabbath school
3 p.m ALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-

p.m. Evening subject, "I Thirst," one of a series on the seven words on the cross. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. b COLBORNE STREET METHODIST

T. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — MATINS—
Venite, Lahee; Te Deum, Sippi; Benedictus, Langdon. Preacher, Rev. R. F. Taylor, Diocese of Montreal. Evensong—Cantate, Trimnell; Deus Misereatur, Trimnell; anthem, "Lord, How Long Wilt Thou Forget Me," Mendelssohn. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Collections at both services for widows and orphans, 'fund.

KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH

-Pastor, Charles Smith. Morning subect, "Bitter-Sweet"; evening subject, "A

Needs Be," Strangers welcome.

UNDAS STREET CENTER METHO.

DIST Church—Services 11 a.m. and 7
p.m.: Sabbath school at 2:45 p.m. The pastor,
Rev. E. B. Lanceley, will preach morning and
evening. Musical service: Morning anthem,
"Te deum" (Stamford); solo, "Building for
Eternity; quartette, "Heaven is My Home"
(Davis). Evening anthem, "Kyrie" (Farmer);
solo and chorus, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus
Say" (Perkins); Quartette, "Hark there Comes
a Whisper" (Doane). Needs Be." Strangers welcome.

IRST METHODIST CHURCH—OPENING of new Wesley Hall; general love feast from 9:30 to 10:45 a.m. Dr. Daniel will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dedication of new Wesley Hall, under direction of Sunday school, at 3 p.m. See general notice for week's programme. programme.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church - Rev. D. Robertson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are wel-

CHURCH OF CHRIST — SCIENTIST Duffield Block. Services 11 a.m. All well

A SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH Regular service at 11 a.m and 7 p m. by Rev. J. J. Sinclair; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

T. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN
Church - Rev. Robert Johnston, B.D.,
pastor, will preach at both services; morning
at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock: Sabbath
school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. All welcome

LIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN
Church—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, Ph.B.
Monning, How We Witness for Christ. Evening, "Is conversion a Mystery?" Bible class at 2:30 by pastor for young men. Seats free. All

MRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Fed ey. Morning, "Joining the Church." Evening, "Gladstone, Salisbury and the Unspeakable Turk." All welcome.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

MISS MABEL DAVIDSON, THE world's greatest fancy skater and queen of the ice, will give exhibition at the Queen's avenue rink, Monday Feb. 10th, introducing the ice bicyele, a Chicago apparatus on a Brantford wheel: Band. Commencing 8 o'clock. Admission 25c, children 10c; gallery 10c extra; coupons not accepted. EEP DISENGAGED FOR THURSDAY evening, Feb. 13—Miss LaDell's recital, Wesley Hall. b

"JOHN BRIGHT, ORATOR, STATES.

MAN and Christian Gentleman," Rev.
R. Aylward's interesting lecture, St. James Presbyterian lecture room, Monday, Feb. 10. Silver collection at the door.

W AIT FOR LONDON SOUTH COUNCIL, No. 19, C. O. C. F., concert, Feb. 13.

RS COOPER (MISS LILYWHITE) MISS Johnston, Miss Ferguson and others will sing at sacred concert on Monday evening. Silver collection for Armenian relief fund. ON'T FAIL TO HEAR MISSES Knowles, McDonald and Pococke at Talbot Streat Baptist Church Tuesday even-

HEAR MISSES LAW, GOLDING AND Goldsmith at Talbot Street Baptist hurch Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. Admis

THE CONVERSAZIONE OF THE WEST ERN University. Feb. 14. at 8:15. Miss Herchmer, solo pianiste; Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor, and other artists will take part. Tickets, limited in number, at the book stores, at 75c

HEAR MISS BACON (TEACHER OF elocution at the Conservatory) recite at sacred concert on Monday evening. ISS K. MOORE, TEACHER OF SING 1 NG at the Conservatory of Music) will sing Mr. Barron's new songs (manuscript) at the Sacred Concert in First Presbyterian Church on Monday evening.

(RAND OPERA HOUSE - TUESDAY,

**T Feb. 1th—Trocadero Vaudeville and
Sandow, the strongest man on earth. Ten
European novelties—Five Jordans, aeiralists;
the Lucifers, champion jumpers; Amann, im-Kaufmann, champion cyclist; two Bostons, excentriques: Mons. Drammel, juggler; Billy Van comedian; Her August, Dommell, Scandinavian gymnast, and others. Prices — Lowe reserved, 75c; Admissio Seats on sale Saturday. Prices — Lower floor, \$1; balcony, 75c; Admission; 50c; gallery, 25c. sale Saturday. 21n

DALACE DANCING ACADEMY - LAST term commences next week. Gentlemen Monday, ladies Tuesday, advanced class Wednesday evenings, Children Saturday afteroons. DAYTON & MCCORMICK.

PER CENT DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN o) silver on and after this date; banks are re-fusing silver in New York. FRANK B. CLARKE, Exchange Office. Richmond street, next "Ad-ver iser."

DRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fassionable dences guaranteed. Lessons given any hous.

Meetings.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. NCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS — Court Magnolia meets in Duffield Block t Tuesday evening. Young men, come,

TETINGS OF EAST MIDDLESEX
Farmers' Institute will be held at Lambeth, Thursday, Feb. 20; Bryanston, Friday, Feb. 21; St. Johns, Saturday, Feb. 22, and at Harrietsville, Monday, Feb. 21. Addresses by T. G. Rayner, B. S. A., Rosehall, R. S. Stephenson, Ancaster, and others. Afternoon and evening sessions, Good music. All welcome. 72u 24u t

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL SER-VANT, with references; two in family. Mrs. Ernest Smith, corner Wortley road and Elmwood avenue. 23k

DWYER'S "OLD RELIABLE" INTEL-good help. 591 Richmond street, phone 1,121. PIRST CLASS DINING ROOM GIRLS wanted to go out of city, good wages; cooks and housemaids on hand. Armstrong's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street.

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. Neadvertisement less than ten words. WANTED TO PURCHASE -50 QUARTS or more of first-class milk wanted daily. Address Box 35, "Advertiser." 22c HOUSE WANTED-ABOUT FOUR BED-ROOMS; good tenant; rent must be reasonable. HARTROTT, this office. 16n wty W ANTED TO RENT-MODERN HOUSE with all conveniences—For family of eight. Must be centrally located. Address at once, C. C. Woods, Woods Fair. 21n W ANTED-100 SECOND-HAND CHAIRS
-Apply 257 Wellington street. 20i

Houses, Etc., To Let. First insertion 1c per word. One-half

cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. ROOMS TO LET-TWO GENTLEMEN, quiet habits, can find comfortable rooms, modern conveniences, in private family, choice locality. Apply by letter, Box 101, this office.

22c wty PRICK STABLE TO LET—SEVENTEEN stalls, suitable for livery or boarding, situated 194 Albert street, near Richmond; Impact 187 Albert mediate possession given. Apply 167 Albert street.

over C. P. R. ticket office, formerly occupled by the Ontario Mutual Life. A. N. UDY, 437 Richmond street. OFFICE TO LET-DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession Apply T. H. Carling, at the brewery. 33 f

TO LET-COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent \$13. Apply George C. Gunn, barrister. 42tf TO LET-RESIDENCE. 484 COLBORNE street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply Fraser & 42tf TE O RENT-

Those two commodious stores now occupied by OAK HALL, 148 and 150 Dundas Street. Apply for particulars to A. TAYLOR, Oak Hall,

Business Chances.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. DARBER SHOP - GOOD BUSINESS -Cheap Proprietor leaving city.

Market Lane.

ATCH THE BOOM" Small amounts invested in wheat and stocks now will pay sure profits. Send for free book and market review explaining how to make money; bank reference furnished. RICH-OLIVER & Co., Brokers, Chicago stock Exchange, Chicago.

Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words. WANTED - SITUATION AS SHORT-WHAND writer and office hand; will work for reasonable wages. Address X, "Advertiser" Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY LADY STEN-OGRAPHER and typewriter; permanent position; two and a half years' experience; ex-cellent references. Address N., box 248, St. Thomas, Ont.

Articles For Sale.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. SET SINGLE HARNESS THAT HAS been used. J. Darch & Sons, 377-379 Talbot street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Bargains. Decker Bros., New York, Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street, H. W. Burnett, Manager. WANTED-PEOPLE WHO WANT TO

purchase a good second-hand piano or organ for practice purposes cheap and on easy terms of payment. Apply R. S. Williams Sons Company, 171 Dundas street.

FOR SALE-TWO FINE COUNTERS, two good show cases and shelving-Cheap. R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 171 Dundas street.

UMBER-WHOLESALE ONLY - CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Mant. Agent, London, Ont.

Agent, London, Unit.

(1) ONISCH" UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO

(2) Co. recently; will sell at a great sacrifice; best of reasons; take cash or approved notes.

"Smith Premier" typewriter. original price

(3) 125, in first-class order; not long in use; will sell cheap. Address postoffice box 404, London.

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED - THE LONDON LIFE HAS w ANTED—THE LONDON LIFE HAS several good territories open for general agencies, including London and district east. Salary and commission to the right men; also to good men with or without experience, several district and local agencies are open. Apply at once to GEO. McBroom, superintendent of agencies, London, Ont. 24c tyw

WANTED-SEVERAL MEN OF GOOD Character, who can furnish horse and light rig: \$75 to \$250 a month. Applicants write fully. The Bradley Garretson Company (Limited), Brantford, Ont.

A GENTS - "SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"-A GENTS—"SKEPTICISM ASSAILED"—
A The most powerful and convincing collection of facts ever produced against all foes
of Christlanity by Hou. Britton H. Tabor, introduction by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, who says:
"That in view of the invincible array of evidence therein it would seem a thousand times
harder not to believe in the Bible." All skeptics are vanquished by evidence. No book
ever sold so fast. Four hundred agents wanted. Don't miss opportunity to secure tarritory. Full particulars, J. L. NICHOLS & Co.,
Wealey Bullding, Teronta.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. W CULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN BAR-BERING—Four months' instructions and board for \$100; without board \$50. Apply

WANTED-GOOD GENERAL SERVANT
-Apply Mrs. Thos. Higgins, Dundas
street, east end.

ORGANIZERS WANTED-PROFITABLE, permanent employment. Apply by letter. Grand Organizer Oddfellows, 49 King street west, Toronto.

MEN WANTED—TO KNOW THAT they can have their clothes cleaned and pressed at the New York Clothes Cleaning Company, 291 Wellington street. A GENTS-WANTED-\$20 PER WEEK-Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & Co., tea im-porters, 258 Dundas street.

Board and Lodging.

First insertion ic per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND BOARD-Apply 244 King street. PLEASANT FRONT ROOM WITH A private family; good locality; board if desired. Box 15, "Advertiser." 22k

Lost and Found.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. BLACK COCKERL SPANIEL PUPPY bitch lost. Reward. 311 Central avenue.

A TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER BOX—Will finder please call at 190 Dundas

OST-THURSDAY EVENING, LONDON East. pug dog; answers to name "Jack. Reward for return to 138 Bathurst street. b North End, black leather purse, small sum of money; name and address printed in purse. Please return to "Advertiser" Office.

OST-NOTE FOR \$1440-GIVEN BY
Joseph Blaney to David Carroll, dated
Nov. 20, 1895, payable in 11 months; parties are
warned against regotiating for same; any information of same will be welcome.

I OST, STOLEN OR STRAYED-YOUNG collie dog about 9 months old. Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward on returning to 572 Queens avenue. OST-FOX TERRIER BITCH - NAME Nettle, white body, lemon head; had on collar and tag. Notify John Bross, London South.

Dressmaking.

First insertion le per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

RESSMAKING CLASSES COMMENCE in the "Y" rooms, Feb. 10, Mrs. Crow, of Toronto, teacher. Come and learn to cut and make a perfect-fitting gown. System and two weeks instruction, \$5. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. and evening classes

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words. 5 ACRE LOTS FOR SALE IN THE VIL LAGE of Mount Brydges and two new frame houses, one seven rooms and one five rooms; also 47 acres with good house, nine rooms; orchard; barn and other buildings. Aprooms; orchard; barn and other banks, ply to Wm. Francis, Mount Brydges. 18k tywt

ACRES OF MARKET GARDEN land within two miles of the city, to be sold cheap on easy terms; 123 acres in the township of Dunwick, 80 acres cleared, balance in timber. Apply H. M. DOUGLASS, 110 Dundas street.

FOR SALE CHEAP-THE FOLLOWING property, viz —Lot, 27, south side East Bathurst street, city, 100x190 feet, running through to the G. T. R. track. On the prop-LARGE FRAME BUILDING CONTAIN ING BOILER AND SHAFTING, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. y to WM. F. BULLEN, manager Ontario Debenture Company. 16tf-eod Loan & Debenture Company.

London Real Estate Exchange.

TO RENT-MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK residence, 10 rooms, 110 Cartwright street, \$15; six-roomed house, 441 Central avenue, \$6; No. 582 Pall Mall street, brick cottage and barn, \$6. W. D. BUCKLE.

MANUFACTURERS—200 FEET RAIL-WAY frontage, Bathurst street between William and Adelaide; one of the finest and cheapest sites for a manufactory in the city; also property formerly owned by Mr. Magee, opposite. W. D. Buckle.

THYO SELL OR RENT-NO. 445 CENTRAL avenue; Lood two-story frame residence; rooms and barn; \$1,200 buys it; rent \$8; electic cars pass the property. W. D. BUCKLE. UILDING LOT ST. JAMES STREET near Maitland: \$1 per foot: two fine lots on Louisa street near George, \$225 each. W.D.

H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST DUN-DAS Center Methodist Church, late organist Carlton Street Methodist Church, and graduate, gold medalist and teacher of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Pupils received in piano, organ, harmony and com-position. Address 464 Dufferin avenue.

WILL BE SOLD

DY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE AUCS
TION rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, Dundas
street, London, on Monday, the 10th Day of
February, 1896, at the hour of 2:30 in the
afternoon, the stock of R. S. Gage, Newbury, General drygoods......\$1,003 53

Millinery.....Boots and shoes.... Crockery.
Groceries, stationery, etc.
Shop furniture.
Chattels. 50 00 74 00

Terms-One-quarter down: balance 2, 4, 6 and Terms—one-quarter down balance, 2, 3 on the premises, and with Gibbons, Mulkern & Harper, trustee's solicitors; C. B. Armstrong, trustee. 18k tywt

HARNESS MAKERS Re John Stephenson, Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP to noon on 15th inst., at the office of WM. J. Clarke, 182 Dundas street, London, for the stock in trade, book debts, and shop fixtures, as per list; consisting of about 70 set of new harness, saddles, collars, robes, blankets, flynets, whips. trunks, valises, fancy leather goods, etc., about \$3,600. Stock list and goods and books, open for inspection, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day. Tenders to be sealed. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN W. CLARKE, box 316, London, assignee; WM. J. CLARKE, 180 Dundas street, solicitor for assignee. London, Feb. 6, 1896.

SAWLOGS WANTED

LARGE QUANTITY OF ELM, MAPLE AND ASH SAWLOGS WANTED. For particulars and price apply ADAM BECK, Albert Street, Lendon.

William's Message to Kruger Endorsed by the Reichstag.

Important Dispatch From Chamberlain to the Transvaal's President.

A Friendly Discussion of the Venezuelan Question Probable.

The British Naval Programme Would Cost Over \$47,000,000 - The Armenians at Zeitoun Still Hold Out-A Johannesburg Prisoner Released on \$50. 000 Bail.

WILL COST \$47,500,000. London, Feb. 3.-The Glasgow Herald says the coming British naval programme will cost £9,500,000, with which will be constructed four battle ships, four first-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers and 60 torpedo destroyers.

CANADA'S LOYALTY. London, Feb. 8.-Yesterday afternoon's newspapers reproduce the speeches made in the Dominion Parliament on Wednesday in support of Mr. McNeil's resolution attesting Canada's loyalty to England, and pay tribute to the patriotism and dignity displayed by the speakers.

THE IRISH PARTY. London, Feb. 8.-A meeting of the Irish Federation was held at Dublin last night for the election of officers. The meeting lasted seven hours. is stated there was much wrangling. The Healeyites, who were outvoted in several divisions, finally withdrew.

NO REFORMS FOR RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.-The chief of the Rusian censorship department has forbidden the newspapers to publish anything calculated to encourage the a liberal character are meditated by the Government. He says that on the contrary no change is intended.

BACKS UP THE KAISER. yesterday, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, been arranged on the basis of the fuinformed the budget committee that ture commuting of the guarantees. peror had sent to President Kruger, the South African Republic, contratulating him on the success of the der of Magistrate McTurk, and delower limbs. Death occurs in about Boer troops in the encounter with the followers of Dr. Jameson.

ANOTHER WAR SCARE. London, Feb. 8.-The Graphic says in

an editorial: "If the French mean business in their dispute with Brazil the American jingoes will have another chance for a war scare. Possbly they will not take it because they are aware that France is less likely than we to stomach a bullying. We have yet to learn that it is possible to overdo and express anxiety for peace. It begins by making us the laughing stock of the world, and sometimes ends by making war inevitable."

MADE THE DONS ANGRY. Madrid, Feb. 8 .- The resolution on the

First Methodist Church,

Corner Wellington street and Dufferin Avenue

Programme of Service, Sunday, Feb. 9th.

General love feast from 9:30 to 10:45 a.m. Public service 11 a.m., conducted by pastor Dr. Daniel), Dr. Sanderson and resident minis-Dedication of Wesley Hall, under direction

of Sabbath school management, at 3 p.m.,
Preaching service by Dr. Daniel at 7 p.m.,
followed by Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
Special contributions in aid of building fund. Monday, 10th inst.—Social reception, under direction of Young People's Society, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, 11th—Mission Band Parliament, 8

p.m. Wednesday, 12th—Church conference, 8 p.m. Thursday, 13th—Musical and literary entertainment, under auspices of Ladies' Aid Society, at 8 p.m. 22u wt

In the Matter of the Estate

Of R. S. Bunlop, Chailam, Insolvent. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at a rate on the dollar, on Friday, the lath day of February, 1896, at 3 p.m., at the store, Queen street, stock of groceries, amounting to \$1,800, and also the book debts. Approved notes will be taken, one, two and three months.

P. RUTHERFORD,
Trustae Feb. 7, 1896.

GRAND ART

___OF___

OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS BY EMINENT British and other artists, exhibitors in Royal Academy and leading exhibitors in Royal Academy and leading lleries of Europe (including the famous "Lot" galleries of Europe (including the famous "Lot" picture and many exhibition works). J. W. Jones will sell at his rooms, 242 Dundas street, On Thursday, Feb. 13, at 8 p.m.

sale. No reserve.

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.
24i THE WESTER NASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto; capital \$2,000,000.
Caledonia Insurance Company of Scotland; assets \$10,000,000.
London and Laucashire Assurance Company

On view Tuesday and Wednesday previous to

of London, England.
Canada Accident Assurance Company of
Montreal. JOHN STEPHENSON, Agent,
Office. Huron and Eric Loan Building.

Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co (FIRE.) Capital and Assets. - \$54,000,000 EDWARD TOWE, Agent. Office over Bank of Commerce, London. Money to lean at 5 per cent. ywb

___INSURE IN THE_

belligerency of the Cuban insurgents of the United States senate commit-tee on foreign relations has created a

great sensation in Spain. The Epoca says of it: "President Cleveland surely cannot forget the traditions of American policy. The confederates (during the late war) were not recognized as belligerents, nor were the Chilean insurgents in their last

war. The Heraldo is indignant, and advises the Government to send an ironclad squadron to Cuba. The Correo says the attitude of the senate is of-fensive and arbitrary.

THEY HOLD THE FORT. London, Feb. 8.-A dispatch from Constantinople says the negotiations for the surrender of Zeitoun, which place is held by the Armenians, to the Turkish authorities, continue. The foreign consuls at Zeitoun have informed the beleagured Armenians that their principal purpose in visiting Zeitoun is to watch the course of events, and that they are unable to guarantee safety of the Zeitounlis on any ditions. The Turkish tropos beconditions. sieging the town are mainly composed of reserves. They are ill-fed, and many of them are deserting. The main body of the Turks have retreated to Marash. The only article of provisions lacked by the beleagured Armenians

is salt.

GERMANY'S NEED OF A NAVY. Berlin, Feb. 8.-At yesterday's session of the budget commission of the Reichstag Baron Marchall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that no naval demands would be introduced in the Reichstag this session, and that no date had been fixed when it would be advisable to increase the strength of the navy. When the Government should decide to increase the strength of the navy they would communicate with the Reichstag, informing that body fully, especially in regard to the financial means required. "The necessity for increasing the navy," he said, "is more pressing at the present time than it has been in the past, though our relations with foreign powers are unchanged, and it is not intended that they shall change." Continuing, he said: "We must secure and confirm German authority in our colonies and protect our foreign interests and commerce in accordance with our treaties and in-ternational law. The necessity for increasing the strength of the navy is not caused by recent events, but by

our increasing maritime interests." THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE. London, Feb. 8.-It was semi-officially announced last evening that there illusion that administrative reforms of is good reason to believe that Venezuela is prepared to enter into a that Delagoa Bay be permanently friendly discussion with Great Britain guaranteed to the Transvaal. zuela is prepared to enter into a on the subject of the Urian arrests and the incidents connected with them.

A dispatch to the Times from Carclares that it is likely to complicate the situation between the States and England. President Fer-

nandez proclaims peace restored in the State of Falcon. A cable from Georgetown, British Guiana, announces that every male capable of bearing arms will offer himself for military service should necessity arise. The boundary question, says the dispatch, is widely discussed the press and the public uniting in the sentiment that settlement is impossible except through the medium of the

TROUBLE IN MADRID. Madrid, Feb. 8.-This city was yes-

United States.

terday the scene of a demonstration that would have required but very little to have turned it into a serious riot. A number of men on Thursday hooted Gen. Campos as he was driving to his residence from the railroad station on his return from Cuba. Some of the hooters were arrested, and one of them broke away from the gendarmes who had him in custody, and sought to make his escape. The gendarmes fired twice at him and killed him. The shooting caused great excitement, and the Government was bitterly condemned. Yesterday after-noon the funeral of the victim took place, and was attended by an enormous crowd. Fully 12,000 men, most of whom were Republicans, marched to the cemetery, shouting for the en-tire distance, "Down with the police!" "Down with Campos!" "Long live the Republic!" The Government anticipated trouble, and there was a strong display of gendarmes, who, however appeared to be afraid to interfere with the procession in any way lest they provoke a riot.

After the funeral most of the crowd dispersed, but 2,000 of its number again formed in line and marched unmolested back to the royal palace, in front of which they gathered, unmolested, and shouted "Death to the King!" "Death to the Queen Regent!" "Death to the 'Long live the Republic!" The apathy of the police, which was unquestionably one of fear, was significant. So far as known the civil authorities made no request of the military for aid in dispersing the crowd, the members of which did as they pleased until nightshouting and hooting.

TRANSVAAL MATTERS. London, Feb. 8.-The Times says it has learned that the conduct of the you to call at Madam Ireland's parlors, affairs of the British South African 211 1-2 Dundas street, who can positive-Company, consequent upon recent events having been settled, Hon. Cecil Rhodes will forthwith proceed to Rhodesia, where he will reside.

A dispatch from Pretoria says: Hammond's release was on account of illness caused and aggravated by finement. The amount of bail is £10,-000, and he is to remain under police surveillance and not see visitors except with the permission of the au-

Chamberlain reviews the causes that led to Dr. Jameson's raid in the Transvaal, enumerates the crievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, and has had over forty years experience, suggests a scheme of reforms, includ- All work guaranteed satisfactory, being the granting of limited autonomy cause he understands cylinders, duto the residents of the Rand. He in-plex chronometers, striking repeaters, to the residents of the Rand. He invites President Kruger, of the Transvaal, to visit England to discuss the questions at issue, and says that if he is unable to come he (Mr. Chamberlain) relies upon Gov. Robinson to prosecute the negotiations and uphold the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884.

Flesh. Health. Beauty. Vigor,

BEEF

IRON and WINE.

A Perfect Medicinal Blood Restorer, and Nutritious Tonic

Prescribed by physicians. Relied on in hospitals.

Always wins hosts of friends where ever its superior merits become known. The safest tonic for convalescents. Retained by the weakest stomach.

Prepared and sold only by

Cairncross & Lawrence, CHEMISTS, ETC.

2 DRUG STORES Main Store, 216 Dundas Street, corner Park Avenue.

Branch, corner Richmond and Piccadilly. the trial of the members of the reform committee, who were arrested at Johannesburg, was continued Thursday. Police and other officials testified that the committee were prepared to re-

ceive Dr. Jameson and his followers

when they approached Mafeking, where

they crossed into the territory of the

Transvaal. In carrying out these pre-parations the committee imported arms and provisions, dug entrenchments and armed burglars and other criminals. Some of these armed men hindered the constables in the performance of their duty in the streets of Johannesburg.
The Pretoria Press (Government organ) denies that the Transvaal desires

any European protectorate. It urges

Great Britain to guarantee the inde-

pendence of the country, and suggests

MYSTERIOUS FATAL MALADY. Winnipeg, Feb. 8.-A letter recently received at Edmonton, N. W. T., by Mr. G. W. Gardner, from Fort Providence. Mackenzie River, states that 22 the Ministers accepted full responsibility for the telegram which the Empress makes much of the incident in of the fort within a few weeks from

> four days. ACCIDENTALLY HANGED.

Orangeville, Feb. 8.-The 11-year old son of James McComb, of Granger, Mono township, was hauling wood into a shed on a small sleigh. From the rafters of the shed hung a rope with a noose on the end of it. The boy stood upon his sleigh to reach this rope and take it down. His head by some means got into the noose, the sleigh slipped from under his feet, leaving him hanging by the neck. A younger child saw him there and gave the alarm, but it was too late. The lad was dead when assistance arrived. No inquest was

held. THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Toronto, Feb. 8.-At the recent meeting of the College of Pharmacy, by a unanimous vote, the members raised their remuneration to the full statutory limit, viz., \$5 per diem and 10 cents mileage. It was also decided that in future the college medals should only be awarded to students who had served four years in the Province of Ontario. The receipts for the year had been \$13,549 87, the principal item being students' fees, \$10,763 75. The disbursements were \$5,960 94, leaving a balance to the good of \$7,588 93. The assets of the institution are valued at \$58,365 75, and the liabilities \$14,-177 70, of which \$12,000 is the mortgage debt, so that the college has as-

sets of \$44,188 05 over its liabilities.

The Belle of the Season. The fashionable girl of the day might truly be called the Fibre Chamois girl, for that popular interlining seems to be the without-which-nothing, in attempts at style and grace. It is the foundation and support of all the flaring and rippling effects through skirts. sleeves and jaunty cape, and gives a lasting stiffness when cut across the

goods, which nothing else can rival.

A Table-de-Hote Dinner Will be served at the Hub dining-rooms, 203 Dundas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make this the best dining room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include fall. However, they committed no everything seasonable. Dine with us toovert acts, contenting themselves with morrow. Stevens & Nicholis, proprietors.

> If you are bald, or find that your hair is breaking or falling out, it will pay, ly restore hair and prevent falling out. Her celebrated toilet and shaving soaps cannot be excelled, and her fine medicinal face powder is of the finest. These can be procured from Cairneross & Lawrence.

tress and feather bed cleaning factory; manufacturers of new mattresses and goose feather pillows; a good variety on hand. dispatch sent by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cana Colons proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to

The James F. Hunt & Sons' hair mat-

levers, Swiss, English or American. Cooper & Sanders' Photos are a little

T. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who

under price but away up in quality. ywt Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, sell Kura A dispatch from Pretoria says that a-Kof, the magic cold cure, at 25e. ywt

(Cairncross & Lawrence.)

and Stimulant.

Useful in Anaemia, Nervous Prostration and the various forms of General Debility.

Depended on by nurses.

-rge Size-Price 50 Cents.

The Yale Crew Will Be Welcomed in England.

How the Queen's Property Will Be Disposed of When She Dies.

Princess Beatrice Likely to Get Osborne and the Prince of Wales Balmoral.

Val. Princeps the Probable President of the Royal Academy.

(Special Saturday Cable Letter to the "Advertiser.")

London, Feb. 8.-In sporting circles considerable attention has been aroused by the cable dispatches announcing Yale's intention to send a crew across the Atlantic to compete at the Henley regatta. The news met with a kindly reception among amateur oarsmen, and no doubt it is felt that the appearance of a sportsmanlike crew, such as Yale is sure to send, will do much to efface the bitterness resulting from the Dunraven incident and the unfortunate experience of the Cornell crew in England last year. Truth, discussing the matter, says: "With every desire to welcome Yale, we cannot help expressing the selfish wish that for one short year no foreign crew will come to Henley. Their presence raises excitement to such a fever pitch that pleasure is to a great extent destroyed. However, a crew or two will undoubtedly come, and in order to meet emergencies, the Oxford University Boat Club has ordered more racing boats." SURPRISE AT THE AMERICAN

LOAN It is not disguised here that the success of the popular loan in the United States is a great surprise, and is held to justify the more hopeful view of the financial situation. It is generally interpreted as showing that the Americans believe that the loan will not be repaid in silver. A representative of the Associated Press called yesterday at the Rothschilds' banking house and asked the representative of the firm what he thought of the new United States loan. He said: "The promptitude with which the loan was taken up was something of a surprise to London bankers. President Cleveland is to be congratulated upon its success. There may, however, be some trouble in readily finding gold to take the bonds. In that case it would have been more easily accomplished by a syndicate. I do not know what protion of the loan is subscribed for in Europe; but I think it is only a small amount." The secretary of the bi-metallic league remarked: "From the wonderful manner in which the loan was subscribed, it seems to have come from general sources, and I do believe that the subscribers are tirely as a gold loan."

ROYAL FAMILY AND PROPERTY. The members of the royal family and representatives of royalty who were present at Osborne upon the occasion of the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenburg have now left the Isle of Wight to the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the latters' children, Princess Louise and Francis of Battenburg.
Princess Beatrice and her children have visited Whippingham Church each morning since the funeral, and the Queen has ordered the spot on the quarter deck of the Alberta, where the body rested under a canopy on Tuesday night, to be marked with an inlaid cross. The court returns to Windsor on Feb. 19, and will proceed to the Riviera on March 9. It is stated in some of the newspapers that in the event of the death of the Queen, it will be found that her Majesty has be- WATCH HOW THUMBS ARE MOVED. queathed Osborne House to Princess Beatrice, including the right of gift of the living of Whippingham Church. Partly for this reason, it is added, Princess Beatrice wished the remains of her husband to be interred there. It is understood that the Prince of Wales, after the Queen's demise, will have Balmora! Castle, as he is the only member of the royal family capable of supporting it, or else it will be sold and the proceeds divided between the Duke of Connaught, the Princesses Christian and Louise, and the children of the late Duke of Al-bany. The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in London from Osborne and will stay here until they go to Sandringham in order to be present at the christening of the Duke of York's baby.

PRINCEP TO SUCCEED LEIGHTON. It is now thought more than probable that the next president of the Royal of every few minutes, and when your Academy will be Val. Princep. Although the popular choice of the academicans would likely be given to Sir John Millais, there are many things to be taken into consideration in choosing a president. A prominent officer the academy stated to a representative of the A. P. It is not always that the most prominent artist is eligible for the position. The office combines many different functions, not least of which is pronounced social ab-ility, Mr. Val Princep is eminently a man for the place. He is a man of large wealth, and has been for years

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it-you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something Simply apply swaynes official Cures just as good," he will do the stetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great writes a prescription for healing and curative powers are poswhich he wants to get a special effect — play the special effect — pla game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

She—Do you think we are going to have a war? He—Yes, I do. "What do you think we are going to make war on?" "On paper."

The great lung healer is found in that ex cellent inedicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Constumptive 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

a neighbor and the most intimate friend of the late Lord Leighton. He iriend of the late Lord Leighton. He is very popular with his brother artists, and will preside with grace at the annual banquet of the society. He is, moreover, an excellent man of business, and many of the improvement. is, moreover, an excellent man of business, and many of the improvements suggested by the deceased president were formulated after advising with Mr. Princep. It is therefore probable that he will be chosen for the position rather than Millais, Watts, Alma Tadema, Herkemer, Orchardson, or Luke Fildes, whom, while they may be better known from an artistic point of view, might not fill the president's chair with equal satisfaction.

THE BUSINESS CUTLOOK

As Seen by Dun and Bradstree: - Condition of Trade in the United States and Canada.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW. New York, Feb. 8.—The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. It unlocks millions of gold which has been gathered in preparation, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities. With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of weeks and months are of less value than usual. But there have been signs of improvement in the iron manufacture, althought the price is nearly 1 per cent lower this week. for orders have been booked for nearly 300,000 rails this year, against total deliveries in 1895 of one million tons, and orders for wire nails are stimulated by a decision to advance the price again on March 14. Speculation has raised copper to 10 1-4 cents, with sales of 13 1-2 cents and lead to with sales of six million pounds, and tin to 13 1-2 cents and lead to 3.10 cents, with large export of Mexican. The boot and shoe manufacture does not gain as yet, jobbers still waiting and rail distribution having been unusually retarded, so that production is only about two-thirds of the usual quantity. Sales of wool have been 4,564,200 pounds, against 5.192,150 4,564,200 pounds, against 5,192,150 last year, and 6,656,715 in 1893, and with reported reduction in clay worsted and mixtures. The orders for other woolen goods are still unusually delayed. The cotton mills continue generally active, though talk of decreasing production still con-tinues. Print cloths do not rise above 2 3-4 cents, and some goods tend low-Speculation in wheat has again lifted prices, although western re-ceipts have ben 2,800,907 for the week, against 792,971 bushels last year, and for the year thus far 10,-007,695, bushels, against 6,039,933 last Atlantic exports have been inyear. creasing, though not in the same proportion, amounting for the week, flour included, to 1,965,956 bushels, against 1,409,255 last year. The speculative market has been largely influenced by rumors of injury to coming crops and by foreign advices, and prices advanced 3 1-4 cents for cash and 2 3-8 cents for May. Corn has been comparatively steady. Cotton is practically unchanged, receipts continuing to accord with a yield of about 7,-700,000 bales for 1895. Failures for the week have been 323 in the United States, against 281 last year, and 63 in Canada, against 58 last year. BRADSTREET'S REPORT. Of Canadian trade Bradstreet's re-

port says: At Toronto jobbers report general trade quiet and unchanged, and that the increased number of failures and the renewals of mercantile indebtedness has had an unsettling effect.
The like is reported from Montreal, but from Halifax it is stated that trade is better, owing to an improvement in the weather and in the dition of the roads throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A snow blockade in Newfoundland has checked distribution of merchandise in all lines. Total clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amounted to \$22,049,000 this week-an increase of 22 per cent over last week, 11 per cent over the corresponding week in 1895, 17 per cent, as compared with 1894, and 10 per cent over the like week in 1893. The long list of business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion last week is practically repeated, with a total of 60, compared with 63 a week ago, 51 in the week a year ago, 56 two years ago, 45 three years ago, and 68 four years ago.

They Are Telltale Signs of Healthy or Sick Nerves.

"When I went to a nerve specialist first," said a man who was once an invalid, "he told me that one way to judge of the condition of a person's nerves was to watch his thumbs. Ever since that time I have found the greatest fascination in looking at people's thumbs. The doctor said that if they were moved involuntarily outward it was sign that the nerves of that man or woman were not in the best condition. I find myself now sweeping the line opposite me in the car, and if that doctor's test is a bad one, there is a surprising number of people in this town whose nerves need looking after. There are few among the women who do not involuntarily move the thumbs outwards at intervals attention has been once attracted to it the process of watching their gloved hands grows very interesting. I have found the habit much less frequent among men, but take the average number of women in a street car, and it will be a surprise to you to see how many of them indulge unconsciously in this little habit. I only hope it does not mean anything as serious as it might indicate if that nerve specialist's diagnosis was a good one.-Boston Ga-

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ILL Stratford, Feb. - 8 .- Mr. A. F. Maclaren, the Conservative candidate for North Perth, is very ill at the home of his brother, in To-

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilia neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

China has today 26 ports open to foreign commerce.

All power, even the most despotic, rests ultimately on opinion.-Hume. How to Cure Skin Diseases.

Simply apply 'Swayne's Ointment.'

etc. It has cured many when supposed to Government school subsidies in proportion to their number. As to the pro-

Progress of the Indian Wards of the Government.

Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh May Not Go Back to the Northwest to Stay.

The Manitoba School Bill, as It Will Be Introduced.

Ottawa, Feb. 8 .-- In both the Senate and the House yesterday the socalled Manitoba remedial bill, to consider which the extraordinary sixth session has been called, was promised for Monday, or at latest, Tuesday. Parliament has already been in session nearly six weeks, and this will be the first Government measure

During the past year 2,552 Chinese have arrived in Canada.

The bill of divorce of M. J. Pearson, barrister, Toronto, has been filed with the clerk of the Senate.

Deputations are daily waiting on the Government to secure changes in the tariff. Requests have been made for the free admission of cordage for fishing nets and sardine cans, the latter on the ground that none are made in Canada that will withstand boiling water. A Montreal manufacturer of lamp chimneys has asked for the addition of a specific to the ad valorem duty.

Mr. Weismiller, the defeated candidate in West Huron, is here again, haunting the corridors. I hear he is after an office.

The report of the Indian Department Indian population was increased by over 2,000. During the year there have been in operation 19 industrial, 26 boarding, and, including 12 acceptance. outside of treaty limits,245 day schools, having 8,175 children on their rolls, with an average attendance of 4,819. with the consent of the chiefs of the Six Nations tribe, a system has been introduced by which advances are made, to suitable applicants, from the funds of the band, in the shape of loans, on the recommendation of the council of the band. A lien is taken upon the property for which the Indian has been located, and the department retains and puts to the credit of the band the amounts that would have otherwise been paid to the borrower, until the amount borrowed is repaid with interest. The Oneidas, of the Thames, number 783—an increase of 15, as compared with the previous year. The Chippewas, of the Thames, number 443, an increase of 3. The Munceys, of the Thames, number 122, a decrease of 7. There has been a decrease of 5 in the Chippewas of the Sarnia Reserve. There is in this band a con-Chippewas and Pottowattomies of Wal-pole Island have not held their own 19. in point of numbers, being far short last year's census, while the Moravians of the Thames have had 10 births and 10 deaths in the year, so the figures

In the House Friday Mr.Davin referred to an article in the Fort Macleod, N. W. T., Gazette, in which it was stated that two men charged with burglary had been given the option of joining the mounted police or of being placed upon their trial. He denounced this as a most undeserved reproach upon a body of men, who numbered in their ranks some of the finest men in the country, not only physically, but socially. Mr. Dickey promised that the matter would be attended to.

former years, on the whole.

Sir Adolphe Caron denied that he was the member of the Cabinet who took a copy of the so-called Manitoba Remedial Bill to show to the bishops in Montreal.

Mr. Davies briefly denounced as a erals had sent \$25,000 to be spent in record. The politicians who circulated responsibility. The inspector the House when confronted with the statement that they were slanderers.

Sir Charles Tupper last night rependitures. He held that only by huge penditures. He held that only by huge date, will be adopted a expenditures and the high tax system tive candidate. can Canada prosper. Any system of cheeseparing or parsimony he was absolutely opposed to.

Mr. Paterson, M. P. for Brant, followed with an able and sensible address. As a manufacturer, he believes in a tariff for revenue only, and he gave good reasons for the faith that was in him.

Mr. Edward Alworth, of Kingsville. has been appointed customs sub-collector at that port. Mr. Jas. Lawson has been appointed collector of customs at Thorold.

On the occasion of the banquet of the Toronto Young Liberals at the Rossin House next Thursday evening an address will be made by Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M. P. for L'Islet.

The following is given out as a summary of the general effect of the bill entitled "The Remedial Act (Manitoba)": All Catholics will be exempted from paying taxes to support the public schools, but will have the right to do so on giving notice to the separate school trustees of their intention to adhere to the Government schools. The separate schools will be re-established in their integrity, with a Catholic section of the Council of Public Instruction and an organization divided into schools districts, having power to raise taxes, build and manage schools directed by trustees elected by the ratepayers. The Catholics will have a right to their share of the tion to their number. As to the pro-

visions concerning the efficiency of the schools and the qualifications of teach-ers they read well in the bill, and are, it is claimed, closely copied from the obnoxious school act of 1890. The right of the Catholics to Legislative grants, although affirmed, is not vindicated substantially by the bill, as the Gov-ernment found they could not compel the Legislature to vote money at the dictation of Ottawa. The as-sertion in the bill, therefore, of the right is a pretense of an imposition, because a right cannot be created by mere assertion where it does not exist. Neither does the bill attempt to give money from the school lands, of which the Federal Government are the trustees and administer under the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 25 of the Dominton Lands Act. It will be seen from a perusal of this that so far as the Dominion Government is concerned it has no power at all over the proceeds of the school lands, except to see that they are applied towards the support of public schools, and consequently it could not make any such diversion of a portion as suggested. When in Ottawa a few years ago Premier Greenway laughed at the suggestion, and said that he was not in the least bit apprehensive, as the Dominion could no more touch the school lands revenue than they could seize any other Provincial revenue. The Government has wisely abstained from making the attempt in this bill. One of the Quebec Ministers stated yesterday that the Government cannot assume, as the basis of its bill, that Manitoba will refuse to conform to the remedial law. This would be to anticipate events, and possibly to weaken the legal force of the act.
Later, he added, if it is necessary to come to the aid of the separate schools, the Government will not hesitate to do it, but for the moment it would be premature. Here the expecta-tion is held out that if this act does not work the Government will go fur-ther and confiscate the school lands of Manitoba.

The annual report on the penitentiaries of Canada was laid on the table yesterday. There were 1,277 convicts in the five Dominion penitentiaries on June 30, an increase of 44 during the year, or about 3 1-2 per cent, and Inspector Stewart adds that the returns for the portion of the present fiscal year which has elapsed shows a steady rise in prison populatien. During the year there were 18 rash act. deaths, five of which were from ty-phoid fever in Dorchester penitentiary. cial divisions of the 1,277 convicts was: White, 1,167; colored, 55; Indian, 33; half-breeds, 5; Mongolian, 18. "In examining the nationality of the pris-orers," says the inspector, "it will be observed that but two-thirds of the number are of Canadian birth, seventeen per cent are natives of the British Isles, and ten per cent were born in the United States. Of the remain ing six per cent, China contributed more than any other country. The fol-

fore than any other	
wing table shows	the nativity of
onvicts:	
anada863	United States
ngland116	Scotland
reland 61	France
ermany 13	Italy
p in 3	Sweden
Vest Indies 2	Mexico
hina 17	Denmark
outh Sea Islands 1	Finland
oland 1	Norway
Ionduras 1	Japan
Vales 1	Newfoundland
libralter 1	

stant decrease year by year. Consumped, 8. The ages of the prisoners were: tion seems to be the main cause. The Under 20, 130; 20 to 30, 594; 20 to 40,

An examination of the terms of sentence shows that 4 1-4 per cent are life prisoners, 17 per cent are sentenced for two years, 22 per cent for three are unchanged. It is asserted that the years, 19 per cent for five years, and Indians are more prosperous than in 19 per cent for terms of five years and upwards.

The religious creeds of the prisoners were as follows: Church of England 247 Not specified 26 Lutherans 14 Presbyterians 102 Universalist

during the year was \$153,000. The twine factory employed 40 convicts. Inspector Stewart strongly urges that convicts can best be employed in farming work. Of those in custody, at the close of the fiscal year, nearly 17 per cent were unable to read or write, and 5 per cent were able to read only. slander the statement sent out from Many of those who constitute the re-Ottawa high tax councils that the Lib- mainder were unable to read or write when received. There were 35 insane Cape Breton. Of course, no one seri-ously believed that the Liberals sent close of the fiscal year. None are vioclose of the fiscal year. None are vioany money into the constituency, but lent, but the necessity of affording it is just as well to put the denial on proper care and treatment is a grave the story had not a word to say in that negotiations are going on for the transference of the insane persons to the Provincial lunatic asylums.

It is reported here today that Mr. sumed the debate on the budget. He Ingram, M.P. for East Elgin, will take lauded the system of adding to the the Aylmer postmastership, and that debt of Canada and increasing the ex- Mr. J. P. Martin, now Patron candidate, will be adopted as the Conserva-

A rumor is in circulation that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh will go in close proximity. back to Regina to settle up the financial tangle of the exhibition which he managed, and then return to Ontario to newspaper work. He gave a dinner at the Rideau Club last night.

Mr. Ives last night gave notice of the following resolution: "That it is expedient to further amend the act respecting ocean steamship subsidies by providing that the Governor-in-Council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding five years for the performance of a fortnightly steam-ship service between a port of ports in Canada and ports in France and Belgium, on such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council deems ex-pedient for a subsidy, not exceeding \$50,000 per annum."

The Proper Time. When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevit-able. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the

News of the Day Gathered by Advertiser Correspondents.

lewelry store in the new Stuart block, Glencoe

J. H. Curtis has established a laundry in the McKellar block, Glencoe, where he employs several hands. Miss Clare Horsman, of Nissouri, preached to an unusually large audi-

ence in the Methodist Church, Embro, last Sunday. Miss Simpson, of Glencoe, who has

been in the general hospital at Chatham for the past five weeks, is greatly improved in health. The bailiff is in possession of the hotel of Mrs. Jane Mapson, of Belmont. Macrault & Co., drygoods, of Strath-

roy, have assigned. A meeting of the creditors of D. W. Henry, drygoods, of Springfield, has been called for the gate to represent Nilestown Council at

this month. Metcalfe council has appointed the following officers for 1896: Assessor, T. F. Hawken; treasurer, A. Cameron; collector, J. W. Taylor; clerk, John Hutton; auditors, R. Dunlop and J. Toohill; board of health, Jas. Buchan-

an, Henry Lowe and Thomas Warren; sanitary inspector, Wm. Henry; medical health officer, A. Nixon, M.D. M. C. Philips, of lot 17, con. 10, Stephen, was surprised on Tuesday morning on going to the barn to find his wife hanging suspended from a beam with a rope around her neck. He at once notified the coroner. Deceased was between 55 and 60 years old, was in her usual health, and no special reason can be assigned for the

At the annual meeting of the Harrietsville cheese factory the auditor's report was submitted. The total milk received was 4,384,787 pounds; cheese manufactured, 398,530 pounds; total money received, \$31,330 85; paid patrons, \$26,686; average pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 11 pounds; average price of cheese, 7.86 cents per pound.

The cheese manufactured last sea son by the Lyons factory amounted to 109,000 pounds; average price, 7 7-8c per pound; pounds of milk required for a pound of cheese, 11.18. Mr. C. O. Luton was engaged as cheese maker at \$1 05 per cwt. Officers for the ensuing year: D. Taylor, secretary; James Mitchell, salesman and treasurer; Thos. Winder, auditor; James Mitchell, J. J. Roberts, Fred Orris, Colin Blake and W. E. Martin, directors.

The Pond Mills Cheese Company's work for the season shows: Amount of cheese manufactured, 144,015 pounds; number of pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 11.03; average price received for cheese, 7.93 cents: rate due the patrons for ten pounds of milk, 5.59 cents; cost to manufac-The civil condition of the convicts ture 100 pounds of cheese, \$1.75. A mameeting favored selling the The directors elected were: R. Nicholl, president; A. Beattie, W. Rae, F. Elliot and A. Copeland; J. Elliott, secre-

The auditor's report for the Belmont cheese factory shows the total output for 1895 to be 65 tons; average price for cheese, 7.85 cents; the average milk required to make one pound of cheese, 11.3 pounds. Mr. John Evans was engaged as maker at \$1 per cwt; D. Taylor was appointed secretary; W. H. Odell, salesman and treasurer; Hiram to the station at 60 cents per 100 boxes. Although the output of the Belmont factory was small, the price and average milk compares very favorably with the neighboring factories.

DORCHESTER STATION.

Feb. 7.-Our village very narrowly escaped a very disastrous fire Tuesday, which, had it got headway, would have blotted out of existence the greater part of the place. It started in the old town hall now owned by Mr. Robert Neely, fitted up as a store, but without a tenant at present. The up-per story is occupied by the Masonic Lodge. On the day in question Mr. George Vannatter was moving into the rear end of the ground floor, which he is using for a dwelling. Through neglect of some person the chimney was allowed to get thoroughly choked with soot. When the fire was lighted all the heat and smoke was charged into the hall above, with the result of ruining the ceilings, walls and all the paraphernalia belonging to the lodge. The damage is estimated at \$150 to \$200. So great was the heat in the ante-room that papers and books were scorched to a crisp, and the paint made to blister. Had it not been for the timely notice of Mr. Neely and Mr. Vanatter a very disastrous conflagration would doubtless have happened, endangering if not destroying Messrs. Neely, Durand & Co.'s hay fork establishment and several dwellings and places of business all

The entertainment given by Harry Wild's troupe last evening in the town hall was fairly well patronized, the majority being children, to whom "The Babes in the Wood" afforded

considerable amusement We are very sorry that Mrs. Joseph Wilson does not show better signs of recovery. At present she is very low. Her father, Mr. Haves, of Palmerston, and daughter, Mrs. Foreman, of Habeen called here this week

The wife of Mr. James Rogers, jun., presented him with a fine bouncing boy one day recently.

Business in our town seems very good at present. Merchants here say

than for some time. Miss Magige Sutherland, daughter of Sanderson Sutherland, died here today at 4 o'clock. Deceased was a very estimable young lady and a great fa vorite with all who had the pleasure of knowing her. The cause of death was consumption. The bereaved parents and relations have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Reg. Shaw, o this place, who is attending Coo's Academy, London, came home today, a victim of the grip.MIDDLESEX

KINTORE.

Kintore, Feb. 7 .- Mr. John Arthur, who was taken suddenly sick three weeks ago, and after a consultation with four doctors an operation was performed, which has proved successful, is supposed to be out of danger and in a fair way of recovery again. Rev. Stephen Knott has been preach-

ing on the subject of the "Holy Ghost," as an experience of the child of God, for a few Sundays back, and on Friday last had a day of prayer in the Methodist Church to ask God to

mr. Bradsham, from near Brantford, has bought the farm owned by Mr. Rutledge on con. 10, east of the village, and Mr. Rutledge has bought the farm now rented by Mr. Fedrie, close to the village. They are to take possession the first of next month. Sacramental services are to be held

day. The cheese factory in the village has done god work this last year. It G. R. Mayberry, Ingersoll, starts a paid 7 1-2 per cent over running expenses. The cheesemaker made \$90 worth of butter from the cream skim-

in the Presbyterian Church next Sun-

med off the whey as it stood in the tank after the cheese was made. Some think this is too much to take from

MOUNT BRIDGES.

the patrons.

Feb. 8.-A largely-attended meeting of the quarterly official board of the Mount Brydges circuit, held in the Mount Olivet Church, a resolution was passed expressing the high esteem in which Rev. G. J. Kerr is held by the people of the circuit, both as pastor and preacher, and inviting him to remain on the circuit a third term. Mr. Kerr thanked the board for their expression of confidence and accepted the invitation, subject to the action of the stationing committee.

Nilestown Council, R. T. of T., expect to visit London South Council in held for the last four weeks in Mount two weeks. J. A. James is the delectory weeks. The special services which have been The Epworth League will hold their the meeting of the Grand Council of Royal Templars of Ontario at Guelph stead of Tuesday, of next week, on acstead of Tuesday, of next week, on account of the district convention, which will be held in Strathroy on Tuesday.

THEY WERE BROTHERS.

The Elder Boy Killed the Other and Then Shot Himself.

Hedrick, Ia., Feb. 8.—Joe Merrifield, the 12-year-old son of Frank Merrifield, shot his 7-year-old brother with a Winchester rifle yesterday morning, and then killed himself, blowing the

entire top of his head away. The father had left the boys together in the house, and they became involved in a quarrel. When neighbors came in, a horrible

scene was presented. The two boys lay dead on the floor in filth and squalor, and the brains of the boys were scattered over the floor and ceiling.

father had neglected the family until they were almost starved.

SEVEN MONTHS OLD-3 POUNDS.

James Maeley of New Brunswick Once Weighed Only a Pound and a Halt. New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 8.-Doc-

tors here say that the smallest 7months-old baby in this country belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Maeley, of Neilson street. He weighs just three pounds, and is a very healthy boy. When James was born he weighed one pound and a half. He was certainly the smallest boy that ever came to this town. For the first six weeks he did not grow an ounce; in fact, he didn't do anything but sleep.

His mother and grandmother, Mrs. Dunn, took the greatest care of him. He was kept warmly wrapped in flannels, and was bathed frequently in cod liver oil. He was so small that a set of doll's clothes were procured for him. His hands were so small that a quarter of a dollar would completely hide one from view.

You may pulverize ice, but it is ice still; but let a sunbeam fall on it and it is soon dissolved. Abuse, however, severe and humiliating, never softens men; but kindness will melt the most obdurate.

Look out for the Grip!

All the Weather Conditions

favor the Disease. Look out for the Grip. The weather conditions preceding an attack of the Grip have invariably been the present conditions, and the thing to do is to be on the safe side. Be careful and don't catch cold. If you do

catch cold take care of it at once. GRIP SYMPTOMS.

Sense of Illness, Pain or Soreness in the Head, Back, Chest, Side or Limbs; or Cough, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Influenza, Profuse Flowing from the Nose or Eyes, Itching and Redness of the Eyelids, General Prostration and Fever. Sometimes one and again another symptom is more prominent. The appetite is impaired and the nervous system unstrung, depressed and run down. "77" meets the epidemic condition, and is the cure for all its manifestations. Taken early, cuts it short promptly.

"77" breaks up a Cold that Hangs on. Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fit your vest pocket; sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price, 25c; or five for \$1. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 111 and 113 William street, New

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding: Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRIOE, 50 CTS.

TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Know What You Chew



Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO, E. TUCKETT & SONS GO., LTD.

A Brilliant Society Event Held in the Tecumseh House.

Attended by Guests From Many Ontario Cities and Towns.

Several Came From the Other Side-The Patronesses and Stewards-List of Invited Guests-The Programme.

pectations of the promoters.

American cities to participate in the

were: Mrs. T. Harry Carling, Mrs. (Dr.) Mrs. George C. Gibbons, Mrs. R. C. Hendrie, Detroit. Macfie, Mrs. Wm. McDonough and Mrs.

The stewards were: Mr. H. R. Abbott, Mr. R. A. Bayly, Mr. A. O. Graydon, Mr. F. F. Harper, Mr. H. R. Lyon, J-Mr. G.J. Johnston, the Mis Mr. H. M. Graydon, Mr J. A. Little, Mr. T. W. Martin, Mr. G. A. Macbeth, Mr. F. A. Reid, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. R. O. S. Wood and Mr. G. C. Gunn Misses Kibbe, Mr. J. B. Kilgour, Mr.

(honorary secretary).
The ball was formally opened at 9:30 with the lancers, danced by the patronesses, with the stewards. The following composed the set: Mrs. Anderson and Mr. G. C. Gunn, the secretary; Mrs. Bayly and Major Smith; Mrs. Toronto. Carling and Mr. George Macbeth; Mrs. Harris and Mr. A. M. Graydon; Mrs. McDonough and Mr. H. R. Lyon; Mrs. Macfie and Mr. F. F. Harper; Mrs. Niven and Dr. Abbott; Mrs. Reid and

Mr. J. A. Little. From the hour of opening unwas of a high order, it is almost unnecessary to say that within the bounds of London, talent could be found which would have filled the bill as well, if not better. Supper was served at midnight.

Both, Toronto; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Legatt, Hamilton.

M—Mr. and Mrs. Mattinson, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Col. and Mrs. Lohn and Miss Metaboth. was of a high order, it is almost un-

The programme was as follows: Lancers, "Wang"; waltz, "Venus Reigen"; two-step, "De Molay Commenter"; schotwaltz, "Aphrodite"; waltz, "Revere"; polka, "Strollers"; waltz, "Dreams of "Ecstasy"; extras—i. waltz, ii. two-step, iii. waltz, iv. polwaitz, ii. two-step, iii. waitz, iv. por-ka; waltz, "Innamorata"; two-step, "Honeymoon"; lancers, "Last of the Hogans"; two-step, "Col. Bancroft"; waltz, "Immortallen"; schottische, "My "D. K. E."; two-step, "Directorate"; Munro, Mr. Musro, Mrs. and Munro, Mrs. and

guests is: A-Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. R. Abbott, and Mrs. Thos. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ashplant, Miss Flor-

and Miss Ahn, of Detroit. B-Mr. and Mrs. P. H Bartlett, the Misses Blackburn, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Bayly, Miss L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mr. J. K. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Barron, Miss L. Bacon, Mr. Thos. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Beattie, Mrs. John and Miss Beattie, Mrs. Harry Becher, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Beddome, Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Beddome, Mrs. and the Misses Belton, Mr. and Mrs. Beltz, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Bland, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Blinn, Capt. and Mrs. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Dr., Mrs. and the Misses Bucke, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. and Miss Bullen, Miss McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. George Burns, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns, Mr. C. P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bleuthner, the Misses Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. Harley Brown, Mr. R. A. Bayly, Dr. Frank Beemer, Dr., Mrs. and the Misses Buchan, Mr. Alf. and Miss Burwell, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Thos. Blakeney, Miss Viola Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Belton, Mr. and Mrs. George Belton, Mr. Harry Buttrey, Miss Buttrey, Mr. Adam Beck and Miss Burgess, city; Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Port Rowan; Mr. George Black, Detroit; Mr. Kenneth Bethune, Hamilton; Mr. Beckford, Mr. R. K. Barker, Miss Ethel Baldwin, Toronto; Mr. J. A. Black, Toledo; Mr. J. Bains, St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. and Miss Baker, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Denholm Burns, Hamilton; Mr. E. O. Bolhmar, Berlin; Miss Barker, Ingersoll.

C-Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron, Mr. E Cameron, Sir John and Lady Carling, Miss Carling, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harry Carling, Mr. and Mrs. John Carling, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Chishom, Mrs. and Miss Chisholm, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowan, Mr. A. B. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. V. Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Sheriff and Mrs. Cameron, Miss May Carnegie, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Complin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. A. Carp city; Miss Chadwick, Ingersoll; Mr. A. W. Campbell. St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Charles, Galt; Miss Carpenter, Chicago; Mr. H. A. Colson, Berlin; Mr. Robert Cream, Toronto;

Mr. and Mrs. John Crerar, Chicago. D-Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis, Col. and Miss Dawson, Major and Mrs. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Dr. F. P. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. James Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. E. De la Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. Dromgole, Mr. John Dromgole, Mr. Andrew Durand, Miss Dillon, Miss Kathleen Durand, Miss Dillon, Mr. N. Dinnen, Mr. W. A. Duffield, city; Miss eacon, Toronto.
E-Dr. and Mrs. Pocks Judge Ed-

ward and the Misses Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stanley, Chicago; Mrs. and Mrs. C. W. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Seymour, Toronto.

T—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tiffin, Mrs. and Miss Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. John

English, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. and Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Essery, city.

F—Mr. Fred Farncombe, the Misses Farncombe, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. R. G. and Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Flock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fraser and Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser, Miss May Fraser, the Misses Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Freer. ser, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Freer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Furness, Miss Freer, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ferguson, Mrs.and Miss Florence Ferguson, city; Judge Finkle, Woodstock; Mr.and Mrs. Shelton Fuller, Woodstock; Miss Fisher, Hyde Park; Miss Farley, St. Thomas; Miss C. Fraser, Stratford; Judge Fitz-gerald, Port Arthur.

G-Col, and Mrs. Gartshore, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. L. Gill, the Misses Gill, Mr. J. H. Gilles-ple, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Ginge, Mrs. and Miss Graydon, Mr. A. O. Graydon, The Tecumseh House last night was the scene of one of the most brilliant society events held in this city in years, he was a second in the years, he was a second in the years, he was a second in the and certainly the most brilliant held so far this season. It was a ball given by the bachelors of London, and it Mrs. Greaves, Miss Garret, the Misses Greig, Mrs. G. M. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gunn, Mr G. C. Gunn, city; Miss Gartshore, Miss A. Gillard and Mrs. Harry Gates, Hamilton: Mr. Grifproved a success far beyond the exfin, Sarnia.

The invitations were not confined to ton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hammond, residents of the city. Guests were Mrs. and Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H-Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Hamilpresent from almost every place of im- G. B. and Miss Harris, Major and portance in Ontario from Toronto west, while not a few came from far-off American cities to participate in the American cities to participate in the Ethel Holmes, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, affair. The spacious dining-room and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. main entrance to the hotel were curtained off and reserved for ball purposes. They were brilliantly illuminated and profusely yet tastefully devorated, the decorations adding splendor of the decoration of the decoratio rated and profusely yet tasterum descriptions adding splendor rated, the decorations adding splendor to the scene afforded by the presence of nearly 350 gentlemen and ladies

W. Hyman and Miss Harper, Mr. F.
F. Harper, Miss Josephine Hodgins, Mr. A. O. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. The lady patronesses of the ball Hellmuth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hogg, were: Mrs. T. Harry Carling, Mrs. (Dr.)

Anderson Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Mrs.

Henwood, Viscount and Viscountess Anderson, Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Mrs. Henwood, Viscount and Viscount Anderson, Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Mrs. Henwood, Viscount and Mrs. Hancock, Buf-J. H. Niven, Mrs. George B. Harris, falo; Major and Mrs. Hegler, Inger-Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Henry Smith, soll; Mr. W. R. Hickey, Bothwell; Miss

> and Mrs. C. H. Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Ironsides, city; Col. Irwin, Strathroy; J-Mr. G.J. Johnston, the Misses Jeffrey, Miss F. G. Johnston, city; Mr.

I-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingles, Mr.

and Mrs. C. A. Kingston, Dr. Harry Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kingsmill, Miss King, city; Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Toronto: Mr. W. A. Kilgour, Berlin; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Keating, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. King,

L-Mrs. and the Misses Labatt, Mr. and Mrs. John and Miss Labatt, Mr., Mrs. and Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leonard, Col., Mrs. and the Misses Leys, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Little, Mr. Arthur Little, Mr. Leonard, Little, Mr. Leys, Mr. L From the hour of opening un-til the last dance was concluded, the and Mrs. Frank Love, Mr. J. Douglas scene was one of intense merriment, and will, doubtless, be long remembered by those who had the good fortune Luard, Miss Laycock, Mr. H. M. Lay, ed by those who had the good fortune to attend. The music was furnished by Anderson's eight-piece orchestra, from Hamilton, and while the music born, Toronto; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Atlantic division of the C. P. R.

A new and clever method of or the control of the contro

John and Miss Macbeth, Mrs. and Miss Macbeth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Macand fie, Miss Grace Copley Morey, Mr. and Mrs. James and Miss Magee, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Marshall, Mr. Thos. Martin, Mrs. and the Misses Meredith. Mr. and Mrs. E. and Miss Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Mr. Llewellyn Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.Merritt, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Minhinnick, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. and Miss Moore, Mrs. C. S. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton Moore, Mr., Mrs. and Darling"; waltz, "La Serenata"; waltz, Mrs. P. Mulkern, Mr. and Mrs. S. Miss Morphy, Miss Morris, Mr. and the Misses Masuret, Mr. G. A. Macbeth, Mr. E. The complete list of the invited Meredith, jun., Mr. H. W. Marshall, Miss Matheson, Mrs. Means, Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon, the Misses Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Meek, city Miss Alice S. Morrison, Baltimore: ence Anderson, Miss Aspinall, city; Mr. | Chief Justice Meredith, Mrs. and Misses and the Misses Arkell and Mr. C. Ap- Meredith, Toronto; Mr. A. D. Mitchell, pleton, St. Thomas; Miss Atkinson Glencoe; Major and Mrs. MacQueen,

Mc-Mr. and Mrs. C. and Miss Mc Callum, Mr. and Mrs. John McClary. Mr. P. and the Misses McKenzie, Dr. Mrs. and Miss McLaren, Mrs. and Miss McLean, Miss McDimont, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McIntosh, Mr. P. and Miss Mc-Phillips, Mr. Thomas McCurdy, city; Mrs. McPherson, Paris; Mr. J. B. Mc-Kay, St. Thomas; Mr. Gordon McKen-Sarnia; Mr. and Mrs. McCuaig,

N-Mr. Albert Neighorn, Mr. Hardie Nelles, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nelles, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. B. Nicholson, Mr. C. B. Nelles, Dr. and Mrs. Niven, Mr. Hugh Niven, city; Mr. S. D. Noble, Petrolea; Mr. Harry Nelles. Woodstock; Mr. H. A. Northwood, Chat-

O-Mrs. Ogden, Miss Belle Ogden, Miss Maud Oram, city; Mr. Shirley Onderdonk, Hamilton.

P-Miss Mary Puddicombe, Mrs. and Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Parke and Miss Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Albion Parfitt, Mr. A. B. Patterson, Mr. A. E. Pavey, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. Mrs and the Misses Pigot, Mr. and the Misses Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. K H. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. Will H. Pope, Mr. W. H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Porte, Col. and Mrs. Peters, city; Mrs. Darcy Paul, Baltimore Miss Bertha Haven, Putnam, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Windsor; Miss W. Patullo, Woodstock; Mr. Harry Pardee, Sarnia; Mr. E. B. Pennefather, Chatham.

R-Mr. Duncan C. Ross, Mr. and Mrs W. J. Reid, Mr. Frank Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mr. J. G. Ross, Mr. Warren Rodney, Miss Laura Richardson, Mr. E. Rechnitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid, city; Miss Rich, St. Thomas; Mr. Riley, Ingersoll; Mr. O. Rumpel, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Woodstock; Mr. and Mrs. W.

T. Ramsey, Hamilton. S-Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smallman, Mr. J. B. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Struthers, Mr., Mrs and Miss Schrieber, Mr. Frank Seamans. Col. Shanly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shanly, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Sippi, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. Simpson Smith, and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Major A. M. Smith, Mr. W. S. Smith, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. and Miss Somerville, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spry, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sterling, the Misses Stevely, Mr. Geo. Sippi, jun., Mr. G. N. Sayers, Mr. Ward Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stevely, Miss E. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Simpson, Miss Seaborne, Mr. and Mrs. Logie Stuart, Dr. F. H. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stevens, city; Miss Shaw-Hillier, London, Eng.; Miss Eva Sheppard, Toronto; Miss Ivy South-cott, St. Thomas; Mr. E. F. Seagram, Waterloo; Mr. D. W. B. Spry, Barrie;

and Miss Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. John Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Teasdall, city; Mr. and Mrs. Todd, St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Toronto; Dr. Thorburn, Toronto; Mr. H. T. Tenning, Toronto; Mr. Harry Thornton, St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. H. Travers, St. Thomas.

V-Lieut.-Col, Mrs. and Miss Vidal, Wolseley Barracks; the Misses Viger, Detroit; Mr. B. S. Van Tuyl and Mr. B. B. Van Tuyl, Petrolea.

W-Provost and Mrs. Watkins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Waterman, Mrs. and Miss Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Weld, Mr. Miss Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Weld, Mr. and Mrs. John Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Weld, Dr., Mrs and Miss Westland, Mrs. and the Misses Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Widder, Miss W. Widder, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shaw-Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. R. Shaw-Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Wangh. R. O. S. Wood, Dr and Mrs. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Williams, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Miss White, city; Miss White, Woodstock; Miss Woods, Stratford; Mr. C. Watt, Brantford.

Y-Miss Yorker, city. Z-Mrs. and Miss Zimmerman, Mr Adrian Zimmerman.

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Presentation to a Popular Official-Pe trolea Wants More Railway Facilities - A New Kind of Car.

A project is on foot for the exten sion of the Haliburton branch of the Grand Trunk Railway to Mattawa. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, St. Thomas, will hold their an- A Medical View of Its Use Three Cen nual ball in the Grand Central Hotel on April 6, Easter Monday night. The members of the committee are: Messrs. A. F. Shaw, chairman; Ed. Moylan, secretary, and A. McIntosh.

Messrs. J. B. Morford, division su-perintendent M. C. R.; F. P. Macdonald, assistant superintendent; J. G. Laven, Canadian passenger agent; G. W. Babbitt, chief train dispatcher; T. Hickey, roadmaster; R. Potts, master car builder, and M. L. Flynn, master mechanic, have lately been inspecting

Mayor Edward and Mr. John D. Noble have been appointed by the Petrolea Council to proceed to Ottawa in the interests of a new railroad which will run from Thamesville to Sarnia, via Petrolea. It is the intention to make connections at Thamesville with

opposition to the Detroit bridge, and his proposition to build a tunnel for \$3,500,000, has attracted the interest of the opponents of the bridge in other the opponents of the blugs in cities. Representative Burton, of Cleveland, insists that the Lake Carthe phenomenon was underliable, but the natural inference was none the cities Association is not opposed to a bridge, but only to a bridge with piers.

Officers of the railway and other transportation lines of Ontario met Friday afternoon at the C. P. R. of-fices, Toronto, and presented Mr. J. N. Sutherland, of the C. P. R., with a valuable watch and chain and a substantial purse of money, on the oc-casion of his removal to St. John, N. B., where he will be attached to the

A new and clever method of combining a sleeping and drawing-room car has been put into practice by the American Palace Car Company of drew Borde — monk,
Boston, whereby the hereby are stowed bishop ambassador, and away under the car floor. They are raised by means of pulleys at night, and the wicker arm-chairs take their places below board. The awkwardness and tendency to top-heaviness in the usual sleeper are thus avoided. Detroit News: Grand Trunk passe

bearing Mr. Seargeant's signature as general manager which were made out till Feb. 1, have been extended to which may indicate that amalgamation, with Mr. Hays as supreme head, will not be effected till

W. H. Spicer, general manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and affiliated lines, told a Detroit News reported yesterday morning that he had nothing to add to statements already He will not resign until he made. hears from the Board of Directors in London, from whom his authority pro-ceeds. It is the expectation of Mr. Spicers' associates in the service that the communication from the board which will formally apprise him that the position of general manager west of the tunnel is eliminated by the reorganization, will designate some other important capacity which he can continue to give the Grand Trunk the benefit of his executive and disciplinary talents.

MARINE DISASTERS. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.-The British steamer Laurestina (Capt. J. Gavin) which sailed from this port Dec. 6 for Sligo, Ireland, has been posted as missing. The Laurestina had 20 or 25 men in her crew, but none of them were shipped from this port. Her cargo consisted of 100,000 bushels of valued at \$34,000. It is becorn. lieved she went down with all on board.

SIX WERE KILLED. Hartford, Conn., Feb. 8.-It is now stated that only six men were killed in Thursday night's bridge disaster, several of those reported missing having been rescued. The revised list of dead is as follows: Daniel J. O'Brien, of Hartford; James Mack, of New Britain; Charles Costello, Hartford; Martin Curry, of New Britain: Nicolo Ricci, of East Hartford, Patrick McCarthy, of New Britain.

THE NEWSPAPER MEN. Toronto, Feb. 8.-At the Canadian Press Association meeting yesterday morning the most important business was the presentation of a report dealing with the question of the carriage of newspapers through the mails. While the report did not go to the extent of advocating the reimposition of postage, it proposed several measures designed to check the use of the mails by advertising sheets styled newspapers. It was recommended (a) That every newpaper be required to be registered, as is now done in Great Britain and the United States. (b) That no publication shall be entitled to registration as a newspaper that is supplied free to its readers, directly or indirectly. (c) That papers commencing publication after a certain date shall pay a nominal rate per pound for one year: if at the end of that time it is held to be a legitimate newspaper, the amount paid shall be refunded. R. Holmes, of Clinton, was elected second vice-president. The following executive committee was chosen: Messrs. W. Ireland, Parry Sound; Dan. McGillicuddy, Goderich; W. S. Dingman, Stratford; R. L. Mortimer, Shelburne; A. G. F. Macdonald, Alexandria. The following resolution was unanimously passed: That this association favors the principle of a direct and independent cable news service between Canada and Europe, and believes that such a service could be established by the action of the Canadian daily press.

Germany has a steel wire flywheel.

Do You Realize

That the great trouble of the American nation is Kidney Disease?

Very few men and fewer women have perfect kidneys. Did you know this?

And did you also know that there is but one remedy known to science for this great trouble: Warner's Safe Cure?

If you have peculiar pains in the back, or anywhere else in the body, they probably come from disordered kidneys. If you are weak, sickly and do not know the cause the chances are it is kidney

When the great and only cure for this is so easily obtained, are you, perhaps, not wasting time and running a great risk if you do not secure

WATER NOT POPULAR.

turies Ago. It needed a very bold man to resist

the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water drinking. Few writers can be found to say a good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that, "when begun in early life it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity," and they quote the curious instance given by Sir Thomas Elyot in his "Castle of Health," 1541, of the Cornish men, "many of the poorer sort, which never or very seldom, drink any other drink be notwithstanding strong of body and like and live well until they be of great age." Thomas Cogan, the medical schoolmaster of Manchester fame confessed in his "Haven of Health," 1589, designed for the use of students that he knew some who drink cold the C. P. R. This will give Petrolea water at night or fasting in the morn-three competing lines. The letter of Jesse H. Farwell in writing about 50 years later, could even claim among his acquaintances "some honorable and worshiprul ladies who drink little other drink, and yet enjoy more perfect health than most less to be resisted. Sir Thomas Elyot himself is very certain, in spite of the Cornish men, that "there be in water causes of divers diseases, as of swelling of the spleen and liver." complains oddly also that "it flitteth and swimmeth," and concludes that "to young men, and them that be of hot complexions it doeth less harm, and sometimes it profiteth, but to them that are feeble, old, and mean-choly, it is not convenient." "Water is not wholesome cool by itself for an Englishman," was the version of Anbishop, ambassador, and writer on sanitation-as the result of a life's experience. And to quote the "Englishman's Doctor": Are enemies to health and good di-

gestion, Both water and small beer, we make no question.

But the most formal indictment against water is that of Venner, who, writing in 1622, ponderously pronounces "to dwellers in cold countries it doth very greatly deject their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach, and consequently confounding the concection, is the cause of crudities, fluctuations, and windiness in the body.

A Sensible Sermon!

A City Clergyman Speaks About Physical Restoration.

Paine's Celery Compound Does Marvelous Work in a Populous (hurch Parish in Montreal.

HUNDREDS MADE WELL WHO WERI PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY THE DOCTORS.

The Only Medicine in the World Heartily Indorsed by the Clergy of All Denominations.

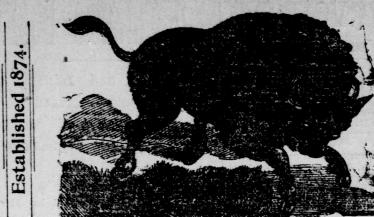
THE GREAT DISEASE-BANISH-ER A NATIONAL BLESSING.

parish of Ste. Anne's, Montreal, have breakdown from overwork alone. He been greatly blessed and benefitted by attributed these conditions to the use the life-giving and health-restoring of alcohol, tobacco and habit provirtues of Paine's Celery Compound. ducing drugs, such as opium, mor-The clergymen of St. Anne's Church phine, cocaine and chloral, in know of the grand work accomplished among their parishioners, and at all evitable collapse sooner or later for times accord unstinted praise to the those accustomed to a more or less great curing Compound. Rev. P. Rioux, one of St. Anne's most popular strain of continued mental or physipriests who used the Compound him- cal effort. There can be no doubt that self writes as follows:

ments of many parishioners intrusted case stand the test of endurance long to my care, that the celebrated medi- after the tippler has given up the botcine Paine's Celery Compound deserves a high recommendation. I therefore of this is afforded by the experience willingly indorse the testimonials already given in its behalf."

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST LOAN. Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis announced at 4:30 p.m. yesterday that bonds to the amount of \$66,788,650 above the Morgan syndicate bid of \$1,106,877 had been received, which would leave the Morgan syndicate to receive \$33,211,350. The number of people to whom awards have been made is 781,

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists. sell Kur-a Kof, the new lung remedy, at 25c. ywt England buys American hops.



C. Macfie & Co.

LONDON.

WANTED

We will pay you the highest prices for SKUNK, RACCOON MINK, RED FOX and MUSKRAT.

WARIHOUSE. - - 178 York Street, opposite G. T. R. Station

CLOSING=OUT SALE

Second-Hand Pianos and Second-Hand Organs

All parties desirous of purchasing a good second-hand Piano or Organ, an opportunity now affords itself, as we have a large stock of same on hand that we will dispose of to good parties at ridiculously low prices, and on easy terms of payment. We will guarantee every instrument first class for practice purposes, and at prices that are sure to please. This is a rare chance and an opportunity that should not be missed. Call and be convinced. We are offering special inducements in music and musical instruments also,

R. S. Williams Son's Co., Ltd.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LONDON. In the Center of the Gold Mining

Region. Johannesburg, the London of South Africa, which was nine years ago a barren veldt and eight years ago a miners' camp, is now the center of some 100,000 inhabitants, and increasing about as fast as bricks and mortar can be obtained. It is situated directly on top of the gold, and on looking down from the high ground above it looks to an English eye like a huge, long-drawn-out mass of tin sheds, with its painted iron mine chimneys running in a straight line all along the quartz gold reef as far as you can see, in either direction. The largest. or main reef, runs for thirty miles uninterruptedly, gold bearing and honeycombed with mines throughout. This, even were it alone, could speak for the stability and continued prosperity of the Transvaal gold trade, On a mail steamer arriving only a few days ago from the Cape was said to be between £300,000 and £400,000 worth of gold, and the newspapers show that usually about £100,000 worth is consigned by each mail boat.

As we enter the town, we find fine and well-planned streets, crossed at places with deep gutters-gullies, rather-to carry off the water, which is often in the heavy summer rains deeper than your knees. Crossing these at fast trot, the driver never drawing rein, the novice is shot about, in his white-covered, two-wheeled cab, with its large springs, like a pea in a bladder. Indeed, one marvels at the daintily dressed habitue of the place being swung through similarly quite unconcerned and without rumpking a frill. We pass fine public buildings, very high houses and shops-somewhat jerry-built, it is true, and goodness help them in the event of a large street fire-but now being added to or replaced by larger and more solid buildings. Indeed, bricks cannot be made fast enough fir the demand, both there and in some of the outlying Transvaal towns where the ' is on. There are lofty and handsome shops, with most costly contents which can vie with London or Paris .-

Chambers' Journal. How Are You Standing It? Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent Eng-The sick people of the great church never knew of a case of physical majority of cases, and he predicted inconstant stimulation to overcome the the man who maintains his strength 'I am fully convinced, both by per- by the use of proper nourishment and experience and by the state- refrains from stimulants will in every Valuable corroborative evidence tle. of several professional men who have taken the Lakehurst treatment at Cakville during the last four years. They tried hard work plus stimulants years ago, and they are doing hard work minus stimulants now. treatment has removed the poisch from the system, and with it the necessity for its further use, and they consequently find their powers of endurance multiplied. If you are relying upon stimulation to carry you through you are leaning on a broken Go to Oakville for a month; Size of the Universe.

"It has been estimated," says W. Lamaster (Popular Astronomy, January), "that a cannon-ball moving with a velocity of 500 miles an hour, and leaving our earth at a certain time and traveling in the direction of the nearest fixed star, would not reach it in less than 4,500,000 years, and yet there are stars in the heavens and visible through telescopes that would require a cannon-ball moving with the same velocity at least 500,000,000 years to reach them. It is said by the elder Herschell that it would require light traveling at the rate of 185,000 miles a second two millions of years to come to the earth from the remotest luminous vapors within reach of his fortyfoot telescope, and yet, whatever may have been the efforts of astronomers to bring the starry heavens as a whole into view, even with the most powerful reflectors, they have so far proved to be futile. Hence, to the minds of men, the universe must seem forever to be and to remain immeasurable. incalculable and incomprehensible. while we may be able to weigh and measures suns and systems within range of our telescopes, there are others so far away and so far beyond our powers of vision, and our power of calculation, that even our present supposed great knowledge of the siderheavens would dwindle into the thinnest of mental vapories.'

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.

Some to the fascination of a name surrender judgment hoodwinked. -

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

The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs .-Bacon.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism. Spiritual force is stronger than ma-

terial; thoughts rule the world.-Em-Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to

continue, tumors form, which often and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching then observe how much better the and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in "without" plan works. No home treatment. No breach institutes. Toronto office, 28 Book of Commerce Build. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

The Advertiser

FOURDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1868. The Dally Advertiser.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Hang. Dir.

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

London, Saturday, February 8.

At a recent Anglican conference in this city, Very Rev. Dean Innes delivered a most interesting address on Christian Union. The address is published in full in another column. It s well worth earnest perusal by membern of all denominations. 11 11 11

The Princeton (Ind.) Daily Democrat has been changed from a morning to an evening paper. The Washington (Ind.) Daily Gazette has been changed from a morning to an evening issue. 11 11 11

The clouds which hover over Parliament Hill are big with crisis, remarks the Montreal Star. And the Star is an N. P. organ, too. | | | |

Two important public bodies begin their annual session next week-the Imperial Parliament and the Ontario Legislature. 11 11 11

The newspapers are taking advantage of the fine building newly erected and occupied by the Toronto Globe to say pleasant things of the newspaper. We know of few journals of which pleasant things can more honestly be said. The Globe, taking it all in all, isundoubtedly Canada's foremost newspaper. Each department of the paper is in able and progressive hands. There is no reason why the Globe should not enter on its second half-century with the confidence begotten of its splendid record in the 50 years and more during which it has helped to shape Canada's history and destiny.

Gold and Silver.

Messrs. Clapp & Co., the New York financiers, supply an interesting statement of the gold and silver question our neighbors. It is pointed out that the United States began coining silver on a large scale in 1878, the Government paying \$1 20 per ounce. The silver in the United States silwas then worth 93 cents, now it is worth 52 cents, or 67 cents for an ounce. Since 1878 the United States has bought 459,946,701 ounces of silver, paying \$464,210,262 96 for it. Its intrinsic metal value is \$309,536,118 17. Forty-two members of the Senate last Saturday declared mgainst 35, that silver shall be bought from all markets at \$1 29 per ounce and coined into silver dollars free, or practically at a fixed rate double its value in the open market. In 1895 the gold production of the United States was about \$47,000,000; the African production about \$45,000,000; the world's production about 9,653,203 ounces, or about \$199,586,706. It is estimated Mexico produced in 1895 52,000,000 ounces of silver; the United States product was 46,000,000 ounces, and the world's product 165,500,000 ounces, or about \$100,256,236. In 1890 the average price of silver in London was 47 11-16 per ounce; in 1893, 35 5-8; in 1894, 28 15-16; and last year, 29 7-8 pence per ounce, always payable there in gold. The Chronicle estimates the world's gold production increased in 1895 about \$20 .-629,277, and silver increased \$1,824,411.

Mr. David A. Wells, the well-known economist, reasons that the production of gold, which is recognized as the international standard of value. though large, does not increase at a greater ratio than is necessary for the increased commerce of the world and for the added demands for that preclous metal for use in the arts. The mining of silver has been curtailed betause of the reduction in its price.

Municipal Changes.

A number of changes in the municipal law have been proposed in the City Council of Toronto. Mayor Fleming suggests that the law be so altered as to admit of the taking of the aspessment in such form that the voters' liets may be prepared each year just before the election, instead of after, This, it is claimed, would make personation difficult, if not impossible. Under the present system, it is said, that in a city of Toronto's size thousands of persons are registered as voting on property they do not occupy, owing to the changes of residence by many tenants every year. Another proposal to extend the aldermanic term to two years, the system being so arranged that a certain number of the aldermen in each ward shall retire every year. Ald. Preston has also advanced a scheme to appoint commissioners to manage the sinking funds of the city. a department that should be in skilled hands. Some of the reforms suggested rould, with advantage, be incorporated in the general Municipal Act, so as to applicable to all cities of 30,000 population, or over.

Life. Death and Destiny, the Subjects Discussed.

A Work Rich in Imagery and Charming in Style.

"A STUDY OF DEATH," by Henry Mills Alden, author of "God in His World: An Interpretation." New York: Harper & Brothers, 1895.

The key to this somewhat mystical volume is to be found in the dedication. It is dedicated on May 1, 1895, "To my beloved wife." The wife died May 10, 1895. An incidental reference in the dedication to "a body racked with pain and sadly broken," suggests the fact that the book was "written in the shadows" of the coming bereavement, a shadow "illumined by the brightness of an angel's face seen in the darkness." What fitter time for a study of death, especially when the writer had constantly before him the vision of one dearer than life gradually going forward, through weariness and pain, to meet "the heavenly surprise and learn that secret which, fully known, will not betray the fondest hope of loving hearts."

The book is imaginative, and, as we have said, mystical. One is often not quite sure even after careful reading, that he has grasped clearly the thought. It is only as we are able to put ourselves en rapport with the author's mood, realizing with him the triumph of optimism over pessimism, of faith over sight, that we are in a position to follow his subtle speculations, appreciating their beauty and enjoying the charm of their vivid imagery, even though not always convinced of the soundness of their philosophy.

Death and evil are essentially one, and belong to life in all its manifestations and operations. This is the sub-structural thought of the whole treatise. Life in itself is neither good nor evil, but as creative it is both evil and good in all the perpetual series of creative transformations which mark its development. It carries with it this characteristic: "Each successive order in the series of creative transformations is a version, or flexion, shown, in due course of the general movement, as a reversion." The turning is always a returning, so that the universe is ever reflecting Godward. Though death and evil are continued into every new order the reversion always follows. It is conspicuously maniwhich is at present greatly agitating fest in the Christ-life. Thus "faith is enabled to occupy the field of pessi-

mism, finding therein its largest hope This conception of the relations between life and death is followed up and expanded through the four books of the volume. Book I. gives us two visions of death. First, there is no stillness so black, so void of all suggestion, as that of death. This striking thought, the truth and significance of which must be startlingly apparent to every thoughtful mind, is wrought out vividly in the series of illustrations. To the outer vision no other inanimate object conveys so clearly the idea of utter negation, of blank absence of all that sugests dormant possibilities of life, as the body of death. But to the more penetrative inner eye the change suggests but one phase of the operation of a law of alternation which pervades all nature. It is seen in the rhythmic beating of the pulse, revealing the action and reaction of the heart's pulsation; in the alternations of day and night, summer and winter, flood and ebb tide. So in the sphere of the physical there is ever the same swaying of the pendulum; the same lapse and resurgence. Memory alternates with forgetfulness; waking with sleep; life with death, which latter faith, based upon the analogues which are found, pervade all nature, as well as upon the Christian revelation, assures must reissue in life "Death is swallowed up of life-includ-

Book II.-"Native Impressions"-is a close and curious study of the earliest thought of death among the primitive races. This conception is traced in its gradual developments with the progress of the ages and the growing power of abstract thought and reasoning. In the primitive mind man was a god in disguise, and death was the unmasking of his divinity. The dead were mightier than the living. The under world was the native source of an infinitude of life and power which were perpetually manifesting themselves in fresh upspringings in the world of sense. In the childhood of the race, as in that of the individual, there is a natural faith in the invisible and supernatural, a greater readiness to invest every object with sentient attributes. But the eye was ever turned downward and backward instead of upward and forward, as is that of the modern believer in the resurrection and the life. When a man died he was gathered to his fathers. Sheol, the underworld, to which he went, was the abode of his fathers. 'The domain to which death introduced the soul was thought of as past rather than future-the domain of the fathers." The growth and change - a change which was not always development of this idea of death-is traced in its transition from age to age and from race to race, through ever vary-

ing forms and manifestations. Book III .- "Prodigal Sons; A Cosmic Parable"-is a further development of the same fundamental thought -death as but a part of life. In the first chapter-"The Divided Living"this thought is wrought out with great

closes the creative power of life. If this power was not recreative as well as creative the universe would be unchanging. There is no chasm separating the finite from the infinite, time from eternity. All visible existence is to invisible being as the stream to its fountain. And as the change which we call death is the entrance to greater potency, so in that of birth there is a surrender of power, the life taking on the limitations of embodiment. The story of a solar system, or of any synthesis of time, repeats the parable of the Prodigal Son. If the reader is curious to see how this comparison is wrought out, we must refer him to the book itself. Throughout 60 pages of this chapter this idea of death as associated with creation and transformation is wrought out and illustrated in a study of the mutations which are constantly taking place in the visible world. The heterdox thought, that "no prodigal can really leave the father's house, any more than he can leave himself, coming to himself, the father's arms are about him-they have always been there," is everywhere present, is in fact involved in the germ thought or theory of which the whole book is an Chapter two of this third book deals

with the moral order in its primitive manifestation, and in its growth and developement. It is hardly necessary to remark that the evolutionary hypothesis is accepted as a scientific fact throughout the volume. It is difficult to sum up the 50 pages in half a dozen sentences, as we must strive to do. As in the preceding chapters the conception of death and evil as one, and as but a part of the universal order. as in fact esential to life in its manifestations and development, so here the will or spontaneity which is the agency through which the complex moral and social system of civilization in its various phases, is wrought out, is but a variation or specialization of the Great Will, which governs and pervades all. "What we call free-will is so in appearance only and by virtue of limitation." It is a part of the Real Will which has "a hidden purpose deeper than any particular intention." By parity of reasoning the conscience, which "proceeds from the practical or living will or reason, has no universal law, no fixed categorical imperative." The form of its mandate is plastic. It varies according to the disposition of life. Its sanctions and prohibitions

are the offspring of experience. The final book-"Death Unmasked"must be dismissed with a word. It is the culmination of the scheme of thought which characterizes the volume. Death is but a part, an essential condition of life. There is no antagonism between the two, but rather an eternal harmony. The incarnation, the life, the death of Christ are the progressive outcome of the great scheme of destiny which has been working itself out through all the centuries. As children of this world we with the new vision we see that God creates evil as he creates good, and that "as part of his creation, they are complementary." All things, that which we call evil as well as that which we call good, are parts of destiny. "The Hebrew was no more a man of destiny than was the Assyrian, the Chinese, or the Indo-European." The Hebrew movement, which had its culmination in the Christ-life, was simply a discrete destiny, working towards a single issue, the appearing in human form of the Eternal Light and Love. With the death and resurrection of Christ, Death and Evil are fully unmasked and appear in their proper place in the eternal order, as constituent and necessary parts of that order, not merely permitted but created for the deep purpose which they

thus serve. Mr. Alden would, we suppose, object to have his views characterized as either fatalistic or pantheistic, though the idea of an all-embracing destiny, in which everything becomes a part of deity, is everywhere present in them. No space is left for the operation of an individual will, or the movements of a self-controlling personality. From one point of view his scheme might not unfairly be characterized as hyper-Calvinism translated into the terms of modern, evolutionistic philosophy. His book is at the same time strong and charming in style, rich in imagery, and everywhere surcharged with subtle and profound thought. Its chief fault is, perhaps, its obscurity, though an admirer might regard this as but a necessary consequence of its metaphysical profundity. It contains much that is beautiful, elevating, inspir-The question of its orthodoxy must be settled by each reader for himself.

SKIN DISEASES!

One Remedy Which Has Never Failed -Tried and Tested Ointment.

Because other alleged remedies for piles, scrofula, eczematic eruptions, scald head, chafing, black heads salt rheum and skin diseases generally have proved useless, don't condemn Dr. "hase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. For instance, Nelson Simmons, Meyersburg, Ont., writes:

"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Itching Piles, and can recommend it Since using it I have had highly. perfect freedom from the disease. Peter Vanallen, L'Amable, Que., had the eczema for three years. He tried three doctors, but received no benefit One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Pills cured him completely. Large scales covered his legs and body, but the Ointment soon removed them. He will swear to

these facts. Chase's Ointment may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto. Price, 60 cents,

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs. colds, bronchial and lung affections is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The medicinal taste is wholly disguised, making it pleasant wealth of imagery. Death but dis- to take. Large bottle 25 cents,

What Others Sau

WHAT IS OWED TO BRITAIN. Great Britain oppresses us as colonies-well, did we not settle that account to our full satisfaction? She impressed our seamen-and we threshed her for it. There is certainly no ground left for hate on that score. Her confederate cruisers destroyed our ships-settled in full on our side again. Are we to eat our cake of revenge and vet keep it? Or is the part of manliness, when we have had it out, to let bygones be bygones? Now let us look on the debtor side of our ledger with England.

Our liberties, our law, our literature, our learning, our enterprising spiritthe land we stand upon was won for us by England. Wolfe won for us, on the Heights of Abraham, every foot of land between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. But for that most decisive victory, this would now be an appanage of France-and we would not be here at all. Mexico, with its peculiar Spanish and Indian population would now extend up to Alaska. Do we hate England on account of Blackstone's Commentaries. Shakespeare. Walter Scott, Bobby Burns, Tennyson; or because she stuck to Napoleon the butcher of Europe, sparing neither blood nor money till she stopped him? By the way, where would Germany be but for England? What made difference between Jena and Waterloo? Emperor William hates England. Where would he be but for Wellington His grandfather could not have told

The people of the British Islands, of the Dominion, of South Africa, of the great Pacific colonies, of every British colony, are as free as we are. England has belted the globe with our blood, our language, our religion, our institutions. The only spot where an oligarchic despotism exists on British territory is in the Transvaal—and it would not be there now if Jamieson had thrashed the Boers three weeks

ago No, Johnny Bull, we do not hate We are not ingrates. We are you. not barbarians bottling up revenge from age to age. We can truthfully lay hard charges at your door; and you can truthfully retort in equal measure. That is not worthy of either of us. Let us turn our faces to the future.-Chicago Interior.

A CONGREGATIONAL PILGRIM-AGE.

The utter madness of ever thinking of a war between England and the United States will be demonstrated in a striking manner in June next. On June Il a number of American Congregationalists will arrive at Plymouth, from whence in 1620 their ancestors sailed in the Mayflower. They are coming to make a pilgrimage to the historic spots in Congregationalism in England and Holland. It is hoped by this means to create a greater interest Congregational history, and to strengthen the ties of fellowship be-tween the Congregationalists of the two countries. From Plymouth route will be to Exeter, Wells, Salisbury, Oxford (where they will dine at Mansfield College), Bedford, London, Canterbury (under Dean Farrar's guidance), Cambridge, Ely, Boston, Lincoln, Scrooby, Gainsborough, Baw-try, and Norwich. The pilgrims will then visit Amsterdam, Lyden, where the Pilgrim Fathers lived before sailing in the Mayflower. An English contingent will accompany the party to Holland, and arrangements will probably be made so that a limited number of English Congregationalists may make the English tour also. Dr. Mackennal, Dr. Guinness Rogers, Dr. Horton Dr. Barrett, Dr. John Brown and others are superintending the arrangements in England. Further particulars may be had of Mr. Albert Dawson, Leicester road, East Finchley.-New Age, London, England.

NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

The press of Canada can do no less than bow its acknowledgments to Mr. Cockburn and Sir Richard Cartwright for their commendation of its course during the excitable period of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary. It is pleasanter to hear such words of approval from our public men than it overcoats — Men's All-Wool Tweed must have been for the majority of Overcoats, worth \$8. our American contemporaries to hear the words of reproof with which their extreme language during the same period was received by the thinking men of their country. When the monetary panic was in its wild stage, the same journals earned equal reproof for their injudicious and inurious articles upon it, while at the same time Canadian newspapers were praised by our bankers for their prudence and patriotism.-Toronto Mail-

"THE CHRISTIAN WORK." That admirable illustrated family journal, the Christian Work, is out with its annual announcement. In addition to its regular departments, the Christian Work for 1896 will contain each week especially contributed articles by writers chosen pre-eminently for their ability to discuss the subjects in a way that will render them, it is believed, particularly interesting and ing to loftier views of life and destiny. | helpful to its readers. Among the eminent contributors to this popular publication will be such distinguished people as Cunningham Geikie, D.D., LL.D., Charles L. Thompson, D.D., Edward P Ingersoll, D.D., Charles H. Parkhurst. D.D., LL.D., Francis E. Clark, D.D., Josiah Strong, D.D., James H. Ecob, D.D., Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Count A. Bernstorff, Sarah K. Bolton, Kate Upson Clark, Frances E. Willard, Harriet A. Cheever, Susan Teall Perry, Maud B. Booth and a host of others. A series of four articles by Mary Lowe Dickinson will be specially interesting to mothers and daughters. All the regular de-partments will be continued at their best. The subscription price per year is \$3. Address, The Christian Work, Times Building, New York.

A LONG FELT WANT. The poet groaned in deep dismay 'Neath comments analytic. "Oh, for some pen," they heard him

"To criticise the critic!" -Washington Star.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes One short putt of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Peafness. Sample bottle and blower sent. Ly S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents, silver or stamps,

Water rents are higher at Pittsburg than any other city in America.

SATURDAY

From 7 to 10 p.m.

HOSE-Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere UNDERWEAR-Men's Heavy All-Wool Hose, double heels and toe, worth 40c, Tonight 32c

HOSE-Ladies' Heavy Wool Hose, double

heel and toe, worth 50c, Tonight 40c

HOSE-Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, Tonight 20c

HOSE—Children's Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 40c, Tonight 30c GLOVES-Ladies' Black or Colored Cash-

mere Gloves, worth 15c, Tonight 9c GLOVES-Ladies' Tan Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1,

Tonight 62c HANDKERCHIEFS-Ladies', Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c,

Tonight 3 for 25c VESTS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth

Tonight 56c

SUITS-Ladies' Combination Suits, worth Tonight \$1 10

MITTS-Ladies' Ribbed Wool Mitts, worth

Tonight 18c SHAWLS-Ladies' Fancy Wool Shaw

Tonight 50c MUFFS-Ladies' Black Persian Lamb Muffs, worth \$5, Tonight \$2

ULSTERS - Men's Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$5

ULSTERS - Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, worth \$12, Tonight \$7 50

OVERCOATS-Men's Fawn and Brown Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 50,

Tonight \$6 OVERCOATS - Men's Blue and Black

Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12 00, Tonight \$8 50

Tonight \$3 95

SUITS-Men's Good All-Wool Suits, worth Tonight \$8 PEAJACKETS-Men's Heavy Frieze Pea-

jackets, worth \$5, Tonight \$3 50 ULSTERS - Young Men's Storm King

Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6, Tonight \$4 50 ULSTERS-Boys' Scotch Tweed Ulsters,

worth 4 50. Tonight \$2 95 OVERCOATS - Odd Line Boys' Beaver

Overcoats, worth \$4, Tonight \$2 SUITS-Boys' All Wool Tweed Suits, worth

Tonight \$2 15 PEAJACKETS-Boys' Nap and Serge Pea-

jackets, worth \$2 25, Tonight \$1 50 SHIRTS - Men's Blue Flannel Shirts, worth 90c.

Tonight 50c SHIRTS - Men's Fine Colored Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, worth \$1 25, Tonight 75

SHIRTS-Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth \$1, Tonight 50c

SHIRTS-Boys' Colored Cambric Shirts, worth 75c,

Tonight 50c

TIES-Men's Silk Ties, worth 25c, Tonight 15c

Underwear, worth \$1 50 suit,

Tonight \$1 SHIRTS-Me.'s Heavy Twilled Flannel Shirts, worth 90c,

Tonight 65c SOCKS - Men's Heavy All-Wool Socks, worth 20c,

Tonight 2 for 25c PLAIDS--7 pieces All Wool Scotch Plaids, regular price 50c,

Tonight 25c CHEVIOT-7 pieces Scotch Cheviot Tweed, worth 42c.

Tonight 25c TWEED-4 pieces Mottled Tweed Dress Goods, worth 40c,

Tonight 25c TWEED-7 pieces All-Wool Scotch Tweed for dresses, worth 60c,

Tonight 39c TWEED-7 pieces Columbia Suitings, worth 25c; 5 pieces Mixed Tweeds, worth

Tonight 15c CREPE DE CHENE-7 pieces All Silk Crepe De Chene, in evening shades,

Tonight 47c REMNANTS - One table of Remnants Dress Goods, colored and black and evening shades, very fine assortment of goods,

CRETONNE - Reversible Cretonne, good patterns, worth 20c.

Tonight 12 1-2c

COTTON-44-inch Pillow Cotton, worth Tonight 12 1-2c

LAWN-Victoria Lawn, fine quality, wide

width, worth 13c, Tonight 10c BLANKETS - All-Wool Blankets, very large size, worth \$3 25,

Tonight \$2 75 DAMASK - 2 pieces Unbleached Table Damask, worth 50c,

Tonight 36c SPREADS-Colored Bed Spreads, full size, worth \$1 50, Tonight \$1

QUILTS-White Quilts, largest size, toilet patterns, worth \$1 25. Tonight \$1

CRETONNE - Double Fold Reversible Cretonne, fancy borders, worth 30c, Tonight 25c DAMASK-1 piece Red Table Damask, 58

inches wide, worth 40c, Tonight 29c FLANNEL-Navy Blue Flannel, wide and heavy, plain or twill, worth 20c,

Tonight 15c MUSLIN-Check Muslin, very fine, worth Tonight 10c

COATS-One table Ladies' Coats, worth \$7 50, Tonight \$1 98 COATS - Children's Eiderdown Coats,

worth \$3. Tonight \$1 50 WRAPPERS - Ladies' Paisley Pattern Flannelette Wrappers, vide skirts, full

sleeves, frills over the shoulders, worth Tonight \$2 COATS-Ladies' Coats, worth \$10, for \$6 50; Ladies' Coats, worth \$14, for

\$7 50; Ladies' Coats, worth \$17, for \$10; made of Coverts, Naps and Boucle Cloth; large sleeves and full skirt, RAIN CLOAKS-Ladies' Waterproofs, in

Tweeds and Serges, Black and Colors, worth \$6, for \$4; worth \$7 50, for \$5 Tonight

ULSTERS-Great Bargains in Children's Illsters Tonight

CAPES-2 only Greenland Seal Capes, 30 inches long, worth \$30, Tonight \$18

TERMS CASH

126 and 128 Dundas Street.



Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only

True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipe-

In Sporting Circles.

The London Aierts Sign Snider, Late of Guelph,

The Best All-Round Player in Canada-Other Good Men Coming-Sporting News.

BASEBALL.

A Pittsburg paper says: A. C. Buckenberger, the Toronto magnate, has arfrom Canada, after spending a few days in his Ontario stronghold getting matters in shape. He is well pleased with the outlook for baseball up north, and thinks the city will be a winner when the snow gets off the ground. In speaking of the city, Buck said: "It did seem funny, going from warm Philadelphia up there, where sleighing parties and toboggan parties are all the rage. It was awfully cold up there, but the town is baseball wild. They figure on having a great team, and they have promised to sup-port me in the right way."

THE ALERTS' RECRUIT. The Alerts have s gned Frank Snider, who is considered to be the best all around player in Canada. He has played the past two seasons with Guelph and distinguished himself as a hard hitter a d a capital fielder. The Alerts have strings out for other leading men including a pitcher who has great curves and speed, and who will puzzle the best of batters. His name cannot be divulged at present. Callahan, a Philadelphia pitcher, has also been signed.

Third Baseman Tierney is able to be around without the assistance of a crutch. It is expected he will be in good shape for the opening of the season. DETROIT TO BE IN THE NATIONAL

LEAGUE. New York, Feb. 8 .- J. Earl Wagner, of the Washington National League Club, reaffirms the story in some of today's New York popers, that Detroit will get into the National League under the Cleveland fran-

TURF. R. Hamilton, of Toronto, received \$2,860 for Diocletian, the German coach horse sold to Chatham and Merlin parties.

It is proposed to call a meeting of the Canadian trotting and pacing horsemen to errange dates for meetings, so that they will follow one another and give horsemen a chance at every meeting. A Western Ontario Association is also talked of.

Mr. Wil iam Mitchell, of Oliver, has sold his fine general purpose team to Mr. Craig, of this city, for the good sum of \$220. CURLING.

WESTERN ONTARIO TANKARD. In the primary competition for the West-ern Ontario tankard the following clubs are the winners: No. 1 group, Southampton; No. 2 group, Brussels; No. 3 group, St. Marys; No. 4 group, Detroit; No. 5 group, London Forest City; No. 6 group, London; No. 7 group, Bright; No. 8 group, St. Thomas. The finals, which in all probability take place next week, will be played in St. Marys. One of the features this year was the defeat of last year's winners, Paris, by Brantford, and their subsequent beating by Bright. For the first time in several years St. Marys will send a team to Toronto to bring home the Ontario tankard, says the Journal. St. Marys has played nine games this year, winning all of them, and has a winning average of over twenty shots. SHOTS.

Two rinks of Wallaceburg curlers visited Sarnia Thursday evening and played a game in St. Andrew's rink. Score: Sarnia 38,

Wallaceburg 22. Two rinks from Petrolea played a friendly

Pat. 1891, 1896. Reg. 1895.
embodies the experience and secrets of the world's best canary fanciers. A 5c block is world's best canary fanciers. A 30 block is put in every packet of COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

Avoid experimental imitations by seeing that the words "Cottam's" rad "Bird Bread" are on every packet. Together they will keep your birds in health and song See our "Book on Birds"—invaluable to bird keepers; 96 pages in a handsome cover. By mail 25c.

BART. COTTAM & CO., London, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The many friends of Mr. Abraham Slater will be pleased to learn that he has purchased the Merchant Tailoring Business of Mr. Harry Lenox, at 4.7 Richmond street, opposite Free Press Office, and at which place Mr. Slater appears to be favored with the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the old firm. The stock is a very choice and select one, comprising all the very best qualities of woolens and fine-t cloths of the most approved patterns. Friends and customers will do well to call early and take advantage of the greatly reduced prices.

Merchant Tailor, Richmond St.

game with Forest at the latter town Thursday night and won by 11 points. Petrolea 38, Forest 27.

PARIS BEATS WOODSTOCK. Paris, Ont., Feb. 8.—A hockey match was played here last night between Woodstock and Paris, which resulted in favor of Paris by six goals to two. About 800 witnessed the game. THE WHEEL

The announcement comes from New Rochelle, N. Y., that the livery stable keepers of that place and Mount Vernon have decided to put in a supply of wheels and rent them at the rate of \$1 50 a day.

United States Consul George Horton, at Athens, Greece, sent a report to the State Department at Washington, recently, from which the following extract has been made: "Bicycling will tract has been made: "Bicycling will be an important feature of the Olympian games to be held in July. These games will in themselves give a great impetus to bicycling here, and their influence is already being felt."

Hamilton Spectator: J. G. Gauld said today that he had no intention of muning for the presidency, particular.

running for the presidency, particularly if R. A. Robertson is in the field. Some wheelmen think Mr. Robertson should announce that he is a candidate, but Bobby probably feels that a nian should be nominated before he enters the field.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

-General Manager Hays, of the G. T. R., passed through London early this morning in his private car "V ceroy." He He was on the way to St. Louis on a short

-The quarterly board of the Col-borne Street Methodist Church, last night, by a vote of 12 to 8, decided to extend a call to Rev. R. Millyard, of Grace Church, St. Thomas.

-Rev. Robert Aylward, of Parkhill, formerly of this city, will exchange pulpits on Sunday with Rev. M. P. Talling, of St. James' Presbyterian Church, and lecture on Monday night on John Bright.

-The Teachers' Reading Club met yesterday afternoon in Inspector Carson's office.
"The Gardener's Daughter," by Tennyson,
was taken up by Miss McDonald, followed by a very interesting discussion.

Toronto, in the Wellington Street Methodist Church, are growing in interest. During the week Mr. Atkinson will speak every night except Saturday and every afternoon

affairs for 1895 recently printed will could be who was driving in such a not be distributed but thrown into the waste paper basket. Councilor Duff called the attention of the village finance committee to several items which he claimed were misleading, and the result is that the statement will be rearranged and then circulated among the ratepayers.

-The special bridge committee of the Middlesex County Council will meet representatives of the city and the street railway company in a few days and arrange terms whereby the railway company can connect their city and London West lines at Dundas street bridge. The county committee met yesterday, but decided to let the matter stand in abeyance.

A horse belonging to Major Vidal, of Wolseley Barracks, became fright-ened at some small boys who were throwing snowballs on Adelaide street north on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Vidal was thrown out of the cutter at the corner of Pall Mall street, but escaped serious injury. The horse was captured several miles out in the country, after it had succeeded in badly damaging the rig.

-Rev. W. M. Walker, who resigned the pastorate of the Wortley Road Baptist Church, has reconsidered his action and will continue his work with the congrega-It is intended to build a \$5,000 or \$6,000 brick church in the spring on the present site or adjoining it. Mr. Walker received a telegram last evening announcing the death of his sister in Wisconsin. The reverend gentleman left immediately for the

-At the last meeting of the Maple Leaf League, Mr. I. F. Hellmuth delivered an address to the ladies present on their duty as politicians. The other day the league sent the following telegram to Sir Charles Tup-per: "The women of the Maple Leaf League of London congratulate Sir Charles Tupper upon his return to Canadian politics, and wish him every success.-G. A. Minhinnick, recording secretary. The following reply was received: "Sir Charles Tupper thanks the women of the Maple Leaf League of London for their kind wishes for this success.

-The leading question among the young men of the city, and also many of the older ones—"Have you your old clothes ready for the tramp concert on Thursday, Feb. 20?" Mr. F. L. Evans will be the musical director on the occasion. Mr. R. A. Downs, the humorist, has been secured, and will amuse all. Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald, Albert Brown, Phil Cook, Thos. Rana-W. J. Element, Terry M. King, the Orients, and many others will appear. The entertainment will be first

-The "Advertiser" has been asked to publish the following: "The employes of the McCormick Manufacturing Company spent a very pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. McCormick, South London, last night, It being their 30th annual supper. On two previous occasions Mr. McCormick divided a large sum of money to the employes of the company, and again interest in the welfare of the business by giving each employe, who has been in service for the three years, (without regard to position, competency or sex) a check for \$50. All other employes engaged subsequently were given checks in proportion to their time of service. Such generous treatment is a great incentive to the good feeling that should exist between the employer and employed."

BEYOND RECOVERY.

The Boy LaFlamme-His Cure Was a Surprise-A Few Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Pappineauville, Feb. 3.—The father of the boy LaFlamme is one of the leading merchants here and willing to talk of his son's cure, he says: "My little boy Arthur, after scarlet fever about a year ago never recovered and his ailment ran into a kidney trouble. His body was swollen to twice its natural size. The sufferings of the little fellow were very severe and we had all given up hope of him. But three months ago we commenced giving him Dodd's Kid-ney Pills, and today he is romping and playing with other boys." This as an instance of prompt cure is very remarkable.

Kur-a-Kof, the new cold and lung remedy, 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. of rigs. 'Phone 428.

Robert Cade, of Caradoc, Started to Drive to Market,

But the Faithful Horse Only Brought in a Corpse.

Was All Right at the Westminster Bridge, But Dead When the Market Was Reached - Cade Was a Pioneer, Ex-Reeve of Caradoc, and a Prominent Orangeman-Heart Disease.

faithful horse arrived at the busy mart the sleigh contained a corpse.

Mr. Cade had lived for nearly 50 years just outside of Mount Brydges, tending to drive to the Saturday marbridge over the Thames.

At this point, so farmers who were driving in immediately behind him ing the coming session. state, he got out of his cutter to hold his horse during the passage of a trolley car over the bridge. He then got into the cutter again, gave his horse the word, and continued his journey. Just at what point death clambered aboard of the cutter it is hard to say. It was necessary to turn north at Talbot street to reach the market, and the horse made this turn all right, but whether the animal obeyed the instinct to turn which would naturally follow long force of habit, or whether he was guided by his master it is im-

possible to state.

It was not until the market, corner of Talbot and King streets, was reached that anything unusual was noticed. The evangelistic services conducted by Mr. Colin J. Atkinson, barrister, etc., of dangerous at this particular section ownig to the blockaded state of the street with market vehicles of all

kinds Ald. John Pritchard was the first at 3 o'clock except Monday. A woman's meeting will be held on Wednesday night next to which men are invited to seats in of the way of the horse. Naturally he of the way of the horse. Naturally he of the way of the horse. looked at the driver to see who it careless manner on the crowded street, and as the sleigh passed him he caught sight of the white face of the old man, rendered more ghastly, if possible, by silvery white hair and a fringe of white whiskers about his throat. His eyes gave no gleam of recognition, but looked ahead and upwards into the vacancy of the clouds with the fixed stare of death. Then one rein had fallen from the relaxed grasp of the farmer, and his body, propped as it was in the sleigh, swayed to and fro, and with difficulty maintained an upright position.

Then, knowing that the man was either dead or dying. Mr. Pritchard started on a run to the office of Dr. sta Teasdall. The medical man was on the scene in a moment or so, but Mr. Cade had been dead for some time when he examined him. Heart disease. It was 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and when it became known that the old man in the sleigh was dead a hush came over the curious crowd that had gathered, the horse's head was turned east, the people parted right and left, and in a few minutes the body was at Ferguson's, and the curious crowd was buying and selling again at the

old stands. Mr. Cade was 74 years old. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, but came to Canada when quite a young man, and might rightly be reckoned one of the pioneers of the district. He located just outside of Mount Brydges when that village rivalled even Lon-don in importance. He once held the position of reeve of Caradoc, and was well up in the Orange order, having the position of county master. He leaves a widow and grown-up family, who will have the sympathy of a host of friends in their sudden be-

LATELY DISCOVERED.

As Marvelous an Achievement as Medical History Affords.

Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, Pastor of Gore Street Methodist Church, Visits One of His Congregation, Mrs. Clark son, Wire of the Manager of the Star Oil Company, and Writes Mr. Ryckman Particulars Bearing Upon Her Case of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 24, 1895.

Mr. Ryckman: Dear Sir,-I have been conversing this day with Mrs. E. Clarkson, 138 Hannah street east, this city, who claims to have received great benefit from the use of the Kootenay Cure which is sold so generally by you at the present time. Her special trouble was Bright's disease, and was of nine year's standing. It was so pronounced by two physicians. While she does not after a lapse of three years he shows his claim to be completely cured, having taken appreciation of their diligent services and only four bottles of the remedy, yet she only four bottles of the remedy, yet she feels so much better that she does not hesitate to recommend its use to anyone afflicted as she has been. The pains in her head have entirely ceased, and almost from the back. The complexion wears the glow of health and the puffed appearance is gone from the face. She has increased nine pounds in weight in two months, and is thereby encouraged to believe that what has so improved her physical condition will ultimately accomplish a complete cure.

J. VAN WYCK,

50 Gore street, Hamilton, Ont.

We will sell all Furniture far below regular price. As our enormous stock is varied, you will have no difficulty in selecting what you need at W. TRAFFORD'S, 95 to 97 King street.

A sample of the snaps offered by Keene Bros. are high back, wood seat chairs, 25 cents each; solid walnut cane seat chairs, 50 cents each. These are but a specimen of the snaps at KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Connoisseurs of driving patronize Overmeyer's livery, Richmond street north, as he has only the latest style

THEY HAVE TROUBLES, TOO.

Deputation From the Church of England Temperance Society Visited Lord Salisbury.

London, Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Sal-isbury, shortly before noon yesterday, received a deputation from the Church of England Temperance Society. The of England Temperance Society. The deputation comprised the Bishop of London, chairman of the society; the Bishops of Durham, Ely, Peterborough, Hereford, Rochester, Southwell, Winchester, Bangor, St. Albans and Dover. Bishop Barry, Lord Clinton and Mr. Heneage were also present, as were the following members of as were the following members of Parliament: Sir William Houldworth, Col. Williams, Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. Bemrose and several others.

The Premier was asked to support the bill of the society, which provides for a reduction in the number of public houses (saloons) as proposed by Mr. Bruce in 1871, to one public house for every 1,000 of the population, and one for every 600 in the villages. It also provides for a strict registration Robert Cade, an elderly Caradoc farmer, started to drive to the London market this morning, but when his off the premises only. Under this hill off the premises only. Under this bill inspectors are appointed and the serving of children with intoxicating liquor is provided for.

Replying to the address of the on con. 1, lot 19, of Caradoc. He left home about 7 o'clock this morning, intending to drive to the Saturday martending to drive to the Saturday mar-ket in this city, and was in his usual experience of the past. If the Gov-err ment had a lot of leisure, possibly health apparently at the York street it might deal with the question; but was unable to hold out hopes that the question could be dealt with dur-

A TUPPER WHOPPER.

Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia'

on the Great Stretcher's Latest. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8.-Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, wsites as follows regarding some of Sir Charles Tupper's false and ridiculous statements: "Sir Charles ridiculous statements: Tupper. I am informed, on the night of the election in Cape Breton, said that the Liberal party had raised large sums of money, not less than \$25,000, to corrupt the electors of Cape Breton. I heard him repeat this statement at Antigonish the next day, and again at the banque t on Thursday night. This statement, I am in a position to say, is absolutely untrue. No such sum was raised or spent, indeed, any large sum whatever. The Liberals are not able to contribute such sums, and having been actively engaged in the election from beginning to end, I say most positively that this statement of Sir Charles is without foundation, and made without a shadow of proof.

"He also publicly stated, as I am informed, that I went to Halifax during the campaign to get more money, and came back with a large sum. On this point I am able to speak with personal knowledge. The statement is an unmitigated falsehood, uttered without responsible authority, and I regret to be compelled to say, made wilfully and recklessly. I did not go to Halifax get money for the company. I did not discuss the subject of money for Cape Breton with any person during my absence; I did not ask or receive one dollar for that purpose, nor did I take or spend one dollar except for my personal expenses.

"Sir Charles Tupper claims to be a "Stop the horse!" shouted Mr. Prit-chard to some one in advance of him. kind, which would scarcely be worthy of the lowest type of ward politicians. "(Signed) J. W. LONGLEY."

MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

British Government Is Preparing Them tor the Agricultural Classes, Balfour Says.

London, Feb. 8.—Replying yesterday to a deputation representing agricul-tural interests, the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. F. Balfour, informed his visitors that the Government was preparing various measures for the relief of the agricultural classes. Mr. Balfour stated that it was his personal conviction that agriculture suf-fered doubly owing to the present condition of the currency, and expressed his personal belief that the reduced prices were largely due to the artificial appreciation of gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and, secondly, to the artificial advantage given the producer in silver-using countries over the producers of gold-using coun-

Continuing Mr. Balfour said that the obstacles to reform did not come from abroad; they were to be found at home. Therefore, it was desirable to impress upon the powerful interest opposing it how much the national and individual prosperity were bound up in currency

Heart Disease of Five Years' Standing Remedy Gives Relief in Thirty Minutes.

Thomas Petry, Esq., Aylmer, Que.: "I have been troubled for about five years with severe heart complaint. At times the pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing, and necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Agnews Cure for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles of the remedy. and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial.'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It done once it will do again. Meddlers are like mosquitoes; they

torment, but seldom hurt. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis,

It is a terrible thing to see one working who never smiles.

I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT. C. I. LAGUE. Sydney, C. B. I was cured of loss of voice by MINARD'S

Yarmouth. CHARLES PLUMMER. I was cured of Sciatica Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Burin, Nfld. LEWIS S. BUTLER.

The Isle of Asphali

Beautiful Trinidad and Its Wonderful Lake of Pitch.

An Inexhaustible Reservoir of Paving Material - Port-of-Spain the Capital-No Port in the World Presents a Greater Variety of Race Types.

Though only fifty miles long by about thirty broad, Trinidad is the largest of the Windward Group belonging to Great Britain, the most valuable of all the Queen's possessions on the western side of the Atlantic (except perhaps Jamaica), and the greatest curiosity in the whole archipelago on account of its asphalt lake -a natural phenomenon.

Port-of-Spain has wide, clean, straight streets, long as the purses of its nabobs, shaded by the most splendid trees of the tropics, well paved, well lighted and with open gutters down which the rain rushes. The shops, with their porticoes and arched doorways, recall the olden days of Spanish occupancy. The town was originally built of wood, but being nearly destroyed by fire early in the present century, it was rebuilt of stone from the Trinidad hills. For many years nobody has been allowed to erect a structure of any sort except of this stone, and in a prescribed line. As in other parts of the West Indies, the dwellings are set up on pillars, three or four feet from the ground. Those in the upper part of the city are detached, each surrounded by its own grounds, and most of them are covered with a vine which bears bright purple flowers.

One hears a strange babel of tongues in Port-of-Spain. No port in the world presents a greater variety of race types. To us the strangest are the Hindoo coolies, venerable-looking men in truth, dark, stern, silent, unsmiling, but said to be amiable enough when not disturbed by the passion of jealousy. The coolie women are not uncomely, with their flashing black eyes, abundant black hair, becoming drapery, and jewelry enough to

weary a mule in the carrying. Besides Port-of-Spain, there are several towns of importance in Trinidad, most of them connected by railway and each worthy of a visit. But whatever you leave unvisited, it must not be that unexplained phenomenon, the great Pitch Lake, classed in school-day literature as "among the wonders of the world." A small steamer runs three times a week from Port-of-Spain to several villages down the southwestern coast of the island, calling at La Brea, thirty-six miles below the starting point, where passengers may disembark and have ample time to inspect the near-by lake, while the vessel goes on its way to the end of the route and picks them up on the return trip, five hours

You land upon a pitch-covered beach which looks like one enormous smooth, black bowlder. Every pebble is a lump of pitch; every little tide pool is inclosed in walls of the same. Far as the eye can see, pitch appears to be bubbling out of the brown earth, drawn up by the tropic sun. Great piles of crude pitch in the form



THE ALMOND WALK, PORT OF SPAIN. of blocks lie all around, and a constant procession of bullock carts, bringing more pitch, comes jolting down the long slope that leads from the lake.

Negro guides are as numerous and important here as the white fraternity are at Niagara Falls and the Mammoth Cave. Having selected a suitable conductor, who promises to "show you all de sights" for half a dollar, you are assisted into a mule cart and slowly bumped and rattled up hill, along a pitch road, with a pitch gutter on either side of it. The lake is a mile and a half from the landing; the road on one side bordered by palm-thatched hurs, each with its pine-apple patch and grove of orange trees, and on the other side by "the bush"-a wilderness of dwarf cashew-nut trees, covered with creepers aglow with golden blossoms. The lake does not lie in a depression, as one would suppose, but at the top of a rise, whence the ground slopes away from Absolutely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure | it on two sides. The strange bituminous for the Heart-The Great Lifesaving | sheet has an area of nearly 100 acres, and no bottom as yet discovered; and its supply of asphalt, which is being industriously worked by several companies (most American), who have leased portions of it from the British Government, seems to be literally inexhaustible. Everywhere are innumerable clefts and fissures, where the pitch, oozing up from various centres, has failed to unite into one compact mass. These fissures vary from a few inches to several yards in extent and depth, and are full of clear, fresh water, in which are small, ugly looking fish.

Fast as the pitch is dug from the hardened top the quantity taken away is replenished by soft asphalt oozing up from below, which quickly becomes hardened removed ten corns from one pair of by evaporation of its constituent oil in feet without any pain. What it has the sun. Every night supplies the exhaustion of every day, and the hole which you see the men making this afternoon will to-morrow be filled up and undiscoverable. The methods of skimming this great bowl may be best illustrated by comparing it to a pond from which blocks of ice have been cut and the water solidified again by the action of frost; the difference being that in one case heat is the agent, and in the other cold. A crowd of black laborers are engaged in cutting out square blocks of asphalt with pickaxes. The old proverb that one can not handle pitch without being defiled is here disproved. Though it contains at first a strong odor of coal gas, you can scrape up a lump and mold it in any shape, and even carry it about for awhile without soiling your fingers. It was formerly supposed that the deposit—of how many millions of tons nobody knows-was subject to volcanic action; but recent investigation explodes this theory. The accumulation is simply vegetable matter, which in the process of degeneration becomes melted by the hot soil of the tropic region into mineral asphalt instead of being transformed by hardening influences into coal and peat, as it would have been in Pennsylvania or Ireland.

Earn Their Living. The number of draught dogs in Belgium is probably not less than 50,000.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY. Generally fair and coldes.

WRAPPERS.

Made by ourselves, which is sufficient guarantee that they are good. Our reputation on made-up garments has not yet been shaken, and we are quite certain it won't be by these. Why, you can't buy the print and make one for the money. Then, see how nice and stylish ours are. Genuine bargains now offering, not so much to make money as an advertisement to the store. We believe in advertising our wares through the papers, but we also believe in letting our wares advertise themselves. This is how it's dones

AT \$1 50.

Every garment guaranteed fast color, two styles - Empire Yoke, full gathers in back and front; large sleeves; full skirt and fitted linings; with or without frill, as you like; pure indigo dye; sizes 32 to 42. Isn't this a bargain? THEY LOOK LIKE THIS:



\$2 00.

They are worth \$2 50. This lot has all the standard brands of prints, including Crumm's famous. Pink or pale blue, brown, indigo, new blue, red, black and white, gray and white. Quite an assortment, isn't it? Then we have something exclusive in American Merino and Wrapper Patterns, mostly black grounds, colored figures. These will not crush, and closely resemble figured wool merino. Sizes 32 to 42. These wrappers, like those at \$1 50, are well made, every stitch being put in to stay.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149-151 Dundas St.



GRAND OPERA __OR__ VENETIAN CIGAR and you will have a por-Jos. Nolan,

WHENE

WHE Jos. Nolan,

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper HAVE YOU Colored Spots, Aches, old Sores Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Failing! Write COON REMY CO., 307 Masonic Temple Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 16 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

WANT ADS.

If you want to sell or buy anything, wish a servant immediately, have a house to let or sell, or want a partner, try our columns.

Rates are Cheaper

and returns are surer than you would think for.

One cept per word for first insertion and one half cent per word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TRY THEM AND SEE.

BELLS at 3

We Will Slaughter the Balance of Our Sleigh Bells.

\$3 string now \$1 50. \$2 string now \$1. \$1 50 string now 75c. \$1 string now 50c.

127 Cowan Bros., Dundas Street. THE YELLOW FRONT.

commerce and Finance.

London Money Market. London Money Market.

London, Feb. 8-4 p.m.—Closing.—Consols, 106½ for money, 108½ for the account: Canadian Pacific, 582;—Erie, 17: Erie, sec., 75½: Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 10; St. Paul, common, 77½ New York Central, 100; Pennsylvania, 54½; Reading, 7½: Mexican Central, new 4's, 70½; bar silver, 30½d per ounce; money, ½ per cent; open market discount for short bills, ½ to 15-16 per cent; open market discount for short and three months' bills, ½ to 16-16 per cent.

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, Feb. 8. Wabash Common uebec Bank125
 Union Bank
 136

 Bank of Commerce
 135

 Northwest Land, pref
 50

 Montreal Cotton Company
 130
 SALES—Can. Pacific, 25 at 59, 100 at 581, 50 at 582; Com. Cable, 25 at 1591; Mon St. Ry., 75 at 217; Toronto Ry., 25 at 751; Toronto, 10 at 233 New York Stock Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple. Atchison Ry 164 C., B. and Q 804 C. and N. W 1034 Chicago Gas...... 64 Gen. Electric..... 29 eading..... Tenn. Coal and Iron. 33 Western Union..... 85 U. S. Leather.....

Flour, Breakfast Cereals, Feed, salt, Land Plaster, Ltd. 973 TALBOT STREET - PHONE 662

COMMERCIAL Local Market

LIOCUL LIA	
(Reported by A. M.	Hamilton & Son
London, Sa	turday, Feb. 8.
Wheat, per bu	78c @ 81
Oats, per bu	23 1-2c @ 25
Peas, per bu	45c @ 5
Barley, per bu	32c @ 35
Corn, per bu	37c @ 4
-	- 1
The market was	largely attende
and a large amount	of produce can
forward.	

Wheat held firm at \$1 30 to \$1 35 per Oats were rather firmer today, a few

loads bringing 74c per cwt. Peas were scarce; one or two loads brought 83c per cwt. Barley was scarcer at prices quoted. One extra good load of corn brought 73c per cwt.

Hogs were in fair demand and supply, most light hogs bringing \$5 25 cwt. Poultry came in good supply; prices

same as tabular quotations. There was a large delivery of hay and straw, prices ranging about the Quotations:

GRAIN.

| Wheat, white, rer 100 lbs | 1 25 ta | 1 30 | Wheat red, per 100 lbs | 1 25 to | 1 30 | Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs | 1 25 to | 1 25 | Oats, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 72 | Peas, per 100 lbs | 65 to | 70 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 65 to | 70 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 65 to | 70 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 80 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to | 60 | Corn, per 100 lbs | 70 to eans, bu..... ackwheat. per 100, lbs. t. per 100, lbs.....vegeTables and FRUIT. opples, per bag..... Parsnips, per bu.
Onions, per bu.
Provisions.
Eggs fresh, basket, per doz.
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz.
Eggs, single dozen.
Butter, single rolls, per lb.
Butter, per lb, 1 lb rolls. baskets.
Butter, per lb, large rolls or Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins.... ard, per lb..... MEAT. HIDES, ETC.

heepskins, each.....

Toronto Grain Market. Toronto, Ont., Feb. 8.-Wheat-The market is irregular, but very firm. Cars of white sold west today at 82c, and spring sold on the Midland at Manitoba wheat is firm. Five cars of No. 1 Northern sold Midland at 78c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 80c. Midland, and at 82c, North Bay; at 87c @ 88c, grinding in transit, and No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern as quoted, grinding in transit, at 86c. Flour-There was more inquiry today

steady; cars of shorts are quoted west at \$13 @ \$13 50 and bran at \$11 50. Barley-The market is steady for the best grades, which are getting scarcer all the time; a deal is now being put through for 10,000 bushels of No. 1 east at 45 1-2c; No. 1 fancy choice, bright grading is quoted at 47c and No. 2 at 39c to 40c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet; cars, middle freights, are quoted at 32c, and on the Midland at 33c. Rye-Quiet and nominal at 47c east. Corn-Steady; five cars of yellow sold west at 32c and cars of mixed at

31 1-2c. Oats-Cars of white on the main lines west are quoted at 22 1-2c to 23c for mixed and 23 1-2c to 24c for white. Peas-Dull but steady at 51c for cars of No. 2 north and west.

Consignments Of Butter, Eggs. Poultry and Farm Produce solicited. Ample Storage. DAWSON & CO.

32 West Market St., Toronto. Latest Montreal Markets. Montreal One. Feb. 8-2:30 p.m. GRAINS AND FLOUR. Oats-Manitoba, 29c to 29ic; Ontario, 30c to

Solic.
Feed Barley—38c to 3%c.
Buckwheat—38c to 38½c.
Peas—31c.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$4; spring wheat patents, \$4 25; winter patents, \$4 40; straight roller, \$4 10.
Feed—Bran, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16.
PROVISIONS.
Canadian short clear, \$14 50.
Hams—9c to 10c.

Hams—9c to 10c. Bacon—9c to 10c. Lard-Pure, 8c; compound, 6lc. CHEESE. Cheese-Fall, 9c to 98c; nominal; summer, 81

Butter-Creamery, 201c to 21c. Eggs-30c to 35c, strictly new laid.

Please write us for prices for Hay, Straw and corn, delivered at your station. ALEX MCFEE & CO. 505 BOARD OF TRADE, TORONTO:

Saturday's Oil Markets. PETROLEA.

Petrolea, Feb. 8.—Oil opened and closed at \$1 72 today.

English Markets.

(Beerbohm's Report by Cable.) London, Feb. 8-12:45 p.m. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, nothing

doing.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat very inactive; corn quiet for American, and easy for Danubian. LIVERPOOL. Feb. 8-1:30 p.m.
Wheat—Spot steady: demand moderate; No.
2 red winter, 5s 10d; No. 2 red spring, stocks
exhausted: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 9d; No.

exhausted: No. 1 hard Manitoba. 5s 9d; No. 1 California, 5s 10½d; futures closed easy with June and July ½d higher and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; Feb., 5s 9½d; March, 5s 10d; April, May, June, July, 5s 9½d. Corn — Spot dull: American mixed, new, 3s 2½d; futures closed dull, with Feb. ½d lower, and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing quotations; Feb., 3s 3½d; March, 3s 2½d; June, 3s 2½ Flour-Firm; demand moderate; St. Louis

fancy winter, 7s 9d. Peas-Canadian. 4s 2rd.

Bacon—Dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut. 28 to 30 lbs, 28s 6d. clear middles, heavy 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies,

14 to 18 ibs. 29s 6d.
Shoulders—Square. 12 to 18 ibs. 26s.
Hams—Short cut. 14 to 16 ibs. 39s 6d.
Tallow—Fine North American. 20s 9d.
Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess,

58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 53s 9d; do Lard—Dull; prime western. 28s; refined, in

Cheese-Quiet; demand moderate: finest American white, 45s; finest American colored, Butter-Finest United States, 95s; good 60s.

Turpentine spirits—208 9d.
Rosin—Common, 48 7\d.
Cotton sees oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d.
Linseed oil—20s 3d.
Petroleum—Refined, not quoted.
Refrigerator beef—Fore quarter, 3\d; hind

quarter 5gd. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast). £2 5s. American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Feb. 7.—On liberal buying today wheat advanced &c. Corn was &c higher than yesterday and oats were unchanged, Provis-

ons were lower.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—No. 2 Feb., 68% to 66%; May, 68% to 684c; July, 678c. Corn—No. 2 Feb., 284c; May, 308c; July, 314c; Sept., 32gc to 33c. Oats—No. 2 Feb., 19½c; May, 21½c; July, 21¾c. Mess pork—Feb., \$10 17½; May, \$10 37½; July,

\$10 55. Lard-Feb., \$5 52½; May, \$5 72½; July, \$5 87½. Short ribs-Feb., \$5 12½; May, \$5 32½; July,

Short ribs—Feb., \$5 12½; May, \$5 32½; July, \$5 42½.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 64½e to 66½e; No. 3 do, 63e to 65½e; No. 2 red wheat, 68½e to 70½e; No. 2 corn. 28e to 28½e; No. 2 cats, 19¾e; No. 2 rye, 30½e; No. 2 barley, 35e to 38e; No. 1 flax-seed, 91e to 91½e; prime timothy seed, \$3 75; mess pork, \$10 20 to \$10 25; lard, \$5 55; short ribs sides, \$5 20 to \$5 25; dry salted shoulders, \$4 50 to \$4 75; short clear sides, \$5 37½ to \$5 50. Receipts-

Flour. 5.600 Wheat. 31,000 Corn. 171,000 Oats. 155,000 Rye. 4,000 Barley. 66,000 Shipments-10.000 Wheat..... 40,000 Corn. 139,000 Oats 213,000 Ryc. 1,000 Barley 32,000 BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Feb. 8.—Spring wheat—Quiet, firm;
No 1 hard, 75½e to 76c; No. 1 northern, 74.

Winter wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, 78c to 79c.

Corn—Dull but higher; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 3 yellow, 33c; No. 2 corn, 32½e to 32½c; No. 3 corn. 324c to 324c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white, 244c; No 3 white, 234c; No. 2 mixed, 224c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 8.—No. 1 white wheat, cash, 76c; No. 2 red, cash, 754c; May, 76c; July, 724c. TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

Toledo, Feb. 8. — Wheat—Cash, 75c; May, 76c; July, 72gc.
Corn—May, 31c.
Oats—May, 22gc.

MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—Wheat, cash, 641c; May, PITTSBURG, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8-Oil closed \$1 43 bid,

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 8.

Flour—Receipts, 15,200 bbls; sales, 3,50 packages; State and western quiet but steady.

Wheat—Sales, 1,285,000 bu; opened weak under heavy Argentine shipments and warmer weather west, later railied on covering, closed nervous; May, 737-16c to 741-16c; June, 73ic to 73ic.

Rye—Dull.
Corn—Receipts, 53,600 bu; sales, 365,000 bu; opened easy with wheat, but afterwards rallied on covering of shorts; May, 36% to 36%; Oats-Receipts, 82,800 bu: quiet and feature-

Hess.

Beef - Quiet.
Butter — Receipts, 4.723 packages; firm;
State dairy, 9c to 18c; western creamery, 13c to 16c; western dairy, 10c to 14c; Elgins, 19c.
Cheese—Receipts, 20c packages; quiet; State large, 6c to 10jc; small, 6c to 10jc.
Ewgs — Receipts, 4.642 packages; steady;
State and Pennsylvania, 15c; western, 14gc to

Sugar-Raw steady; refined quiet.
Coffee-Nominal; No. 7, 13c.
Hops-Dull.
Lead-Strong.
Potatoes-Dull.
Tellow-Oriet. Tallow-Quiet.

Live Stock Markets.

Chicago Exchange.

Reported by C. E. Turner, broker, Masonic Temple.
CHICAGO Feb. 8. Wheat-May ... July..... Oats-May..... 214 10 47 5 70 5 37 July... 21§
Pork—May ... 10 32
Lard—May ... 5 70
Ribs—May ... 5 25 211 10 32 5 67 5 25 Ribs—May..... 5 25 Puts, 661; calls, 681.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Family Recipes

184 DUNDAS ST. Canadian agency for Halsey Bros. Homeopathic Remedies

LOCAL BREVITIES.

-Trolley parties which became so popular in many other cities, are taking a hold here. The Misses Adams, of King street, gave one to about 60 of their friends last night, and subsequently entertained them at their home.

-A couple of young men created a disturbance at the Salvation Army shelter on Thursday night, by attacking the watchman and breaking several panes of glass. Warrants have been issued, but the law. breakers have so far succeeded in evading the police.

-At a recent meeting of the official board of the Norfolk Street Methodist Church, Guelph, a resolution was passed extending an invitation to Rev. J. G. Scott, Galt, formerly of Queen's avenue, London, to be-

inated by the same body for the chair of Apologetics.

-The Armenian atrocities will form the subject of Rev. W. J. Clark's sermon at the First Presbyterian Church Short ribs—28 lbs, 27s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, attracted such large audiences Monday evening last will be repeated, Mr. Barron, Miss Bacon, Miss Moore and others taking part. The proceeds will be devoted towards relieving the Armenian sufferers.

-Two brothers named William and John Clouse were sentenced at Simcoe yesterday to seven years in the Kingston Penitentiary for the theft of some wheat and an old wagon. Both men are notorious thieves. In 1899 they stole a team of horses from A. R. Murdock, of London West, and a dcuble set of harness and a wagon from Dorchester township farmers. For these offences they were sent to Kingston for six years. They have also been convicted at Brantford. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The collections at the London custom house for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, were \$507,547 26, the amount collected for the first six months being \$258,930 68, and for the six months ending Dec. 31, \$248,-616 58. The collections for 1894 were \$442,-281 86, showing an increase for 1895 of \$65,-265,40. A considerable portion is due to the increased tax on sugar.

A LADY CHAMPION. Miss Mabel Davidson, the world's greatest fancy skater will give an exhibion at Queen's avenue rink on Monday night. Miss Davidson has just closed a long engagement at the Casino, New York. On Monday evening she will also introduce the ice bicycle. She is a sister of Harley Davidson, the champion skater and cyclist.

WOLSELEY BARRACKS PROMOTIONS The following promotions have been made at Wolseley Barracks: Lance Corporal Bethune, to be corporal; Private Davis, to be lance corporal; Private Black, to be lance corporal; Lance Corporal Cockburn to be full corporal.

A number of the short-course men are in the hospital

The 100 short-course men had a route march through the city yesterday under the command of Captain Hemming and four drill sergeants. The general appearance of the men was very creditable, considering the short time they have been under instructions.

BROKE HIS LEG. Between 6 and 7 o'clock last night | CRICKET. a London township farmer's team took fright at some children playing on the side of the street while driving into town on the Hamilton road. The horses got beyond the driver's property they collided with a cutter in which was seated James Laidlaw, THE WHEEL. a farm laborer living over Vauxhall bridge, in Westminster. The cutter was smashed and Laillaw was thrown out, breaking his leg and badly cutting his face as a result. His horse, however, made no attempt to run away, and was not injured in the slightest. Laidlaw insisted upon the contest. being taken home, where his leg was attended to, and he is now doing well.

The accident stopped the runaway THE UNIVERSITY CONVERSAZIONE. The Western University has entered on the work of its conversazione with great zeal. The programme committee has announced that Misse Herchmer, who played in the Albani concert at Montreal on Jan. 3 as solo pianiste, will render three numbers in the concert programme. Mr. Harold Jarvis, of Detroit, has accepted an engagement to sing and will appear four times with his best songs. A loan collection of paintings is being got TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7.—The Toronto cattle market today was dull and easy, Receipis were fair—35 cars. Butchers' cattle quiet. four cars were taken for Montreel; a few head sold together, containing works of Turner, Copley, Fielding, Paul Peel, and other first

at 3½, but they were choice, and a few picked heads sold at 3½ per lb; some fairly good cattle sold at 3½ to 3½c, and common at 2c. Expert cattle were dull; a few bulls sold at 2½c to 3c; choice ones were wanted; stockers and feeders were taken in small numbers for distillery buyers. Prices ranged from 2½c to 3½c.

Sheep slow, at 2½c to ½c per lb. Choice lambs were wanted at 3½c to 4½c.

Calves steady, at 2½c per lb for choice; bacon hogs, \$3.75 to 5½ per cwt for light to thick fat and stores.

Chackers Experso

General Manager Hays of the G. T. R. is determined to make the line popular. Eighteen new Pullman cars, with the very finest outfit, are being constructed, to take the place of cars now in use. The comfort of travelers in the promotion of the sport of in the promotion of track at Cat will be well looked after. General Manager Hays has rejected all bids made by the coal managers ter of a mile to 145 miles. for a supply of coal for the line. The

general manager apparently believes he can buy at a cheaper rate. A Montreal dispatch says: There will be a number of shifts in the Grand Trunk staff. The position of assistant general manager, so long occupied by Mr. Wm. Wainwright, had been abolished. The friends of that popular official will be glad to learn, however, that he has been invited by Mr. Hays, the general manager, to continue in the service of the company he has so long and faithfully served. The official notice states that Mr.
Wainwright's future position will be defined to that gentleman's satisfac-tion, although some think that the ex-assistant general manager will accept the position tendered him some time since in New York in connection with the Freight Lines Association. Although the statement may once more be denied, it is a positve fact that Mr. Wallis, mechanical superintendent, will soon retire, as well as Mr. Williams, for many years connected with Mr. Wainwright's office. NO. 1 COMMITTEE, B. OF E.

The application of several teachers at the Collegiate Institute for an increase in salary was considered at last night's meeting of No. 1 committee of the Board of Education, and it was decided to recommend to the board the following scheme: That the maximum in grade 1, upper school, be \$1,200, and minimum \$1,100, with an addition of \$25, but that the teacher in charge of upper assembly room be paid \$1,250 per annum; grade 2, upper school, maximum, \$1,100; minimum, \$1,000, with an addition of \$25 per annum, and that this also apply to the teacher in charge of the lower assembly room; in lower assembly, maximum, \$1,000; minimum, \$900, with an addition of \$25 per annum, and also that Miss Hanson receive an addition of \$25 per annum to her salary till \$800 per annum is reached. It was explained that the proposed scheme would only apply to very limited number of the teachers at the institute, as the maximum had already been reached in a number of cases. It was decided to recommend an addition of \$150 to the salary of the model school master, Mr. Graham. The resignation of Mr. B. L. Bryant, as principal of Princess avenue school was accepted, and Mr. Latta was appointed to take the class till the end of the term. Miss Florence O'Brien was appointed to take charge of a third room, which is to opened in the Waterloo south school. The following names were placed on the sub-stitute staff: Miss Jennie Auld, Mag-The following members were present: Messrs. Griffin (chairman), Dr. bell, Dr. Wilson, Johnston, Murphy,

Greenlees, Sanders and Stephenson. PURLING. A game of hockey was played on the Central avenue rink between the "Waterloos" and a picked seven from the high school today resulting in a victory for the "Waterloos." The teams lined up as fol-

lows: HIGH SCHOOL WATERLOOS. G. Gibbon R. Magee A. Magee Goal Cover point H. Peel G. Windsor Forwards Burns

Score, 1 to 0. BASEBALL St. Louis, Feb. 8.-Pitcher Hart, of Atlanta, Ga., who held a foremost position in the Southern League

year, has accepted terms offered by Manager Diddlebock of the St. Louis Browns and will play with that club next year. Billy Hart, who pitched for the Pittsburg team last season, has signed with the Browns for 1896. THE TURF. The mare Mystery that has been try-

ing to beat the harness record of 2:25 for a mile in Australia, is a pacer, not a trotter.

It is expected that the Ontario Jockey Club's programme, when issued, will be for the three days of the meeting only.

Logan still keeps winning. At the

Ingleside track in San Francisco on Thursday he won the mile race for all ages in 1:41 1-2, with Yankee Doodle second and Perseus third. Ferrier and imported Santa Bella, the favorite, were unplaced. Logan was 3 to 1 in the betting.

The Prince of Wales has thirteen horses in training with Richard Marsh, of Egerton House, Newmarket, who also trains eighteen for the Duke of Devonshire, eleven for Lord Wolverton, seventeen for himself, and one each for Mr. Hedton and Lord Wm. Beresford.

FOOTBAL. Twenty thousand spectators were at the Rugby football match between Wales and Scotland, played at Cardiff. The Welshmen won by 6 points

The fifth match of Lord Hawke's tour in South Africa was against a sulted in a victory for the Africans by five wickets. Score: Lord Hawke's eleven, 154 and 173; the fifteen, 100 and nearly opposite the old gas company's 228 for five wickets, Lieut. Poore 107

> Michael, the young Welshman, had an easy victory over Jacquelin, the French short distance champion, in Paris last month. He won the two kilometers race easily, and when he passed Jacquelin in the second lap of the 5 kilometers the latter gave up

The Catford Cycling Club, which is

DISTRESS After Eating, HEARTBURN, FLATU

LENCY, ACIDITY, INSTANTLY RELIEVED By K. D. C., the Greatest Cure of the age for any form of INDIGESTION.

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English Novelties for the best trade Slater Bros

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perhaps the best known of the English wheeling organizations, has 388 members, and spent over \$5,000 last year wheel. Its famous track at Catford holds all British records from a quar-

WEALTHY PHILADELPHIAN Died in Toronto Mysteriously - An In-

quest Being Held, Toronto, Feb. 8.-James R. Ritter, a wealthy Philadelphian, died at Kensington Hotel Thursday night under circumstances sufficiently peculiar to warrant an inquest, which is now in progress. Ritter came to this city with his valet and registered as A. H. James, of Boston. Shortly after his arrival he took ill, but refused to call in a local medical man and telegraphed for his physician at Philadelphia. According to the testimony of the valet, Ritter was subject to epileptic fits, and those attacking him upon his arrival, it is believed he took an overdose of morphine, which he evidently, after several vain attempts, secured. Deceased was a retired banker, and treatment at several sanitariums havand failed to cure him, he was traveling in the hope that he might recover his health. Ritter's attorney was telegraphed, and in reply the authorities were instructed to hold an autopsy on the body, which will subsequently be embalmed, and forwarded to Philadelphia for interment.

WANT BI-METALLISM. Brussels, Feb. 8.-The Central Agricultural Association has presented a petition to Parliament in favor of bimetallism and begging the Government to bring the matter to the notice of the foreign governments.

HAS DUNRAVEN APOLOGIZED? London, Feb. 8.-The Saturday Review today mentions a rumor to the effect that a fitting and ample apology from Lord Dunraven to the New York Yacht Club is already on its way to the United States.

Steamers Arrived.

Feb. 7. At From
Fuerst B smarck Gibralter. New York
Labrador Moville Halifax Feb. 8. At From
New York....New York...Southampton
Werkendam.....Amsterdam....New York From

Italian Cream, the new toilet lotion, price 25c at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store.

A New Hamburg Citizen Released From Four Months' Imprisonment. Mr. John Kock, hotel-keeper, New Hamburg, Ont .: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last October, and kept me in the gie Munro, M. Graham, H. M. Giddens, Ida Phillips. A. M. Robertson, A. Fleming, L. Phoenix, E. Cooper, E. Martindale and Mr. C. B. Latta. I first contracted rheumatism it would have saved me months of pain and suffering.'

If you suffer from rheumatism ralgia do not delay, but try South American Rheumatic Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few

A Genuine Art Sale! Lovers of art should remember the sale on Thursday, the 13th inst., at Jones' Auction Rooms. It is not often that citizens are favored with a really high class art sale, and this is said to be one of the first held in Canada for many years. Some grand works are to be offered, including several Royal Academy Exhibition pictures, one of which, "Twilight in a Devon Valley," by C. J. Collings, was hung next to the late Lord Leighton's (president of the Royal Academy) own work in the academy of 1893. The famous painting, "Lot," by Carl Herman Weiss-a genuine "old master"-will

don last spring. Love Won't Do.

also be sold, we understand. This picture

it will be remembered was exhibited in Lon-

There must be salt as well as love; pure salt in the food for nourishment and health. Ask for Windsor Table Salt. The new process—all salt, living tasting salt; never cakes. Ask for it.

To The Deaf.

A gentleman who cured himself of Deafnes and Noises in the Head after fourteen years suffering will gladly send full particulars of the remedy post free. Address H. CLIFTON, Norfolk House, Norfolk street, Strand, London England. don, England.



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Ask for our Paint and Varnish Brushes, which are fitted with Jenkins' Patent Free Trade IN Bridle Catch.

Thos. Bryan Send for Illustrated Price List.

Job Printing

Remember this office does work of every description at Low Prices. Material the latest and best, and work artistic. Call and see.

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And will undertake the entire responsibility of providing elegant and tasteful wedding breakfasts, ball suppers, dinners, etc. You can rest assured that every detail will be a suppersed to the suppersed that every detail will be a suppersed to the suppersed to th receive our personal attention. Estimates promptly furnished.

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For delivery if you buy of

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Cor. Pathurst and Clarence Sts.

RE GEO. F. BURNS.

The store occupied by Mr. Burns

has been leased to the Sanford Com-

pany (known as Oak Hall), and possession will be given by Feb. 15. The assignee, having failed to sell the stock en bloc, has been instructed by the inspectors to offer it by retail until the 15th February. Purchasers desiring anything in the store can pro cure same at prices far below the actua wholesale cost. C. B. ARMSTRONG

Assignee. Business chances, articles for sale, houses to let, boarders wanted, male help wanted, etc., are all charged as same rate in the "Advertiser," namely, 1 cent per word for first insertion and 1-2 cent per word for each subsequent

Here's Something Worth Reading.



A series of Amlico's Famous Photos of the most noted places in the world, 40 subjects, sizes 9x12, price only 10c each. Come early and make your selection; you may never get such

The captain had wandered further than he had intended, but after several shouts from Ralph he came run-ning back and reached the camp water. ground just as the two negroes ar-Ralph

At the sight of this tall man bounding towards him, the strange negro appeared to be seized with a wild terror; he broke away from Maka and ran first in this direction and then in the strange negro.

Recalled thus to the present, the captain stepped back. He must do somether that and the strange negro.

the strange thing which had happened, he stood without a word. Another I must speak it. I must tell you. African! This was a puzzle too great quick. Wait! Don't go!" for his brain.

'Are you sure it was not a native of

companions, almost in the same and shaking, for the water was very breath; "it was an African, exactly cold. He had apparently reached the like Maka."

they had slept; they looked on all sides, be afraid of this big white man, who but saw nothing. Again, far away, they heard another yell, and they ran a thought. out again into the passage.

This narrow entry, as the investigating Ralph had already discovered,

was beyond. reached the end of the passage, they for between high ridges, and the idea heard another cry, and there could be no doubt that it came through the that on the other side of the ridge to aperture by which they stood. Instant-Ralph scrambled to the top of the wall, pushed himself head foremost him to leave the camp if he asked perthrough the opening, and came down mission, and so he rose very early, on the other side partly on his hands even before it was light, and going and partly on his feet. Had the cap-tain been first, he would not have made such a rash leap, but now he did not hesitate a second; he instantly followed the boy, taking care, how ever, to let himself down on his feet. The passage on the other side of the dividing wall seemed to be the same as that they had just left, although, perhaps, a little lighter. After pushing on for a short distance, they found that the passage made a turn to the right; and then in a few moments the captin and Ralph emerged into open What sort of space it was they

could not comprehend. "It seemed to me," said Ralph afterward, "as if I had fallen into the sky at night. I was afraid to move for fear I should tumble into astronomical

distances. The captain stared about him, apparently as much confounded by the situation as was the boy, but his mind was quickly brought to the considera-tion of things which he could understand. Almost at his feet was Maka, lying on his face, his arms and head over the edge of what might be a bank or a bottomless precipice, and yelling piteously. Making a step toward him, the captain saw that he had hold of another man, several feet below him, and that he could not pull him up. "Hold on tight, Maka," he cried, and then, taking hold of the African's shoulders, he gave one mighty heave, lifted both men, and set them on their

Ralph would willingly have sacrificed the rest of his school days to be able to perform such a feat as that, but the Africans were smail, and the captain was wildly excited.

feet beside him.

Well might he be excited He was wet! The strange man whom he had pulled up had stumbled against him, and he was dripping with water. Ralph was by the captain, tightly gripping his arm, and without speaking they both stood gazing before them and around them.

At their feet, stretching away in one direction farther than they could see, was a body of water—a lake! Above them were rocks, and as far as they could see to the right, the water seemed to be overhung by a cavernous roof; but in front of them, on the other side

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THE PARTY NAMED IN	
Fgg Plums,	10
Extra Fancy Silver Prunes,	125
Fancy Pitted Plums, -	- 15
thoice Pitted Plums,	123
Fancy Evaporated Peaches,	- 10
Fancy Apricots,	15
Fancy California Prunes,	- 10
Faney California Lima Bear	19. 7

of the lake, which here did not seem to be more than a hundred fet wide, there was a great upright opening in the side of the cave, through which they could see the distant mountains

and a portion of the sky.

"Water!" said Ralph, in a low tone, as if he had been speaking in church, and then, letting go of the captain's arm, he began to examine the ledge, but five or six feet wide, on which they are the ledge of the captain's arm, he began to examine the ledge, but five or six feet wide, on which they are the ledge of th stood. At his feet the water was a least a yard below them, but a little distance on he saw that the ledge shelved down to the surface of the lake, and in a moment he had reached the spot, and throwing himself down on his breast, he plunged his face into the water and began drinking like a

the water and began drinking like a thirsty horse. Presently he rose to his knees with a great sigh of satisfaction. "Oh, captain," he cried, "it is cold and delicious. I believe that in one hour more I should have died of thirst.

But the captain did not answer, nor did he move from the spot where he stood. His thoughts whirled around in his mind like chaff in a winnowing machine. Water! A lake in the bosom of the rocks! Half an hour ago he must have been standing over it as he scrambled up the hillside. Visions that he had had of the morrow when their eyes should be standing out of their faces, like the eyes of ship-wrecked sailors he had seen in boats, came back to him, and other visions of his mate and his men toiling southward for perhaps a hundred miles without reaching a port or a landing, and then the long, long delay before a vessel could be procured, and here was

Ralph stood beside him for an instant. "Captain!" he cried, "I am go-ing to get a pail and take some to Ed-

that, and perceiving the cleft in the thing, he must speak to someone. He face of the rock, he blindly rushed into it, as a rat would rush into a hole.

Instantly Maka was after him, and the two were lost to view.

Instantly Maka was after him, and the two were lost to view.

Instantly Maka was after him, and the two were lost to view. two were lost to view.

When the captain had been told of Maka had clutched him by the coat.

CHAPTER V.

these parts?" he said directly. "You know they are very dark."
"No!" exclaimed Mrs. Cliff and her of the ledge as he could get, shivering At this moment a wild yell was fright. After his tumble into the wathe heard from the interior of the rocks. ter, which had happened because he then another and another. Without waiting to consider anything or hear any more, the captain dashed into the to do anything more, no matter what narrow passage, Ralph close behind should appear to scare him, and there was really no reason why he should

Maka's tale, which he told so rapidly and incoherently that he was frequent-In Ralph had already discovered, continued for a dozen yards past the doorway which led to the chambers, but there it ended in a rocky wall about five feet high. Above this was an aperture extending to the roof of the passage but Ralph, having a wholesome fear of snakes, had not cared to climb over the wall to see what was beyond. collections of his experiences in his native land made him well understand that streams of water are to be looked the end of the passage, they for between high ridges, and the idea man in charge of the car a very freezforced itself upon him very strongly the south there might be a stream. He knew the captain would not allow down to the shore made his way along the beach, on the same route, in fact that the Englishman, Davis, had taken He was a good deal frightened some times, he said, by the waves, which dashed up as if they would pull him into the water. When he reached the point of the rocky ridge he had no difficulty whatever in getting round it. as he could easily keep away from the water by climbing over the rocks.

He found that the land on the other side began to recede from the ocean, and that there was a small sandy

beach below him. This widened until it reached another and smaller point of rock, and beyond this Maka believed he would find the stream for which he was searching; and while he was considering whether he should climb ever it or wade around it, suddenly a man jumped down from the rock almost on top of him. This man fell dewn on his back, and was at first so frightened that he did not try to move. Maka's wits entirely deserted him, he said, and he did not know anthing except that most likely he was going to

But on looking at the man on the ground he saw that he was an African like himself, and in a moment he recognized him as one of his fellowslaves with whom he had worked in Guiana, and also for a short time on the Panama Canal. This made him think that perhaps he was not going to die, and he went up to the other man and spoke to him. Then the other man thought perhaps he was not going to die, and he sat up and spoke. When the other man told his tale, Maka agreed with him that it would be far better to die of thirst than to go on any further to look for water. and they never stopped to speak to each other until they had rounded the great bluff and were making their way along the beach toward the camp. Then his fellow-African told Maka a great deal more, and Maka told everything to the captain.

(To be Continued.)

Demonstrated. Sometimes it costs hundreds of dollars to convince a man; very often less is required, but in the case of Polson's Nerviline, that sovereign remedy for pain, 10 cents foots the bill, and supplies enough Nerviline to convince every purchaser that it is the best, most prompt and certain pain remedy in the world. Nerviline is good for all kinds of pain, pleasant to take, and sure to cure cramps and all internal pains. It is also nice to rub outside, for it has an agreeable smell, quite unlike so many other prepara-tions, which are positively disagreeable to use. Try it now. Go to a drug store and buy a 10 cent or 25 cent bottle. Polson's Nerviline. Take no other.

There are 2,487 different varieties of fire escapes and ladders to be used in

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-gist has none in stock, get him to pro-

cure it for you. Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its

A Dinner Pill.-Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutri-ment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wondeful correctives of such troubles.
They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion of Dyspepsie.

Behind.

Glance Through the Lost Property Department of the London Railway.

Umbrellas and Parasols Predominate-Pocket Books Are Numerous-Ladies Are More Careless Than Men -What One Woman Forgot-

An Incident.

It was a beautiful afternoon in the week just passed, and the business portion of Dundas and Richmond streets was pretty well thronged with citizens. Many of them doubtless had come down town for pleasure, many on business, and many to do a little shopping. The ladies, of course, were largely in the majority, and a goodly proportion carried parcels of one description or another, some having three or four, while an occasional one would have a little pug or fox terrier dog on the end of a slender chain or silken cord acting as an advance guard. As

the afternoon passed on, the crowd began to thin out, not a few preferring to reach their homes more rapidly than they would by walking, and accordingly taking the trolleys. One lady, having a parasol, two parcels of dry-goods, a roll of music and a few triffing packages, boarded one of the new cars at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. She was apparently in a great hurry, and as she entered and took her seat, she attracted the attention of the other passengers. The car moved on, and the woman held on to her valuables until the conductor approached her with the usual "Fare, Parasol, parcels, etc., were unceremoniously dropped on the seat, and a diligent search for the pocket and pocketbook began. It didn't last leng-not nearly as long as the search through the purse for a coin of the 5cent denomination-but when at last the fare was dropped into the box, the conductor passed on to the next seat Had this happened on one of the old cars, the lady would have had ample time to find her pocketbook, pay her fare and collect her parcels, and have the car stopped at the proper street; but with the trolleys it is quite dif-ferent, and when the conductor pro-ceeded to the next seat the street at which the lady desired to alight had been passed. When this fact was no-ticed, the passenger in question vigorously stamped her foot, wayed her hands, and by other means endeavored to attract the attention of the conducter. This was secured and the car was ing look, alighted, and started to walk back two blocks. In her haste, however, she forgot her parasol, and as the conductor discovered the article he said to one of the passengers, "Common occurrence-very common-for a

cel in a car.' There was nothing unusual in the incident, as the remarks of the conductor would indicate, but it merely went to illustrate the carelessness of many patrons of the road, and brings to mind the value of the railway company's lost property department. This is a decidedly important branch of every street railway, although such is not generally known to be the case and a glance at the room of the local line where lost articles are stored, is sufficient to impress one of the importance of the same. The books at the company's offices show that numerous articles are handed in by conductors nearly every day in the week. It is one of the company's regulations that conductors must turn in such articles the first time they pass the offices after they come in possession thereof.
All good thus brought in are entered in

"Our curiosity shop does not contain a great many articles at present,' said an official of the company to a reporter who called to have a look through the lost property department.
"Our stock has somewhat decreased lately; but we usually have lots of parcels turned in when the shopping

season is on." Piled up in one corner of the room was the greatest conglomeration of umbrellas and parasols imaginable, while on the shelves were a few parcels, no two of the same size. Parasols and umbrellas predominate in the department, and those piled in that corner were of every size, style and color. There were children's shades in many hues; ladies' parasols in silks. satin and sateen, with and without lace trimmings, with white, black and silver handles, and in all conditions of repair. There were men's umbrellasa few-some of which were of the \$2 50 class; some were faded a light brown from long service, while others were of the shade generally carried by Mr.

Rack Straw, of Hayville-light green. Pocketbooks and valuable articles are kept in a more secure place. The former are quite numerous, and, like the umbrellas and parasols, they vary in style. Nearly every one contains money, but the amounts are trifling, and this probably accounts for the fact that some of them have been

awaiting owners for months. To recover an article left in a street car, one has to go to the company's offices, give the date of the loss, and a description of the article, sufficiently clear to convince the clerk that the claimant is the rightful owner. Then the person has to sign a receipt in the lost property ledger, and the company is relieved of any further responsibility. "It looks as though women are more careless than men in leaving property in street cars," said the reporter. Yes, indeed they are," replied the

and you will see that the parasols are four times as numerous as the umbrel las. The ladies, however, in most cases, manage to reclaim their prop-"We have had many amusing ex-

periences in connection with the lost property department," continued the clerk. "One day a set of false teeth were turned in by a conductor and as we were busy at the time the parcel was thrown to-one side without being examined and entered. A half-hour later a well-known young lady of Queen's avenue came up and claimed them. We had also had socks, underwear, aprons, and many other such articles left in the cars."

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-When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will confer a favor on this paper by men-tioning that you saw the advertise-ment in the "London Advertiser."



Western Ontario Items From Various Quarters.

Four Skaters Rescued From a Perilous Predicament in Sarnia Bay.

Death of a St. Thomas Lady Caused by Falling Into the Cellar-Gamblers at Windsor Fined \$200 Each.

The Wallaceburg News has made its first appearance. Mr. Thos. McConkey, of Bennington, sold twenty tons of straw to the London asylum and received \$9 a tons for

William Morgan lost three horses one day last week near Burgessville, the animals being struck by a Port Dover

train, bound south. Mr. A. H. Carroll, a former resident of the 11th concession, West Zorra, has been elected to the position of reeve of Oakland by acclamation.

The well known and old established firm of merchant tailors, Broderick & Son, of St. Thomas, have decided to call a meeting of their crieditors.

ing in the evening, when \$81 was real-The 60 acre farm, lot 25, con, 20, Blanshard, was sold by public auction at the National Hotel, St. Marys, to

John Coulthard, of Downie, for At a largely attended meeting of the congregation of Knox Church,

Guelph, the Rev. Neil McPherson, of Petrolea, in the Presbytery of Sarnia, received a unanimous call. Edward Winters, of Chatham, and Miss Grace Wigle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lew Wigle, were married at the bride's home in Leamington on Wednesday, Rev. J. Galloway officiating.

The case of Charles J. Reid, charged with embezzling \$6,626 from the Windsor water board, was called in the police court Friday morning, but was adjourned for a week at the request Enfeebled Constitutions and Death of the accused.

Mr. Thomas Hodge, age 63, formerly of St. Thomas, and brother-in-law of Police Magistrate White, of that city, died in Chicago on Thursday. Mrs. (Judge) Wood, of Stratford, is a daughter, and was with the deceased at the verman to leave her parasol or a par-

Howard Liberals met recently at Ridgetown and organized for campaign work. Henry Allbright was elected chairman of division No. 1; Jas. Brown for No. 2; M. McLean for No. 3; Peter Campbell for No. 4; John McLean for No. 5; Lawrence Tape for No. 6.

Ridgetown Liberals have chosen chairmen as follows: Ward No. 1, R. R. Lowthian; Ward No. 2, Hugh Palmer; Ward No. 3, Wm. Carr; Ward No. 4. J. A. Dart. It is resolved to perfect on election day.

At Crediton on Wednesday, Mr. C. Zwicker's youngest daughter, Emma J., was wedded to Mr. Henry Sweitzer, the officer for Ontario, in his annual reproprietor of the Crediton roller mills. port to the Provincial Government, The ceremony was performed by Rev. shows that the deaths in Ontario J. G. Yelland. The bride was support- alone from the effects of la grippe for ed by Miss Emma Ratz, while Charles the years 1892, '93 and '94 reached the Zwicker acted as groomsman.

John Haun, a St. Clair Junction farmer, was drawing wood out of the bush on Wednesday, when he was thrown cut of the rig and had his right leg broken above the knee. Mr. Haun had the lower part of the same leg amputated some time ago, which makes the accident doubly severe.

Mrs. Esther M. Price, mother of D. H. Price, editor of the Aylmer Express, died at her son's home Thursday evening in her 80th year. The deceased was born in Cenesee county, N. Y., in 1816, and had resided here since 1844. Her husband, the late Aaron Price, Her husband died in 1879. She was a prominent member of the Methodist Church.

Early Thursday morning the residence of Mr. C. P. Coulson, Comber, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The inmates had a close call. The kitchen was all ablaze when Mr. and Mrs. Coulson awakened. The residence of Mr. James Whales, feet away, was saved. Loss on building and contents is estimated at \$900; partially insured.

The death occurred early Thursday morning of Mrs. John Scrase, Inkerman street, St. Thomas, in the 24th year of her age. A couple of weeks ago Mrs. Scrase suffered a severe accident by falling through a trap door into a cellar, death being the result of to do any work about the house no the shock sustained at the time. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband gone, and I had no relish for any kind and three children.

Charlie Boyer, 12 years of age, narrowly escaped drowning by breaking through the ice on Close's pond, Woodstock, Wednesday night. James Close happened to be in the vicinity and attracted by the lad's frantic cries, hurried to the spot and by dint of considerable exertion saved the boy's life. He had to wade out, breaking the ice as he went, until he reached Boyer, who was almost exhausted by cold and

While skating on the bay at Sarnia on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Shoe-maker, her daughter, aged about 12 years, Miss Jenkins and Master Webster Vanzandt, had the misfortune to break through where workmen had been cutting ice, and which had been frozen over again. Their cries for help were responded to by a number of young men, who succeeded in rescuing

The residence of Mr. Wm. Parsons, Church street, Harwich, was the scene of a happy event Tuesday, Feb. 4, the occasion being the marriage of his only daughter, Miss Jennie Parsons, to Mr. John Clark. The best men were Albert Parsons and James Clark, brothers of the bride and groom. The brides-maids were Miss Maggie McCallum and Miss Lid Parsons, cousins of the bride. Rev. Mr. Mustard performed the ceremony.

Mr. John Matheson, who has resided or lot 12, con. 2, West Zorra, for the last five years, is about to leave the

Of Interest

-- Womankind

Large shipment Brass and Iron Bedsteads just to hand. Latest English up-to-date patterns. Low in price. Reclining Couches in every style. You can get our Patent Kitchen Table in two sizes now. No home complete without one. You'll likely want a Corner Wardrobe this spring. See ours first. Bedroom Sets cheaper than ever before. You'll MAKE A MISTAKE if you do not make a thorough inspection of our well-stocked warerooms before purchasing.

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FURNISHERS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE-174 to 180 KING STREET - - - - LONDON, ONT.

neighborhood, and move to his farm, which he recently purchased east of Youngsville. One evening lately his The induction of Rev. J. A. Cranston residence was taken possession of by as Presbyterian minster at Culloden his neighbors, to the number of 100, last week was followed by a tea meet-who not only brought refreshments ing in the evening when \$31 wes realwith them, but presented Mr. and Mrs. Matheson with an address and a handsome parlor suite, supplemented with a valuable robe for Mr. Matheson.

Three sports-Wiethoff, Billings and Johanns—appeared in the Windsor po-lice court Friday afternoon to learn what Magistrate Bartlet would decide in the proceedings against them for conducting their "policy" game. Mr. Bartlet ordered Wiethoff and Billings to pay a fine of \$200 each. The penalty imposed on Johannes was only half that amount. The police were directed to destroy the press used in printing the tickets.

EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

the Result.

Official Statistics Show That in Ontario Alone 2,023 Deaths Resulted From This Cause in 1892-93-94—How to Avoid the Baneful After Effects of This Scourge.

Very few people have any conception of the deadly effects of la grippe or influenza, which with each recurring winter sweeps over Canada, leaving in its trail death and broken constitutions. If an equal number of deaths were caused by say cholera, the whole continent would be in a the organization in every way. Ridge- panic, and it is only because the deadtown will give a good account of itself by effects of la grippe are not understood that its approach is viewed with tion to France. less apprehension.

> aggregate of 2,023, a number sufficiently large to make us view the scourge thousands who from the same cause and the **o**bvious duty of those who onists. From the fact that the price have suffered from even a mild attack is to strengthen and fortify the apiece some estimate of the profit on nerve forces. For this purpos. Dr. them can be formed. Williams' Pink Pills act more promptly and thoroughly than any other products of Palestine. The orange of medicine yet discovered. Their function the holy land is a golden color, and its tion is to supply impoverished blood with its lacking constituents, and to build anew shattered nerves. That Dr. export of oranges from Palestine was Williams' Pink Pills perform what is claimed for them in this respect is proved by the voluntary testimonials of those who have been restored to health. One strong case in point is that of Mrs. A. Gratton, of Hull, Que. To a newspaper reporter who interviewed her, Mrs. Gratton said: "I was always a strong and healthy woman the after effects of which left me weak and nervous, with pains in my back and stomach, and almost constant severe headaches. I found myself so completely used up that I was unable matter how light. My appetite had of food. For about a year I continued to be thus tortured, getting no freedom from pain either day or night. I had tried different kinds of medicines prescribed by a physician, but they did me no good. I began to believe that medicine would not cure me, and as I always had a terrible cough I feared I was sinking into consumption. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had heard and read much about this medicine, but had not thought of it as a cure for myself, but I felt that it might be worth trying and procured a supply, and after the use of a couple of boxes I began to feel an improvement. continued their use until I had taken twelve boxes when I found myself. free from pain, with a good appetite, and as well as ever I was in my life. Last December, as the result of a severe cold, I was again taken ill, but this time I tried no experiments with the other medicine, but went straight to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the most beneficial results, as you can see for yourself. I have much faith in Pink Pills that I never allow myself

to be without a box, and take them occasionally as a tonic, and I will be glad if my experience will prove helpful to some other poor sufferer.' When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the full trade mark is on every box. Imitations and sub-

stitutes are worthless, perhaps dan-

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Fruits From Palestine.

Remarkable Revival of Industry in the Birthplace of Christianity.

The Holy Land has already entered the American fruit market in competition with Florida, California, Italy and kindred tropical products. In the year 1882, which is memorable for the hegira of the Rusian Jews, the exports from Palestine were so trifling as not to be worthy of a report. But since the Jews began to colonize their ancient fatherland their mercantile instinct and their skill and industry have helped to extend Palestine's foreign trade on a larger scale. The twelve colonies there under the administration of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, of Paris, are cultivating exportable and profitable fruits, such as wine. citrons, oranges and lemons. The two last named flourish in the Bejare, the plantations being so named because the orange trees consume so much water. These plantations are in the vicinity of Joppa, and are regarded as among the test of their kind. The best colony is Rishon Le Zion (First of Zion), situated a mile and a half from Joppa, while the colony Sichron Jacob, on Mount Carmel, ten miles from Haifa, is considered the poorest of the twelve. The reports for 1894 state that the colony numbers about 71 families, and its vintage for that year was; Indian grapes, 21,594 pounds; Arabian grapes, white, 338,556 pounds; Arabian grapes, black, 47,896 pounds; various other kinds, 81,080 pounds. These yielded kinds 138,000 liters, or about 9,857 gallons of wine. This wine was prepared in the distilleries of Rothschild for exporta-

Citron and paradise apples are also extensively exported. The latter are used by the Jews at the feast of the tabernacles for the ceremonial offering and are called Etrogim. The Greeks of the Isle of Corfu have from immemorial times been the ones to supply this fruit, their headquarters being at Trieste. But since a few years with positive alarm, for in addition to the society Chowewel Zion (love of this mortality, there are beyond doubt Zion) has boycotted the product of Corfu on account of the anti-Jewish are left with shattered health and riots there, and the trade, which is ruined constitutions. La grippe is a worth more than half a million dollas disease of the nerve centers, with a a year, has been turned over to Palesspecially marked effect upon the heart, tine for the benefit of the Jewish col-

> The orange and the lemon are staple taste is superior to that of any other limited to Turkey and Egypt; but now it has been extended to the Persian market and America also, and its good reputation has placed it even above the Italian orange.

The Jewish agricultural school at Joppa Mikwei Israel (hope of Israel) sends large quantities of the goldenskinned fruit from its plantations to up to about four years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of la grippe, six years ago: "In twenty years from six years ago: "In twenty years from hence we will compete in wine with Oporto, in figs with Smyrna, and our oranges will even capture the American market." His prophecy seems to have been fulfilled before its time. The wine exported is handled by the Rothschilds. They pay the colonists 3 francs (60 cents for ten liters (about three quarts), and the ambitious natives are now girding their loins to invade the American market also. It is possible that if they come into competition with California they will be able to undersell our farmers, because of their chep home labor and cheap transpor-tation. In Palestine the laborer on the orange plantation is paid 1 franc, which is worth about 20 cents in American money, for a day's work, which lasts from sunrise till sunset. It will, however, take some little time before the Palestians are able to supply the large quantitiies demanded by the

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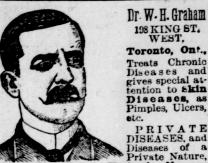
Some ladies think that it is a difficult matter to do their own dyeing. It certainly is when crude and imitation Diamond Dyes are used, it takes but little more trouble to get a fast and beautiful color than it would be to wash and rinse the goods. With imitation dyes your goods are ruined; coloring with Diamond Dyes means success and lovely colors.



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Bairister, etc., over Bank of Commerce London.

Changed Hands.

The Hotel Richmond, situated at the corner of Richmond and King streets, has passed into the hands of Mr. Jas. Fallahe, formerly proprietor of the Fallahe House, East London, Mr. Fallahe's experience in the management of first-class hotels has extended over a large number of years, and it is an assured fact that he will maintain and increase the popularity for this house gained by Mr. Lloyd. 19n

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle. Toronto.

EVERYBODY

WITH OUR

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Our Eiderdown Quilts are all reduced in price to make room for our spring importa-

157 CARLING ST. Telephone 324.

Repairing Department. CUN AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, Razors hollow ground and set, Scissors and Knives sharpened, Keys fitted and Locks repaired by

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

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.

GENERALLY FAIR AND COLDER. Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7.—11 p.m.—The severe storm which was centered over New York last night now covers the Maritime Provinces with its energy greatly reduced. A shallow depression is situated in the Northwest Territories and pressure is highest over the Pacific States. Rain has fallen today in the Maritime Provinces; elsewhere light snowfalls have been pretty general. Minimum and maximum temperatures Calgary, zero—32; Qu'Appelle, 10—16; Winnipeg, 28 below—2; Toronto, 32—36; Ottawa, 32—34; Quebec, 26—28; Halifax, 32-42.

PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—1 a.m.—Lower Lakes: Generally fair; a little lower temperature.

Beltz's Fine Furs **Cut Rate** Prices.

E_ BELTZ

Manufacturing Furrier,

All those wishing furs made over can have them done now in a very satisfactory manner.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Johnston Bros.' Bread 5c per loaf retail.

In all parts of the city. Telephone 818.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Lively Blaze in Port Hope - A Fire at-Father Point.

Port Hope, Ont., Feb. 8. - Fire occurred vesterday afternoon in George Hawkin's glue factory, but the firemen confined the fire to the eastern wing, Loss between

\$2,000 and \$3,000; no insurance. Father Point, Que., Feb. 8.—Word has reached here that the G. N. W. telegraph and Bell telephone offices in Rimouski have been burned; also the residences of Dr. P. Gauvreau and Jos. Danjou, merchant. The fire was still burning when the messenger left, and Rimouski Cathedral and other buildings were threatened.

HUNS VS. SLAVS.

Fierce Fight in an Indiana Saloon-Three Men Killed.

Whiting, Ind., Feb. 8.-In a saloon fight which occurred here yesterday three men were killed and several wounded. The dead are: John Mokin, Stephen Mulcha, Emory Szanjo. The seriously wounded are Jacob Gladstone, cigar manufacturer, Chicago; John Thomas, forman for Standard Oil Co.; Peter Nagz, Garbor Fleetwood and Leo Morgenthal—all more or less injured.

Thomas will probably die.

Opinions differ as to the cause of the brawl. One man says it was a race war, the saloonkeeper being a Slav, while most of his customers are Hungarians and Poles. An uprising of the murdered men's friends may occur at any moment.

Pure Baking Powder, 20c per pound, at Anderson & Nelles' Drug Store. ywt

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

Steps Lower

That is, the prices on Fur Goods. If you really Need Furs, don't miss this Chance. We would rather Sell them now Without profit Than carry them over

Repairing and remodeling On short notice.

Till next season.

Wholesale and Retail

: : Furriers, : : 146 DUNDAS STREET

London Advertiser. Call Us Up! Telephone Numbers: 107 Business Office 134 Editorial Rooms 175Job Department

T. R. PARKER'S,

Southwest corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

-The tide of trade sets in toward those who advertise for it. -Nine times out of ten the purchaser buys of the merchant who advertises for

his trade. -Mr. E. W. Boyle, druggist, Dundas street east, has returned after taking a course at the Ontario Optical Institute. He passed a most satisfactory examination, taking highest honors ever obtained by any pupil, 96 per cent out of a possible 100.

-Loyalty Circle, No. 99, Companions of the Forest, gave an "At Home" to the companions and their friends, Thursday even-ing. It was a happy gathering. The guitar and violin selections by Mr. and Miss Brown, with Mr. Wilson as accompanst, were very much appreciated all enjoying themselves immensely, and expressing the wish that Loyalty's "At Homes" will

be more frequent. -The regular meeting of the London Collegiate Institute Literary Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Upper Assembly Hall, the president in the chair. After the transaction of business the following programme was rendered. Critic's Remarks, S. J. Radcliffe, B. A.; debate, "Resolved that William of Orange was a greater sovereign than Elizabeth. affirmative was argued by Miss C. Mc-Donald, Miss L. Gahan and Miss S. Gray; the negative by Miss F. Steer. The arbitration committee decided in favor of the negative. Then followed a recitation by Miss A. Strongman and an instrumental by Miss I. Love.

-The following list of patents, recently granted to inventors, residing in Canada, is reported for the "Advertiser," by P. J. Edmunds, international patent solicitor, London, Ont.: Canada Patents—E. D. Misner, et al., Brantford, Ont., ball bearing axle; S. O. Greening, Hamilton, Ont., tie chain; T. H. Allen, Toronto, Ont., railway brake; The Tictoria Canning Company, Victoria, B. C., canned salmon (trade mark); The Royal Soap Company, Winnipeg, Man., "The Young Huntsman (chromo Lithograph copyright). United States patents—E. North, London, Ont., concrete stone gully or catch basin; J. Bowell, Port Arthur, Ont., broom; J. Forbes, Halifax, Canada, attachment for carving forks; A. E. Trentowsky, St. John, Canada, fish plate lock; W. Wholton, Hamilton, Canada, music holder, folder and stand.

-The regular meeting of Hospital Trust was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, C. F. Complin, Jas. Gilmour, the Mayor, T. H. Purdom and Superintendent J. D. Balfour were present. T. H. Purdom was appointed acting chairman, R. Lewis being laid up with rheumatism. Mr. Barker waited on the trust in the interest of the Auer Light Company, wishing to introduce these lights into the hospital. Referred to chairman and Mr. Complin. Miss Lizzie Johnston, Mrs. Louisa Pierce, Miss Henrietta Wilson, city, and Miss M. H. Summer, Pond Mills, made application to be placed on the nursing staff. The material of the nurses' uniforms will be changed. The usual list of supplies for the coming year was submitted, examined and passed. Accounts to the amount of \$862 67 were passed and ordered to be paid. Dr. Balfour received an anonymous note and \$2 inclosed which the donor directed should be placed to the general fund as he owed that sum to God in tithes. Accepted accordingly.

-The Trocadero Vaudevilles, who appear at the Grand on Tuesday night, are composed almost entirely of European artists. Amann, the great impersonator of past and present public characters, hold the unique place as an entertainer of the public. His mobile countenance enables him to cor-"Svengali" of Wilton Lackaye, a portraiture which has won him unlimited praise. An element of delicious humor is provided in the engagement of the great French clown, O'Gust, who has for three years divided his time between two theaters, the Empire Theater, of London, and the Follies Bergeres, of Paris. O'Gust gives remarkably accurate imitations that are simply wonderful. The leading London and Paris papers call him the greatest legitimate clown in the amusement

world. -The concert to be held in the Talbot Street Baptist Church next Tuesday evening promises to be one of unusual interest. The names of Misses Golding, Law and Goldsmith guarantee that their part of the programme will you 20 cents.

Do you want people to inquire after any article you have to sell? Place a ten word advertisement in the "Advertisement in th that their part of the programme will you 20 cents.

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

You Will Be

Delighted-

with our High Grade Coffee. There are higher priced Coffees but none higher in quality.

If you are fond of oysters. Try our

Peerless Counts.

We receive them direct from Baltimore and can safely recommend them to be the finest that are packed.

Plymouth Rock Gelatine

makes the nicest, clearest and finest flavored jelly. It will tone up and invigorate the system and prevent dyspepsia. Try it.

T. A. Rowat & Co 228 Dundas Street.

well worth hearing, as these ladies have the reputation of being, and are, first-class vocalists. Another feature will be the violin solos of Mr. Roselle Pococke, who gives two numbers, besides and obligato accompaniment Mr. H. Ruthven McDonald and Mr. Knowles each contribute two numbers These artists need no recommendation to the public of London. Their popularity with all lovers of music ensures a large crowd to hear them. The ac-companiments of Mrs. Whiting and Miss Rogers will be, as usual, of the righest order. The price of admission is 25 cents for double ticket, and 15 cents for single. Everyone should take advantage of hearing all these artists at such remarkably low prices. The proceeds are in aid of the "Jubilee"

-The last regular meeting of the Women' Chris ian Association was largely a tended. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$1,678 84; expenditures of \$721 04; balance, \$957 80. The numerous friends who assist at services and entertain ments in the various Homes received kindly mention. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged: To Home for Incurables-From Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner, \$25; Mr. Blackwell, two sets chair castors; Mesdames Hunt, Hyman and Ward, reading matter; South Congregational Church, magazines; Mrs. Webb, fruit; A Frie.d, three pounds butter; Bible Flower Mission, five pairs socks; Mrs. Richards, fruit; Mrs. Tilley, ice cream and cakes; Mrs. Greenway, cut flowers weekly. To Aged People's Homes—From Hobson Bros., groceries; Mrs. Kent, cakes; Mrs. C. H. Elliott, box raisins; Mrs. Shuttleworth, oatmeal; Mr. Boomer, buns; Mrs. Warner and literature committee of W. A. M. A., papers; Hell-muth College, Mesdames Gibson, H. Moore, Fox and Miss Skinner, magazines; Mrs. Struthers, one piece print; Mrs. Cox, turkey; Mrs. J. Waterman, clothing; A Friend, prayer book; G. R. Sanderson, lothing and magazines; Mrs.J. Puddicombe, pickles; Mesdames Hunt and Chapman, clothing; Dr. Arnott, for relief, \$1; Mrs. Ingram, large quantity of clothing and one and a half pairs blankets; Mesdames E. Yeates, Treleaven, Young, Whiting, Smith, Baker and Misses Hearding and Ferguson,

clothing. MAKE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING. One of the New Jersey railroad companies advertised that its trains ran directly to that section of the beach whereon the great steamer St. Paul lay stranded. Thus what is meat for one is poison for another. It is the business of publicity to turn everything it can to meat. There is no wind so ill that it may not be got to blow some good. There is hardly any loss which timely advertising might not change to gain. In fact, the whole law of compensation might be summed up in the one word-Advertise!

MASONIC. R. W. Bro. Rutherford, of Aylmer, D.D. G. M. for London, will visit King Solomon's Lodge, London West, next Friday night. M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, of this city, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, has been unanimously elected an honorary member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, A., F. and A. M., of this city, for his distinguished services in the interests of Craft Masonry in Canada and elsewhere. No brother of the craft is more worthy of honor than this past grand master. The London Past Masters' Association has commenced the year with a determination to excel all its past efforts in usefulness to craft Masonry. At a largely attended meeting of the executive committee a few evenings ago, it was unanimously decided to hold a past masters reunion at the banqueting hall on the night of Friday, the 21st inst., at which it is expected every past master and worshipful master in the city and vicinity will attend.

DOES ITS WORK IN SIX HOURS.

A Medicine That Will Relieve Tistress ing Kidney and Bladder Disease in Six Hours Deserves Your Attention.

Those who suffer from kidney troubles suffer acutely. Where some kind of sickness can be borne with fortitude, it is no easy matter to exercise this virtue when one is a sufferer from kidney troubles. Hope may sustain a person when a medicine is being used that doctors say will eventually effect a rectly delineate the most extensive cure. But who wants to continue an agonlist of public men attempted by any izing course of treatment when a medicine mimic. During the present season, his like South American Kidney Cure is within masterpiece will be an imitation of the the reach of everyone and that is so speedy as well as certain in its effects? This new remedy has been thoroughly tested by learned physicians, and stands today ahead of any medicine used for this purpose. It does not pretend to cure anything else, but it does cure kidney disease.

Our Cook's Choice-Hello, 502, is that Shuff's? Send a bottle of your "White Pine" for coughs, a bottle of Shuff's Witch-Hazel for chapped hands, add a pound of your baking powder. Our cook threatens to leave if we don't get Shuff's. ywt

Do you want people to inquire after

MARA'S

ASTOUNDING. ASTONISHING Our stores are always busy Don't heed what skeptics say, But they're like a busy bee hive Upon Our Bargain Day.

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT.

EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Cotton

Gents' Furnishings Heavy Factory, 1 yard wide, the yard...... \$0 XXX, extra heavy 36-inch Factory, the yard. One yard wide Twill Sheeting. 40-inch Factory, a snap, the yard..... See our 36-inch Bleached Cotton, the yard..... 20 pieces Extra Fine White Cotton, worth 12, for...... 8x4 Twill Sheeting, ask to see it, for..... 8x4 Bleached Sheeting, no trouble to show it, for.....

40-inch Pillow Cotton, circular, Linens 56-inch Double Damask, the \$0 25 Special, 60-inch Double Da-64-inch Cream, three-quarter bleached, worth 50c..... 30 60-inch Turkey Red Damask .. 60-inch Red and Green Da-45 Irish Linen Napkins, 5 size, 60 Extra Fine Irish Linen, \$ 85 Special Irish Linen, & size....

8x4 Bleached Twill Sheeting, 30c goods, for.....

9x4 Bleached Sheeting, for

Habutia, all colors..... Heavy Dress Surah. light colors..... Striped Blouse Silk..... Black Dress Satin..... Black Satin Merveilleux..... Black Peau de Soie.....

Black Dress Goods

44-inch All-Wool Cashmere... \$0 25 44-inch Fine French Serge.... 50 46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta. 44-inch Figured Soliel Wool .. Silk Warp Henrietta..... Reversible Cords...... 1 00 Priestley's Best Silk Warps... 1 50

Fancy Dress Goods

75 pieces new Serges, 40 inches wide, black and colored..... \$0 25 50 pieces Novelty Tweed Effects, were sold for 75c, now 50 10 pieces Black Silk Finish Henrietta, 46 inches wide.... 48 3 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, 42 inches wide...... 7 pieces Heavy Tweed, all-wool, 54 inches wide...... 65 spieces Black and Navy Blue Coating Serge, Stanley's fast dye, 54 inches wide..... 100 pieces All-Wool Colored Dress Goods..... 20 Toweling

Extra Large Huck Linen SO 1212 10 Diaper Towels, in white..... 15 25 Bath Towels, large size Jumbo Bath Towels, for Jumbo, extra heavy, for

Men's Scotch Underwear, \$0 372 worth 75c..... Men's Fancy Striped Under-wear, worth 75c,.... Men's All Wool Underwear, O. K. goods, every garment weighs 1 lb., 75c.... 372 Gents' Silk Ties, knots and four-in-hands..... 10 Men's Fancy Regatta Shirts, all styles, patterns and Coats and Capes

Cheverette Serge, double breasted, large sleeves... \$3 50 Rough Nigger-Head Short Coat, buttoned close to neck, large sleeves..... 4 15 Heavy Serge, lapel front, new sleeves, in black and brown..... 4 85 100 Coats, travelers' samples, German make, colored and black, the prices vary, upwards from..... 2 45 100 Ladies' Heavy Capes, with sleeves; this is an-other list of samples..... 4 90

China and Glass.

Jardinieres, decorated in colors, 5 inches high............ \$0 12 Jardinieres, decorated in shad-19 ed brown, 6½ inches high ... Jardinieres, decorated was raised designs, in light and dark blue, brown and gold... 65 Cuspidores, decorated in colors, odd shapes..... 1 set, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, best English ironstone, handles... 1 Tea Set, 6 pieces, cut-glass sugar bowl, spoon-holder, cream jug and butter dish... Cut-glass Preserve Dish, latest patterns, sold elsewhere for 25c, our price..... Toilet Set, 10 pieces, beautifully decorated in blue and brown; this is really a bargain..... Toilet Set, 12 pieces, slop jar and everything complete, decorated in colors, neat designs.....

Tin and Graniteware

Wire Broilers...... \$0 05 Large Basting Spoons..... $12^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Graniteware Soup Dishes 18 Graniteware Wash Bowls.... 20 4-pint Copper Bottom Teapots

Curtains

Nice Lace Curtain, taped, 21 \$0 30 Nice Lace Curtains, taped, 23 long, 40 inches wide..... 40 Doubie-net Curtains, several patterns, large size..... Extra Large Lace Curtains, 45 inches wide by 3½ long...... Handsome patterns in Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 1 00 only..... Guipure Lace Curtains for.... A fine 3-ply Lace Curtain, sold everywhere for \$2, our price Extra fine imitation of Swiss Net Curtains, taped top and bottom, only.....

Corsets "Our Special" Long Waist.... \$0 48 "The Elegant" Corset, Kobo filling, regular \$1, for...... 80 Watch Spring Corset, regular \$1 25 for..... 1 08 The E. T., a regular \$1 25 line, 95 Dress Improvers, high bust, regular price \$1 25, our price 90 Corset Steels, best make, per

Agents for

Standard

atterns and ublications

NEW PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

The T. E. Mara Co.

LIMITED. 153 Dundas Street,

155 Dundas Street, London.

Unions Being Formed Among Unorganized City Crafts.

A Resolution Protesting Against Dr. Sproule's Bill

In the Dominion Parliament-Labor News From All Over the World.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL The regular meeting of the council was held Tuesday evening, a large number of unions being represented.

President Donohue occupied the chair. After some minor routine business, the following credentials were received and the delegates seated. Wm. Fligg, J. Carroll and E. Clark, representing Brass Workers' Union; Jas. Makenna, George Young and William Carroll, from Iron Molders' Union.

The organization committee presented a report, showing that the work of forming unions among the unorganized crafts was being pushed steadily forward. The meeting of coopers, carriage and wagon workers, and boilermakers to be held on Monday, Feb. 17, promised to be largely attended, and prospects were favorable for form-

ing three good unions. An appeal was made on behalf of Wm. Connell, a young married man who met with a serious accident on the M. C. R. recently near St. Thomas, and who is now in the hospital. The council indorsed the appeal, and several members undertook to collect in the different work places of the city.

A circular from the United Garment

Workers of America calling attention to their label on ready-made garments was read, and favorable action taken. The Tobacco Workers' Union mentioned several brands of American tobacco which did not bear the union label. The different city unions will be asked not to patronize them.

A resolution protesting against Dr. Sproule's bill re combinations formed in restraint of trade was adopted the measure signed by the president and secretary and ordered to be sent to Ottawa.

A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the City Council asking for the appointment of inspectors for places other than factories, as provided by act of the Ontario Legislature.

The secretary was instructed to write the City Council asking that Civic Holiday be changed to the first Monday in August instead of the third. The reason for this was that Labor Day (the first Monday in September) follows too close after Civic Holiday. A petition for signatures in favor of

change may be circulated. The matter of having broom making introduced at the Institute for the Blind, in Brantford, Instead of basket making, which is now carried on, was brought up. A very strong plea for the change was presented, and a general discussion followed. It was finally decided to bring the matter before the Legislature in the form of a petition. Other trades councils will be asked

to co-operate. A notice of motion was given that at next meeting the question of municipal reform will be brought up. It was reported that some of the

city coal dealers had recently discharged their men and replaced them by boys to deliver coal. Council adjourned to meet Tuesday,

In one printing office over \$5 was raised in a few minutes in aid of Wm.

have sent petitions to Ottawa protesting against Dr. Sproule's bill referred to in the T. and L. Council report. The meeting of the Shoe Workers Union, Monday evening, was well at-

Several matters of interest were discussed and a profitable time srent.

London Typographical Union held a largely-attended and interesting meeting last Saturday night, several important matters were discussed, one of which was the appointment of a committee to consider the holding of a union picnic or excursion. Two cards were deposited-W. E. Howell, from Niagara Falls, and R. Dilloway from Pittsburg. One candidate was initiated and one application for membership received.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. Philadelphia now has seventeen

unions of street car men. Brassworkers may make a stand for eight hours in the spring.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union has a membership of

The next national convention of the bookbinders will be held in St. Louis in May.

The American Bell Terephone Company has in use at present 676,536 telephones.

The carpenters of Detroit are mak-

ing a successful effort in organizing their craft. The tin, sheet iron and cornice work-

ers' international union meets in Detroit on Monday.

Eight national unions and twelve central unions joined the A. F. of L. during the year 1895.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company has cut the wages of its 5,000 miners 5 per cent.

Granite cutters in Quincy, Mass., gave notice that on March 1 they want the eight-hour day.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has reduced the time of its employes to three-quarters. In many of the larger cities in the

United States the cigarmaking trade is reported as very much improved. The official organ of the Iron Molders International Union, printed in Cincinnati, has been enlarged to 48

Many Pittsburg furnaces which have been cold since Jan. 1 are relighting their fires. There is an enlarged de-

mand for Bessemer steel. The railways of Australia are owned by the people, and in accepting tenders for coal it has been stipulated that miners must be paid a minimum

wage of \$1 87 a day. The strike of the machinery molders in Detroit remains practically the same as when the men went out, about five weeks ago, neither side having gained anything.

Granite workers of St. Cloud, Minn. accept a slight reduction of wages. All employed on the great lakes by 3,000 or ing on the same question.

The Garment Workers' District ing vessels on the inland seas aver-Council has decided to undertake vig- aged 30,470.

The upper cutters in the National Rubber Works at Bristol, R. I., are on strike for better piece rates. They are able to make but 80 cents to \$1 50 a day under the present card.

The British Admiralty have adopted a rule that no sub-contracting will be allowed in that department of the Government, and that the union scale must be paid in every instance. The Chicago Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union, hitherto a local affair

with a \$25 membership fee, has affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and has received its chanter. Congressman Corliss' proposed bill to prohibit residents of Canada from being employed in the United States, creates no interest in labor circles

whatever, and is looked upon generally The Cincinnati bridge and structural iron workers have made a demand for 45 cents an hour, an eight-hour work day, and double pay for all time over eight hours. Present wages are 37 1-2

cents an hour. Cincinnati printers have made a levy of 2 1-2 per cent on all wages earned for the benefit of the unemployed members. It is calculated that the assessment will pay idle craftsmen \$7 per week for three months.

The Chicago Union of Shoe Operatives will apply for a charter to the national organization. Should this be granted there will be but one recognized label for boots and shoes and it will have the indorsment of the American Federation of Labor.

Blue Island, Ill., trade unions have organized a trade and labor assembly. The organizations represented are the cigarmakers, brickmakers, carpenters and musicians. Efforts are also being made to organize a painters' union.

The American Wire and Nail works of Anderson Ind., which have been shut down most of the time during the past two months, have again started up with a full complement of 800 men and the company anounces that a full year's run will be made.

The Markham, Ont., woolen mills have notified their employes that their wages will be reduced, the reduction commencing Feb. 1. Those receiving over \$1 a day are cut down 25 per cent, and under \$1 a day 10 per cent. This will mean an average reduction of 17 1-2 per cent. all round.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Cincinnati, by invitation, has appointed a committee of three to act in conunanimously, and a petition against junction with the potato patch commission of that city. The potato patch aid to the poor was tried in a way last year there, and is to be greatly extended this season.

The efforts made to unify the different central habor bodies of Chicago and bring them all under one central congress have failed, and the committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor at its last convention will now be obliged to choose which body it will recommend for recognition.

Car building is on the up turn. In 1895 there were 31,893 freight cars and 1,109 locomotives built in the United States, against 17,029 cars and 695 locomotives in 1894. This is small, however, when compared to the two preceding years, when 51,000 and 93,000 cars were turned out in 1893 and 1892

There is distinct revival in union afever since the great strike of 1887, but during the last week chapels were formed in no less than three offices, and Deputy Organizer Lynch, of Syracuse, has strong hopes of making still greater gains.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will soon submit a new scale of wages. That trade has been completely revolutionized during the past few years by inventions of labor-saving machinery, and the association will demand a portion of the benefit of this saving-not in higher wages, but in shorter hours of toil.

A portion of the recently issued report of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain is a statement showing the extent of provisions for old age made by 78 trades unions in 1893. Taken by industries, in the engineering and shipbuilding trades \$383,000 has been paid away in superannuation allowance during 1893 to 3.944 persons.

Should the Western Glovemakers' Union, of Chicago, apply for a charter from the American Federation, a question which the members are now agitating, it is probable that a union label will be adopted to stamp all gloves made by the members. gloves are purchased almost exclusively by workingmen, and it is claimed the label will be of great assistance to them in maintaining a fair rate of

The strike of the New York tailors against the restoration of the sweating system, which has lasted some ten weeks, has ended in a complete victory for the journeymen. The contractors and Brotherhood of Tailors, during the past week, have effected an agreement by which differences hereafter are to be arbitrated, and the former pledge themselves not to admit sweat shop proprietors to their

association. "Eight hours" is to be the rallying cry of 1896 of those unions of the building trades of Boston which have not yet secured the shorter workday. This was decided on at a recent session of the Building Trades' Council. The trades that will make the move are the carpenters, painters, decorators, roofers, cornice workers, granite cutters, nousesmiths, hoisting and portable engineers, woodworkers and structural marble workers.

General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, has sent a circular to the local and district assemblies throughout the country, explaining that the differences among the assemblies in New York city was caused by a secret organization composed of socialists, known as the 'triangle." who were "notorious disrupters of labor organizations, but they succeeded only in causing a small number of people to withdraw from the

order." It is said that the reduction of expenses on the railroads of the country in 1894 resulted in the discharge of 94.000 employes. During that period there were about 780,000 employes, which is about 121,000 less than the number employed in 1892. During the 1894 cut, 5,000 general officers, it is asserted, suffered, as well as 180,000 trackmen and 150,000 shopmen. And all together about 3,000,000 people were

seriously affected by the retrenchment. The Seamen's International Union has perfected a bill and placed it in Congressman Woodman's hands for introduction in the House, which pro-vides the number of seamen to be carried by vessels according to their character and capacity. Should the measure become a law its first effect would voted to work only eight hours and to be to increase the number of seamen western unions of the craft are vot- 5,000. In 1895 the total crews employed by steam vessels, barges and sail-

the property of the second second

orous steps for the organization of the 20,000 non-union garment workers in Chicago. The upper outters in the National Photographing the Invisible.



Experiments by Prof. Wright of Yale University -Hidden Objects Portrayed-Pictures of Coins in Pocketbooks, and Lead in a Pencil—Shown by the Cathode Light.

versity, who is in charge of Sloane Laboratory and professor of experimental physies at that institution, has recently confirmed in the most striking manner the experiments of Professor Roenigen, of

Wurzburg, Germany, in photographing objects behind opaque bodies by the use of cathode rays-in other words, in photographing objects invisible to the eye. In its next issue the Electrical engineer will publish an article on Professor Wright's experiments with fac-simile reproductions of the photographs he has made. Some of these photographs herewith produced were obtained by the Herald from ad-

In making the photographs of invisible objects a highly sensitized plate is placed in an ordinary photographic plate holder. Right in front of it is placed the object to be photographed. In the case illustrated it was an ordinary lead pencil, and his purpose was to photograph the lead in

vance proofs furnished by the Electrical



PROF. ROENIGEN.

success is evidenced by the accompanying illustration, in which the lead is clearly shown, the wood surrounding it being but faintly visible.

Next to the object to be photographed is placed a high vacuum tube, technically known as Crooke's tube, in which there is an almost perfect vacuum. At the upper end of this tube the cathode or negative pole of the battery is attached, the positive pole being attached to the lower end of the tube, and both poles being connected with an induction coil giving out very high potential discharges.

When the object to be photographed has been for a short time before the sensitized plate the latter is removed and developed like any other photo, and prints n on it can he made to any number desired. Professor Wright made his experiments

by using a Crooke's tube, the exhaustion of which was carried to such a high point that the tension of the gas left in the tube only equalled a few millionths of ordinary atmospheric pressure. This tube he connected to the poles of an induction coil in action. By discharging the negative electrode the cathode rays are obtained. These rays operate with great energy upon a sensitive photographic plate, and produce effects even when a thick layer of wood or any other opaque but non-metallic substance is placed between the tube and the photographic

Professor Wright's experiments were inade with a great variety of substances, and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when it was enclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick. It was evident at the outset that the order of transparency of different subjects for the light rays was very different from that which is found with the cathode rays. Thus, pieces of glass were more opaque to these rays than some of the metals or than ebenite, which is perfectly opaque to luminous rays, but transmits the

cathode rays with great freedom. Among the metals aluminum is especially distinguished, and in one of the experiments made by Professor Wright an aluminum medal left its impress upon the plate so clearly as to show the design and lettering on both sides.

In other experiments made by Professor Wright with a pine board interposed, a closed paper box containing aluminum grain weights left a trace upon the plate which appeared as though the box were almost transparent and the we ghts themselves somewhat translucent. Another paper box contained embedded in cotton three small spheres, one of platinum, one of brass, and one of aluminum. In this case also the box and the cotton appeared so nearly transparent as to leave but a slight impression on the plate. The brass and platinum spheres intercepted a large portion of the cathodes, the aluminum sphere a much smaller proportion. A number of United States coins-silver, copper and nickel-produced strong impressions, showing almost complete interception of the rays, but there were differences, the copper coins transmitting more than the nickel and the nickel

more than the silver. In an earlier experiment a somewhat thinner board of white wood was used. the plate being wrapped in black paper, as before. On this board was laid a pocketbook of dark Russia leather, with several flaps of leather within and containing seven cards, two of them thick. A number of coins were slipped into the inside comportment of the book, which was then closed and laid upon a board under the tube. On the plate, when developed, only a faint shading was left by the pocketbook, but of the coins there was a strong and well defined picture, showing with surprising clearness their number and position in the book.

It was remarked that the pictures produced on the sensitive plates by these experiments had to the eye an appearance similar to those of shadows thrown by the object upon a surface when the source of light is but a short distance away. If the object is at a short interval from the illuminated surface, the image is somewhat enlarged; it is also distorted if the rays fall obliquely, and the edges are somewhat blurred or diffused.

If the distance of the tube is increased or the interposed epaque layer is thinner, so that the object experimented upon is brought quite near to the sensitive plate, then the outline of the picture is more sharp and clear and the proportions are | boxes. Price 25 cents.

Professor A. W. Wright, of Yale Uni- more nearly normal. In Professor Wright's first successful experiment, instead of a photographic plate a piece of sensitive bromide paper was used simply wrapped in stout black paper, absolutely opaque, on which the objects were laid, consisting of a pair of scissors, a lead pencil and a quarter of a dollar. These objects left a strong impression, with remarkably clear outlines of their exact

The results obtained by Professor Roenigen in his experiments have been most astonishing, and details of them have just been brought here by the European mails. A lecture was given in Berlin on the new discovery, and the lecturer, in its course, made several striking photographs. He took a purse, put a key and some coins into it, wrapped up the whole in black paper, and laid it on the photographic plate. In order to show the great penetrating power of the rays he laid on the top of the wrapped up purse a board two fingers in thickness.

He then exposed the whole to the rays electrically produced in the Koenigen tubes. After about fifteen minutes, which were occupied with various very interest ing demonstrations, the lecturer took out the plate, developed it and had it thrown by limelight on to a white curtain. With the greatest clearness were seen the key and the coins, while even the outlines of

the purse were scarcely visible. Among other photographs shown was one representing the hand of a man, who, years ago, ran into his hand a piece of glass, which could not be extracted, and always penetrated deeper. The photograph of the skeleton of the hand produced by Professor Roenigen's method showed this bit of glass quite distinctly. Another interesting experiment was the following:

The lecturer took a box, the sides of which were held together by screws, only the heads of them, of course, being visible to the human eye, the other parts being inside the wood. In this box he laid a watch chain, and then exposed the whole to the cathode rays. The photograph produced showed the chain, the whole length of all the screws, and not a trace of the wood. Another photograph of a hand showed clearly a broken bone in one of the fingers. Very interesting also was the reproduction of a photograph of a large metal plate. It appeared that the plate had been broken in different places, then welded together, and so smoothed over that one saw nothing of the joints. The cathode rays brought the fracture to light quite distinctly. Would not these cathode rays be useful in looking for flaws in our armor plates?

The lecturer warned his audience against premature optimism, touching the practical employment of Professor Roenigen's discovery. He nevertheless said that hopes were justified that it would be brought to greater perfection before long.

The cathode rays were put to practical use not long ago in a European hospital, and the results obtained demonstrated that they may yet become most valuable aids in modern surgery. There were two patients on whom operations were to be performed. The photographic pictures taken showed with the greatest clearness and precision the injuries caused by a revolver shot in the left hand of a man, and the position of the small projectile. In the other case, that of a girl, the posttion and nature of a malformation in the left foot were ascertained. The experiments were regarded as affording a means of determining the exact spot where an opera-

tion may be necessary. From the foregoing it will be seen that Professor Roenigen's discovery is destined to take rank among the wonders of the age, and place the Professor himself in the front rank of the benefactors of mankind. A few words about him, therefore,

will not be out of place. Professor Roenigen is of Dutch birth, and his full name is Wilhelm Conrad Roenigen. He studied in Zurich, where he issued a monograph on the way to establish the relations as to the warmth that exists in atmospheric air. When Professor Kundt left Zurich for Wurzburg his favorite disciple, Roenigen, followed, and later again to Strasburg University, where Kundt and Roenigen held the same position as professor and assistant. In 1873 he taught at Strasburg; in 1875 he became professor of mathematics and physics in Wurtemberg at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenhelm. But 1876 saw him back in Strasburg at the Uni-



PHOTOGRAPHED

for Physics at Gessen.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LEAD versity, and in 1879 he became professor and director of the University Institute

He has been at Wurzberg University since 1888. He has written various works, such as a method to fix the isothermal surfaces of crystals, and on the use of the ice calorimeter to determine the intensity of sunlight. Then he turned to electricity, and studied the figures produced in dust by electrical discharges as Professor Kundt showed them and the curious phenomena shown by electricity passing through various gases. The absorp tion of ordinary heat rays by steam and

gases generally occupied him also. Many other studies in physics may be put to his account: a new aneroid barometer to tell the weight of the atmosphere is his invention. In acousties he studied the sounds emitted with gases are intermittently lighted up. He also published an exposition of the theory and working of the telephone.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTRAM, 99 Dundas street.

The Scrap Bag-

ing story, taken from the Interior, to thing for afternoon and dressy wear, and One could hardly believe the followbe a true one, was not the writer an

Just before one of the great steamers started for Boston, a dog was seen is so cut as to hang in graceful flutes to come aboard, evidently searching without interlining. The back of the for somebody. He had the air of hav- corsage is like the front; the square yoke ing followed his master, as dogs will cometimes, at a distance, that he might not be sent back before his presence became inevitable. The steamer started, and then the dog was seen to make a systematic sorch. After he had thoroughly inspected the lower deck, he went up the companion way to the upper, and, staring at the bow, worked his way carefully to the stern of the vessel, nosing each lady as he passed. He was so intelligent in his efforts, his eyes were so bright and quick, and his whole bearing was so manly and independent, that he attracted a good deal of attention. At the far end of the boat a woman sat, leaning on the rail. She was handsomely dressed, rather distinguished looking, in fact, although her face was discontented, and had lines upon it that an imperious temper had cut. Suddenly the dog caught sight of the woman, and uttering a yelp of delight, bounded towards her. With wagging tail, with erect eager ears, with every indication of having done a clever thing, and expecting to be praised for it, he put his paws upon her lap and tried to kiss her face. Everybody was rejoiced with the dog, that the two were so happily united. But the woman pushed the dog down rudely, and cuffed him on the ear, and spoke to him sharply. Her face was white with rage. She trembled with her passion, while the dog, surprised and insulted, crouched at her feet.

"I have told you before," she cried, "not to follow me. This is the third time you have done it, and I shall give you a good whipping." "Oh don't! He's so faithful," plead-

ed a bystander.

But this appeal for mercy seemed to enrage the woman the more.

"I'll fix you so that you'll never follow me again," she snarled. And before anyone could stop her, she had lifted the dog bodily in her arms and hurled him over the railing. So unexpected and dastardly was the deed that the people around were too stunned to restrain her. They rushed to the side of the ship, but the devoted dog was only a black speck in the foam, many miles from the land.

Now, this is a true story, and the most pathetic part is to come. By some means the dog reached shore. He must have been half dead from exhaustion. He found himself in a strange place, more than a dozen miles from home. But, on the evening of the third day of the attempted murder, he whined at the back door of his inhuman home and was let in.

Said a lady, seething with indignation and horror, over the table: "A person who would throw her own dog overboard in a fit of temper would throw her baby overboard if she were alone." I would rather take the dog's chances with St. Peter in the next world than the woman's. Daily we see cruelties on a lesser scale practiced by so-called gentlemen and ladies, without having the courage to offer an indignant protest, so in nine cases out of ten, cruelty to animals is the fault of bystanders who do not interfere and minister a sharp lesson where deserved."

FERN SONG.

Dance to the beat of the rain, little fern.

and spread out your palms again, And say, "Though the Sun Hath my vesture spun,

He had labored, alas, in vain, But for the shade That the cloud hath made, And the gift of the Dew and the

Rain!" Then laugh and upturn All your fronds, little Fern, And rejoice in the beat of the Rain! John B. Tabb, in Lippincott's.

Don't get crazy about the war talk that is being so freely indulged in nowadays, because there is not going to be any war.

DON'TS FOR FAT WOMEN. Don't expect to be sylph-like without dieting.

Don't wear plaids or horizontal stripes. Don't despair while there is an out-

door exercise untested. Don't hope for miracles, but walk,

ride, row, wheel, and diet. Don't forget that loost draperies con-

ceal superabundant curves. Don't overlook the saving grace of

long lines from neck to hem. Don't lace in your waist at the expense of your bust and abdomen.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

The ancients had a significant and truthful saying that hunger was the best sauce for supper .-Rowland Hill.

BREAKFAST-Oranges. Fried Sausages. Potato Balls. Buck-wheat Cakes. Maple Syrup. Cof-

DINNER-Boiled Corned Tongue, Creamed Potatoes, Baked Squash, Canned Corn, Grape Jelly. Bread and Butter. Cranberry Tart. SUPPER—Steamed Rice, Cold Meat.

Prunes. Spiced Rolls. Milk. Tea.

SPICED ROLLS. One pint bread dough, roll out to half inch, brush with melted butter, cover thick with sugar and generous dust of cinnamon; roll up as jelly cake, cut off, lay in pan to rise; bake twenty minutes.

POTATO BALLS. Pare or cook in jackets small potatoes, roll in egg and cracker until they are uniform in color. A nice garnish for the sausage.

This becoming little frock is just the may also be used for general everyday wear, according to the material selected. The circle skirt flares well at the bottom, and fits quite trimly around the waist. It and epaulet of dark velyet are finished on



the edge with very narrow guipure edging. Crepon, Henrietta cloth and any of the fancy wool novelties, combined with silk or velvet, may be used for the dressier ones, while serges trimmed in any preferred way will make very serviceable gowns for everyday wear at school.

A CHAMOIS CORSET.

It Preserves the Form, Can be Made at

Home, and is Comfortable. Of course, there is no use in preaching against the corset, for as long as there are women there will be corsets made, and as long as they are made will they be worn. However, in cramming the most vital part of your anatomy into torturing compress of steel and stiff coutil, you are taking the first step towards destroying

advantages you may already possess. Who has not seen the thin woman, her bony anatomy clasped in an armor of illfitting stays, pinching in here and protruding there? Across her back just below the shoulder blade, the corset top is plainly discernible, and a ridge across the front of her smartly fitting gown just below the thighs marks its termination.

A careful study of the question will convince any one that the wobble, the strut, the roll, and many other atrocities observable in the gait of the average American woman is due to the kind of corset worn.

The female figure, properly developed, and carrying no more nor no less avoirdupois than nature intended, is truly a form divine; but the real thing is seldom seen, and, sad to say, the real beauties observer, the mind having been educated to the ideal of a pinched-in waist, protruding hips and a high, lumpy bust.

But if the corset is considered an indispensable toilette adjunct, don't be satisfied with anything but the best the maker's art Not the costliest, the grandest or most daintily trimmed, but most pliable, best fitting, and the one coming nearest the natural shape of your own figure. Of course, the proper way is to have your figure measured and the corset made, and the very best, and most satisfactory material to have them made of, is satin. A perfectly fitting, well made satin corset is a joy forever, just as the ordinary coutil article bought over the dry goods counter is an abomination.

If the purse is not deep enough to afford the satin article, still stick to your conviction and try the next best thing. Purchase two good-sized chamois skins, and cut from them a body that if well fitted so wasteful the method of gathering and nicely finished will afford much satis. faction. Don't cut it after the ordinary basque, but let it come down well over the hips. Cut one seam down the back; the side back seam must come from the shoulder, two seams under each arm, and a bias seam to fit the waist. Cut the closing edges to curve to the figure and finish with hooks and eyes sewed on closely. To form a neat bust, cut a square four inches across, just to reach across the bust, and gather a full puff of the chamois, finish the seams with a bind of ribbon and about the lower edge sew a piece of elastic two inches wide. This keeps the body down in place. Sew the seams with silk. An edge crocheted about the top and sleeves makes a dainty

and attractive finish. A corset body cut after the above patpassably stout figure, and insures free

A corset worn loosely proclaims its presence to the world by ridges across the top and bottom; worn tight the evils already mentioned are the result, not to speak of a bullet-like hardness of waist, stiff gait and general ungainliness of walk and figure, But the corset waist on the contrary insures the roundness of hip that is beauty, supports the figure amply, makes a softly rounded bust, held in natural position, which is nearer the waist than the throat.

Tartan plaid silk waists with dark green velvet sailor collars and cuffs, glossy mohair crepons, made up with changeable velvet or satin. Silk-dotted chameleon silks for dress accessories. Stylish suits of dark moss green or nun's gray corduroy with seven gored skirts, fitted double-breasted coats, lined with gay dresden silk and edged with an inch wide band of sable fur. Gray corded wool suits, made with a box coat, lined with velour, with kilted skirts. Rough jackets of boucle or bourette cloth, made in reefer style, and fastened with large smoke pearl buttons; twilled tartan gowns, made with fitted culrass waists of plain repped wool, with gored sleeves and stock collar of the plaid, the cuirass waist fitting over the hips like a jersey, and on youthful figures, fastened up the back with Persian buttons whose colors repeat those in the blend; and lastly, Louis XVI. wedding gowns of lustrous repped silk, brocaded with satin figures and trimmed with pearl passementerie and point de Venise lace; skirts of heavy black satin duchesse, with waists of black satin brilliantly brocaded with colored satin figures, placed beside skirts of cream-white satin, with square-necked bodices made with sleeve puffs of miroir velvet. Among "French" looking gowns are those in which jacqueminot or cerise red velorts deeply corded, is used for a

trimming on costly crepons

Let those who are haunted with sus-

picions of heart disease, and even those who have good reason to know they are suffering from that incurable malady, take courage from a story told by the late Sir Andrew Clarke in the course of a clinical lecture at the London Hospital. After reminding the young students of the necessity for caution in the "prognosis," or forecast of the progress of this disease, Sir Andrew went on to relate an anecdote of a house governor of that very hospital-a clergyman who was about to be married. His intended father-in-law came to him and said: "You see, you have no money, sir; you must go and get your life insured." At the end of the medical examination the physithe medical examination the physicians said to him, "We cannot accept you." "Why?" said the astonished house governor. "Oh, we would rather not say." "But," he said, "I have never been ill in my life" (and, indeed, he was a sturdy fellow). "Well," said the physicians, "if you will have it, you have got heart disease." "Heart disease! How long shall I live? Shall I live for six months?" "Oh, yes," replied the medical men. "you may do plied the medical men, "you may do that." He went home and the match was broken off. He wrote to the committee, saying that as he had a mortal disease of the heart and could not live for six months, he withdrew his application for rooms wherein to dwell with his wife. On the receipt of this letter the committee deliberated and said: "We must superannuate him, poor fellow; and as he has but six months to live, we will let him have his full pay." Accordingly he was superannuated upon his full pay, and upon this superannuity (said Sir An-

DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

Great Benefit Which the Drug Has Been to Afflicted Mortals.

the New York Independent.) In a company of prominent physicians each was asked to write the six emedies that he would take on board ship for a voyage round the world, if his life were to depend on the number. who should return alive. The first kind of play-house or amusement club, at entry was "opium," unanimously indorsed. At a second entry the vote was a tie between "mercury" and "quinine," and now that bichloride of mercury has been found to be the most efficient of microbe killers, probably that would have second place unani-mously, and the third sould be un-certain that the "Shakespeare" never hesitatingly given to the various ex- achieved any great success. tracts of the bark of the several varieties of the chincona, of which the most familiar is quinine, a name derived from that used by the Peruvian most effectually several natural little Indians, who call the trees kina. The generic name was given in memory of the Countess of Cinchon, who was the wife of the Spanish Viceroy. She had been cured of fever by it in 1638. The Jesuits-missionaries in Peru-were said to see its merits, and carried the wonderful bark to Rome, distributing it where needed; thus it gained the name of Jesuit's bark, and, coming from a non-professional source, was coldly received by the generality of "regular" physicians, though here and there an empiric used it with great benefit to his patients; and its name excited so much regudice in of seventy one persons which bloke down Protestant minds that many of them at the end of the season from its own Protestant minds that many of them refused to avail themselves of it. But Sir Robert Talbor gained fame and there when the house was so full that fortune in France by using it for in-termittents, and in 1679 Louis XIV. Edmund Kean came to this city in purchased the secret of him and made it a free effect to his nearly Sacra of the secret of him and made is a free effect to his nearly Sacra of the secret of him and made is a free effect to his nearly Sacra of the secret of him and made is a free effect of the his nearly secret of him and made is a free effect of the him and made is a free effec it a free gift to his people. Soon after citizens were so anxious to see him that a are disguised to the uninitiated or casual Morton and Sydenham—the most emiland-used it with success. became an important item of Peruvian export the country tried to conceal the fact that the tree was also growing in New Grenada. The old-fashioned method of administration was by macerating the "quills" of bark in wine, and the great tonic in the early of this century was "bark and wine." and as in these later days it has been demonstrated to be directly fatal to the bacillus malaria, we can easily understand what a boon it was to the "settlers" in the undrained and fever-and-ague" regions of this country when new. At last, by the advance of chemical skill, the secret of extracting its alkaloids was found, and of these no less than thirteen are apology to the audience, winding it up, known and used, and some of them produce a valuable medicine, at a less cost than quinine itself.

So great was the demand for it, and it, that it was easy to see that the original sources of supply would be exhausted, and attempts were made to transplant the trees to regions where similar climatic and topographical conditions gave promise of suc-Some of these early attempts failed, but in 1854 the Dutch Government undertook to raise the trees on the island of Java, and now they have most presperous plantations, but the most extensive and successful of what may be called intelligently conducted plantations are to be found on the slopes of the Himalayas and in British Burmah. In South America the bark is obtained by first stripping the trunk and then surrounding it moss, causing fresh bark to be produced. The botanists have even found a way of making the bark fuller of the desirable alkaloids. We rejoice tern affords ample support to even a that such a precious boon to malaria-nessably stout figure, and insures free afflicted mankind has been brought movements, which means grace of figure. under the sway of intelligent men, but we do not forget that it came from South America. It was the want of quinine that sent mourning into many French homes, and the letters giving the story of malarial swamps and fever-stricken soldiers of Madagascar is most grewsome reading, and it is said that the Spanish general in Cuba cries out for hundreds of pounds of quinine, rather than more shot and shell. In one sense Germany may be said to be the modern medicine purveyor of the world. It was her chemists and doctors in the last century who demonstrated the value of the minerals mercury, arsenic, antimony and sulphur, and now they have planned a systematic attack on the vegetable kingdom. The Berlin Pharmaceutical Society has established a central office for extending the world's knowledge of poisonous and healing plants, and they expect to receive reports from all parts of the world on "botanic, chemic and pharmacocgical discoveries in plants of a healing or poisonous nature."

Darwinism.

There was an ape in the days that were earlier; Centuries past and his hair grew curlier: His thumbs developed; in centuries

No caudal appendage was seen as before: His appetite grew; he was known as

Then he was a man and a dyspeptic. A large part of mankind suffers from over-eating, dyspepsia, billousness, and kindred diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will invigorate the liver, improve digestion, purify the blood, regulate the sluggish bowels,

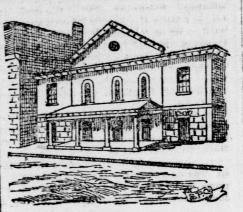
dispel the dull, sleepy lassitude, and make you feel like a new being. There are not unfrequently substan tial reasons underneath for customs that appear to us absurd.—C. Bronte. Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe

In Montreal's Annals.



The Commercial City's Oldest Place of Amusement—The Theater Royal Past and Present— Its Forerunners and Their Fates - Edmund Kean and Charles Dickens on the Montreal Stage.

Among the earliest of Montreal's places of amusement was the "Circus," remarks the Herald of that city, which stood on the space now occupied by the dining-room of the St. Lawrence Hall. This building was used indifferently as a play-house and hippodrome. After the opening of the Theatre Royal, the circus received less patronage than formally and was finally



THE OLD THEATRE ROYAL (Where Bonsecours Market now stands.)

closed. At this time it was owned by the late Hon. Peter McGill. It was afterwards bought by Hon. Henry Stearnes and was by him used as a store-house for flour and

In those early days, though the date of its erection is uncertain, there was also a the corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste streets, now occupied by the store of Hearn and Harrison, called "The Shakespeare." Though the name would seem to indicate a certain amount of laudable ambition on the part of the organizers, it is

The progenitor of the present Theatre Royal was built in the year 1825. It cost £6.000, which amount was raised by a public subscription, and was built where the western end of Bonsecours Market now stands. The late Mr. T. S. Brown, who visited it in 1827, says in his memoirs that it was a well-constructed building having a Doric portico in front. Inside it had, as was usual at that day, a "pit" where the orchestra stalls now are, two tiers of boxes

and a gallery for the "gods."
"It was opened," writes Mr. Brown, "by a namesake of mine named Fred Brown, whose wife was a sister of Charles Kemble. She was an excellent actress, but horribly plain. They had a company of seventy one persons which broke down weight. I saw Fanny Kemble perform some circus performers who be in the city at the time, and he gave four performances. In the last one he was extremely drunk. He was playing the "Daggerforth" in a comedy and part of during the performance had to stand on his head on a chair. The gallery liked this, and shouted 'Another tumble, Mr. Kean!' Kean thought they said 'Another tumbler Mr. Kean!' and he got furious and rushed off the stage and out of the theatre. The gallery in their turn got angry, and started to smash things generally. Kean was hastily sent for, and was found in bed at the Masonio hall. He was dressed and brought back to the theatre where he made a graceful however, by saying: 'As for the man who told me to take another tumbler I despise him!' This was given in his deepest and most tragic tones and fairly brought down

the house. It was at this Theatre Royal that the celebrated Charles Dickens played during his visit to Montreal. A copy of the program dated May 28th, 1842, (nearly fiftytwo years ago) is still preserved by Mr. Henry Hogan at the St. Lawrence hall. It stated that Mr. Charles Dickens, assisted by the Garrison Amateurs, composed of officers of the 23rd and 85th regiments, would appear there on Saturday evening, Mr. Dickens taking the parts of Alfred Highflyer in "A Roland for an Oliver," Snebbington in "Two o'clock in the Morning" and Philip in "High Life Below Stairs." The performance was a repetition of one given on the previous Wednes-

day, which had proved a great success. Among the players who figured at the Royal about this time, were: George Abbott, who played bers during the early forties; Barton Hill, brother of Mrs. Alexander Murray, of MoGill College avenue, widow of the late Alexander Murray; J. R. Isaacson; Fred Judah, now Q.C., and Matthew Baxter. Most of these were members of the "Sock and Buskin Club," whose existence covered a period of one

season. The career of this first Theatre Royal appearers to have been a very chequered one. Most of the time it seems to have been closed, and it was finally destroyed by fire. For some time afterwards Montreal was without a regular theatre, until in 1848 Mr. Moses J. Hayes erected a large stone block at the corner of Notre Dame street and Dalhousie square, at the back of which was a theatre which was indifferently called Hayes' theatre and the Theatre Royal. It was in this theatre that the Legislature met for a short time after the destruction of the House of Parliament by the mob in 1849. It was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1851, which burnt 1,100 houses, rendered 8,000 persons homeless and did damage to the extent of over \$1,000,000.

In the winter of 1849 the "Garrick Club" had come into existence, and gave a series of performances at this theatre. The Garrick Club was first organized for the purpose of giving a benefit performance to Mr. Jos. Smith Lee, who had jast been dismissed from a lucrative government situation. This was the year of the riots in Montreal, during the course of which Lord Elgin was mobbed, and party feeling ran high. Mr. Lee had in some manner incurred the suspicion of the powers that were and his summary dismissal followed. The play given by the club at this benefit was Encouraged by the success of this first venture the Garrick Club continued to give performances at the Royal until the destruction by fire of that institution, when they rented a brick building on St. Jean Baptist street, now used as a spice mill by the firm of Evans, Sons & Co. During the two years of the club's erich

ence, they played, "The Merchant of Venice;" "Tower of Nesle;" "Lady of Venice;" "Tower of Nesle; Littly of Lyons;" "Honeymoon." "Othello;" "Douglass," and a comedy by Douglas Jerrold, called "The Bride of Ludgate," while at the close of each performance was given a one or two act farce, as was the fashion in those days. Among the members of this club were J. H. Isaacson; George Smith, brother of the designer of St. Andrew's e irch; Henry Starnes, brother of Hon. Henry Starnes; Capt. Lovelace, afterwards Col. Lovelace; Matthew Baxter; F. J. Locke; John Sharpe; P. Christopheson, and a man named Paris. The last name ended his days begging coppers on St. James street. The female parts in these plays were mostly taken by Christopheson and Sharpe, whose stage names were respectively Miss Kitson and Miss Dud-

The location of the Theatre Royal, or Haves Theatre, on Dalhousie square was at this time in the most fashionabls quarter of the city. Several companies of artillery and infantry were located then at Montreal, their barracks being on the ground new covered by the C. P. R. station. The officers of the military were the lions of Montreal society and St. Denis street was to the city then what Sherbrooke is now. After the fire of 1851, and previous to the building of the present Theatre Royal, on Cote street, performances were given by several visiting companies in the ballroom of the present St. Lawrence Hall. The Heron family appeared here on several occasions and were very favorably received by Montreal audiences. Here also Mr. and Mrs. Skerrit gave some very clever performances, in some of which they were assisted by the well-known Sir Wm. Dawn, who had previously been starring in Aus-

From what was saved from the ruins of the old Hayes Theatre, the Theatre Royal of to-day, was built. From it the model and much of the material of the present building was secured. In fact the proscenium of the present Theatre Royal is the one that was used in the Hayes Theatre. Directly after the fire, Mr. Josse Joseph purchased all the material, scenery and properties that were saved and commenced the construction of a theatre on Cote street. This theatre was opened by Mr. J. W. Buckland, on the 19th June, 1852. The office was then at Mr. Herbert's piano store on Notre Dame Street. In those days the pit (where the orchestra stalls now are) was the cheapest part of the house. It extended clear from the stage to the back of the house, and the admission was two York shillings, or 25 cents. Montreal's young men evidently were not expected to go alone to the theatre in the fifties as they do now, for all the seats were quoted so much per couple, and in the dress circle, which was then the aristocratic part of the house, no single tickets were sold. The price was seven shillings and sixpence currency per couple, or \$1.50 in our money. In the family circle the price was 75 cents for couples three "sevenpence half-pennies" for single tickets. The private boxes brought

When Mr. Ben de Bar came on from New Orleans, he brought with him a num-



MONTREAL'S THEATRE ROYAL

ber of new ideas, and proceeded to remodel the theatre. He abolished the twenty-cent pit and replaced it with orchestra stalls. He turned the family circle into the gallery, and the noisy "pittites" became the "gods." After De Bar, the theatre was leased to Harry Lindley for two years. Mrs. Buckland then resumed the lease and held it until 1875, when she retired.

In 1875 Mr. Joseph overhauled the entire house, and, after keeping it himself for six months, leased it to O'Brien and West. They only kept it for a few months and then it passed into the hands of the present lessee, Mr. J. B. Sparrow, who ran it during the following years with such attractions as "The Banker's Daughter," Celebrated Case," "Januschek." "Ch Thorne" and other plays by Daly's and Union Square companies. Mrs. Scott-Siddons also appeared here during this period. The career of the theatre was a chequered one until 1884 when Mr. Sparrow entered into partnership with Mr. Jacobs, of New York, forming the firm of Sparrow & Jacobs, under whose management the Cheatre Royal has proved a grand success as a theatre for the masses

t popular prices. It has been well said that as a popular priced theatre the Royal has no superiors. Old and young, rich and poor, patronize the Royal to such an extent that often it happens that every night in a week hundreds of neople are unable to gain admission. This is truly a remarkable thing in the history of any place of amusement. Other theatres in Montreal and in American cities are, every now and then visited by good attractions. When this happens big audiences gather, but at the Royal you will find crowded houses the rule and light houses the exception.

Mr. J. B. Sparrow, the lessee, was born in St. Catharines. Always full of life and energy, he has worked to secure the position which the theatre holds to-day. He is exceedingly particular as to the character of his attractions and will allow nothing on his stage that would bring the least discredit on it. Montrealers admit its great popularity by their patronage and in turn the attachees who have grown to manhood and womanhood in its service, are always courteous and willing to add to the pleasure of an hour spent at the old Royal.

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Union and Communion-



Getting Together of the Christian Bodies-An Eloquent Plea for Friendlier Relations-Attitude of the Church of England Ably Set Forth by Very Rev. Dean Innes-Mr. Gladstone in

Union and Communion," by the Very Rev. the Dean of Huron was read at the annual meeting of the Ruri-Decanal Chapter of the county of Middlesex, held in Bishop Cronyn Hall on Jan. mous request of the Anglican Clerical

The subject that is now before us because it is one in which all Christians whether members of our branch of the Church of Christ or of any they involve, the hindrance they nethe Gospel in our own land, but enough to especially in the foreign mission field, and the consequent delaying, instead of hastening, the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In a short paper it is impossible to treat satisfactorily so large a question, but inasmuch as these themes are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to furnish food for thought and subsequent discussion it will be sufficient that I present a few of the salient points of this great question.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Church of England was the first boldly to stand before the world and declare her sense of the evils to which I have above referred, and to PROPOSE A REMEDY.

True it is that the subject had been fermenting for a long time, in the minds of Christians by whatsoever name called, but not one of the many possessed of the influence that would command the respect, and carry the weight, that proposals emanating from the bishops of the Pro-testant Church, from every part of the world, assembled in conference at Lambeth, would carry. Let us for a moment look at these proposals.

1. The all-sufficiency of Holy Scripture. 2. The acceptance of the articles of the Apostles' Creed. 3. The sacraments to be administered in the words used by our blessed Lord at their in stitution. 4. The preservation of the historic episcopate. The simplicity and reasonableness of these proposals could not fail to commend them to the favorable consideration of the Christian bodies outside the Church of England. Upon the first three there was, there could be, no difference of opinion. It is the fourth, "the historic episcopate," that has so far wrecked "organic unity." Not that the most influential and best educated of the dissenting of the "historic episcopate," but they honor us the more if we are true to differed very widely as to application ours. If Christians have any life at of Scripture words, the binding force all, it is a common life, branches of the necessary permanent obligation of the early form of church government. Of course with ment of the course with ment of course with ment of the course win the course with ment of the course with ment of the course with ment. Of course with us insistence one Living Body; they are one in upon this point is a principle, but Ohrist, and sharers of His Spirit; or we must not forget that with others the depict of force that with others. of the Church of England are concerned, is equally a principle. The arguments on both sides are undoubtedly models. on both sides are undoubtedly weighty. It is just here, as it seems to me, that the realization of the much-desired "organic union" is, humanly, an impossibility. The minds of all men are not cast in the same mould, and where there is a difference of opinion, particularly upon points that involve a principle, there must necessarily be difference in action. Now the question

that will present itself to every think-ing man is this: The proposals which ments, but outside the public serwas hoped would result in "organic it (for a failure I believe it is), does at liberty, but it is our high privilege to it therefore necessarily follow that all unite with our brethren in the study about Christian union must be aban-doned? Are we, as Christian men, as all differences may be banished; that professed followers of the Lord Jesus our Father in heaven may, by His Christ, bound by obligations the most solemn to exhibit this mind and to promote the highest interests of His that we may realize our oneness in the christian missionaries all the world over; folded hands and do nothing? Are we in a position, and if we are, would it world's woes; for the conversion of the be right, in the sight of a God of unconverted; for the lifting up of peace and love, to say to all who can-not see eye to eye with us, you are altogether wrong, but we are alto- Him for the Gospel of Jesus Christ, gether right? Will a fair and honest interpretation of Scripture, and the testimony of ecclesiastical history,

warrant us in taking such a position? Of course I know that there are many churchmen who will LIFT UP THEIR HANDS IN HORROR

and their voices in protest against the entertainment of the possibility of there being two sides to this great question, and who will denounce such a thought as disloyalty to the church. I would ask such, have you ever seriously studied the arguments on the other side? Have you ever studied with an open heart, with a heart stripped of all bigotry and preju-dice, the recognized standard works that advocate, for instance, the spirit of that prayer? Is it not a prayer Presbyterian form of ministry for the restoration and preservation of and church government? If you have, Christian unity? and in holding comyou must admit that though as munion with other Christian bodies, do been, and are, of that opinion, men whose minds are honestly open to receive the truth, from whatever source a brother Christian said to me, "I was proof that in their yiew the exclusive claim Episcopacy has been weighed and found wanting; they have emform of church government has not les; now, thank God, I know better. only a claim to recognition, but can for I have learned that all who are in the other hand we are equally convinced that both Scripture and history did not intend it as an argument, but are on our side. Where, then, is the point of reconciliation to be found? Is ing more closely together has been in churchmen will renounce

though perhaps indiscreet Englishman, who is reported to have said in the English House of Commons the other day, "Though all Europe may be in array ageinst us, and though our have come to attach a meaning to those words in the Litany, which they lantic join hands with them in an unnatural and fratricidal crusade, let them come on! We are prepared to meet them all, to do or die for the meet them all them all

The following paper on "Christian | No doubt he was right, and every true Englishman will indorse the sen- heresy, and the proclamation of doctiment. But we as churchmen are not in any such position; no one is threat-ening our cherished church opinions! Mr.Gladstone further says: "It is within any such position; no one is threatit is a question of living in peace; harmony and brotherly love with Christian neighbors; they as deeply charged with the training of souls for held in Bishop Cronyn Hall on Jan. as we, arec onvinced of the evils of God, were the hands mainly of non-division, and are as anxious for a conformists. If in the abstract it may "modus vivendi" by which, without be difficult to find justification for the sacrifice of principle the oneness English nonconformity; yet when we of all believers should stand out before the world, an undeniable testi- mand our respect and sympathy; and mony of the union which we have in if so, we cannot dare to curse, or even s one of the deepest interest to every Christ Jesus. It seems to me that to frown upon, what God seems in so Christian; I do not say churchman, even the absence of agreement on the question of church order and government is far from being fatal, if we ment is far from being fatal, if we glected by those to whom they be-do but co-operate on the basis of that longed, and in emboldening it to take of the Church of Christ or of any deeper and more essential union that a forward part, not limited to our other, have an equal interest. All undoubtedly exists between us, the narrow shores, on behalf of the broadprofess to deplore our "unhappy di-visions," to recognize the lamentable minor propositions, but on the sim-no one will charge Mr. Gladstone with waste of time, effort and money that plicities of the Apostles' creed, those essential and eternal truths that are necessary to salvation. This surely cessarily must be to the progress of would be a unity that would be strong

> NEUTRALIZE ALL JEALOUSIES and ill-feeling. The points on which we agree are grimary and universal; the points on which we differ are of an importance infinitely subordinate. Is it impossible to realize the fervent desire of one of the most learned, pious and eloquent of English divines, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, "that all Christians should unite in common action, unite in perfect tolerance, unite in brotherly love, on the broad basis of the Lord' Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed?" Unity of opinion upon all points never has existed in the church on earth, except as the unity of torpor, of compulsion, of indifference, and of death. To attempt to force all men to accept, or to say they accept anything beyond the essential truths of the two creeds, the Apostles' and the Nicene, has never had any other result than the fettering of all freedom, and the stagnation of all progress. What we want is peace, not the peace of mere words, a kind of toleration that cannot be otherwise than offensive, but peace in the Holy Ghost—peace, not of hand-clasping only, but the clasping of All redeemed by the same hearts. blood, all sanctified by the same Spirit, all traveling to the same home, all looking for the same Saviour. here I think that the Church of England, from her natural tolerance and comprehensiveness, is in a position to set a conspicuous example. There is no need that we should lower the standard of warm attachment to the principles of our church, to her doctrines, to her form of government; to do so would be to count suspicion and distrust, for

ALL MEN LOVE CONSISTENCY. and those who differ with us, if they bodies refused to recognize the claims are true to their own principles, will

Christian union. Let us turn our thoughts for a few minutes to the subject of Christian communion. First, I would say, there can be no union without communion. Of course, under the rules of the Church of England, as they now stand, there are certain limits to communion with other Christian bodies, in our public services; to these we are bound by loy-

vices of the church she has placed no union" having failed to accomplish such restrictions. We are not only hope of success in efforts to bring of the Word of God; in mutual supkingdom upon earth, to sit down with Christ, and work together, heart and hand, for the amelioration of the those that are fallen; for our mutual quickening in spiritual life; to praise and for all the benefits and blessings that flow to us from the inexhaustible storehouse of His unspeakable love. O, it is inexpressibly blessed thus to meet with those who love their

Lord Jesus Christ in a holy communion and intercourse, to realize the benediction of the Spirit of God by St. Paul, "Grace be with all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ."

OBJECTIONS MET. I have heard it said, you are not justified in holding any communion with other bodies of Christians, for de we not constantly pray against "heresy and schism?" Are you not, therefore, encouraging that against which you pray? I would answer, by no means, "God forbid." What is the churchmen we cannot agree, yet that those arguments are very strong indeed, quite sufficient to convince bewho were at variance being reconyond all question those who have been ciled by a taunt or a blow, or by a educated under that system. That such sneer, expressed or implied; but I host of godly and learned men have have known many a reconciliation the evidence may come, is sufficient brought up to think that in the braced and hold as an indestructible bers so generally abstain from com-historical fact that the Presbyterian munion with Christians of other bodthe faintest prospect that one case; and if in one, no doubt in or that those who now differ with us will accept it?

One case, and if in one, no doubt in many others. Some will say that it will accept it? while he remained outside the church WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Are we as Christian churchmen to adopt the language of a patriotic done. All I can say is, that I did

preservation of our institutions, and 'schism' in the last, was added after the defense of our Queen and country." the restoration of Charles II., to depre-

cate for the future the subversion of Church and State, that had been so lately attempted."

Defections in the Theosophical Society.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION. And here let me quote from an article by Mr. Gladstone in the Nineteenth Century, August. 1894, upon "Heresy and Schism." He says: "Without doubt, it is our duty to pray against heresy and schism, but when these had come into active existence, are we still bound, are we even permitted, to act upon the rules, and to hold the language of the New Testament as being against those persons?" The New Testament, when the church was not yet fully organized, denounced departure from the faith of Christ as trines other than those taught by inview at as a fact, it must surely commany ways to have blessed and honored, in electing it to perform duties, neno one will charge Mr. Gladstone with favoring unchurchly views!

But I must draw this somewhat lengthy paper to a close. Happily, indeed, is it that no disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ can cease to sustain the relationship which, through faith, he bears to Him, and, if to Him, therefore to every other Christian, called by what name he may be. Being in Christ, he is, whether he allows it or not, a fellow-member with everyone else who is in Christ. St. Paul says, "If any man should say I am not of the body, is he therefore not of the body? If our love is set upon Jesus Christ as our Master and Lord, if we hold to the apostolic benediction, "Grace be with all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ," then we may rest assured that in answer to prayer the Spirit of Christ will in His own time open the gates of the hearts of His disciples, the heart of brother to brother, and Christian brotherhood will become a blessed reality; and so. notwithstanding our present "unhappy divisions," true oneness will assert its supremacy, the oneness that is in Christ, that binds heart to heart, and soul to soul; a oneness that even the world will be compelled to recognize, and constrained to admire. And so, though we may be forced, through circumstances over which we have no control, to yield up the hope of "organic union." Nevertheless, the prayer of the Lord Jesus will be fully and completely answered, "that they may be one" in the truest of all unions, in the sweetest of all communions, one in Christ, and in Him one with each other. May God, by His Holy Spirit, bring it about for Christ's dear sake

Anger is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about; and directed.-Clarendon.

deception in the society has been ram-Col. Olcott, the president of the soand a perpetual open door to superstition, delusion, and fraud."
This is looked upon as the begin-

"Mr. Burrows uses strong terms, but impudent, and degraded cult of fraud and imposture.'

opens a daily newspaper would be disappointed if he did not find full and fairly accurate information on any event of importance which has occurred within the previous four and twenty hours in any European capital and in the chief cities of the United States, and in the colonies as well. The reader scans these long messages, flashed, perhaps over two continents, or under 10,000 miles of ocean, with scarcely a thought of the labor, the cost, or the mechanical skill, the elaborate organization which have gone to produce the result. A laborer with a penny to spare can today know more of the affairs of the world, more even of the secrets of diplomacy, than a Secretary of State a century ago. An intelligent journalist, sitting at the receipt of news, can see the moves on the international chess-board much more clearly than a Choiseul or a effects nothing it goes about; and Kaunitz could have done, with his hurts the man who is possessed by it spies in every salon and his confiden-

Society.

has announced publicly his withdraw-al, and his decision has been followed ents of the doctrine. Mr. Burrows writes to the Times of India, Calcutta: connection with the Theosophical Sopublicly, through your columns, that I have felt compelled to resign my membership of that body. The recent disclosures of fraud which have split the society led me to further investigations, impossible before, which have thoroughly convinced me that for years pant-deception to which Mme. Blavciety, and Mr. Sinnett, the vice-presibelieve her to have been partially fraudulent. . . . To this organization, to which these and other questionable things take place, I can no longer give my recognition and support, and although I do not in any it now exists, I believe it to be a standing danger to honesty and truth,

ning of the end of theosophy by the editor of the Times, who expresses his views on the subect as follows: we feel confident that they are not a bit stronger than is justified. He has evidently made strict investigations on his own account, and finds that deception is rampant in the society. He has, therefore, come forward honestly and withdrawn publicly from its ranks. If Mrs. Besant would only be persuaded to follow suit, we might speedily see the final extinction of this

MODERN JOURNALISM.

Today the reader in London who

more than any against whom it is | tial agents in every court.-London

CANADA'S WELL-KNOWN RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, MR. J. W. DINWOODIE, ILL.

Treated by Several Doctors and Tried Nearly Every Proprietary Medicine—Got Very Little Benefit—Was Influenced to Use South American Nervine-Found Immediate Relief "The Nervousness Has Entirely Left My System-I Will Never be Without It in My Home."



MR. J. W. DINWOODIE, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Men of affairs usually weigh their | "I tried them all, but got very their sleeves. One of the best known men of affairs in Canada is J. W. Dinwoodie, the large railroad contractor, in all parts of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To chain one section of our vast Dominion with another, and bring its people into easy touch with each other through the medium of the iron horse, as Mr. Dinwoodie has in a short lifetime done, is a work of which any man may be proud. Hard and brainy labor, however, is necessary to success of this character, and the strongest constitutions are in danger breaking down under the strain. It has been so with Mr. Dinwoodie. The great thought that he has had to give to this work, and the care and responsibility that it has carried with it, finally told on his constitu-

tion, and he became a viccim to nervous troubles, his liver and kidneys becoming seriously disordered. Naturally he consulted a medical man. Comparatively no relief was obtained. He changed his doctor, and did not stop with one, two or three physicians, but he got no better. Various proprietary medicines were recommended and as he says himself,

words. They are not of that class of people who carry their hearts upon little benefit. Last fall I was camping out, and I was feeling very ill. I happened to pick up a paper with the advertisement of South American Nervine. I determined to give it a trial, and procured a bottle from the evidence of whose work is to be found local druggist. After having taken but a few doses I found very great relief. The severe pain that I had been suffering from in the small of my back left me, and the nervousness that rendered me in a large measure unfit for work has as a result of the continued use of Nervine, become banished from my system. I am now able to enjoy refreshing sleep the night through. I keep South American Ner-vine always in the house, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the very best medicine I have ever taken, and most confidently recommend it to anyone troubled with nervousness of whatever form, and the attend-ant diseases of the liver and stomach that follow this weakness."

The important fact cannot be too often emphasized that South American Nervine cures at the nerve centers, from which emanate all disaster. This being undoubtedly a scientific truth full and perfectly demonstrated by science, it is never an experiment to use Nervine, but in this remedy is always found a certain cure.

Theosophical Society, which started out in India with the avowed

object of converting the whole world. and which has been sailing of late through stormy seas, has more trouble in store for it. Mr. Henry Burrows, a prominent member of the society, by that of several other ardent adher-"Sir,-During the past few years I have publicly advocated theosophy in Will you allow me to say as atsky was sometimes a party. Both effect which they have on "good English," way give up the essential ideas of theosophy, I leave the society; for, as

by grafting upon it "the coarse language of sports." The plea, says the New York Times, is truly amusing. What on earth is "good English," anyhow? So far as we know, there is no English better than English, and no writer thereof has ever hesitated to use new words from any source, provided they expressed an idea more clearly, or even more picturesquely, than did those which formed the vocabulary of his grandfather. Shakespeare is full of the "language of sports," ranging from falcoury to pugilism; and if he lived to-day, it is absolutely certain that he would glean words from the football fields-and that college professors would denounce him for it. Really great men are like the common people, in that they never make a fetich of the parts of speech; never imagine that dictionaries or grammars settle anything, and never make the

No English Better Than English.

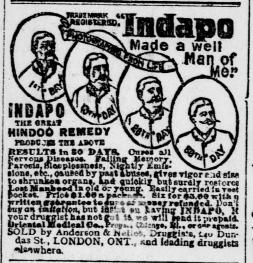
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mistake of confounding a live tongue with

dead ones.



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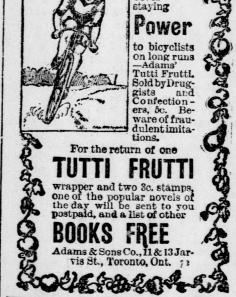


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experience of Men Who Get Eggs by the Cartload.

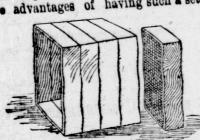
a poulterer should have a natural king for a hen. The first essential is a ed of chickens for which you have a reference. Then next in importance is good poultry house, so arranged that will be warm in winter, well ventilted, perfectly dry and not in the least bject to draughts. For this reason have door on the southeast corner only. Make the walls double, and in each coinartment put in a ventilator four inches about the middle of the roof to within n inches of the floor. Make the floor concrete, and sprinkle it with ashes or and-preferably sand-so that it may be readfly swept out. Give the fowls lenty of good cold water in summer, and warm water or milk in winter. Table scraps and crushed or cut bone are desirable additions to the regular food. A mixture of one-fourth corn meal, onefourth crushed oats, and one-half bran stirred well together, is an excellent morning ration for winter. For evening feed, give whole wheat, whole rye, etc. Keep a box of whole oats where the fowls can have free access to it at all times. Do not feed corn to laying fowls, as it tends to fatten them. When chickens are to be sold, corn is the best material for laying on fat. Keep the floor of the house well cleaned. Oil the roosts, and at least once a year thoroughly spray the interior of the chicken house, walls, perches, floor, etc., with kerosene, or give it a good coat of whitewash. A mixture of newly-slaked lime, to which a little carbolic acid has been added, thrown about the house and on the walls, is easier to apply than whitewash, and is quite as effectual.

Capt. Ware suggested that the roosts be placed over an incline as he has used this method with considerable success.

The poles are six inches above the incline. The droppings then fall into the boxes placed at the lower edge, and are more easily removed. Then, back of this incline is plenty of space for nests. Separate and movable nests were recom-mended as these can be more easily cleaned and kept free from vermin. Mr. Weston described a poultry house which he had found very convenient. It is long and narrow and divided into three compartments. One compartment is used exclusively for roosting. The other two are fitted up with nests. In the beginning of the season the fowls are allowed to lay in one of these rooms. Then when sitting time arrives, the hens are set there. All the laying hens are placed in room No. 2. When the first batch of chickens are hatched, the nest boxes in room No.1 are thoroughly cleaned and filled with new material. Hens are then set in room No. 2 and the laying fowls placed in room No. 1. during the entire season. The changing from one room to another, and thorough cleaning, keep the house free from vermin and the chickens healthy. This is one of the most important points in raising fowls, and is strongly endorsed by those who suc-ceed with hens in winter. -Am. Agricul-

Home-made Sieves.

A set of sleves of varied degrees of fineness, is needed on every farm. Get a stout grocery or dry goods box of suitable size and saw it in sections, as shown in the sketch. Get small pieces of wire cloth and wire netting of various num bers, and tack them upon one side of sections, covering the edges with thin strips of wood. After experiencing the advantages of having such a set of



eves, one could not get along without them. With a set of sieves like these, graduated from fine to very coarse, inferior beans and peas can be easily removed from these crops—a single item that shows one of the many uses to which they may be put.

Co-Operation in Marketing Eggs.

There is a good opportunity for neighbors to co-operate in the selling of eggs. It is very often the case that one farmer cannot accumulate eggs enough to make it worth while to go to market with them while they are fresh; but two, three or more could make up a good load, which one of the co-operators could take to market. In winter the eggs should be gathered several times a day to avoid danger of their becoming frosted, and should be assorted according to sizes and Dirt or stains should be washed off. If a stain does not come off easily a little vinegar will remove it. With private customers every egg should be guaranteed to be perfectly fresh and good. A trade built up on such a basis, and honestly conducted, will be permanent and bring from five to ten cents or more per dozen than could be obtained from storekeepers. Poultry, vegetables, fruits and other farm and garden products could also be disposed of to good advantage by a similar system of co-operation. B. Holmas.

A Good Ration for Calves. A good ration for calves is made as follows: Make a rather thick gruel by stirto the boiling point, letting the mixture come to a boil afterwards. When cool, take a pint of this, three pints of skimmilk and three pints of warm water, for each calf. Fed thus, they will not be troubled with scours, and will thrive.

A Profitable Delicacy. Considerable quantities of white cursants preserved in extracted honey have been imported lately from France, and are selling freely, at long prices, to dealers in fancy groceries. A glass containing hardly a gill retails at 25c. Evidently only the best selected white currants are used, slightly cooked-just enough to ake off the raw taste but not injure the fine flavor-and preserved in nice extracted honey. This confection is not too sweet, but has the most captivating flavor, and is destined to wide popularity. Here's a point for some one to make a profitable little business putting up such STOS for market

A HOUSE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE FOWLS.

An inexpensive and convenient house for seventy-five fowls is shown in the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1). A floor plan is given in Fig. 2, showing the inside arrangement, from which it will be seen that the outside door opens into a hallway that communicates with all four of the pens, but takes floor space from only two of them. No one who has



experienced the convenience and the cleanliness of baving a hallway in the poultry quarters will ever build a house without one, as very much of the work of caring for the fowls can be done in the hall, without entering the pens. The size of this house allows about ten square feet to each fowl, which experience has shown is little enough if the best results are aimed at, unless the climate is such

PEN 12 x 18ft		PEN 12×14ft	PEN 12×18ft
	HALL 4× 24 ft		1

that the poultry can run out of doors nearly the whole year round. In this case a hundred, or even more, could well be accommodated. Let the side with windows front toward the southeast, and have, if desired, a small window in each end, to catch the early morning sun, and the late afternoon sun of winter. -Am.

A Convenient Egg Box.

Where one markets his eggs to private customers or at the stores even, the egg box shown herewith will be found very serviceable. It is a box about half the length of a 30-dozen egg carrier, with a handle and fitted drawers, each drawer being fitted with pasteboard egg fillers.



drawer of eggs can thus be taken from the box and carried into the cus-tomer's house, the box itself being left in the wagon. The bottom of each drawer may well be covered with coarse bran, and the pasteboard fitters placed on these, thus providing a soft resting place for each egg.

Live-Stock Notes.

Keep boys out of the sheep yard until

The friends of bees assert that bee-keeping is on the decline in New England, and ascribe it in part to insecticides and to

Some persons think snow is food and drink to a sheep. It is cold comfort as food, and as a drink is a failure. It increases thirst instead of quenching it, and the flock should not be condemned to such punishment. Fresh well water is the very best drink in the winter as well as in the summer, and should be provided liberally. It is a good plan to have the drinking troughs hung at each end on pivots, so that at night they may be inverted and so emptied that ice will not collect in them. In the morning the troughs are turned up and held in place

by a stout peg. Fully 80 per cent. of most roots is water. and when fed cold in freezing weather they reduce the temperature of the stomach rapidly and impair digestion. In England it is the practice of farmers to let sheep eat down the turnip patch in fall and winter. But the English climate is very different from ours, These sheep that slowly gnaw out the heart of a turnip have good rations of grain or oil cake, and they probably only get enough of the turnip, with the exercise and fresh air which they have to take with it, to make it digest well. It is as an appetizer that roots in winter are most valuable. Their nutritive value is very low in comparison with their bulk or cost, and it does not pay to fill the stomachs of ani-mals with them, especially in very cold weather. A few every day with other food makes a better ration than will a diet

mainly composed of them. Dorset lambs come any time desired. The ewes are typical milk animals and will put the lamb into market in less days and in better shape than any other breed. As thoroughbreds are high priced, the common Michigan Merino, from three to five years old, crossed by a Dorset horned lamb is next best. The cross bred Dorset Merino lamb has more vitality, can endure more hardships, will "get up and get there" to business after being dropped, will grow faster, go to market younger, weigh more, be more plump and in every way better and sell for more money than any other cross. The claim of dark-faced breeders that Dorsets do not make as good mutton as the Downs and that horns are an objection is unfounded. It is the food, not the breed, that gives quality to the lamb. The horns of my Dorset lambs have become a trade mark and customers look for them as an evidence of superior quality of carcass. Out of a given number of common ewes, a Dorset ram will secure 10 times as many before February first, as will any other breed. After the Dorset I would use the following: Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown in the order named.

Kerosene in Butter-Making. A few months ago it was reported that capitalists in Chicago had secured a pat-ent on a process for combining mineral and vegetable oils for the purpose of cheapening the production of butterine, filled cheese, oleomargrine, and all these deceptions. Out of these conglomerate materials it is asserted that a product of

sweet smelling savor results. If the claim of the owners of the patent is to be relied upon there is to be as much schemes. The cow of old utility is to shelved if from nature there can be called up at the beck of science a thing as pleasing to the palate and the olfactory nerve as her complex organism has heretofore been producing. We have no faith in their claim and no fears of their competition if conducted on an honorable basis.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

that has to do with the animal as a mother. To milk the cow is to usurp the place of the calf, and secure for commercial purposes the substance called milk that nature provided for the offspring. This operation, then, becomes a method of treaty with the cow, and the inducement for her to continue the supply of milk, and even prolong it beyond the time set by nature. The operator should so proceed that the milking is a pleasure to the cow, and one in which she realizes as nearly as possible the emotions of pleasure that she exhibits when the calf draws the milk in nature's way. The best milker is the man who establishes a sort of sympathy with the cow and bestows a form of caressing that appeals to her, in turn, to bestow in her way a form of bovine affection. If the milking is a quiet, painless manipulation of the udder, and a soothing sensation follows the relieving of the glands in connection with it, nature pours out its abundance alike to calf and man, and the cow is well milked. It is now pretty well settled that milk-getting is a result of nerve force, and that all the nerve energy expended in other directions than the elaboration of milk causes a proportionate loss of milk, and the worried and fretted cow gives less and even inferior milk to what she would if she had quiet and restful conditions. Thus the milking should never be of a character that irritates the or distracts her attention from the fact of milking; the milker should, with quiet movement and assuring way, take his place at the side of the cow, and, after a preliminary handling of the udder, take firm and square hold of the teats, without tugging or jerking, and with a gentle pressure draw the milk. The plan of milking out all the milk of the quarter before changing over is not a good one. The four quarters should be as nearly even as possible—a sort of round and round movement, until the udder is emptied. The milking should be performed with a full hand, and never with the thumb and finger, and should be continued until the udder is emptied. The operation should close with milking round twice with the other hand. The gentle hand-ling of the udder stimulates the nerve glands to renewed action in milk secretion; and it is thus that one gets yet a little more milk. It is this that helps to prolong the milking season, a fact that is emphasized by the poor milkings and faulty milking out of the strippings by the indifferent owner or help, which results in the early drying off of the cow and puts her, often unjustly into the non-paying class of cows. Cows, of course, should be milked at regular intervals and in regular order. While milking, the cow shed should not be a place of strange noises, or of strange people, and one person should at each time milk the same cows, only on extraordinary occasions milkers being changed or new ones substituted. The individuality and heredity of men are marked than in what are known as dairy animals. He who deals with men has not greater need of mastering the peculiarities of those with whom he is brought in contact than those who have a herd of cows to care for, the perfect care and handling of which constitute what is called advanced dairying. The dairyman who recognizes these peculiarities in his herd best ministers to these notions and whims, and turns each and all of them to profitable account. In no place is greater judgment to be used than when man, cow and pail are brought into contact.—Ex-

change. Cream Cheese. A writer in Farm, Field and Fireside gives the following recipe for making

cream cheese: 'Take half a pint of very rich cream and a cheese cloth. Pour the cream into the cloth and lay it over one of your dairy pans for an hour to drain. take a prefectly clean knife and scrape off any cream that may have stuck to the cloth and lay it on the top and sides of the mass. Tie it up somewhat loosely and hang it up to drip; open it from time to time and remove any cream that has stuck to the cloth, placing it as be-When it stops dripping the cheese ready and will turn out easily. The theese should always be used the same day as it is made. In summer a few hours will suffice. If you tell your dairywoman the day before she will have a thicker cream for the cheese by keeping some of the milk that is used for cream twelve hours or more beyond the usual time for ordinary purposes before skimming it. The quantity of cream depends, of course, upon the number of your party; half a pint is enough for six to eight people. If the cream be rich and the cheese well made, it will be soft, but without losing its round shape in the least. Though tied up loosely at first it should be gradually tightened, after being opened from time to time as directed

Milk Studies. In an investigation and report on the milk of sixteen Dutch cows, during an entire season, by Professor W. Fleischmann, many interesting facts are brought

First, it confirms what has been claimed, that milking three times a day usually gives an increase of both milk and In the case of this berd the increase of fat was 13.08 per cent. over that given when milked twice a day. In an official test, therefore, milking three times a day should not be allowed unless all the cows

are milked so. Second, in the observation of this herd, the individual characteristics of cows, as to flow of milk and quality, were found to be largely transmitted to their offspring.

During 1895, 96,564 cattle, 215,508 sheep and 12,486 horses were shipped from Montreal to British ports, says the Montreal Gazetter This is an increase over 1894 of 8,960 cattle, 75,745 sheep and 3,845 horses. The average price paid to farmers for cattle shipped was \$60, whereas in 1864 it was \$55. The farmers have therefore received \$5,793,840 for cattle shipped during 1895, compared \$4,818,220 in 1894. It is stated that the quantity of hay shipped to feed the cattle was 16,000 tons, at an average price of \$10.50 per ton, or \$168,000 for the season. The insurance on the cattle amounted to \$96,564 and the sum paid out for freight was \$965,640. It is believed that the farmers received \$1,077,040 for sheep sold, while the insurance was \$54,000, and 2's freight \$289.450.

Horticultural Notes.

The ready statistician estimates that the loss from insects and fungi amounts to \$400,000,000 annually.

Remove all weeds, trimmings and sur-plus rubbish from the garden. See that every plant and bush is properly protected for winter. Cover the ground with finely composted manure and you may then look forward to a fruitful resurrection in the spring. To milk the cow intelligently, a man must do so from the side of the question

The calla is a very desirable window plant. Give it rich, mucky soil, good drainage, and water liberally. With this treatment a strong plant ought to give at least a half dozen flowers during the winter. Begonias are splendid winter plants, and, as there are so many varieties one can have several kinds. The heliotrope is one of our best house plants. It blooms profusely, and is very beautiful and delightfully sweet.

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ly manured deposit. Plants should be given a soil of one third leaf mould, with some sand mixed in. Have at least two inches of broken pottery in the bottom of each pot before filling in the soil in which they are to grow. Do not use large pots for small plants at first. Put them in four and five inch pots and watch them. As soon as the roots fill the soil and form a mass of white fibers about the ball of earth, as can be seen when it is turned out of the pot, re-pot to larger sizes. This shifting is very important during the earlier stages of the plant's growth, lest the plant become root bound. Another most important point is that of watering. If the soil is allowed to become dry the plant will generally droop its leaves. Care must be taken to water the plant when the soil looks dry on the surface, and then so liberally that the entire amount of soil in the pot is thoroughly saturated. If proper provided, there need be no fear of bad results from over watering. Of course, if one has had flowers for years, needs of different plants will be familiar, just as different people require different

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on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink.

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Old Boreas roars with blast so chill, And snowy mantles clothe each hill, But seated in the fire-light's glow, All think of the London Furniture Co. We laugh at storms, we can be merry, We have the goods for January.

It is in the interest of all citizens to patronize home manu. factures. The large selection of Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites, Fancy Chairs, Cabinets, Tables, etc., on view in our warerooms are manufactured in our own city. All purchasers should bear this in mind, and not purchase goods made by outside firms who do not contribute to the prosperity of the city of London,

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Table, Dessert, Tea, Coffee, Orange and Five O'Clock Tea Endors, This and Dessert Forks, Table and Dessert Knives, Fruit Servers, Sugar Shells, Oyster Forks, etc. These have the appearance of solid gold, and are is fine in quality forks, etc. These have the appearance of solid gold, and are is fine in quality and rich in color. Gold Aluminum is a solid metal, having no place to wear off, and rich in color throughout, and effects of ordinary wear will disappear when uniform in color throughout, and effects of ordinary wear will disappear when polished. It is far superior to any silver plated ware, more durable and equally polished. It is far superior to any silver plated ware more durable and equally kets, Fruit Dishes, Silver Tea and Coffee Se's, Ivory and Pearl Handled Cu lery, kets, Fruit Dishes, Silver Tea and Coffee Se's, Ivory and Pearl Handled Cu lery, case Carvers in endless variety. Friends invited to inspect the stock. Something New and E Case Carvers in endless variety. Friends invited to inspect the stock.

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CERSPECIALSI I use the most modern, hu-

he Farm.

experience of Men Who Get Eggs by the Cartload.

A poulterer should have a natural liking for a hen. The first essential is a d of chickens for which you have a reference. Then next in importance is good poultry house, so arranged that will be warm in winter, well ventilled, perfectly dry and not in the least be door on the southeast corner only. Take the walls double, and in each comretment put in a ventilator four inches uare, made of boards, extending from about the middle of the roof to within n inches of the floor. Make the floor concrete, and sprinkle it with ashes or nd-preferably sand-so that it may be readily swept out. Give the fowls plenty of good cold water in summer, ad warm water or milk in winter. Table scraps and crushed or cut bone are desirable additions to the regular food. A mixture of one-fourth corn meal, onefourth crushed oats, and one-half bran etirred well together, is an excellent morning ration for winter. For evening feed, give whole wheat, whole rye, to. Keep a box of whole cats where the fowls can have free access to it at all times. Do not feed corn to laying fowls, as it tends to fatten them. When chickens are to be sold, corn is the best material for laying on fat. Keep the floor of the house well cleaned. Oil the roosts, and at least once a year thoroughly spray the interior of the chicken house, walls, perches, floor, etc., with kerosene, or give it a good coat of white-

wash. A mixture of newly-slaked lime,

to which a little carbolic acid has been

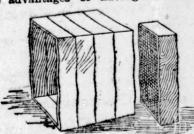
added, thrown about the house and on

the walls, is easier to apply than white-

wash, and is quite as effectual. Capt. Ware suggested that the roosts be placed over an incline as he has used this method with considerable success. The poles are six inches above the incline. The droppings then fall into the boxes placed at the lower edge, and are more easily removed. Then, back of this incline is plenty of space for nests. Separate and movable nests were recom-mended, as these can be more easily cleaned and kept free from vermin. Mr. Weston described a poultry house which he had found very convenient. It is long and narrow and divided into three compartments. One compartment is used exclusively for roosting. The other two are fitted up with nests. In the beginning of the season the fowls are allowed to lay in one of these rooms. Then when sitting time arrives, the hens are set there. All the laying kens are placed in room No. 2. When the first batch of chickens are hatched, the nest boxes in room No.1 are thoroughly cleaned and filled with new material. Hens are then set in room No. 2 and the laying fowls placed in room No. 1. This is continued during the entire season. The changing from one room to another, and thorough cleaning, keep the house free from vermin and the chickens healthy. This is one of the most important points in raising fowls, and is strongly endorsed by these who succeed with hens in winter.—Am. Agricul-

Home-made Sieves.

A set of sieves of varied degrees of fineness, is needed on every farm. Get a stout grocery or dry goods box of suitable size and saw it in sections, as shown in the sketch. Get small pieces of wire cloth and wire netting of various numbers, and tack them upon one side of these sections, covering the edges with thin strips of wood. After experiencing the advantages of having such a set of



sieves, one could not get along without them. With a set of sieves like these, graduated from fine to very coarse, inferior beans and peas can be easily removed from these crops—a single item that shows one of the many uses to which they may be put.

Co-Operation in Marketing Eggs. There is a good opportunity for neighbors to co-operate in the selling of eggs. It is very often the case that one farmer cannot accumulate eggs enough to make it worth while to go to market with them while they are fresh; but two, three or more could make up a good load, which one of the co-operators could take to market. In winter the eggs should be gathered several times a day to avoid danger of their becoming frosted, and should be assorted according to sizes and colors. Dirt or stains should be washed off. If a stain does not come off easily a little vinegar will remove it. private customers every egg should be guaranteed to be perfectly fresh and good. A trade built up on such a basis, and honestly conducted, will be permanent and bring from five to ten cents or more per dozen than could be obtained from storekeepers. Poultry, vegetables, fruits and other farm and garden products could also be disposed of to good advantage by a similar system of co-operation.

—B. Holmes.

A Good Ration for Calves. A good ration for calves is made as follows: Make a rather thick gruel by stirring middlings in water before it comes to the boiling point, letting the mixture come to a boil afterwards. When cool, take a pint of this, three pints of skimmilk and three pints of warm water, for each calf. Fed thus, they will not be troubled with scours, and will thrive.

A Profitable Delicacy. Considerable quantities of white curpants preserved in extracted honey have been imported lately from France, and are selling freely, at long prices, to dealers in fancy groceries. A glass containing hardly a gill retails at 25c. Evidently only the bast selected white currants are used, slightly cooked—just enough to take off the raw taste but not injure the fine flavor-and preserved in nice extract-This confection is not too sweet, but has the most captivating flavor, and is destined to wide popularity. Here's a point for some one to make a profitable little business putting up such erves for market

A HOUSE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE FOWLS.

An inexpensive and convenient house for seventy-five fowls is shown in the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1). A floor plan is given in Fig. 2, showing the inside arrangement, from which it will be seen that the outside door opens into a hallway that communicates with all four of the pens, but takes floor space from only two of them. No one who has

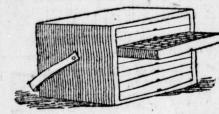


experienced the convenience and the cleanliness of having a hallway in the poultry quarters will ever build a house without one, as very much of the work of caring for the fowls can be done in the hall, without entering the pens. The size of this house allows about ten square feet to each fowl, which experience has shown is little enough if the best results are aimed at, unless the climate is such

PEN	PEH	PEN	PEH
12 x 18ft	12×14ft	12×14ft	12×18ft
1	HALL	4 x 24 ft	/

that the poultry can run out of doors nearly the whole year round. In this case a hundred, or even more, could well be accommodated. Let the side with windows front toward the southeast, and have, if desired, a small window in each end, to catch the early morning sun, and the late afternoon sun of winter. -Am. Agriculturist.

A Convenient Egg Box. Where one markets his eggs to private customers or at the stores even, the egg box shown herewith will be found very serviceable. It is a box about half the length of a 30-dozen egg carrier, with a handle and fitted drawers, each drawer being fitted with pasteboard egg fillers.



drawer of eggs can thus be taken from the box and carried into the customer's house, the box itself being left in the wagon. The bottom of each drawer may well be covered with coarse bran, and the pasteboard fitters placed on these, thus providing a soft resting place for each egg.

they will feed the sheep and make

tame. The friends of bees assert that bee-keeping is on the decline in New England, and ascribe it in part to insecticides and to

Some persons think snow is food and drink to a sheep. It is cold comfort as food, and as a drink is a failure. It increases thirst instead of quenching it, and the flock should not be condemned to such punishment. Fresh well water is the very best drink in the winter as well as in the summer, and should be provided liberally. It is a good plan to have the drinking troughs hrng at each end on pivots, so that at night they may be inverted and so emptied that ice will not collect in them. In the morning the troughs are turned up and held in place by a stout peg.

Fully 80 per cent. of most roots is water. and when fed cold in freezing weather they reduce the temperature of the stomach rapidly and impair digestion. In England it is the practice of farmers to let sheep eat down the turnip patch in fall and winter. But the English climate is very different from ours. These sheep that slowly gnaw out the heart of a turnip have good rations of grain or oil cake, and they probably only get enough of the turnip, with the exercise and fresh air which they have to take with it, to make it digest well. It is as an appetizer that roots in winter are most valuable. Their nutritive value is very low in comparison with their bulk or cost, and it does not pay to fill the stomachs of animals with them, especially in very cold weather. A few every day with other food makes a better ration than will a diet mainly composed of them.

Dorset lambs come any time desired. The ewes are typical milk animals and will put the lamb into market in less days and in better shape than any other breed. As thoroughbreds are high priced, the common Michigan Merino, from three to five years old, crossed by a Dorset horned lamb is next best. The cross bred Dorset Merino lamb has more vitality, can endure more hardships, will "get up and get there" to business after being dropped, will grow faster, go to market younger, weigh more, be more plump and in every way better and sell for more money than any other cross. The claim of dark-faced breeders that Dorsets do not make as good mutton as the Downs and that horns are an objection is unfounded. It is the food, not the breed, that gives quality to the lamb. The horns of my Dorset lambs have become a trade mark and customers look for them as an evidence of superior quality of carcass. Out of a given number of common ewes, a Dorset ram will secure 10 times as many before February first, as will any other breed. After the Dorset I would use the following: Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown in the order

Kerosene in Butter-Making. A few months ago it was reported that capitalists in Chicago had secured a patent on a process for combining mineral and vegetable oils for the purpose of cheapening the production of butterine, filled cheese, oleomargrine, and all these deceptions. Out of these conglomerate materials it is asserted that a product of

sweet smelling savor results. If the claim of the owners of the patent is to be relied upon there is to be as much iconey in it as in Col. Seller's great The cow of old utility is to shelved if from nature there can be called up at the beck of science a thing as pleasing to the palate and the olfactory nerve as her complex organism has heretofore been producing. We have no faith in their claim and no fears of their competi-tion if conducted on an honorable basis.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

To milk the cow intelligently, a man must do so from the side of the question that has to do with the animal as a mother. To milk the cow is to usurp the place of the calf, and secure for commercial purposes the substance called milk that nature provided for the offspring. This operation, then, becomes a method of treaty with the cow, and the inducement for her to continue the sup-ply of milk, and even prolong it beyond the time set by nature. The operator ful and delightfully sweet. should so proceed that the milking is a pleasure to the cow, and one in which she realizes as nearly as possible the emopleasure that she exhibits when the calf draws the milk in nature's way. The best milker is the man who establishes a sort of sympathy with the cow and bestows a form of caressing that appeals to her, in turn, to bestow in her way a form of bovine affection. If the milking is a quiet, painless manipulation of the udder, and a soothing sensation follows the relieving of the glands in connection with it, nature pours out its abundance alike to calf and man, and the cow is well milked. It is now pretty well settled that milk-getting is a result of nerve force, and that all the nerve energy expended in other directions than the elaboration of milk causes a proportionate loss of milk, and the worried and fretted cow gives less and even inferior milk to what she would if she had quiet and restful conditions. Thus the milking should never be of a character that irritates the cow or distracts her attention from the fact of milking; the milker should, with quiet movement and assuring way, take his place at the side of the cow, and, after a preliminary handling of the udder, take firm and square hold of the teats, without tugging or jerking, and with a gentle pressure draw the milk. The plan of milking out all the milk of the quarter before changing over is not a good one. The four quarters should be as nearly even as possible—a sort of round and round movement, until the udder is emptied. The milking should be performed with a full hand, and never with the thumb and finger, and should be continued until the udder is emptied. The operation should close with milking round twice with the other hand. The gentle hand-ling of the udder stimulates the nerve glands to renewed action in milk secretion; and it is thus that one gets yet a little more milk. It is this that helps to prolong the milking season, a fact that is emphasized by the poor milkings and faulty milking out of the strippings by the indifferent owner or help, which results in the early drying off of the cow and puts her, often unjustly into the non-paying class of cows. Cows, of course, should be milked at regular intervals and in regular order. While milking, the cow shed should not be a place of strange noises, or of strange people, and one person should at each time milk the same cows, only on extraordin-Keep boys out of the sheep yard until ary occasions milkers being changed or new ones substituted. The individuality and heredity of men are not more marked than in what are known as dairy animals. He who deals with men has not greater need of mastering the

> whims, and turns each and all of them to profitable account. In no place is greater judgment to be used than when man, cow and pail are brought into contact.—Ex-

Cream Cheese. A writer in Farm, Field and Fireside gives the following recipe for making cream cheese:

"Take half a pint of very rich cream and a cheese cloth. Pour the cream into the cloth and lay it over one of your dairy pans for an hour to drain. Then sake a prefectly clean knife and scrape off any cream that may have stuck to the cloth and lay it on the top and sides of the mass. Tie it up somewhat loosely and hang it up to drip; open it from time to time and remove any cream that has stuck to the cloth, placing it as before. When it stops dripping the cheese is ready and will turn out easily. The theese should always be used the same lay as it is made. In summer a few hours will suffice. If you tell your dairywoman the day before she will have a thicker cream for the cheese by keeping some of the milk that is used for cream twelve hours or more beyond the usual time for ordinary purposes before skimming it. The quantity of cream depends, of course, upon the number of your party; half a pint is enough for six to eight people. If the cream be rich and the cheese well made, it will be soft, but without losing its round shape in the Though tied up loosely at first it least. should be gradually tightened, after being ppened from time to time as directed sbove."

Milk Studies.

In an investigation and report on the milk of sixteen Dutch cows, during an entire season, by Professor W. Fleischmann, many interesting facts are brought

First, it confirms what has been claimed, that milking three times a day usualgives an increase of both milk and In the case of this berd the increase of fat was 13.08 per cent. over that given when milked twice a day. In an official test, therefore, milking three times a day should not be allowed unless all the cows

are milked so. Second, in the observation of this herd, the individual characteristics of cows, as to flow of milk and quality, were found to be largely transmitted to their offspring.

During 1895, 96,564 cattle, 215,508 sheep and 12,486 horses were shipped from Montreal to British ports, says the Montreal Gazettee This is an increase over 1894 of 8,960 cattle, 75,745 sheep and ,845 horses. The average price paid to farmers for cattle shipped was \$60, whereas in 1864 it was \$55. The farmers have therefore received \$5,793,840 for cattle shipped during 1895, compared with \$4,818,220 in 1894. It is stated that the quantity of hay shipped to feed the cattle was 16,000 tons, at an average price of \$10.50 per ton, or \$168,000 for the season. The insurance on the cattle amounted to \$96,564 and the sum paid out for freight was \$965,640. It is believed that the farmers received \$1,077,040 for sheep sold, while the insurance was \$54,000, and L' 1 freight \$289.450.

Horticultural Notes. The ready statistician estimates that the loss from insects and fungi amounts

to \$400,000,000 annually. Remove all weeds, trimmings and surplus rubbish from the garden. See that every plant and bush is properly protected for winter. Cover the ground with finely composted manure and you may then look forward to a fruitful resurrec-

tion in the spring. The calla is a very desirable window plant. Give it rich, mucky soil, good drainage, and water liberally. With this treatment a strong plant ought to give at least a half dozen flowers during the winter. Begonias are splendid winter plants, and, as there are so many varieties one can have several kinds. The heliotrope is one of our best house plants. It blooms profusely, and is very beauti-

It should be borne in mind that earth placed on the surface above the roots, but not so as to come in contact with the stem of the tree, is rather beneficial than injurious—that is, of course, if the depth deposited is not too great. What causes an unhealthy condition, probably followed by death, is the piling of soil against the tree stems-an evil that no specimen can for long survive. Where surplus earth must be deposited contiguous to growing trees it is always advis-able to keep such back from the stems to a distance of fully a yard; but in damp retentive woodlands the practice is not to be commended, however carefully stem protection has been followed out.

Fruit trees need manuring at the approach of spring. The trees then begin to bud. It must then have increased food, especially as the fruit harvest of the past season has severely drained its strength. Without losing time, therefore, it is urgent to give a generous supply of manure. Old knotty trees should be encircled with a trench in direct ratio to the highest point of the tree, holes here and there dug in it and filled with liquid manure. For younger trees it would be best to tranch 50 to 80 inches wide around the base. The ground thus dug up mixed thoroughly with well-rotted stuff and thrown back into the trench. This same treatment is favorable to welltrained fruit trees. A goodly supply of lime may be used, and not omit bone and other fertilizers, either well mixed with the earth or sprinkled over, and then well turned under. Water will gradually soak better and deeper into this thoroughly manured deposit.

Plants should be given a soil of onethird leaf mould, with some sand mixed in. Have at least two inches of broken pottery in the bottom of each pot before filling in the soil in which they are to grow. Do not use large pots for small plants at first. Put them in four and five inch pots and watch them. As soon as the roots fill the soil and form a mass of white fibers about the ball of earth, as can be seen when it is turned out of the pot, re-pot to larger sizes. This shifting is very important during the earlier stages of the plant's growth, lest the plant become root bound. Another most important point is that of watering. If the soil is allowed to become dry the plant will generally droop its leaves. Care must be taken to water the plant when the soil looks dry on the surface, and then so liberally that the entire amount of soil in the pot is thoroughly saturated. If proper drainage has been provided, there need be no fear of bad results from over watering. Of course, if one has had flowers for years, the needs of different plants will be familiar, peculiarities of those with whom he is just as different people require different brought in contact than those who have a herd of cows to care for, the perfect care and handling of which constitute what is

Can Never Grow Old.

called advanced dairying. The dairyman "We have a gospel which can never grow old. Its adaptation to the deepest who recognizes these peculiarities in his herd best ministers to these notions and needs of men's souls remains constant with these needs. People tell us the gospel has done its work, that the world has outgrown it. We are confident, with a confidence born of our knowledge, that as long as men live by bread, so long will this word, which proceedeth out of the mouth of God, be the food of our souls."-A. Maclaren

One Version. "What do they mean when they say a

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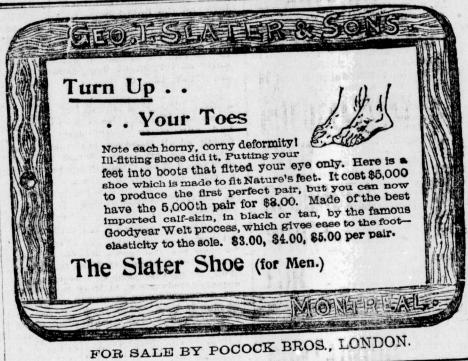
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Old Boreas roars with blast so chill, And snowy mantles clothe each hill, But seated in the fire-light's glow, All think of the London Furniture Co. We laugh at storms, we can be merry, We have the goods for January.

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ANCER SPECIALIST



Where the Mongolian Acts as Domestic-Some Lively Experiences on the Pacific Slope-The Spanish-American Also in Evidence.

tion from her. She was pleasant, gen-

out in search of a Chinaman.

one Chinaman would do for us.

Everyone says one Chinaman is as good as two servants of any other na-

tionality, and you certainly pay them

as much; they demand from \$30 to \$40 a month. So we decided to try what

expected of him, when I supposed the arrangements between us were com-

pleted, he turned round and said, slow-

For which delightful comment on

the divorce system of Southern Cali-fornia I found it in my heart to for-

If you can put up with the entire in-dependence of the Chinese, with their

absolute irresponsibility, and with

their utter unteachableness in every department except the kitchen, you

are better off than with he Spanish.

A Chinaman is only too delighted to

day may come when there will be no

fire in the kitchen unless they make

it, and no dinner on the table unless

they know how to cook.

So many laddes are living without servants in the smaller towns in Sou-

thern California, or at best with only

a few hours' service in the morning, that one experienced housewife pre-

pared a paper to read before the Santa

Barbara Discussion Club, entitled "How to live comfortably without ser-

vants." One of her audience, an east-

ern woman passing the winter in a hotel, whispered to me, "I could write

When after our six months' experi-

ence of Southern California comforts and habits we returned to the east,

we were in a position to deal very

leniently with the misdoings of Bridget and Christine, for, whatever may

be the shortcomings of the Irish and

Swedish contingent, they are at least generally willing to do after a fashion

whatever they are told to do, which is

the last thing the Spanish or Chinese servant ever thinks of doing.—Lippin-

COINC TO BED.

Ridiculous Practices of Otherwise Well-

Ordered Households.

(From the Providence Journal.)

in London on the "Art of Living." He

thinks that at the end of 5,000 years

very few of us understand the ele-

mentary principles of comfort and

health, and then treats what seems

ing to bed. The management of the bedroom and the art of going to bed

would seem to be very simple matters,

as to which some rational principles and comfortable and healthy customs

might be expected to prevail. Let us

see if this is so. Take the case of the ordinary well-to-do Englishman. He leaves in the winter a warm, well-

lighted, and perhaps sumptuously fur-

nished room, and he ascends through a cold staircase to a room of which the

temperature is not determined, and is

very apt to be below 60 degrees. In how few of our homes are the passages

and staircases warmed by a basement

stove or base-burner. If he is thoughtful and what is called self-indulgent,

coal fire or a gas stove. This is, how-

ever, by no means a universal rule, and is frequently reserved only for

the heads of the establishment or for what are called delicate people. The

room is rarely well or conveniently

lighted, and the fittings commonly

are centuries behind our modern knowledge. It is only here and there

that hot and cold water are laid on,

or that the lighting can be without ef-fort shifted from the dressing table

to the bed head, and controlled from

a convenient place near the bed. The clothing is then removed, and the un-

Mr. Ernest Hart, D.C.L., is lecturing

give Ah Sing many iniquities.

mas Day a beautifull

Jesus?

cott's.

come; you no empty slops, 1 go.

of the rain.

run away.'

A year ago I was obliged to spend statement. I then went to see Dolores, and had substantially the same reception months in a well known health the same reception. resort of Southern California, and, as the spanish althe expense of the hotels in these "lit- ways are except when you try to pertle bronchial villages," as someone calls suade them that 7 o'clock of an eventhese small communities given over to ing is rather early to leave a house-hold unattended; but I might as well have tried to argue with Don Quixote.

their inconveniences, I decided on It was raining. What could I expect?

As with the rainy season upon us, we could not be dependent upon such

A rose-covered cottage, pleasantly fair-weather service, I regretfully set situated in a grove of eucalyptus trees, was easily discovered, and here we settled ourselves to enjoy, as we supposed, peace and plenty in the land of flowers. As we were a family of women, and as Chinamen are notoriously surly and disobedient to women, we decided on the only alternative, Spanish maid-servants.

We meant to live in the simplest fashion, so we after many trials and much wearlsome of the flesh settled on two very pretty young girls with gorgeous dark Spanish eyes and the most romantic of names, Madalena and Dolores. It is needless to say that we did not select them for the beauty of their names or of their faces, but we were very glad to have this thrown in, for it seemed to be in keeping with the quaint half-Spanish town we were stopping in, and to add a touch of local

"Of course, you know no Spanish servant will spend the night in your house," said the friend who was advising us as to our housekeeping; "they all so back to the Spanish quar-ter to sleep, and you are lucky if you can get one to come to you at all

when it rains." This was not encouraging, but we still persevered in our intention, and one glorious, sunny Californian afternoon we moved into our tittle house. There was a bright open wood fire in every room, the plazza was a flowering mass of red and white roses, and from our bedroom windows the Coast Range was glowing in the afternoon sun. Everything looked de-lightful and we congratulated ourselves on our wisdom in keeping house instead of wasting our substance and our tempers in the ugly, ill-kept hotel. To be sure, Dolores looked rather glum when we ordered 7 o'clock dinner. There was no Spanish in the answer, but the familiar tone of the recalcitrant Irish servant, as Dolores re-

"People out here dine early, ma'am, and I must go home at 7 o'clock." "Very well, Dolores," said I, yielding pusillanimously, for had I not got these servants after many disappoint-ments? and, besides, I was feeling ments? and, besides, I was feeling very good-natured at the pleasure of leaving the hotel; "we will dine at 6, and then you can get home a little

We knew that nothing like a trained servant could be found in Southern California, but we were paying Dolores \$23 a month, and we were not prepared for such a she sent in to us-soup the color and consistency of dish-water, fish burned black, meat of the most bullet-proof variety.

At 7 the house was deserted by our handmaidens, and 7 sharp next day they returned to us. While we were breakfasting, the door-bell rang, and Madalena, after a moment's delay, put her head in the dining-room door:

"Mrs. S. the door-bell rang."
"Well, go to it, then," said I, rather indignantly. Alas! I was yet to learn the custom of the land.
Our kind friend and mentor was

ushered in. She had come to see how we were getting on in our house-keeping. To amuse her, I repeated to her Madalena's remark about the door-bell. To my surprise, she took it calmly, merely remarking that all the servants thought it beneath them to answer the door-bell.

Later we got accustomed to see our friends answering their own bells, and grew quite expert in sliding our cards surreptitiously on the hall table as our hostess showed us into her drawing-

So universal is this custom that one lady told us, "I knew it must be a stranger when the bell rang twice. No Southern Californian ever rings a sec-ond time. We always know there's some good reason if the first bell isn't answered, and we just slide our cards under the door and go away."

We ourselves made a stand, however, and our door-bell was generally answered except in the afternoons, when every Californian servant thinks she is a lady of leisure, and most of them go off and seek recreation.

Our opposite neighbor's maid-servant used to have a saddle horse tied to a tree outside the house in the af-ternoons, and generally she found an opportunity to get a ride of longer duration, while her poor or shorter duration, while her poor mistress stayed at home and answered the bell and did other menial tasks. Our servants were not allowed to leave the house in the afternoons, and I have no doubt we were considered to "grind the faces of the poor" for this and various other approximations to east-ern habits which we insisted upon.

Although the maids were kept indoors in the afternoon, they had other recreations, and one day after the doorbell had rung several times I penetrated into the kitchen to see why Dolores had not gone to the door. ish girl as I ever saw, busily painting the not too complicated subject of golarge oil group of flowers: My mother, who has a soft heart, suggested, "Perhaps we owgnt to buy some of her paintings to encourage

"Encourage her in what? in being a bad servant " said I sternly. With the slight exception that nothing was properly done in the house, our housekeeping went on triumphantly for a month or so, but at last I was waked one morning by the unaccustomed sound of the rain. As everyone knows, when the rainy season sets in in Southern California it is a practical deluge, which lasts for days and sometimes for weeks. Seven o'clock came. No Dolores, no

Madalena; no fires in our bedrooms, he will have the room warmed by a no fire in the kitchen. Eight o'clock; still reigning in the lower re-

gions. As being the nearest to an able-bodied person in the house, I got up and set about preparing such a bountiful meal as the alcohol ramp and chafing-dish can supply. After break fast I started to look up the missing servants. Having penetrated to the Spanish quarter, a most damp and maladorous spot on such a dripping day, and discovered Madalena enjoying the pleasures of leisure over an air-tight stove, I asked her why she had not come to the house. "Were you

"Oh, no, ma'am, but it's raining."

the control of the state of the

makes a man an uncomfortable and ridiculous object. It is the clothing of the primeval savage. If a ridiculous situation is needed for a farce it is commonly created by a night alarm at which the sleepers appear in this ridiculous guise at the bed-

The bed is a ridiculous contrivance, having the worst of all coverings, linen sheets, the foster mothers of rheuma-tism, and the worst of all material for contact with the skin. To counterbalance its defects and increase the miseries a heavy superabundant mass of blankets and quilts is imposed, and to prevent any comfortable or free movement of the timbs these are "tucked in" around the edges, constituting a huge set of swaddling clothes such as only savages now employ even for children. The fire now is generally al-lowed to become extinct, if ever lighted, and those who have passed their day in warm rooms often spend the night in a chamber in which the temperature is not much above freezing point, and to mitigate which a com-plete reclothing of the body is required. The reasonable practice would require, first, that for the present hideous and ridiculous nightgown pajamas of various degrees of warmth or thin-nes should be provided. The present bedstead and bed clothing should be altogether discarded, and two light elderdowns like the Indian resai or the Among the many applicants whom I saw, Hung seemed to be the best. He was a good-natured, clean-looking man, but after I had told him what I Japanese futon should be substituted. Night socks should be worn of a tex-ture suited to the season. Near the couch should be provided a book shelf with the favorite books. For myself, I select old and well known favorites, ly and distinctly: "You empty slops, I Montaigne, Essays, Pepy's Diary, Brown's Religio Medici, Pickwick, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a handy pocket Shakespeare, and Mil-This was a little too much, so I told him he need not come, and began again my task of interviewing these sleepy-eyed Orientals, who all look as ton, with Virgil, Homer and Horace. much alike to our eyes as peas in a Everybody will make his own selection of well known and well worn, and Finally Ah Sing agreed to come to therefore not too exciting, authors. us for the trifling sum of \$35 a month, The couch should be supplied with a convenient head-rest, which falls forand all his afternoons to himself.
"Me go see Joss afternoons"; and go ward at a touch. By the bed should to see Joss he did, or rather to some opium joint to smoke his pipe, with the greatest regularity every after-noon. But on the whole, he was a be one lever which controls the gas, fire, and comperature, and one which controls the light, either a Byepass good servant; he cooked well—all the "China-boys" do that; he waited horribly—they all do that likewise. He bed light or an electric light, as may be most convenient. The room should be kept at a temperature which never kept his kitchen in the most bewildering confusion, but so had Dolores, and at least Ah Sing was not afraid falls below 60 degrees, and in another part of it should be placed a long "deck chair," with cushions, to which, if the sleeper grows restless, he can easily transfer himself and repose at One day as I was giving him some orders, Ah Sing looked at me. Mrs. S., any angle. That is how to go to bed rationally, healthy, prepared for the you husband dead? or him run away?" "My husband is dead."
"Oh! In California most times him emergencies of the night, whether of

Salvation Army Courting,

Regulations Governing the Pursuit of the Gentle Art in That Organization.

get a new receipt, and will practice (From the Chicago Daily Tribune.) with the utmost patience till he acquires perfection; but suggest to him The girl who wishes to become an to sweep down the stairs, and see what officer in the Salvation Army must a response you meet with: Some of the stories of the China-men are very amusing, but we cannot first of all make up her mind to keep vouch for their accuracy. One lady in San Diego is said to have had a years. She is generally in her teens, Christian Chinaman for coor. At Christmas he asked permission to put come to see him bring in on Christwith these words in pink icing decorating it: "Ye generation of vipers, flee from the wrath to come."

A worthy gentleman of the class growing beautifully less accosted the gardener at the Arlington Hotel in makes no difference, he must not be Santa Barbara with, "Yen, do you love "Don't know him," was the reply. The lack of service in Southern Calihis business. The object of his af-fections is as far beyond his reach fornia is so universal, and even Chinamen are so hard to get in some parts of the interior of the State that all of Vesta So all the sweet-faced cadets who stand upon the street corners who go there ought to be prepared to rough it, and to realize that the preaching or selling their War Cries, of go soliciting for charity through

> how prettily they smile or how coyly they blush, carry stony little hearts under their flannel guernseys. Even when she becomes an officer and has her commission, her heart is still subject to certain regulations, and they are many in number and strict gigantic uprights, each surmounted in character. She cannot be courted with their lintels or cap stones. These until she is one year in the field service, and then it is another year be-fore she can become engaged, and she must be engaged one year before she can be married. Then her heart must attach itself to another officer, or one who is willing to go immediately into

a much shorter paper on that subject than that one. I should simply take a large sheet of paper and write on it, 'Can't.' training to become one.
The statements of the army show that nearly all who leave its ranks do so through love affairs, and this does not seem strange when the regulations are read. "The Field Book of Officers" lays down the law governing love and marriage as confidently as if were machines that worked screws, cranks and levers. With the army it is not "Ask papa," or "Ask mamma." It is "Ask division officer." and the division officer is, in most cases, some one who lives in another city and can know very little of the state of the lovers' feelings. But the Field Book says assuringly:

"Many officers are young and inex-perienced, and they require some older person to give them counsel in such matters."

When a girl applies to be allowed to enter training she is asked many questions to gauge her fitness, but most of all she is questioned regarding her affections, and any entanglement into which they may have led her. On the subject of courting the laws

"Candidates must pledge themselves to abstain from anything of the kind (courting) when in training and for at least twelve months after being commissioned as an officer. * * * * Courting means more or less a divis-ion of feeling, and must in some measure interfere with the discharge of duty, and is, therefore, to be depre-cated."

They must not fall in love with one in the same place, for the laws are: "Officers must not be allowed to carry on any courtship in the town in which they are appointed. Their influence is destroyed when it is known that they are engaged to soldiers." The laws add that officers so situated skin and secrete a fluid which certainly should ask for removal when "sur-rounding influences are found to be too

strong.' In everything lovers are told that helpmates must be chosen "for the war," and "consent will never be given to any engagement or marriage which would take the officer out of the

army. In explaining the object of the last law the Field Book states that the army cannot afford to educate and train officers to have them leave. In leaving they are impressed that they violate their most solemn pledges. Moreover, "Officers are to inform division officers of any comrade violat-ing these rules," and the "rules" refer

to courting. This is the cool way an officer acts before she consents to become her happy person then juts on something lover's wife. "After prayer and conwhich is called a "nightgown," a sort of linen or cotton sack with sleeves, which leaves the lower limbs and test wate oberacter in his finger,-Tid-Bita

more or less uncovered, and at once makes a man an uncomfortable and party." Here it treats of the difference between public and private character and continues: "Before making any overtures or giving any pledge, or allowing the feelings to be en-tangled to any extent, the officer must first find out what the real disposition of the party is. No matter what outward charm, or capacity or popularity the person may possess, if the private spiritual life and history do not show the individual to be true, sincere and good, the officer must decline to be led into any engagement. When officers do receive or give attention to one of the opposite sex. they must "mean business," for the law says, under the title of "No Flirting": "No intimacies are allowed but those meaning straightforward engagement." More than this, any breaking of an engagement must be at once reported to the division officer, and "any officer found guilty of shameless and heartbreaking jilting will be reduced to the ranks

The rules follow the officer even into after all these regulations have been complied with. The marriage avowal "We do solemnly declare that we have not sought this marriage for the sake of our own happiness and inter-ests only, although we hope that these will be furthered thereby, but because we believe that the union will enable us better to please and serve God, and more earnestly and successfully fight and work in the Salvation Army. * * * We promise this mar-riage shall not lessen devotion to God, affection to our comrades, or faithful-

ress to the Army."
Finally, the bride and bridegroom promise never to prevent the other from doing, suffering, or giving any-thing that is in his or her power to do, suffer, or give in order to assist the Army. They promise to use all influence with each other to promote influence with each other to promote constant and entire self-sacrifice in fighting in the ranks of the Army. And yet the Salvation Army is call-ed the biggest matrimonial agency in the world.

BUILT BEFORE HISTORY BEGAN.

Wonderful Monument Still Standing on the Salisbury Plain.

The most noted Birtish monument of antiquity is the wonderful "Stonehenge," a gigantic ruin lying on the Salisbury plain, near Amesbury, England. For more than 1,500 years the 'Stonehenge" has been the great prehistoric enigma of Great Britain, its original purpose being a puzzle to the archaeologists, geologists, and antiquarians alike. By some it has been conjectured that the Stonehenge was used by the prehistoric Britons as a temple for worship or sacrifice, while others declare that the fact has been pretty well established that the Druids used it for an astronomical observatory. Some investigators are of the opinion that the "temple" was never used for either worship, sacrifice, or star-gazing purposes, but that it was erected in memory of the hundreds which are known to be buried in a first of all make up her mind to keep "barrow" near by. Whatever it may her heart well governed. She must originally have been, its remains have promise to remain single for three furnished the themes for many interesting discussions on the relics of by-gone ages and the people who have ofter pretty, and just like other girls, left these monuments for us to reflect

a text on the Christmas cake. She had only more enthusiastic and determined no objection, but was slightly over- to make the world better. Her training Before the Stonehenge toppled over lasts at least six months, and during and became a chaotic mass of ruins this time the worst offense she can sisting of two circles and two ovals, commit, and one that will soonest the outlines being described by gigancause her expulsion in disgrace, is to tic oblong blocks of stone standing fall in love. Should Prince Charming on end. The outer circle measured appear during the fatal period, it 300 feet in circumference and conencouraged or even looked at. In fact ing in height, the average being sixhe must coldly be told to go about teen feet. Above these, placed hori-his business. The object of his afdoorstep, were a series of stones as did she wear the veil of a priestess twelve feet long and between two and three feet square, the whole foming a complete semicircle on the top of the great uprights. At the present time of go soliciting for charity through there are but seventeen of these up-the down-town buildings, no matter rights remaining, and but six of the lintels are in place. The second or inner enclosure is composed of 40 rudely cuts tones much smaller and nearer together than those forming the outer third row was composed of five pairs of monster trilithons form the chief characteristics of the place, as may be supposed when it is known that actual measurement has proved that the one now standing weighs not less

than 70 tons.

The inner oval of standing stone originally consisted of nineteen blocks, arranged so as to surround a large flat rock, which some declare was the place of sacrifice, but which others believe to have originally served the purpose of an altar stone.

The building, if such it may be called, is as great a puzzle to the investigators as are the pyramids of Egypt, and it is very doubtful if all the scientific speculation that has ever been advanced has cleared up of the mystery surrounding it.

A TREE THAT STINGS.

Natives of India Flee From It As From

Contagion.

There has lately been added to the collection of plants at the Botanic Gardens at Madras, India, a specimen of a strange tree. It is in size scarcely more than a bush, but other individuals of its species are known to have attained, in their habitat in the Himalayas, Burmah, and the Malacca Peninsula, the dimensions of a large tree. from 50 to 75 feet in height. The Madras specimen is surrounded by a strong railing, which bears the sign: 'Dangerous-All persons are forbidder to touch the leaves or branches of this tree."

It is, therefore, a forbidden tree in the midst of the garden, but no one is indeed, their skins were often in real tempted to touch it, for it is known to danger. The picture which she gives of be a "burning tree." This name is a misnomer, for the tree stings rather than burns. Beneath the leaves there are stings comparable to those of netwhich, when touched, pierce the has a burning effect.

The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain persists sometimes for months, and is especially yet be hidden away in "Darkest Africa." keen on damp days, or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burmah where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly in haste when they perceive the peculiar odor which it exhales. If they happen to touch it they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with shrieks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of their bodies which has been touched.

A horse which had come in contact with a "burning tree" ran like a mad thing, biting everything and everybody that it could reach. A missionary at Mandalay who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger suffered agony for several weeks, and for ten months felt occasional darting pains

A Female Stanley.

Miss Kingaley Sees the Gorilla at Home - She Travels Among West African Cannibals-Returns to Kensington With Many Singular Trophies to Add to Her Remarkable Collection.

Miss Kingsley, niece of the late Charles Kingsley, daughter of his talented brother, Dr. G. H. Kingsley, has been the object of a great deal of attention since her return to England from West Africa. This prominence is somewhat of a surprise, because, as she says herself, she once came back from the same quarter of the world before, and there was no great blare of trumpets then to herald her the marriage, which may take place coming. Moreover, on that occasion she brought with her acute evidence of the risks she had run in the form of a lame foot, the result of being shot at. This time she returns scathless; but yet her experiences have been more remarkable than ever, and then we are beginning to know her better as a traveller. To call her an explorer and her recent travels an expedition would be pretty certain to provoke something of a protest from her. 'Oh," she would remark with a laugh,



"I simply puddled about here and there to study fetish among the natives, native laws and customs, and collect specimens of fish.'

Miss Kingsley has always had a taste

for travel and natural history and she turned to West Africa—first in 1893—as yielding, perhaps, the freshest field available. The history of her present absence from England covers a period of just upon a year, and of that time she spent more than five months in the interior of the French Congo. It sounds simple enough, "five months in the interior," but that means an undertaking which, from the point of view of physical endurance alone, might well tax strong men. Miss Kingsley is lithe, and as vigorous as you like, but perhaps her abiding salvation from fever and other ills of that terrible climate has been her buoyant and courageous spirits. She landed in Old Calabar, and carried on some collecting work on the Old Calabar river. This was interesting and valuable scientifically, but hardly so exciting as her subsequent experiences in the Gamboon territory. Du Chaillu brought notable information of this slice of French Congo, which no subsequent traveler has been able to contra-dict. and, like him, Miss Kingsley made the acquaintance of the gorilla at home. Owing to the assistance given her by the French, she went up the Ogowe river as far as N'Diole by a little French steamer which plies on it. Arrived at N'Djole she got together a canoe's crew of natives and started further inland, and this trip proved singularly adventurous. The canoe and its occupants were upset a score of times, but somehow these risks were always passed through successfully. Miss Kingsley went nearly a hundred miles beyond N'Djole, and she made sketches of the Ogowe Rapids-a picturesque stretch of tumbled waters-and of other scenes through which she passed. Then she came back on the Ogowe to a place called Kangwe, and with six or seven natives set out for the Remboe River. Du Chaillu had turned to the right, going inland, from the Ogowe river towards Ashengoland; while she now turned to the left, or in a northcasterly direction. It was a journey of many days from

the Ogowe to the Upper Remboe, and, moreover, in large part through the region



THE KING OF OLD CALABAR. occupied by the cannibal Fangwes. Miss

Kingsley guaranteed the members of her little native party safety from the dreaded Fangwes, and by one resort or another she carried them all through, although, the Fangwes and their manner of living shows them to be a completely barbarous tribe, and she also tells of a race of savage dwarfs who live in the recesses of these African forests. The case of the Fangwes -since they have pressed down from the center of the continent-suggests what a world of strange things and beings may Miss Kingsley knew that the surroundings amid which she found herself here and there meant danger; but she never blinked the danger. If asked if she felt nervous at any time she would say, "Oh, dear, no; why should I? I knew before I started that I was running certain risks, and I had just made up my mind to

them." On her way back to Gamboon, via the Remboe, she visited Lake N'Covi, which is still unexplored, and the west spurs of the Sierra del Crystal range of mountains. Some of the mountains rise to the height of six and eight thousand feet, and the range is belted round by mud swamps. The French officials at Gamboon were perhaps somewhat amazed to hear of her daring rambles, and they were undoubt-

edly glad that she had returned safely. Next she proceeded to Victoria in the Cameroons, which is German territory, and made an ascent of the Great Cameroon, a peak rising nearly 13,760 feet into the sky. Here again she was told that she would never get natives with courage enough to accopmany her, but she led her little party up the Cameroon Peak and down again.
She asked the men if they would make

the journey with her once more, provided on a subsequent occasion she wished to climb the peak by a different route. "Yes." they said; "we go; you take care of us proper!" This was rather a reversal of the European order of things, but certainly it was a compliment to Miss Kings ley's leadership; and taking all her ex-periences in West Africa, her words about 'those villians of blacks' are only words of kindness, not to say of appreciation. Now she is back in Kensington, with more trophies to add to her very remark. able collection-among the new ones at ugly looking Kabenda god, a murderous knife which had been used by West African natives in connection with their sacrificial rites, and a pair of teeth that belonged to one of the numerous gorillas encountered. Before many months are over Miss Kingsley will be setting out once more to gather tribute to science and knowledge from the fastnesses of

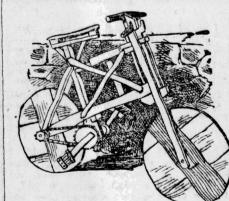
An Old Bell's Inscription.

The old bell of St. John's Episcopal church, Ellicottville, N. Y., has an interesting history. It hung originally in monastery in Malaga, Spain. The monastery was sacked in 1832 and this bell, with others, was shipped to New York. Nicholas Devereaux, agent of the Holland Land Company, at Ellicottville, bought it and sold it to St John's church.

The inscription on it is as follows: "Abe soi labes del angel que en alta svena Maria Gracio plena Bargas Mefect Malaga 1708." The meaning of this was a mystery for a long time, until Bishop Cox studied it, and said it was in corrupt Spanish, in which b was often used for v, and which changed many other letters. "Thus," he said, "abe" should be "ave" and "labos" should be "la vos." The inscription put in pur Spanish follows: "Ave (soi la vos del angel qve ne alto svena) Maria, plena gracia." The English translation he made thus: "Hail (I am the voice of the angel who on high stands forth) Mary! full of grace." The last words, of course, mean "Bargas made me, Mal aga, 1708."-New York Tribune.

A Twenty-Five Cent Bicycle.

Among the numerous bicycles which it has been our fortune to present to our readers in this era of the wheel, it is questionable if any has been shown which is more novel than the one illustrated market from the manufacturer for 25 cents. This was no chance find, it was not an old curiosity from a lumber room, but was a genuine new wheel made for



sale at the price of 25 cents. The cut, which is an exact reproduction of the machine, tells its own story. It is built of strips of wood and of boards, is fitted with brake and tool box, and it has an adjustable leather saddle, the atter having a stretching or tension screw to take up the sag of the leather. It was sold without driving gear, so it was fitted by one of the Scientific American staff with sprocket wheels and cranks, and with a perforated leather belt in place of a chain. Thus equipped, it proved ridable, not ex-actly equal in comfort, easy running, and speed to an 18 or 20 pound modern wheel: but it was ridden up and down the Scientific American office. Its construction does not conduce to the maintenance of a straight track.

The wheel is constructed by Fred Dodson, a boy of fourteen years, who resides at Fishing Creek, Columbia county, Pa., and who manufactures the wheels for his own amusement. They are very ingeniously and strongly made, and are very creditable, considering the low price, Mr Dodson will furnish the wheel complete, with pedals, driving chain, etc., but of this increases the expense some what. This is the only wheel on the market whose tire surface is non-destructible. - Scientific American.

How Gen Butler Lost a Horse While in front of Petersburg the general received information that his favorite horse Almond-Eye had been accidentally killed by falling into a ravine. Upon the departure of his informant he ordered an Irish servant to go and skin him.
"What, is Almond-Eye. dead?" ask-

ed Pat. What's that to you? Do as I bid you, and ask no questions. Pat went about his business, and

in an hour or two returned.
"Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?" sternly demanded the general. "Skirning the horse, yer honor."
"Does it take nearly two hours to

perform such an operation?"
"No. yer honor, but then, you see it tuck 'bout half an hour to catch

him," replied Pat. Butler cast upon his such a ferocious look that Pat thought he meditated skinning an Irishman in revenge for the death of has horse.

—Boston Herald.

A LIMIT AFTER ALL Mistress-This passes all bounds. Anna. Last night you had three soldiers in the kitchen. Cook-Yes, ma'am, but the hussar had had supper before he came. Sol-

It is a man's duty to have books. hibrary is not a luxury, but one of a necessaries of life.—Beecher.

The heroine of the Crimean war, Floronce Nightingale, still lives, at the age of 74. She is reported to be rich, having, besides some private means, the 250,000 given her by the English people at the close of the war. It is said that she intends to settle the money to nursing wounded soldiers should her country over again be engaged in war

A Russian diplomat recently told a distinguished American that he "would rather live in England or Japan than anywhere else on earth, and for three reasons: "The climate is temperate, the cost is less than in any other country that has such a climate, and the service class is perfectly trained for its duties and contented with them." In these statements the average mind will find that which is "significant of

Princess Li, the wife of Viceroy Li-Hung-Tschang, is 50 years old, but is Her feet have been tortured to such smallness that she cannot walk, and The has to be carried about in a chair a magnificent one, of course—yet the owns a thousand pairs of shoes. Her husband's wealth enables her to have nearly one thousand silk dresses, and she can select from five hundred furs in winter

"Not long since, according to the London Morning Post, an English Protestant lady, with her little son, 11 years old, obtained an audience with the Pope. When they were introduced Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secre-tary of State, invited the boy to kiss the Pope's shipper. "We don't kiss people's feet in England," said the litatle chap; 'but he is a nice old man and I'll kiss his hand if he likes," which was done, to the Pope's huge satisfaction.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's activity in well-doing shows no sign of abatement. He has announced his intention of presenting a free library to Homestead and providing it with a permament endowment. The first cost of the building will be \$400,000, and it is to be completed before the end of 1896. Within the same building as the li-brary there will be, in addition to the usual reading-rooms, a gymnasium, club rooms, a swimming bath and a music hall. To his annual gift of \$50,-000 for the artistic adornment of Carnegie Library at Pittsburg Mr. Car-negie attaches the condition that two of more pictures by American artists shall be purchased each year.

John Oliver Hobbes, otherwise Mrs. Craigie, the English novelist, who has down and reason together in their clubs, and seem to be enthusiastic about things and not bored a bit bevery interesting to her, and very new. She says the English women would never think of going off by themselves to have a good time, for they would bore each other to extinction. Men are really social necessities in England. Now, in America they are appreciated to a certain extent, but the women are quite independent of them in the matter of club dinners, recep-tions and social functions of all sorts. And then Mrs. Cragie sighs and smiles and edify each other as they do.

was recently on a train, and near him sat two drunken men. Presently one of the men, with a forcible expletive, remarked to the other that some one had robbed him of a \$20 bill. His friend remarked: "Oh, I guess not; you must have it about you some-where." But the other insisted he hadn't, and that he had the bill when he came aboard the train. Some one ed him, and he proposed to erowd. "As it happened," says Bishop Paret, "I had a \$20 bill, and that was all, and as I was the nearest man to them, and the first likely to be approached, I felt a little uncomfortable. Then it occurred to me to pretend to be asleep. Sure enough, in a minute more, I was accosted with, 'I say, neighbor!' but I made no answer. Them the man grabbed my arm and shook but to no use, as I didn't wake up. He kept on shaking, however, and always a little more forcibly, until at last the friend interposed with: 'I say, Bill, let him alone, will you; he's drunker'n you are!"

A Woman's Gossip About the Queen.

In the Woman At Home, the writer of the "Glass of Fashion" gives us a great deal of gossip about the Queen, some of which I have not seen be-

The Queen has during recent months been busily reading the works of various poets, beginning with those of Mr. Henley. The great lady positively de-lights in the earlier novels of William Black. "The Princess of Thule" was at one time her favorite book, and she devoted to the works of Eliot. She much likes Mr. William Watson's poems, and has read and re-"Lachrymae Musarum. Everyose is aware of her love for the works of Marie Corelli.

The rumor that her Majesty intends visiting Ireland this year, should her health permit it, is gaining ground. Should she carry out so happy an inthe Queen is sure or an enthusiastic welcome.

The Queen is always averse to adopting new fashions. It has frequently been assented that she is disinclined to spend much upon her dress, but this is far from the case. She is rather lavish than otherwise in ordering new clothes, albeit fashioned in a bygone mode. Black silks and brocades of an exquisite quality are specially wov en for her. One weaver, who has made her black silk stockings, I cannot say for how many years, is told off to do nothing else. The stockings are fine as gossamer, and can be drawn through a ring. At a certain boot shop in Bond street you may see displayed in glass cases a variety of letters from the royal dressers, in which orders are given for boots and shoes on behalf of her Majesty. The old-fashioned "prunella" and black satin slippers are preferred, and the Queen still wears elastic-side boots. Not so very long ago, when her Majesty was paying a visit to Florence, a friend of mine who conducted her round the picture raileries noticed that she had not relinguished the practical, though out-of-date fashion cords and rings attached to her gown, by which the skirt might be lifted from the ground when walking over tamp grass or muddy roads.

The Queen is seldom seen without a cket-handkerchief daintily held beween her pretty ring-covered fingers handkerchiefs which are marvels of nbweb-like cambric and old lace. ich e cup of cocoa. Tea and coffee are

en up in wine. The morning is occu-pied with official matters; papers are brought for signature, and state affair generally discussed. The Times is read to the Queen by one of her ladies, and in summer time all business is transacted out of doors. Luncheon at 2 she drives or walks, and is occupied in divers ways until tea-time (another elaborate meal, as teas go), and then again until dinner at a quarter to nine o'clock. This meal, like luncheon, is exquisitely prepared. Dress Reform. Over in London they have got a

"New Woman's Rational Dress Cycling Association" that is working vigcrously to familiarize the public with rational street dress for women. Among the features of the work of the association are shopping squads. A number of ladies participate in these, and any lady who wears "a neat and non-masculine" style of cyoling dress is at liberty to join these squads to gain courage to wear her dress at other times when, perchance. she may not be able to have a guard of sympathizers. Thus far the ladies who belong to the association state that the greatest opposition to their rational dress comes from the cabdrivers, but that even they are gradually thawing out, and coming round to the point of pulling up to let the cyclists pass by.

The members of the association, and all other women who ride the wheel, are urged to ride as much as possible in Battersea Park, but only those are invited who wear "a neat and pretty" cycling toilet. It is interesting to note that all the ladies in the association who intended going to the Crystal Palace to see a national exhibition of cycles, held there in December, were invited by the president of the association to drop in informally to breakfast with her, merely sending her a postal card if they intended to be present. The president is a vegetarian, and her 10:30 o'clock breakfast consisted of coffee, eggs, tomatoes, fruit and brown bread. She had the secretary mention the items "to avoid possible disappointment at the absence of flesh meat."

Two Renowned Lady Speakers.

From village meetings Lady Henry Somerset was led to large Temperance "demonstrations" in the county towns. Then came her election to been over here inspecting America, the presidency of the British Wo-says the way American women sit men's Temperance Association, a position which brought with it the duty effect of the presence of the substance of making speeches in various parts cause there are no men around, is of the country. But so far Lady Henry has been equal to the most exact- some interesting experiments on the ing demands made upon her. Merely influence of mustard and pepper on noting down facts and figures, and the secretion of pancreatic juice. The trusting entirely to the inspiration of bits, a canula being inserted in the the moment for the words, she never needs much time to prepare a speech; of diments were introduced into the stomwhile, on the other hand, she never ach. The presence of either of these gives the same speech a second time. substances in the stomach led to a This readiness of language does not marked increase in the secretion of go very far, however, to explain the pancreatic juice, the volume of fluid and says gracefully, that the American clubwomen must be very clever, but they could never interest, amuse on any audience which may happen creted under these conditions was someto hear her. It is accompanied by a what more watery than normally, but Bishop Paret, of Baltimore, tells a which much usage on the platform on all three classes of food stuffs. good story at his own expense. He has strengthened without roughening; an easy and sympathetic gesture; an appreciation of the music of words, and a capacity for the orderly arrangement of ideas. It need hardly stimulated by a deep religious earn- I hear you say, "There, that's Delbe added that all these qualities are estness in the cause for which she pleads. With Lady Henry Somerset has come to be associated the name of of all false theories, that you should a lady who, although American to the finger-tips, is now almost as well almost as well find it if he had to search the whole known as a speaker on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. Miss Frances Willard's "platform manner" -to use a phrase well understood in politics-differs greatly from that of Lady Henry's, and when they are speaking at the same meeting it is exceedingly interesting to observe the points of contrast between them. Miss Willard first devoted herself to the work of the platform a little more than twenty years ago during what is known in America as "The Crusade" -"that marvellous uprising of Christian women in the West to plead and pray against the public-houses," as Miss Willard herself describes it. She gave addresses of about a quarter of an hour's duration at numerous meetings held in the churches of Chicago But although as school teacher and university professor Miss Willard was to propound the somewhat novel thewell accustomed to the sound of her own voice, she had so little faith in herself that these speeches were writmemory-a course which she had before adopted when asked to take part in some missionary meetings. Miss Willard has never a particle of paper by her when she speaks ex-cept on the occasion of her annual address as president of the World's Christian Temperance Union, Her freedom and self-possession at once though to English ears her voice is rather harsh, the vigor of her deliv-ery and the interest and fulness of her matter never fail to lay hold of of birth, often produces diseases in our close attention.-From the Quiver.

In the Colosseum.

And one stands there alone in the stillness and remembers how, on that night when all was over, when the corpses had all been dragged away, and the arena had been freshly strewn with sand, it may have been almost as it is now. Only, perhaps, far off among the arches and on the tiers of seats, there might be still a tiny moving here and there; the keepers of the terrible place would go their rounds with their little earthen lamps; they would search everywhere in the spectators' places for all things that might have been lost in the press—a shoulder buckle of gold or silver or bronze, an armlet, a woman's earring, a purse, perhaps, with something in it. And the fitful night breeze would now and then make them shade their lights with their dark hands. By the "door of the dead" a torch was burning down in its socket, its glare falling upon a heap of armor, mostly somewhat battered, and all of it blood-stained; a picking it over and distributing it in heaps, according to its condition. Now and then, from the deep vaults below the arena, came the distant sound of a clanging gate or of some piece of huge stage machinery falling into its place, and a muffied calling of men. One of the keepers, with his light, was singing softly some ancient minor strain as he searched the tiers. That would be all, and presently even thatAdd in the Colosseum y:bdpal would cease. One thinks of such things naturally enough; and then the kewise brought to her bedside by a dream runs backward, against the sun, to offer her devotions, and then proceeded to a neighboring tavern, the

About People. thin German rusk is eaten with the beverage. At about 11:30 her Majesty parkakes of either soup or an egg beat-up to the last high rank beneath the as the blood from the tigers' fangs. awning's shade. Meanwhile, under his silken canopy, sits the emperor of the world, sodden-faced, ghastly, swineeyed, robed in purple; all alone, save for his dwarf, bull-nosed slit-mouthed, hunchbacked, sly. Next, on the lowest bench, the Vestals, old and young, o'clock is always the meal of the day with her Majesty. The dishes are and dry eyes, the youngest with wild many and elaborate. During the afterand startled looks, and parted lips, and quick-drawn breath, that sobs and is caught at sight of each deadly stab and gash of broad-sword and trident, and hands that twitch and clutch each other as a man's foot slips in a pool of blood and the heavy harness clashes in the red, wet sand. Then gray-haired senators: then curled and perfumed knights of Rome; and then the people, countless, vast, frenzied, bloodthirsty, stretching out a hundred thousand hands with thumbs reversed commanding death to the fallen-fully eighty thousand throats of men and women roaring, yelling, shricking over each ended life. A theater indeed, a stage indeed, a play wherein every scene of every act ends in a sudden death.

And then the wildest, deadliest howl of all on that day; a handful of men and women in white, and one girl in the midst of them; the clang of an fron gate thrown suddenly open; a rushing and leaping of great lithe bodies of beasts, yellow, and black and striped, the sand flying in clouds behind them; a worrying and crushing of flesh and bone, as of huge cats worrying little white mice; three sharp cries, then blood, then silence, then a great laughter, and the sodden face of mankind's drunken master grows al-

"What were they?" he asks.
"Christians," explains the dwarf.
"They were very amusing," answers the emperor. "They were like little white mice. We will have more!"—Marion Crawford in the January Cen-

College Training vs. Society Training.

ciety-training. She writes: "It is sometimes said that a college life gives a girl tastes that unfit her gles over bits of pasteboard while the household accounts run riot, dropping her tears for the dressed-up children on the stage while her own little ones are crying at home for their mother. Why should not college graduates make as good home-makers as the graduates from a hundred other different courses of training in life, and better, too? Surely a girl that has had the earnest purpose, patience and perseverance necessary to pass creditably through a college course will have formed habits of thinking and acting that will be most helpful to her in the strain and care of making a home. Surely a mother whose mind has been led into the higher realms of thought in the world of science and literature and history cannot but be better able most human for a moment with a to lead and train her little ones that very slow smile. The wild beasts are driven out with brands step by step, dragging backward nameless mangled all to understand God, whom to know rags of humanity in their dripping if life eternal. Surely such a woman jaws, and the bull-nosed offers the would be a helpmeet for her husband."

Mrs. Grace Livingston Hill believes that college-training is better than so

to be a home-maker, yet you do not hear it urged that society life does the same thing. Surely in society she will acquire tastes for being out late at night, dancing, flirting with other women's husbands, spending her ener-

Health and Home.

HOW TO WALK.

If you do you will either mince or

bounce. Don't do anything with your

feet. Hold your shoulders over your

instep, which will throw the weight

on the ball of the foot. Cultivate a harmony within yourself. How many

graceful dancers do you see that jar

you when they walk? They learned

to dance with music: they should

learn to walk with music. When you

walk, don't throw out the abdomen

and come down with full weight on

the heels. You waste nervous energy

and you are walking on your spinal

EFECT OF EYE STRAIN.

The researches made by Dr.

Prentice, an author of note on the

eye and its diseases, have led him

ory that every function of the bodily

organs is controlled by the nerves,

and when an organ, be it the liver, kidneys, heart, or any other, does any

work different from that assigned to

it, the inference is legitimate that it

has received some abnormal nervous

impulse. Summarizing his reasearches

in this line, his conclusions are that

the visual nerves are more sensitive

than those of most other parts of

the body; in the vast majority of cases

the visual nerves suffer a constant strain because of defects in the oc-

ular muscles, defects that are usual-

organs remote from the eye—among the ailments thus arising being con-

sumption, deafness, diabetes, ovar-

EAT FAT IN COLD WEATHER.

While clothing preserves our internal

heat, we look to food to produce it.

Fat, flour and sugar are the cheapest

and best heat producers, and should,

therefore, form a large part of our

winter fare. One instinctively turns

to fat in frosty weather, but profess-

edly few people recognize its true

value as an article of diet during win-

ter. It is not only an economical diet, but it is especially indicated in the

case of persons not in robust health.

who will be the less able to resist the depressing effects of cold and all its

contains an average of 50 per cent of carbon, and while it thus readily

digestion of other articles of diet. It

of cod liver oil, taken in the middle or

forms of dyspepsia. Fat, of course, must not be rushed at and eaten in

quantity without properly diluted:

thus we instinctively combine certain

articles of diet so as to obtain a due

admixture of fat. We mix fat meat

with a large quantity of potatoes.

liver with bacon and pork with boiled haricot beans or peas. The last

dish reminds us of the cold day on

which the Princess Elizabeth was lib-erated from the Tower; she went first

of all to the Church of All Hallows,

itis, prostatitis, etc.

• Circle Laboration

Action of Mustard and Pepper on Digestion-Eat Fat in Cold Weather-Disinfection Made Agreeable-We Must Have Sleep.

ACTION OF MUSTARD AND PEP- | King's Head, in Fenchchurch street. where she dined off peas and pork. PER ON DIGESTION. , As a matter of fact, all fats are In nearly all experiments dealing alike from a dietetic point of view, and little of this food principle is with the action of condiments or other wasted in the body; nay, it is more like substances on digestion, the work perfectly absorbed and turned to a done has been limited mainly to the more practical use than the lean of meat. It only becomes a question of influence of the substance upon the secretion of gastric juice, or to the the comparative digestibility of the various fats, and this is in proportion to the temperature at which they beupon the purely chemical process of gastric digestion. Dr. Gotttlieb, of come liquefied. Wax could be digest-Heldelberg, however, has recently tried ed if the heat of the stomach had power to reduce it to a liquid condition. The low melting point of butter gives it an immense advantage as an article of cold weather diet, and its liberal use in winter is strongly recom-

WE MUST HAVE SLEEP.

In sleep the entire body, with all its component parts and its various offices, ceases from labor, like a maits wheels stopped. The body, like the mechine, is ready to start work again at a moment's notice, but for the time being it is out of commission. Primarily, of course, sleep is a condition of the brain, as by this organ When you see a girl bounding, all impulses from the external world floating or striding along the street, received, and from it are transmit ted all messages necessary to the persarte for you." Delsarte does not admit formance of any desired act. In fact, to carry the simile still furof any such atrocity. I say, in deflance ther, the brain, as the center of the nervous system, is the governor of the not walk on the balls of your feet.

mended to both the invalid and the

robust.-New York Ledger.

human machinery, conrolling all its movements and offices, and directing them into an intelligent and useful We can easily understand then, what must be the daily strain upon this great center-greater even than that upon the muscles which are called upon to do its work. Sleep, then, is nature's opportunity

for adjusting the delicate mechanism of the brain, and for repairing the muscles and restocking them with material with which to do their work successfully.

Sleep, in order to be beneficial, must be profound and healthful. To this end the greatest care should be exercised to have the bedding comfortable and clean, and the whole atmosphere of the room pure and wholesome. The sleeper should not be disturbed until he awakes of his own accord, unless there is a chronic tendency to oversleep, in which case a few lessons with the aid of an alarm clock or a servant, combined with conscientious effort on the part of the person himself, will usually effect a cure.

Unless the person is actually larry and in danger of contracting bad hab its in this respect, it is better to allow him to sleep at will. Especially is his true of growing children. In the earlier morning hours, or after one has fallen askeep for some time, nature has made great progress in her work of repair, and should be allowed to complete her work while the air is pure and outside influences are at

ly unsuspected by the patient; and this eye-strain, acting from the hour Sleep that has been artificially induced is comparatively of little value. It is true that the mind is relieved of its activity, but the various organ and the impulses which tend to their nutrition are also to an appreciable extent parklyzed.—Youth's Compan-

DISINFECTION MADE AGREE-ABLE.

The reported method originated by M. Villon, of Parls, for disinfecting rooms by mean's of perfumes is at least of comfortable assurance to the sick. As explained, he prepares special satchets capable of diffusing the odor with which they are charged in any kind of receptacle, all that is needed being to place a couple of these satchets in a little water; the sub-stance, which may be violet, rose, jessamine, or other essence, is mixed risks in proportion to the amount of with oxalo-saccharic acid, and in-closed in a white satchet, while a fat they intermix with their food. Fat second, colored blue, contains dry biaffords heat to the system, yet in itself carbonate of soda, these substances mixing when the satohets are soaked in water, liberating carbonic acid gas, which diffuses the odor throughout is for this reason that a tablespoonful the room, Satchets with oxygen as a immediately after a meal, acts as an permanganate of potash in one and admirable aid to digestion in certain binoxide of barytum in the other. Briefly, it is stated, the satchet has merely to be treated with medical essences or any volatile substance to set free a constant odor for saturative the atmosphere of the patient's apartment

> I do sympathize with you most emphatically in the desire to see women socially elevated: educated equally with men, and secured as far as possible, along with every other breathing creature, from suffering the exercise of any unrighteous power .- George Eliot.

hindrance to the growth of respect for parents, because children quite unconsciousty, and without intending terest in knowing what the exto do anything wrong, form a habit perience of life insurance comof thinking of themselves first, and panies that have kept abstainers are quite content that father and mother should sacrifice comfort, ease, classes has been, to send a postal and time for their advantage. Mothers card to the manager of the Tempare great delinquents in this matter, and there is many a boy who has grown up selfish, and, on account of selfishness, a source of trial to those nearest and dearest to him, who has been made so by his mother. Loving mothers delight in saorifice, and they do not consider that they actually harm their darlings when they indulge themselves in this respect. Love, selfishness, and abnegation of self, grow with exercise, and the most selfish people in the world are usually the people who are made much of, and who are quite satisfied to be made much of. Knowing all this, it is the duty of the master of the house to use his authority to prevent his children being made selfish through their mother being made a slave. If he is on the ookout for the right to be done, he may, by uttering a few words while his children are young, rouse their moral sense, and by setting them in the way of consideration for their mo-ther, raise the tone of the whole household. "Surely my little daughter will not let her mother run up stairs, when she is in the room;" or, "Give your mother the easy chair." Little utterances like these place the mother on that pinnacle of family love and hon-or which is never occupied by a woman excepting when her husband puts there, but which is with more of peace, joy, and restful comfort than any other position which a woman can occupy on this earth. And let it not be forgotten that through the father's kind thoughtfulness exerted in this way, the children as well as the mother are benefited. and in other ways than the great one of being saved from selfishness. Through learning to be on the lookout to meet the wishes and supply the needs of others rather than their own, they gain a polish and a natural refinement of manner which can be imparted in no other way. Politeness which is kept for exhibition only before strangers is irksome and stiff, there is nothing free and spontaneous about it; but the politeness which is a habit of the daily life, which was begun in childhood, and has grown with the growth of the individual, and become strong with his strength, and which is the expression of kindly thought for others' needs, is a charm more attractive than beauty, and more capable of winning love than fine clothing or dazzling accomplishments. -Cassel's Book of the Household.

Why Mr. Freeman Believed in Christianity.

The Church Quarterly, in a review of the late Prof. Freeman's life, quotes the following confession of faith by the great historian:

"You ask Am I still a believer? Certainly. That is, I believe the Christian religion to be from God, in a sense beyond that in which all things are from God. One cannot study history without seeing this. The fact that there was a Holy Roman Empire—that is, the fact that the Roman Emchine which has its fires banked, and pire could ever become holy in a compare it with Islam, which is in the like sort the Arabian religion, the religion of all countries that have come inder Arabian influences, and of none other. But mark the difference. Islam succeeds by the most obvious causes: bad in the Arab of the seventh century. Christianity, on the other hand. went right in the teeth of all that was good and bad in the Roman of the fourth century. Yet it succeeded; and I cannot account for its success by any ordinary cause. As I said in sar Augustus to be led to worship a crucified Jew was a greater miracle than the cleaving of rocks or the rais-

> Besides, the conversion of the Empire, the main point, you may throw separate people—one is inclined to say, as an instrument of Satan to buffet all other people—as no small bit of evidence by the side."

ing of the dead.

First Temperance Meeting in America.

(By Frances Roberts in Union Signal.) The first temperance meeting in all probability on this continent was held at the French mission of Sillery as early as 1648. The temperance question had long agitated the colony, not in regard to the colonists, though here, o, there was a great need of reform. but in regard to the Indians who drank simply to get drunk. The missionaries were in despair and called a council of all the tribes in the summer of 1648 at Sillery. After mass the drums were beaten and the Indians, freshly oiled and painted, bedecked with furs and feathers, followed by a band of musicians, screeching and yelling through their primitive reed instruments, gathered into a ring at its

An Alenquin chief-a zealous convert of the Jesuits-in the full panoply of war, rose from his place and read a late edict from the governor imposing penalities on drunkenness. Then in his own name and that of the other chiefs he declared that all drunkards should be given to the French to punish. And the French did punish them! They led the culprit after the daily sermon to the door of the church, where kneeling on the pavement, partially stripped and holding the penitential torch in his hands, he underwent a vigorous

Not only the drinkers, but the dealers were punished. In Saral's time anyone engaged in such traffic was condemned to death, and two men were actually shot for selling brandy to the Indians! Great excitement shook the settlement. Most of the colonists were implicated. An explosion followed. A woman had been imprisoned for the same cause, and a Jesuit moved by pity begged the governor to release her. The governor was beside himself with rage, and exclaimed, angrily, "You and your priests were the first to cry out against this trade, and now you want to save the traders from punishment. I won't be the sport of your contradictions any longer. If it isn't a crime for this woman, it shan't be a crime for anybody." And he held to his word.

There was a full license to liquor dealers. A violent reaction followed, and brandy flowed like water. The ungodly drank to spite the priests and re-venge them for the restraints they had practiced so long. The priests saw their teachings despised and their church threatened. On the other hand, the sale of brandy was of great profit to the colony. If the Indians could not get it in Canada they had only to go to the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. And Canada could not afford to lose their alliance, so they remained between two evils.

ASK FOR INFORMATION.

Persons who have sufficient inand non-abstainers in separate erance and General Life Assurance Company at Toronto, Ont., stating their desire to get this information can have it by a return mail.

Notes and Incidents.

A missionary working at Bristol among sailors says that out of 30 ships which in one year left Bristol to trade on the coast of Africa, the cargoes of 25, for the purposes of commercial exchange, were confined to gunpowder and rum.

The fact that three World's W. C. T. U. Conventions have met in this hemisphere is urged by a British correspondent as an argument in favor of accepting the cordial invitations of Australian white-ribboners to hold the next biennial world's meeting in the

Bolling water kills the germs and animal culae it contains, but leaves them in the water to putrefy. It is very clean water that will not reveal a taint, on standing for a time after boiling. This will not seem incred-ible to anyone who has watched under a microscope the gambols of the aquathe monsters in a drop of "pure" water. If water be boiled, it should all the more be filtered.

A married woman, named Mary Ellen Thorpe, who appeared in dock with a baby in her arms, was charged at Salford recently with neglecting her six children, whose ages ranged from 14 years to a baby of 8 months. Mr. Beckton, who prosecuted in behalf of the National Society, said the prisoner, with her husband and children, lived at 5 Albany street, Pendleton. The husband was a very respectable man, and earned about 35 shillings a She, however, was a very dissipated woman, and spent almost all the money her husband gave her in drink. She was in the habit of staying away from home for days together, and leaving the children to do the best they could for themselves. Saturday before New Year's Day the prisoner's husband received a telegram when at work that there was trouble at home, and when he arrived there he found the bailiffs were in the house. This took him by surprise, as he had been in the habit of leaving 6 shillings every week with his eldest daughter, who was 14 years of age, for the rent. Thorpe looked at the rent book, and found that his wife had forged the landlord's initials for the receipt of the rent for several weeks past. She went away from home on Dec. 28 and was drinking for ten days. Committed for three months, with hard labor.—Manchester Guardian. She went away from home on

Through this toilsome world, alas! Once and only once I pass. If a kindness I may show, If a good deed I may do To my suffering fellow-man. Let me do it while I can, Nor delay it; for 'tis plain I shall not pass this way again. -Josepha Torrey. Street Car Politeness.

A friend of mine was in a cable car the other day. After taking his seat he presently began to be very uncomfortable. For everybody seemed amused at him, glances were leveled in his one of my published lectures, for Cae- direction, girls giggled, elderly ladies drew their faces into a pucker, and the atmosphere of the place was as electric as the fluid which sent the car through space. After a short interval the puzzled gentleman discovered that it was not he who was the object of mirth to his comrades on the road, but a poor, shy, blushing, tearful, trembling, frightened girl who was sit-ting by his side. She, poor child, was dressed in an outre fashion, which did not please the set of people in that conveyance, and evidently, she had met with an accident for her clothing bruised and cut, and one hand had been wrenched and seemed to be paining her very much. I can imagine nothing more brutally ill-bred and rudely ignorant and unfeeling than the behavfor of those silly little girls and boys. and still more silly grown-up people in that car. Can you? They were laughing at a child who had met with an accident on her wheel! One of the first rules to be adopted by a thoroughly polite person is this: Never show surprise, except of the zenuinely gracious kind, the kind that expresses cordial interest and pleasure. Never laugh at an awkward predicament, at, for example, a fall, or a mistake made by another. Be careful never to pain anyone, friend or stranger, by ridicule, or by thoughtlessly plain speaking .- From Harper's Round Table.

To Reach a Long Life Venerable Neal Dow, who, though

born in 1804, is still young-92 years young, as Oliver Wendell Holmes would say-has been writing an article for the Golden Rule on "How to Reach a Long Life." After some very sound advice as to diet, he concludes by saying:

"Do not fret; fretting will not help the evil. If you can help it, do so; but don't fret. "I knew one who through fear of a

misfortune that did not overtake him became a lunatic, and died in a few months, though he had vigorous health efore the great anxiety overtook

"If time hangs heavily on hands, there's no better remedy than work and books. Good books they should be-histories, biographies, travels, voyages, entertaining books and instructive as well. Many books of fiction are of that quality. When fondness for good books has been acquired, time will never drag; time will seem to be too short. Above all, do not neglect reading the Bible as a daily duty and pleasure, and take sufficient exercise regularly. Go to work actively and vigorously upon some enterprise that will promote the prosperity of the nation, and the welfare and happiness of the people. Cannot one find anything to do? There is the temperance cause, with room enough for an army of helpers, When its triumph is accomplished an infinite blessing to the nation, the state, and the people will be the result."

THE ONE OBSTACLE. "Why didn't you marry her?" "Opposition in her family." "Her father?"

With the

Boys and Girls.

(By A. Garnet Woolsey, aged 13)

sun went down.
They thought of those hockey the best, And if they would bear the boys from

Three lads lay in a hospital ward, And drank beef tea as the sun went down For they had got hunt playing hookey that day, Although they had beaten the boys

from town. Three fathers sat in their easy chairs, Sat in their chairs as the sun went

For the boys in the hospital up in

tell his new name, to any one, whispers. "You are a cow," To the next she says "You are an elephant"; to the third, "You are a hen," and so on until she has given a name to each until she has given a name to each one. Even if two or three have received the same name the fun is not lessemed. Stepping to the center of

room, the leader explains:
The game we have tonight is 100 and, but you can make it new by playing it better than ever it was played before. I shall recite a verse to you, and when I mention the name given to any of you, you are to make sound which the creature would

> I had a little dog, And he pleased me.
> I fed him under A green bay tree, And he went— And I was pleased As I could be.

The manager pauses after, "And he went"—just long enough for the shy little girl in the corner to bark, and then goes on with:

And I was pleased As I could be.

If you have given several the same name, as goats or hens or peacock, change your rhyme accordingly:

I had some goats, And they pleased me. I fed them under A green bay tree. And they went-And I was pleased As I could be.

You will be surprised at the different sounds given to represent the same creature. To the very little ones give the animals or birds whose sounds are ed to be bob-whites or robins crows or cats, but let the bright big girls and boys, or even the grown folks, puzzle their brains and throats about the kind of a noise a monkey, an elephant or an alligator makes. They will be looking it up the next day. Having gone through the list of names given, the entire company re-

sponds in chorus to the following: I had a managerie, And it pleased me I fed it under A green bay tree, And it went—

After the uproar which will fill this blank, one may add, if you can truth-

And I was pleased As I could be.

fully:

. A Change of Mind.

Fred. Ralston's face showed the pleasure he felt as he dropped the piece of silver into the box containing his Christmas monley.

"Looks as if I was going to have thought. Let Charlie spend his money enough for the trip and a pair of Nat's." skates too!" he exclaimed, as he dashed out of the door with his school-books under his arm. "Halloo! There's Charlie now. Hi! wait a minute, Charlie. I've just dropped in another dime,' as he caught up with his friend. "How much have you toward the trip?"
"I am not going, Fred."

It was said cheerfully, not a ray of disappointment showing upon the

bright face of the speaker. "Not going!" Fred stopped in aston-ishment. "Not going? Surely you are in fun. Charlie. You can not mean you've given up the trip to Nat's after all the planning and saving you have done since he invited us?"

I am in earnest, though, Fred. am going to use the money for something else, and where I feel sure it will give more pleasure than by using it as I had first intended. I've just written and explained it to Nat," turning over the envelope he held in his hand that Fred might see the address. And this was the end, so far as Charlie was concerned, of all the plan-ring and saving for the Christmas vacation to be spent at the home of their old friend, Nat Wilson. How the boys had talked of the sleighing, and the skating, and the good times they were to have—and now. Fred could have cried with vexation. Half the pleasure would be gone with Charlie staying at

"What are you going to do with your money?" he asked, after a moment's silence.

terday, so did not hear Miss Weston teiling the class about that Polish family that drifted here last spring. You remember the father went away to look for work and never came back. The family managed to get along during the summer, but when the cold weather came on they had nothing to eat, or to keep them warm. People had almost forsotten about them, but Dr. Weston went in to see a sick child. It died yesterday. He says he never saw such suffering or such poverty. He did what he could for them, and her boys for help. She asked us to go down and see for ourselves. I went from the child's hand, and filling it, last night with Walter Sherwood to followed her into the house.

carry some medicine." "And you're going to give your sav-ings for that?" indignantly. "Well, I one can call this place home?" All call it a stily scheme, that's all I can the comforts of his own home rose bealways left it untouched for this trip upon him with terrible force. The only

Three Hockey Players. | this appeal. "Do you remember the oldest boy—the one who wore such queer clothes? Well, Miss Weston got Three boys stood in a carpenter's a newspaper route for him, and they shop,
And sharpened their skates as the too, now. Walter Sherwood and I are

going to daliver the papers until John is able to be around again. We want to try to keep the route for him. Why say, Fred, just think of having no coal or wood such weather as this," clapping his hands to his ears and turning his back to the wind. "Those people had neither coal nor food when the doctor went there. Guess I can afford to do without the trip to Nat's

this year."
Fred walked silently along beside his companion too vexed to reply.

"See here, Fred," finally exclaimed Charlie, putting his arm affectionately over his friend's shoulder, "I know just what you are thinking about. You are wondering how I could give up my plan so easily after having it in mind for months, but, honestly, I didn't do in my it quite as soon or as quickly at you think. At first when Miss Weston asked for our help I thought I'd give Menagerie-A Game for Children. all I had saved above my railroad fare, Let any one who wants to make a but that seemed so little in the face of such wretchedness and poverty that I just said, I'll give it all. This mornfollowing game, which the Household ing I had a talk with mother (mothers thus describes: The one in charge of the affair ross to each person in the the affair goes to each person in the to spend it for the Renskis it is all room, and after advising him not to right. I don't say it wasn't a tug to right.

> he hung up his cap before entering the Even after Charlie's confession that

It had not been so easy to give up his plan, Fred had not been able to understand his friend's unselfish act. "I don't see what these people came over here for, anyhow," giving himself an impatient shake. "What is the mater with me?" he asked himself, moment later. "I can't see a thing in this page but coal and nothing to eat. and that story about that wretched Renski family. I've gone over that example three times, and every time the answer is \$6 50, just the amount 1 have in my bank. I wish Charlie hadn't told me about these people."
"I don't like Charlie Monroe," was
the remark with which Fred greeted

his mother and sister, as he took his place at the lunch table.
"Don't like Charlie Monroe?" repeated his startled sister, while his mother looked at him in silent surprise. "Why, Fred Ralston, I thought you liked him better than any of the boys.

What has he done?"
"Made me feel too uncomfortable all this morning with his preaching." "What do you mean, Fred, by preaching? Charlie Monroe has never seemed like a boy who would make a friend uncomfortable," said his mother.

"He isn't going to Nat's for the holi-ays," burst indignantly from Fred, as his mother waited for a reply. "Just at | right, the last moment he has concluded to use his money for something else." "Christmas presents?" asked curious

Bertha. or that family of Poles came here last spring. They are stary ing, or freezing, or something, and he is going to give them his money."

His mother looked at him quietly a moment, not noting the impatience of

look and tone. "And that was Charlie's preaching, was it? Did he ask you for your money?" "No, he knew better." "What did he say?"
"Oh, something about hoping I'd have

a good time, and all that kind of talk,' "How much money did you say you had, Fred?" asked his mother, as she

helped him with his overcoat preparatery for starting to school. 'Six dollars and a half."

"That would buy shoes and stockings, flour—so many things—" she said wistfully, as she kissed him goodbye.

"Oh, bother!" closing the door hastily after him. "Everybody wants to know how much money I have in my "I won't do it!" he exclaimed a mo

ment later in answer to an unspoken

The money remained untouched in Fred's box when school closed for the holidays. From his window he had otten watched Walter Sherwood and Charlie hurriedly leaving the pa-pers upon the doorsteps of the neightoring houses, keeping the place open for the sick Renski boy: "God-bye, mother, don't worry about

me; my visit will be over and I'll be back before you know it," laughingly. before you know it,' "You have plenty of time, Fred. The train don't leave for half an hour yet."
"Oh, well, I'll take my time. Hope I'm not going to be snowed in," giving in upward glance at the heavy clouds.
"There's Charlie with his last paper. Good-bye, old fellow, wish you were going with me." Charlie nodded a going with me." Charlie nodded a cheery good-bye and hurried down the

street. "Don't seem to mind not going a bit," he muttered, as he watched the fast disappearing figure. "Half the pleasure seems gone from my trip, some-how. I almost wish I hadn't said I'd go. I suppose the reason is because Charlie didn't go, and mother seemed disappointed when she found I really meant to." So ran his thoughts. "There's that old Renski house; it will fall down on them one of these days I wonder if it is as bad as they say down there. I've fifteen mimutes to spare, and I just believe I'll go and see for myself." Grasping his satchel more tightly, and giving a hasty, halflook about him, he around the corner and down the street

to the Renskis. "I'll walk past and see how it looks from the outside. Why don't they put glass in their windows instead of those

old rags?"
At this moment the door swung open and a child of 7 appeared carrying a She stopped on the threshold. pail. She stopped on the threshold, lifting first one foot, then the other, trying to protect them from the bitter wind. A quick look showed Fred that the little creature had no shoes. A few fluttering rags were the only protec-

tion on limbs and feet. "Goodness me, why don't—" he stopped suddenly. "Here, little girl, yesterday Miss Weston appealed to run into the house. I'll get the water."

"Is it possible," he asked himself, as You've wanted to spend that fore him. He had not realized the confor a dozen things, and yet dition of these people, but now it came ready to go, you spend it on these forelemers. Give it up, Charlie, and come cracked stove. Instinctively Fred felt that this one day of brightness had

self-denial had at least brought this, and by crowding around the old stove they were warm for the time. As Fred realized how half starved as

well as illy-clad the children were, and that the little child moaning in its mother's arms seemed so sick, there came to him in that moment thought of how much he might add to their comfort.

"Shoes and stockings. Yes, my money will buy them shoes. Shall I go to Nat's?"

Only a moment. "No, I'll try a little self-denial myself for once. A tele-gram to him will make it all right. I'll go home and get mother; she will

know what they need most."

A cheerful word to the mother, and
Fred with hasty strides was making his way homeward. His mother, hearing the well-known tread, hastened to the stairs as Fred made his abrupt entrance. "I am not going, mother," rushing up the stairs two steps at a time. "You see, I had a few minutes to spare, and walked around by the Renskis just out of curiosity, you know," with a gay nod; "and I think a trip to the shoe store will be better for them, and I am sure in the end it will be more satisfactory to me. Hurry and put on your hat and coat

and come with me. I never was in such a hurry in my life."

"Are you sure of yourself, Fred? I mean, are you really willing to do "Never was more sure of anything in my life, mother, and I've discover-

ed within the last halfhour what has ailed me these last two weeks. I was disappointed in myself." "Ready?" as his mother made ther

appearance a moment later.
"Well, I'm enjoying this trip more than I did my other one this morning." When Fred's gift of the shoes was left at the Renskis' he readily under-stood Charlie's pleasure in his selfdenial, and to Miss Weston's class of manly boys fell the task of caring for the Renskis the greater part of that winter. Their friendly interest found a better position for the older boy. Fred never saw the tiny feet eneased in the shoes his money had bought without a thrill of pleasure.

"I've enjoyed those shoes immensely, mother; more than I should my trip to Nat's,"—The Interior,

How Sleighbells Are Made.

Think of a sleighbell. How many boys and girls know how the jingling sleigh bells are made? How do you Enfolds thee, and thou art content think the little iron ball gets inside the bell? It is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there? little iron ball is called "the t." When you shake the sleightinglet." bell, it jingles. When the horse trots the bells jingle, jingle. In making the bell this jinglet is put inside a little ball of mud just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. The mud ball, with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould or the outside and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the mud ball and the mould. When the mould is taken off you see a sleighbell, but it would not ring, as it is full of dirt. The hot metal dries the dirt that the ball is made of, so it can be all shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell, the little iron jinglet will still be in the bell, and it will ring all

Familiar Quotations.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale, Taxing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

That life is long which answers life's great end.
—Young—"Night Thoughts."

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart, 'Tis woman's whole existence.

Byron-"Childe Harold." No, the heart that has truly loved, never forgets, But as truly loves on to the close,

As the sunflower turns on her god when he sets, The same look that she turned when he rose. -Thomas Moore-"Oh, Believe Me,"

etc. Ah me, for aught that I could ever

read. Could ever hear by tale of history, The course of true love never did run smooth. -Shakespeare.

Oh! Swear not by the moon, inconstant moon. Shakespeare—"Romeo and Juliet."

The gods from heaven survey the fatal strife, And mourn the miseries of human life.

I am fearfully and wonderfully made. -Psalm exxxix., 14.

If the hill will not go to Mohammed, Mohammed will go to the hill.

Maid of Athens, ere we part, Give, oh, give me back my heart.

—Byron—"Maid of Athens."

A Graceful Dedication.

No one can read much of the writing of Horace Bushnell, the great theologian and preacher, without finding out that he had a warm heart and fine susceptibilities. The character of the man receives a charming side-light from the following dedication of one of his books to his wife, a dedication as simple and natural as it is cheerful and sincere:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
For once I will dare to break open one of the customary seals of silence, by inscribing this little book to the woman I know best and most thoroughly; having been overlapped, as it were, and curtained in the same con-sciousness for the last 36 years. If she is offended that I do it without her consent, I hope she may get over the offense shortly, as she has a great many others that were worse. She has been with me in many weaknesses and some storms, giving strength alike in both; sharp enough to see my faults, faithful enough to expose them, and considerate enough to do it wisely; shrinking never from loss or blame or shame to be encountered in anything right to be done; adding great and high instigations—instigations always to good, and never to evil mistaken for good; forecasting always things bravest and best to be done, and supply-ing inspirations enough to have made a hero, if they had not lacked the timber. If I have done anything well, she has been the more really in it that she did not know it, and the more willingly also that having her part in it known has not even occurred to her; compelling me thus to honor not less, but more, the covert glory of the wo-manly nature; even as I obtain a distincter and more wondering apprehension of divine meanings, and moist-enings, and countless unbought min-istries it contributes to this otherwise very dry world.

'Ali's Right With the World.' One often wonders whence his vision When ever-hopeful Robert Browning

"God's in his heaven. All's right with the world.' "All's right"? Thousands to Siberia hurled! Turkey-the saints of God impaling!

Germany-men to noisome prisons halcrime of lauding not an Emp'ror's Yet God his steady watch doth aye

Who knows it better men should never

friendly Death his tryst with

martyrs keep? "Right with the world"—at worst a pleasing chime. poet, stay—what you rhyme? God's world! unspanned by space and And fleeting fall of momentary tears. -John Cameron.

My Little Lad.

How flares it with thee in that heavenly land, my boy?
If I could have thee back again but

for one hour, I should know more of heaven's won-ders than this world Has ever dreamed. How strange it seems that thou shouldst know The heavenly secrets, while I wait and know them not. My little lad, who learned of me life's love, and now He knows what heaven is, and face to

face has seen The loving Christ. Through all the weight of loneliness
That sometimes threatens this frail mortal clay to crush, heart is glad, with all a mother's depth of love,

To know that thou, dear one, canst ne'er be lonely there; That close within his sheltering arm, the tender Christ,

without my arms. had planned for thee So much my love had in future days; With eyes of sense, I cannot see how even heaven Can compensate for all that sweet companionship

That I have lost forever from my earth-But sometime, when the evening shadows fall, I, too, Shall hear the welcome summons to that better land.

O, Savior, while thy loving arm dost clasp my boy, Reach down thy hand to me, that, though as yet this earth Entangle me, my heart may feel the heavenly thrill, And I may know that I am standing

close to thee Upon the earth-side, while upon the heavenly side My boy in thy safe keeping waits my coming home.

—Gussie P. Dubois, in the Interior.

"Farewell."

Dear, dying year, I'll watch with thee ere's much to tell you ere you slip away. tonight, Can you not take with you this anguish keen, And leave me peace to welcome New Year's Day

Your nights have seen my pillow wet with tears, Your days have seen the fight begun again, hours have witnessed struggle, prayer, defeat, And known the silent longing and

You brought me such rare gifts, it seemed that I In gratitude, most pure and good should be, But for thy tomb, I naught but ashes bring.

Of those sweet flowers you've showered upon me. Can you not comfort me before you

Can you not blot into eternal night The sins that lie so heavy on my heart, And leave me new love, new hope, new life, new light?

The moments pass, oh! leave me not, old friend, Alas! the time has come to say fare well,

For softly echoing through the silent The chimes are pealing out thy funeral knell.

Alone at last, and now the cold gray dawn, Shows pathways stretching out before me yet untrod.

tried to walk in my own strength and failed, New Year, I leave thee in the hands -Annie G. Callender, in the Interior. of God.

A Word to Canada.

It is made evident in some sections of Canadian politics and society that the application by Secretary Olney and the President of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan boundary dispute is used to develop a less kindly feeling toward the United States. There has been in Canada, we are glad to say, for the most part, a kindly feeling toward us, although all our own criticisms of our own faults are reproduced and given their full value. Yet as we respect Canada, and admire its people, so they have respected and admired the strong nato the south of them. But President Cleveland's message and the dispatch of Secretary Olney, have proa revulsion. We are told that the Canadians are astonished at the hostility in the action of Congress and the utterances of the American press that there has occurred a great change in public feeling in Canada, and that those who were previously warm in their kindly expressions now feel that they have gone too far, and must answer hos-tility with nothing less than a cold reserve.

We wish to say to our Canadian friends that if such is their present attitude it is due to a misapprehension of public feeling here, a misapprehension which it is our duty to correct. There was in the President's message not a particle of hostility to Great Britain. only the expression of regret and pain that after so many years of correspondence, in which again and again it has been stated that the matter was one that gave us "grave concern," the British Government had not been able to recognize

which it was possible that the Monroe doctrine might apply; that it had become our duty to find out if it applied to see to it that a weaker state was not unjustly deprived of its territory. There was on the part of President Cleveland not the least expression of ill-will toward England and no sentiment of that sort, as was proved so soon afterward by his applying to Great Britain instead of to Germany for protection of American citizens in the Transvaal. Canadians also greatly misapprehend

the prevalent American sentiment. They seem to suppose that the over-whelming determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine is an expression of hostility to Great Britain. Nothing could be further from the case. There is some such hostility, but not one out of ten men with whom one would meet would desire anything but kindly relations with England. The Monroe doctrine we believe in. If England's policy should unfortunately be to ignore or to oppose it we should be very sorry, and in maintaining it England is the last country we should be willing to oppose. If the result of the message has been to cool the regard which Canadians have for the United States we can only regret it. In the United States there will continue to be the same respect and admiration for our brethren north of the border and across the Atlantic.—The Independent.

Where the Well-to-Do Woman Is Not Allowed to Do Anything.

Generally speaking, American women are apt to take a keen interest in those affairs which would scarcely be heeded or only vaguely understood by their sex in less liberal lands. Nevertheless it strikes me that some description of the people or life in that country will be of more interest than any discussion of the boundary ques-

Spanish-American women have ever been famed for their beauty and grace. Indeed, they are often very beautiful; but, without desiring to imitate anything derogatory to their fame, I have sometimes wondered if a general average of their beauty would really surpass that of my own countrywomen. love his opposite. Thus South American women are of a type pleasing to the Northerner, just as our own blondes or brunettes — especially the former—are pleasing to the Latin-American. The sight of a lady with a pug nose, red hair, and freckles is enough to throw a Spanish-American into an ecstasy of delight little short

of adoration. For natural grace these creole ladies can only be surpassed by the natives of Andalusia. They have good figures, and, like their Spanish ancestors, dis-play a notable tendency to embonpoint, especially after arriving at the

age of maturity.
In Caracas French fashions predominate, and the ladies appear on the street in the latest Parisian mode, from the plumes and ribbons upon their hats to the high-heeled shoes on their dainty little feet. The women of Venezuela may be divided into two classes-those who are served and those who serve. The lives of the former are simple, and they do not bother their heads about woman's rights nor enter into political do these ladies do? The answer is—
they live. So does the house-plant or that he expected to be married every they live. So does the house-plant or that the fig-tree in the courtyard. What day. more can be required of them? The with servants, and his wife is treated as some beautiful thing—we might say, as a clock or some handsome piece of furniture. The house is her domain, where she may rule as she pleases, and papaita has little to say. The Caraquenan beauties titter behind the curtains of the iron-barred, balconied window as the unhappy swain is compelled to promenade on the sidewalk and watch for an opportunity to get a word or a look from his object of adoration. Mamaita occupies herself with her embroidery or directs her ervants, and when her daughters desire to go for a walk she must ac-

company them, for they are not allowed to go on the street alone.
Life among the lowly is different. The women are free to come and go as they please. The costume consists of an embroidered chemise, cut extremely generally in two braids. She carries herself with dignity; and her long scarf-like shawl, usually of gay colors, which she throws gracefully over her head or allows to fall upon her shoulders, gives her a picturesque ef-

The old woman standing against the tree is a country woman. You might take her to be a disagreeable old creature, but I warrant you that she has a sense of humor, and that she would share her last bit of bread with a hungry traveler; yes, and entertain him royally, too. Standing there, with him royally, too. Standing there, with quite deaf, and somewhat inclined to her feet thrust into a ragged pair of look upon this world as a vale of pantuflos, a puro in her mouth, and that grim smile, she brings to my mind many such whose unbounded hospitality I have often shared. Our experience as travelers is-first we find fault and condemn them; then we tolerate them; then we learn to look for them, as our hunger increases after many hours in the saddle; and at last we looked back at those bygone days with a sweet interest, when after a hard day's journey we arrived an some lonely cabin by the wayside, and the "old woman" bade us enter, while she hastened to prepare our evening meal. I have admired her skill in preparing the eggs, which she looks for in the bed or under the bed, laid that same day by her frizzly, feathered, cackling tribe. And from the over-hanging beams I have watched her pull down a long strip of something resembling rawhide only fit to mend broken saddle-gear, but under her expert manipulation converted into a savory stew of beef and tomatoes. This strip of something is called tasajo, and is the sun-dried beef of the country.

An interesting phase of life is that of the public laundry, which is merely the bed of the river on the outskirts of the town. The washerwomen use the bowlders for washboards, and they bang and slam your linen till you might think it rent into shreds. These laundries are great places for gossip, account for the length of time required to complete a family washing. Your washerwomen will tell you the first day she "soaps the clothes." The next day she washes out the soap and spreads the clothes on the grass to bleach, and on the third day, I believe, she dyes them dry. The fifth and sixth days are de- they had so much admired and mar-

"I really think, John," said Mrs. Seere, "that you smoke too much." "Well, my love," said John, "if you'd occasionally give me a chance to talk, I might let my cigar go out.'

Johnnie Aimen-My father's one of the pillars of the church. Tommy Jones (surprised)-Is the? I heard my papa say he was pretty soft, but I didn't know he was as soft as tha:.

It was a very cold morning, and Bobby came rushing into the house very much excited. "Mommer," he very much excited. "Mommer," he cried, "there's something the matter with me. Please send for the doctor I'm breathing fog!"

Keeping the Faith.-"Has my boy been a Little Defender and been kind to dumb animals today?"
"Yes, grandma, I let your canary out of the cage, and when my can caught it I set Towser on her."

Pastor-Do you ever play with bad little boys, Johnny? Johnny-Yes, sir. Pastor-I'm surprised, Johnny! Why

don't you play with good little boys?

Johnny—Their mammas won't let Old Gentlemen (putting a few questions)-Now, boys-ah-can you tell

when he took the forbidden fruit? Small scholar (like a shot)-Please, sir, th' warn't no commandments then, "Are you talking to yourself or the

me what commandment Adam broke

fish?" inquired a man on horseback, reigning up. "To the fish," answered the sumburned man on the log, intently waitching his cork. "I'm trying to draw them out."

"I suppose, Mrs. Newman," said Mr. Newman, sarcastically, "that in case of war you will insist upon a man's rights and go to the front."
"No, my dear," said Mrs. Newman, sweetly; "I should stay at home and take care of you."

"I'm going to give papa a pair of beer mugs for his birthday," said "A pair?" said Mollie. "Won't one do?" "Oh, no," said Ethel. "Papa always

drinks two mugfuls."

Papa-Tommy, did you know your sson today Tommy (hesitatingly)-Yes; that is,

part of it. Papa—Which part was that? Tommy-Well, I could a nswer the questions the other boys had.

Jinks-Today I pleased a pretty wo-

man by telling her that a certain redsnub-nosed, bald-headed mortal looked\like her. Winks-Get out! Jinks—The red-faced, snub-nosed, bald-headed mortal was her first baby.

Smythe—Is Brobson married?

Tompkins-Yes; I believe he has 36 wives. Tompkins-About that number, I bestrife. One may justly ask, then, what lieve. At any rate, about a month

caballero expects work from neither wife nor daughter. His house is filled found uneasiness of spirit," said the critic, "you have worked into your portrait of Hamlet! How did you do

"That, sir," said the artist, "is the result of weeks of toil. It is a reproduction of a composite photograph of people waiting their turn in a dentist's antercom."

"My dear," said Mr. Wilkins, "we must economize, watch every penny, for dollars are scarce."

Ten minutes later he added: "Tommy, why haven't you gone to school?" "I'm helpin' you to economize, pop," all Tommy. You said I could have sail Tommy. \$5 of I wasn't late this term. I guess %5 II I Wash ...
I'll be late today."

There was a man in Nottinghamshire who discontinued the donation he had regularly made for a time to a low in the neck, and a flounced skirt of calico. A girl of this class adorns her neck with a string of beads, and eled a bit in my time; I've been as far allows her hair to hang down her back, as Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, and I never saw a black man, and I don't believe there are any."

"It is curlous," said Hicks, "but it life the cat is most graceful and the duck most awkward, but how much s dinner changes one's views!' "I fail to catch the idea," observed

Darley.
"It is simple," said Hicks. 'At a dinner, how graceful a duck seemsand how awkward a cat would be!" Mrs. Brown was an elderly lady,

tears. A neighbor, passing the house day, and seeing the old lady sitting by an opend window, greeted her with unusual warmth, hoping to bring smile to her doleful countenance.

This is very fine weather we're hav-'Yes," replied Mrs. Brown, "out I can't eat with 'em vit.'

"Good morning," she screamed

Brave Man.

The ordinary character of a French duel is indicated by an incident, declared by a Paris paper to be true. Two gentlemen, one of whom had "insulted" the other, had exchanged hostile communications and had met on the field of "honor." Two shots had been exchanged without result, and then the honor of both men had been declared satisfied, and they had gone Arrived there, the seconds of Monsieur Beauminard, who was known by

all the world to be an arrant coward, congratulated him on the coolness he had shown. "Everybody said you would flunk," said one, "but you stood like a rock, though one of the bullets passed with-

in a milimeter of your skull." Monsieur Beauminard turned deadly pale and grasped a chair. As he was plainly fainting, a glass of water was dashed in his face, and he revived. "What!" he gasped, as he was rec ering consciousness, "were the pistols

loaded, then?"

Monsieur Beauminard had relied on
the faithless seconds to see that the blue. On the fourth day she souses pistols' charges were drawn, and his them in the river again to get the bluing out, and finally allows them to given him the aspect of bravery that

The Lazy Azores



Where Oranges Are Sold for a Penny a Basket, and Each a Cup of Honey-Fruitful Islands Where Wages Are Low, But Where Living Is Cheaper Than in Any Other Quarter of the class Azoreans. But their wages are Globe.

26.—As the Madeiras are only three and they have no marketable value. days distance by steamer from San Miguel, we determined to take a look world; and unless the captain is amiss

HOW IT RAINS IN THE AZORES. with the hideous capete which the natives wear as universally as Englishmen their Mackintoshes. There is this bananas, red and yellow, figs, guavas, enormous advantage in the Azores— and other tropical varieties; straw-that it never drizzles. In five minutes the gutters may be roaring riv- size and flavor; but the pears, peaches, ers and every roof-spout a miniature apples and plums do not compare with Niagara, but in five minutes after the ours. shower is over the porous earth has absorbed every trace of wet, and the hot sun completely dried the trees and grass, leaving them greener, if possible, than before. Naturally, the surrounding ocean renders the atmosphere very dampness is healthful rather than injurious. The houses have a saluens attached, can be rented from \$100 to \$200 a year. Servants' wages average from \$2 to \$3 a month, including the food they like host are a saluens attached, can be rented from \$100 to \$200 a year. Servants' wages average from \$2 to \$3 a month, including the food they like host are also as a saluens attached, can be rented from \$100 to \$200 a year. moist, and as at our Atlantic resorts, rangements whatever for fires. these culinary purposes; and that none are needed, the robustness of the peo-ple amply attest. Flowers of all kinds bloom the winter through, and as then rain falls oftenest, vegetation is quality. An American naval officer who greenest. Fresh fruits and vegetables come to your table at their January; and as for oranges-the golden apples from the garden of Hesper-ides couldn't hold a candle to them. ORANGES, ORANGES, EVERY-

WHERE.
Ripe oranges are gathered as early as October, but the first fruits are rather sour eating, and the harvest is not at its best before Christmas. Then the whole landscape seems golden, and there is such an overwhelming supply of them all winter long that you see, hear, smell and taste of little but laranjas-the Portuguese word for or-The markets are crowded with them, and every shop, big or little, has one in its doorway, among other symbols of trade-for lettered "signs" are not used in the Azores. In all the city streets and country ing great baskets of fruit upon their heads, and donkeys with bulging panniers in it, and a constant procession of ox-carts bringing oranges in boxes from the rural districts to the wharves and store houses, while the resonant cry of the Muezzen is nothing compared to the strident "Laranja! Laranja!" with which itinerant vendors make the welking ring in every highway and byway. The words of a fellow traveler on this subject are so apropos that I want to quote them to you. "The ground is thickly strewn with orange peel, and the people be-gin to wear a joundiced look. The very air seems yellower than before. redolent of spicy odors. Little children revel in the abuncance; they play ball or pelt each other with them or roll them up and down the streets or in the gutters. The fruit becomes the staple article of diet, especially among the common people, who now season with oranges their usual frugal meal of cornbread and fried fish. In the gardens everybody helps him-self indiscriminately. The trees are so extremely prolific that no one knows ith the crop. It can neither be sold nor given away, and annually thousands upon thousands of ushels rot on the grounds or are fed to the swine. Your acquaintances welcome you to their gardens with eager, ill-concealed delight. You are urged to eat all you want directly from the trees, and are also compelled to fill your pockets. Then, lest you are not fully supplied, a heaping basket is sent home to you by a servant. This plentitude is at first somewhat wildering-accustomed as we have been at home to pay five cents for Here we purchase from the dealers from 10 to 50 for a single cent-fresh and julcy, each one like a cup of liquid honey. I have ofa cup of liquid honey. ten been to the market and filled my hands and pockets with the choicest fruit culled from a two-bushel basket, and then gone away with a debilita-

On all the islands orange gardens Miguel, we determined to take a 100k monopolize a large portion of the available land. The Saracens, who world; and unless the captain is amiss once swarmed over this country, in his reckoning, we shall arrive at brought their favorite fruit with them, and every seed they dropped seems to have taken root and flourished. The On finds it hard indeed to tear him-self away from the Azores; their lava rock, from 15 to 20 feet high, to peaceful beauty and infinite quiet, the protect the trees from occasional gales, with broken glass thickly set in the balmy air of perpetuate summer and mortar on top to discourage thieves the simple, kindly people, exercise from climbing over. There is a heavy such a lethean charm upon him that iron-bound door in the wall, with a such a lethean charm upon him that the longer he remains the more re-"lucky horseshoe" to warn away the gretful will be his adieux. Perhaps I witches and dupples. The trees are have wearied my readers by writing planted separately in rows, and are so much about these islands; and yet times by grafting, or by seed. Those the half has not be told. Since a wo-raised from layers bear in three years commonly propagated by layers, some man's postscript is said to contain the "meat" of her missive, I may be parfoned for adding a few last words, chard is not procured under ten years. after the last reef-biggirt Acor hast Seedings require the longest time of faded from view. The archipelago is all, but are the most prolific and are no longer the remote, out-of-the-way said to be less subject to the destroy-place we used to consider it, having been brought next door to everywhere, the best fruit—thin-skinned and seedalmost, by frequent and easy commun- less. Many of the trees are of great ication. Besides the whalers and age, yet produce an annual crop aver-trading vessels from all parts, that aging 30,000 oranges. Some of them since time out of mind have made the even bear a second crop, called ridolislands the center of interest, a line ha fruit, so that the fortunate Azorof passenger-carrying packets from eans have oranges all the year round. Boston and two steamship lines from The orange quintas are busy places New York ply between at regular in-tervals. Fortnightly steamers also make the passage between the islands make the passage between the islands and Lisbon in four days, and thence to the ports of Southern Europe, It is only seven days from San Miguel where men put them into boxes and Liverpool, and many vessels make bevies of children are kept busy from two to a dozen every week smoothing out the corn husks for during the fruit season, which contin- wrappers, rolling each orange and ties from November till May. The old-time idea that the Azores must be an lindesirable winter residence, because a box, but those for England are heapthey are in about the same latitude ed with two or three hundred more, is Philadelphia, is also done away to save duty. Then the boxes go to with. The truth is that while there the carpenters, who nail on the tops, s seldom a day from one year's end they are ready for shipment. The to another which one may not spend bulk of the orange crop is sent to Engbleasantly out of doors. January is land, where "St. Michael oranges," as The balmiest month of the twelve. The average temperature throughout the year is 60 degrees, with an extreme tany other part of the world. The difference between winter and summer average annual exportation to Eng-of only 11 degrees—less than that of any other known locality—except Mabox. Some 300 sailing vessels and 40 HOW IT RAINS IN THE AZORES. steamers are now annually employed as transports for orange cargoes. especially during the winter time one can truthfully say with Shakespeare's fool, "The rain it raineth every day," but the same may be said of England, The United States market has never been supplied to any extent with Azorshowers is the rapidity with which eano ranges. It takes a sailing vessel they gather, expend their force and too long on a winter voyage to land seldom give any warn- them in good condition; but now that ing of approach, but are quite as likely steamships make the journey they to fail from a clear sky as a cloudy one; hence it behooveth the tourist to go always armed with an umbrella, or

> I have never found a place worth living in where the cost of living is so slight as in the Azores. Large and handsome houses, fully furnished, a little way out of Ponta Delgada and Horta, with extensive fruit and flower try and eggs will sell for about half as much as with us, vegetables for almost nothing, and the fish market is a never-ending astonishment to foreigners for variety, cheapness and excellent resides at St. Michaels with his familv. says that they kept house in fine style last winter at a cost of less than \$2 a day. They rented a large house, elegantly furnished, on an estate which includes an orange garden, and kept three servants. But nobody should go to the Azores without bringing an in come with him, though a very small one will yield rich returns in health and pleasure. Salaried employments are very few and wages pitifully small. Even the Governor-General gets only \$1,000 a year. Thirty dollars a month is considered a princely salary, and

school teachers of the highest grade receive \$120 per annum FAYAL LACE.

The Azoreans, especially the women, excel in everything that calsl for digital dexterity. They do the finest hair work, crocheting and embroidering, make feather flowers and knit open work stockings of exquisite texture and finish. The men carve delicate designs from the white pith of the fig tree ships, houses, crucifixes, birds, bouquets-that rival the finest wax work. and are adepts at weaving baskets of niers to the most fanciful article for the parlor table. Faval lace has long been famous in Europe, and is becoming known in the United States. It is made from the fiber of the aloe, or 'century" plant, which grows as abundantly in the Azores as in Portugal. The fibers when first drawn from the long leaves are about the size of No. 40 spool cotton, but are split (by hand) much finer, and the workers submit them to the several processes, including that of polishing with ivory tools. which gives the thread a sparkling brilliancy. The best fiber is brought over in a crude state from the interior of Spain and Portugal. That produced on the coasts of these countries is vellow, and on the island the fiber is almost black. The latter are used for coarse work only, because they cannot be split, the center being white. They make very handsome shawls, however, and the trimming for hats and dresses, especially when embroidered with straw. Fans, card cases, toilette baskets, mats, cushions and a thousand similar articles are also made of the black and yellow threads. The fine white lace, with its rich gloss, is indescribably delicate and beautiful, and has received first-clas medals at sev-eral world's exhibitions. Many competent judges declared it to be equal to finest point lace. In former years the little that was manufactured was sold in Paris at extravagant prices. Now that the business of exportation work goes to the United States. So

amount of time and precious eyesight consumed in its making. An elegant shawl brings perhaps \$6; vells, collars, jabots, etc., from 25 cents to \$1 50 each.

Nearly all the lacemakers live in the little village of Praia, about five miles from Horta. Though belonging to the peasantry, they seem superior to their associates in intelligence, and most of them can read and write—a very high degree of education among the lowpitifully small, six cents a day being the average, and the most skilled and industrious seldom make more than 10 On Shipboard, nearing Funchal, Dec. falls no one ever things of eating them needles, with heads made of lupine seeds, are held with points toward the worker, and then the fingers fly so rapidly that unpracticed eyes may try in vain to trace their movements.

There is a school in Praia where the art is taught, together with the rudiments of education, by two elderly sisters. A good many young girls at-tend it, and a few grown women, besides a number of children, almost bables—for it is said to take a life-time to become experts at lacemaking; so the younger one begins the better. Well, we have put off saying goodby as long as possible, but everything must come to its finis sometime. The sun long since went to bed in the west-ern ocean; sea and sky have changed their rosy tints for nun-like gray, and near-by sails that an hour ago were almost crimson, are now silhouetted in black upon a mirror of unburnished steel.

The day is done, and so is our visit

to the Azores. We will bid you good morning in Madeira. FANNIE B. WARD.

Missing Links__

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

tains his greatest weight; a woman at

PHOTOGRAPHS have been taken of the sea fully 500 feet below the sur-

THE book of Job, written about 1520 B. C., describes very accurately several processes of smelting metals.

EVERY evening as the sun goes down two leaves of the common clover fold together, face to face, while the

third closes over them. AN ice marriage took place recently in Holland. The couple were married on the frozen Zuyder Zee, the ceremony being followed by a dance on

THE height of the monument, Fish street hill. London, is 202 feet from the pavement, being 30 feet higher than that of Antonius at Rome, and is considered the finest, as well as the high-

AN English lad was recently savagely attacked near Newbury by a Norwegian bird, known as the blackthroated duci, which measured over a yard and a half across the wings. A man rushed to the boy's assistance, and killed the bird which is supposed to have been blown inland during the

RAMKRISKNA' GOPAL BHAND-HARKAR, Sanscrit professor at Poona, has been elected foreign correspondent of the Academie des Inscriptions, being the first native of India to receive the distinction. The other new correspondents are Kirchoff, the classical scholar of Berlin, and Benndorf of Vienna, the archaeologist.

NEW PLACE, Shakespeare's last home at Stratford-on-Avon, is being improved by the removal of the shrub-

THE Californian Indian's bow is made from the white or sap-wood of the cedar, the outside of the tree being also the outer side of the bow. The stick is scraped and polished with the sharp pieces of obsidian, roasted in ashes and then bent into shape. Their arrows are made of button willow twigs of the buckeye and canes.

SO SENSITIVE is the Duke of Marlwas restored with Mrs. Hammersley's money, that he has had family acchartered public accountant, who steam proceeds of the sales of the Sunder-

IN the West Indies, where hurricanes are frequent and destructive, they generally originate in the tropical regions near the inner boundary of the trade whose place is supplied by a rush of wind from the surrounding regions, set into gyration by the rotation of the

THE strength of the spirit of independence that has been roused among the Cubans is shown by the fact that the ranks of the insurgents. In Collazo's force in a recent encounter with Gen. Molina there were 38 dressed as men, armed with machetes and revolvers. Twelve others carried rifles and fought in the vanguard.

IN EMULATION of his nephew, the Kaiser, the Prince of Wales has written a cantata for soloists, chorus and orchestra, which will soon be perroyal family are about to begin a concert tour for charitable purposes, at which the Duke of York will play the piano and the Duchess the banjo. The authority for these statements is the

IN 1595, says an article in the National Review, Sir Walter Raleigh, the gallant English knight, entered Venezuela and explored the Orinoco to its sources in search of the fabled city of Manoa, "the walls whereof, of solid gold, were lapped by the waters of a vast inland sea." Raleigh did not find any territorial line in Venezuela. but the discovery of gold near the Orinoco shows that fables and romances of old had a real golden hue.

THERE semes to be little doubt that John B. Robinson, of South Africa, is the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at \$350,000,000. In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends meet. He and his wife begged Here Robinson laid the foundation of

bition now is to be worth a billion. SOME anxiety is felt for the safety of Lord Rosebery's sprightly but aged mother, the venerable Duchess of Cleveland, who, in spite of her advanced years-she is the only surviving bridesmaid of Queen Victoriahas insisted on making a tour through much skill and patience does it need a levee en masse of the Mohammedan that few of the workers ever acquire population. The Holy Land, and esmarked proficiency, though instructed pecially Jerusalem, is therefore overting sense of meanness at receiving a and practiced in the art from child- run with an undisciplined, half-paid, out a penny in the world just escaparmed crowd of soldiers, all in a great ed being "rich beyond the dreams of tendered in payment. As for wind- credibly low prices, considering the state of religious excitement, and avarice."

AT the age of 40 a man usually at- | ready on the slightest provocation to give vent to their feelings by attackng foreign as well as native Chris-

> TWO REMARKABLE illuminated Hebrew manuscripts of the Bible, written in the ninth or tenth century. were shown by Dr. Gaster recently to the Society of Biblical Archaeology in London. They came from central Asia and are probably the oldest Hebrew texts of the Bible in existence The margins of the leaves are covered with rosettes in gold and other orna-ments, while the writing is surrounded by a border of five colored lines.

> HUBERT HERKOMER has devised a new process of reproducing pictures "without the intervention of photography, or any preliminaries, such as biting, rocking, etc." He paints in monochrome on a copper plate as he would on a panel or canvas, covers his painting with fine bronze powder, mhich hardens the surface, and takes an electrotype from it. The results are said to be very good. Prints of his portrait of Dr. Jameson have been

FOR years a curious phenomenon has been witnessed on Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, where, as soon as the ice forms solidly, an immense crack opens almost exactly in the center of the lake, extending lengthwise from one end of the lake to the other. The crack is now three to six feet wide, and about thirty miles long. It is supposed to be caused by the expansion of the ice, and the pressure against each shore being equal, the upheaval and fissure appear in the

A STATEMENT by London Engineering conveys the information that a broken rail on the railway at tener its loud, wailing cry is heard. Hagan, in Germany, was found to be literally honey-combed by a thin, bery and buildings that marked the thread-like gray worm. Everything boundaries of the different holdings apparently has a destroying parasite. bought up by the trustees. Hereafter Iron was thought to be exempt from there will be an open sweep from the food-searchers. But the little worm nest and climb about like monkeys wall facing the old Falcon tavern to corrodes iron by emitting a powerful over the adjoining limbs and twigs, the opposite boundary wall. sacs or glands on its head. A bottle than birds. After hatching the modithis liquid in the hands of a bank robber might perform the work of dynamite.

THE decay of "Chinatown" is one of the most remarkable features of San Francisco life. Five years ago Chinatown had 25,000 inhabitants and trade was lively, and many of the large merchants were doing an ex-tensive business. Rents were higher borough to the stories that Blenheim in Chinatown than in other parts of the city. Now rents have fallen more than one-half in this quarter, real estate is unsaleable and the population counts investigated and published by has shrunk to 15,000. The last China steamer carried 700 Chinamen back to their homes, the greater part of whom will not return. At the present rate, land library and the Blenheim pic-Chinatown in six months will not have 10,000 inhabitants.

ROBERT BURNS, fourth, the great grandson of the poet, died recently at Blachal, near Edinburgh, and by his death, which happened exactly one winds, and are caused by the vertical hundred years after the decease of ascent of a column of rarifled air, the Ayrshire bard, the direct male line of Burns has come to an end The deceased was born in 1844. His father was a scholomaster, from whom he received a good education, but, weing of a roving disposition, lobert Burns the fourth enlisted before he was out of his teens in the Scots Fusilier Guards. After serving as a soldier for seven years, he engaged in women fight side by side with men in various employments, and was for some time a railway employe, and finally a gardener.

> THE ruse which a Marion, Ind., girl adopted for securing a husband is perfectly legitimate this year. Maggie Spencer worked in a fruit jar factory, and one day she placed a note in a jar which she was packing, asking the man who found it to write her. The jar fell into the hands of J. E. Bingham, of Celina, O., an old man of 86, who not only has a good deal of money, but was looking for a matri monial alliance. He wrote the girl. who told him to go to Marion, where the marriage would take place. old man made what might have been a fatal mistake, for he went to Muncie insead of Marion and stood in front of the postoffice for a day, looking for his bride. Then a policeman to whom he told his story, put him on the right track, and he lost no time in getting into Marion, where he found the girl and was married to her. Now the couple are on their wedding trip in the south, and Maggie expects never to work any more.

IT IS a curious commentary upon the instability of human affairs that kitten at play, and the seeker is surthe former owner of the entire city of Johannesbug now lies a confirmed invalid in the workhouse infirmary of the quaint old market town of Guildford, in Surrey. The old man seems to have had a most remarkable career. He was in the service of the East India Company, fought in the Crimea, was seriously wounded at Sebastopol, and afterward passed through the Inhis enormous fortune by picking up a dian mutiny. He then went to South rough diamond worth \$1,200. His am-Zulus and the Boers before the Trans- them and mew, popping back again as vaal was made over to them. He bought for £350, his accumulated savings, over 15,000 acres of land near the source of the Limpopo, where he made up his mind to ultimately settle, but war broke out, he took up arms against the Boers, and formed one of the party who held Pretoria against has grown to considerable proportions the Holy Land, which is now in an them. In 1880, when the republic was several hundred women are engaged in exceedingly disturbed condition, the declared, he refused service under the manufacture, and the best of their Druses having risen, to which action President Kruger, and the consequence the Sultan has responded by orderisg was that his land, upon a portion of which the Transvaal city of Johannes- tractive than the exhibition of so-burg now stands, was forfeited. Thus called educated fleas," says Happy the old man who now lies dying with-

Animal Curiosities.

STORIES **ABOUT**

Ants on Horseback. A Wonderful Four Legged Bird. A Faithful Sheep Dog. Cats Who Play "I Spy." Tricks Performed by "Educated" Fleas

A Mount Vernon, O., dispatch says: The story of the New York goat that has lived and raised a flourishing family in Harlem on a diet of tin cans, clothes lines, bill posters, hoopskirts, and similar delicacies, is completely overshadowed by the record of an intelligent member of the goat family here. This animal is the property of Larry Dermody, a railroad worker, and is known popularly as Billy.

Several years ago, owing to a disease he had contracted about the jaws, it was deemed advisable to clip Billy's whiskers, and he was taken to a barber shop for the purpose. The process proved a success and the operation was repeated several times with good results. But when the whiskers grew again the facial troubles returned to Billy, and the shaving was again re-

Fnially the goat came to like the treatment, and no trouble was experienced in getting him to undergo it One day Mr. Dermody caught the animal and examined him, preparatory to taking him up street for his regu-lar shave. He was very much astonished to see that his lower chin was shaved smoothly and cleanly. When he walked into his barber shop that evening he learned that the goat had appeared and had his whiskers re-moved. The barbers thought nothing of the occurrence, but supposed that Larry had accompanied the goat up street and stopped in a neighboring store to await the goat's return.

Ever since that time the goat appears of his own accord at intervals of several weeks. The time between visits always depends upon the soreness developed by the growth of his whiskers.

A WONDERFUL BIRD.

Nothing in the realm of natural history in late years excels in interest the announcement of the discovery in British Guiana of a bird with four legs, says the Popular Science News. The crested hoatzin, opisthocomus cristatus, the only survivor of a race of birds, several of which are known as fossils, inhabits the most secluded parts of the forests of South America, and it is probable that it is owing to its retiring habits that it has outlived its congeners, as well as to the fact that, feeding as it does upon wild arum leaves, its flesh acquires so offensive a smell and flavor as to have gained it the name of stink bird and to render it entirely unfit for food It is a large bird, almost as large as a peacock, in fact, but is very seldom seen. Of-The chief peculiarity of the hoatzin consists in the fact that when it is

hatched it has four well-developed

legs, the front pair being of a reptilian character. The young birds leave the fication of the fore limbs begins, the claws of the digits falling off, the whole of the clawlike hand becoming flattened, change into wings. After this modification has taken place feathers begin to grow, and in a short time not a vestige remains of its original character. As Prof. F. A. Lucas, in an admirable monograph on "Spurs and Claws," in a bulletin of the Smithsonian Institute, says: "The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs, even, are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing Mr. J. J. Quelch, who studied them in British Guiana, tells us that soon after the hatching the well-de-veloped claws on the pollax and index are constantly in use for hooking and holding on to surrounding objects. The nestlings when quite small, are frequently found far away from any nest, climbing by the help of their clawed wings after the parent birds during feeding time. One curious feature noticed with a nestling which had been upset in the river was its power of rapid swimming and diving when pursued. As soon as the hand was placed on it, it dived rapidly in the dark water, in which it was impossible to see it, and arose at a distance more than a yard away. Owing to this power the little creature managed to evade all efforts to secure it, taking refuge eventually under the bushy growth, when it was impossible to pursue it. The prolonged immersion which a nestling will undergo, instinctively and voluntarily, or which an adult bird will endure in an attempt to drown it seems quite remarkable.

CATS PLAY "I SPY."

A pastime in which all the cats de light is hide and seek behind the pillows of a bed or sofa. In the drawingroom there are some old-fashioned divans against the walls with several cushions set upright, which have been the playground of generations of pets: the mothers begin by playing with their kittens, the kittens keep it up together, and teach it to younger sets. The point of the game is which shall the other first, and surprise by a cuff on the nose, which stands for "I spy." When two play it is simor four one always remains outside the cushions to seek, and by degrees the little pink-nosed, white between the cushions with the inimitable and provocative expressions of a prised by a tap. If she be on the alert the hider sometimes vanishes, and sometimes they try which can get within the other's guard, and give the first whack.

M'liss was particularly fond of hide and seek, and established a mode of playing it with us while we were at dinner; she would hide on the window sill behind the long winter curtains, which are dropped in the evening, and would peep out at one side or between we called. "I see you;" she never tired of this slipping unseen from to window to vary the surprise until we had more than enough of it.— Temple Bar.

"EDUCATED" FLEAS.

"There is no one of the side-shows and minor features of museums and fairs which seem on its face more attractive than the exhibition of so-Thought, Boston. "There is something in the idea of educating any of the lower animals that appeals to us all, and the lower the animal the more later in that year,

HERE'S A GOAT THAT SHAVES. | there is in it of interest to the people. The suggestion, even, that it is possible to get insects to perform tricks which seem as if the result of intelligence, excites at once sympathies of spectators, and the educated flea ca together companies who are delighted with the apparent results, although really ignorant of the causes or of the fact that each trick means the death of that particular flea. If one will reflect but a moment, the absurdity of edu-cating so ephemeral an animal as the flea becomes apparent. After a couple of weeks as a legless little worm, the young flea spins for itself a cocoon, which is its habitation for a couple of weeks longer, when it awakes in its familiar form for a brief existence of a few weeks at the most. To instil into so short-lived a creature anything like an appreciation of the tricks that he is to perform is out of the question, and the results which are attained are by a purely mechanical and cruel process. The work which the fleas expected to perform is something in which its instincts to escape becomes of service; it is 'harnessed' to a litthe wagon or shoots off a miniature cannon or does some other simple thing requiring only a feeble pull in a straight line. The 'harness' is a sharp pointed wire, which is stuck into the body of the unfortunate insect, and in its struggles to escape the poor flea performs its trick, and the amused spectators are not aware of the cruelty to which it is subjected. If passengers in the shape of other fleas are desired to make the wagon trick more remarkable, or a coachman or a footman. they may be readily had by impaling others of the insects under properly placed wires, resulting, of course, in torture and death of them as well. Our local societies have put a stop to these exhibitions in this State, and very properly so, for the very meanest of created things is entitled to a life free from unnecessary torment."

A FAITHFUL HERDER.

A dog in New Mexico, returning one evening with his sheep to the fold, discovered that his master was still in his shanty and kept very quiet. The next evening it was the same. But after penning up the sheep the dog smelled about the door, scratched, barked, and even howled, as he was getting very hungry. But his master did not move. The dog, true to his appointed duty, went out with his sheep on the third day, but that night, when he drove the flock into their pen, the last one to attempt to get in became the victim of the dog's appetite. This method of providing for his own wants became a part of the dog's faithful duty. Every evening the last sheep to enter the fold was seized by him and served for supper and breakfast and dinner the following day. The ranch to which the dog belonged was in a solitary part of the territory, and out of the track of

travel or visitation. From two years from the time of the master's death, as ascertained by data left by the latter, the faithful dog tended the flock committed to his charge, and had fresh mutton for his supper every night. The flock was not decimated by this steady drain upon its resources. On the contrary, it increased in numbers, and when, at the end of two years from the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited and the remains of the owner were found, the dog was still at his post of duty. jealously guarding his flock and driving them to the best pastures every day and to the fold at night, before which he slept to keep the wild sheep-eaters of the plains at a civil distance.

ANTS ON "HORSEBACK."

It has long been known that several species of ants maintain and feed another sort of insects for the sake of the wax which they exude, and which the ants use as food. These ants are said, therefore, to keep cows. But it has only lately been discovered that there are ante which ride on the backs of others, and are thus the cavaliers of the insect world.

long ago a French explorer. M. Charles Meissen, in traveling through Siam, observed a species of small gray ants which were new him. These ants were much engaged in traveling, they lived in damp places, and went in troops. To his surprise, he noticed among them from time to time an occasional ant which was much larger than the others, and moved at a much swifter rate; and each of these larger ants, M. Meist 1 saw, always carried one of the gray ants on its back. This discovery led him to watch

their movements closely.

He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least of their own sont mounted on one of these targer ants. He mounted and detached himself now and again from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedi-

The explorer was satisfied, from his observation, that this species of ant employs a larger ant—posibly a drone of the same species, though he had no means of proving this—as we employ horses to ride upon; though scarcely more than one ant in each colony seems to be provided with a mount. It is known that some ants maintain others in their service as servants or slaves. Certain warrior ants of South America confine their own physical efforts to raiding and plundering, while all the ordinary offices of life are little gray ants of Siam appear to be a more industrious race, though they a "man on horseback" among them.

ATTAINED WISDOM.

"Have you noticed," said a man to Dumas, "that it is impossible an imbecile acknowledge that he is an idiot?"

"Of course." replied Dumas: moment he admitted he was an idiot he would no longer be one."

A GENERAL simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken if slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses are made by the chie countries of the world. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take the censuses on different days of the year 1900, Holland on the last day of 1899, Norway on the first day of 1901, and Great Britain, France and Italy,