

WESTERN ONTARIO.

BRANT.

The North Brant Farmers' Institute had a meeting at St. George's recently, and discussed the question, "Should statute labor be abolished?" The audience decided in the affirmative. The next debate takes place on Monday, Dec. 18, on the question, "Should we have a township board of trustees and an equal rate of taxation for the raising of school funds?"

Mrs. Geo. Forsyth, well and favorably known at St. George's, died at Winnipeg last week, leaving a husband and two small children.

Mr. E. Fred Crivler, age 22, son of Ezra Crivler, of St. George's, a very promising young man, died at his father's residence on Monday, Dec. 22. Some prominent and successful business men from a distance are expected to take part.

The annual meeting of the Brant-Baker's Association will be held at Brantford on Dec. 22. Some prominent and successful business men from a distance are expected to take part.

Charles Lumley, teacher, succeeds Mr. Miller in the school for 1894. George Cay, teacher, has been re-engaged for next year in the Black street school, near London.

Miss Mary Dickinson, a popular teacher, has been employed as principal of the New Brant school for next year.

A number of horses in Morris township are suffering from something like epizootic. Mr. David Walker lost a valuable one of the kind.

Peter McLaren, of the Bluevale road, has purchased the residence of Mr. E. Nichols, on Center street, and will move into town next spring, having leased his farm for a number of years.

J. E. McLaughlin, of Hensall, underwent a surgical operation on Friday last, which at the time was thought would end his life, but it will please his many friends here and about to learn that he is now progressing favorably and on a fair way to recovery.

A study-looking young fellow, who gave the name of Alexander, was up before Mayor McLaughlin, of Clinton, the other day, charged with vagrancy. Being told that he should go to work, he stated that he could not get any work to do, and he added, "If you don't send me up to jail I might soon do something that will make you." He got 60 days.

Mrs. Sparrow, of Stanley, widow of the late Richard Sparrow, died last Saturday, Nov. 25, at her home in Stanley, aged 80 years. Mr. Sparrow has been dead about 35 years. In 1840 Mrs. Sparrow emigrated from Ireland with her parents and resided at near Montreal for two years. In 1842 she married Richard Sparrow, and the couple settled on the farm where she died.

A young man, eldest son of Jas. Reynolds, of Hensall, was feeding a straw cutter driven by steam recently when his hand got caught in the machinery, and he was killed.

He heroically bore the pain incident to the accident. The young fellow is also deaf and dumb.

KENT.
Mrs. Stewart Lamont, of Chatham, who recently underwent a critical operation for cancer, stood the ordeal bravely and well, and is now in a fair way to recovery.

The superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton wired to Chatham to be on the lookout for an escaped lunatic. He is described as a middle-aged, well-built man, and he is named Timothy Gibb. The man is supposed to have gone west.

Mr. W. H. Gane, of City, has just accepted a call to a church at Peterboro, New Hampshire, one of the leading churches of the State.

The ninth annual conference of Christians will be held in Forest on Dec. 23, 24 and 25. Meetings will be held in the Gospel Hall on Saturday and Sunday at 10:30 a.m., and 2:30 and 7 p.m. for prayer, prayer and the Word. On Sunday in the town hall at 10:30 a.m. for breaking of bread, at 2:30 p.m. for ministry of the Word and at 7 p.m. for preaching the Gospel. The meetings will be opened by a prayer meeting in the Gospel Hall on Friday evening at 7:45 p.m.

MIDDLESEX.
The funeral of a young man, a niece of Chief Northgrave had a very narrow escape from being killed in a railway accident at St. Mary's a few days ago. She was riding in a wagon with another uncle when the train struck the team, killing both the horses and wrecking the wagon, though the occupants escaped with slight injuries.

A concert was given on Wednesday evening in the Diocese for the purpose of clearing off the debt on the Presbyterian Church. The town hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The stage was fitted up to resemble a drawing room, and for the pleasing effect produced the ladies of the congregation deserve the warmest praise.

The hall was filled with a piano-forte, selection by Prof. Chubb, and for the evening Miss Alexander, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. Her selections included "The Cow and the Lamb," "The Song of the Bachelors," "Minding the Bells," and "Two Sweet Cousins."

Given as an encore, was the catch of the evening, Miss Alexander's lady in whom she combined with her fascinating and winning ways tends to make her a universal favorite. Mr. Poole, an old favorite with the Diocese people, sang several songs. The richness of his voice and the mirth provoking nature of his efforts deserve special notice. Rev. A. E. Vert, occupied the pulpit, and at the conclusion, thanked the audience for their presence, and solicited their patronage on a future occasion.

Mrs. W. H. Collins, of Dorchester, met with a bad accident Thursday in assisting a lady working the river at Dorchester Station. In crossing the boat, which is propelled by rope and iron pulleys, she got her left hand caught in one of the pulleys, the result being that she had to take chloroform and undergo the amputation of one finger at the first joint. Two others are very badly injured.

OXFORD.
A number of farmers in the vicinity of Ingersoll are likely to be considerably "out" by the sudden coming up of a drouth. Mr. Webb was carrying on a large tract suddenly drouth, and the proprietor could not be found. One farmer claims \$800 unpaid.

Mr. John Venning, a farmer residing near Ingersoll, was very badly hurt recently at another place as his wagon wheels went over the embankment and he was thrown being a good deal bruised otherwise.

A notice has been started in Beachville under the management of Jas. Taylor, a local agent.

The Woodstock Opera House is to be sold in its entirety on Dec. 27.

England to represent Messrs. Butler & Harris in the English market with 1,500 barrels of apples and over 2,500 prime turkeys.

PERTH.
Andrew P. Bennett, son of James Bennett, chairman of the Stratford Collegiate

board, died at his father's residence on the 5th, aged 25 years. He had been in Chicago for some time, where he was successful in business and an active Christian worker. His health being poor he recently took a trip with his mother to New Mexico to recuperate, but came home to die. He was greatly respected.

WELLINGTON.
Mr. Robert Harcourt, B.S.A., has been appointed assistant to Prof. Shuttleworth in the chemistry department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in place of H. B. Sherman, B.S.A., resigned.

Rev. Evangelist Kanton's revival services at Galt are being well attended and successful.

NOVELTIES IN READING.

What is Contained in the Latest Books and New Magazines.

Are there any descendants of Daniel Defoe in this country? Mr. Thomas Wright, who is now preparing a biography of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," notes that Benjamin, his second son, emigrated from England to the Carolinas.

A Japanese pupil of Mr. Laford Hearn has asked him in horror and amazement how it is that the strange subjects of love and marriage are so freely treated in English novels. This gives Mr. Hearn occasion to tell in his article, "Of the Eternal Feminine," in the December Atlantic, how different a place women occupy in Japan and in America or Europe. Equally noteworthy is Mr. F. B. Sanborn's article on "Thoreau and his English Friend Thomas Chelmsford."

Virginia provides the short story of the number in "The Blueberry Plains," a pathetic sketch of New England life. Mrs. Cavazza's third, last and most effective part, Charles Egbert Cradock continues "His Vanished Star." Studies of nature are nearly always expected in the Atlantic, and from Mr. Bradford Torrey and Mr. Frank Bolles the readers of the magazine have learned to expect some very charming papers. Such are "In the Pine Woods," by Mr. Torrey, and "Birds at Yule-Tide," by Mr. Bolles. To these are added the vivid pictures of Mr. Hamlin Garland's "Western Landscapes." A unsigned paper, "Ideal Transits," suggests, half whimsically, a present solution of all the difficulties of travel. The usual department fill out this concluding number of the Atlantic's 134th volume. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A biography of Bishop Polk, who was also a general in the Confederate army, has been written by his son, Dr. William Polk, of New York, and will be shortly published here and in London by Longmans, Green & Co., New York. It will contain a full account of Polk's labors as Bishop of Louisiana, of his founding the university at Sewanee and his actions in the war till his death on the field of battle. It will be illustrated with portraits and with original maps and battle plans.

The multiplicity and excellence of other magazines, far from lessening the usefulness of the Review of Reviews, makes this unique periodical more and more a necessity. Its indexes, condensations of leading articles, classified lists of new books, and general survey of things written, things said, and things done during the month preceding its issue, would suffice to keep the busy reader in touch with the current of life and thought, even if he were able to read nothing else. The December number is as full of variety and freshness as its predecessors have regularly been; and to those who know the Review's well-known love story, "What Necessity Knows," in their colonial library series. The novel is a good one, and some of the incidents are decidedly amusing.

Canadian authors now have a standing abroad. Longmans, Green & Co., a London, England, publishing firm, which has been in existence for over a century and a half, have just issued L. Douglass's well-known love story, "What Necessity Knows," in their colonial library series. The novel is a good one, and some of the incidents are decidedly amusing.

Sermon literature is not perhaps as popular with the reading public as we might wish, and yet there are sermons preached that should live not only in the lives of the hearers but also in print. It is a pleasure, therefore, to notice a volume entitled "Sermons on the Christian Year" by a clergyman so well and favorably known as the Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of Montreal. The title indicates the topics considered in the volume, the Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Good Friday, Easter, Whitsunday and Trinity Sunday all being dealt with in the order, the volume closing with some half-dozen discourses on general subjects. To many who are shut out from public worship by bodily affliction, this volume will be a most acceptable gift, for although deprived of the pleasure that comes through hearing the Word proclaimed, they may in its pages, which we are glad to say are well printed, partake of the spirit and knowledge which are the possession of the living Word. The book is published by W. Foster Brown & Co., 233 St. James street, Montreal, at \$1.50.

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A LIFE SAVER!

MOTHERS AND PHYSICIANS SAY SO

Lactated Food a Great Blessing to All Infants.

Thousands of happy infants have been brought up on lactated food. There is no other form of infant food in the country so popular with mothers and physicians. The best and most prominent public nurseries in Canada have made lactated food their choice, because it gives the best results. It should be remembered by mothers that age, climate or variations of temperature cannot affect or impair the virtues of lactated food. Its composition is perfectly pure; it is the most wholesome and nutritious. Mothers who use lactated food are feeding their dear ones with a perfect substitute for breast milk. As a strength-giver to growing infants, lactated food has no equal; the little darlings love it and always maintain perfect health.

If baby is cross and peevish, puny and weak, do not delay the use of lactated food. It is a true life-saver and flesh-builder.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular substitute to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its effecting promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. C. LALAND and all druggists in the Dominion.

Hurry up, and get your Xmas photos taken at WESTLAKE'S, 201 Dundas street. Latest style for holidays.

E. B. Fowling has completed a contract for electric call bells, etc., at Kent's new conference parlors. They prove a great convenience. Mr. Fowling's telephone number is 822; residence, 952.

Great reduction sale of parlor furniture now going on. If you want your parlor furnished for a little money now is your time, at TRAFFORD'S, 95 and 97 King street. Phone, 364.

John Friend, People's Confectioner.—Remodeled store and lunch room, serving on more extensive scale. Everything best quality. Cooked hams always on hand, 171 Dundas street.

HUESTON
Has the best Driving Horses, single or double, in the city, with a good variety of single and double harnesses, carriage and horse-drawn sleighs with plumes, good robes and harness to match, open and covered busses for parties cheap and fine only four or five dollars out in first-class style for pleasure driving or parties.

My Coupe and Cab Department is the largest and best in the city. Supplied on the shortest notice with competent coachmen and reliable horses. First-class carrying capacity for weddings, funerals, parties, balls, and to those who know the Review's well-known love story, "What Necessity Knows," in their colonial library series. The novel is a good one, and some of the incidents are decidedly amusing.

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LONDON'S LEADING DRYGOODS HOUSE.

Spittal, Burn and Gentleman

We turned November into April in the way of selling Carpets. Never before in the history of this business did we sell so many Carpets and General House Furnishings in the same month. We attribute it to the class of goods and the special inducements we have been offering purchasers of these goods. We have been sewing and laying all carpets at the regular retail price of the carpet alone, and will continue doing so during December. This is an excellent opportunity—and many are taking advantage of it—to furnish the home at a moderate sum. We ask particular attention to our Tapestry Carpets at 55c and our Brussels, with borders to match, at \$1, made and laid. These we claim are not to be equaled in the city and the patterns are shown exclusively in our show rooms. Our stock also includes:

- Linoleums, Rugs, Brussels Squares,
- Oil Cloths, Mats, Kidder Squares,
- Oil Squares, Felts, Turkish Squares,
- Lace Curtains, Irish Point Curtains,
- Swiss Curtains, Guipure Curtains,
- Applique Curtains, Portiere Curtains,
- Stair Rods, Stair Plates and Pads. Mattings in all Qualities and Widths.

In fact we carry everything usually found in a First-Class Carpet Warehouse. Remnants of Carpets are constantly accumulating here, and we never think of cost in selling them.

London's Leading Carpet House!

Spittal, Burn & Gentleman,
176 and 178 Dundas St., London.

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

THE CRYSTAL HALL'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY SALE

IS ON

During Our Annual Sale We Will Offer:

175 French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, at \$15.49, former price \$20.

500 China Celery Trays, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, at 35c, former price 75c.

500 China Fruit Sets, 13 pieces, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, at \$1.24, former price \$2.50.

We are still selling a handsomely decorated Toilet Set, 10 pieces, at \$1.85.

A handsome Brass Hanging Lamp at \$1.95.

A handsome Brass Hanging Lamp at \$2.90.

A handsome Parlor Lamp with fringed shade, at 99c.

Our Housekeeping Department

Dolls, Toys, Games, Iron Toys, Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, Boys' and Girls' Sleighs,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

ASK FOR OUR 25c DOLL

W. J. REID & CO.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

PERFECTLY TASTELESS

Over Forty Years in Use and Never Known to Fail.

Possees properties the most extraordinary in restoring health. They stimulate to healthy action the various organs, the natural conditions of which are so necessary for health, grapple with and neutralize the impurities, driving them completely out of the system.

RADWAY'S IS A COMPOUND PILL.
One of their ingredients will attack the liver, another will rouse up the bowels, another will attack the skin, and still another will rouse up the kidneys. This is the beauty of their effective operation; whilst they have a specific action on the liver, they have a reflex or reflective action on the other organs by their specific effects on the other organs of the system; whilst they force with the one hand, they persuade with the other, till all the organs are brought to harmonious action, and perform their required functions.

RADWAY'S PILLS
Drive out all diseases, from whatever cause they may be making inroads on your system; delay no longer, the remedy is at hand, a dose or two will convince you of the truth.

To thousands now suffering, we say, you have the remedy in your own hands. Radway's is a well-known pill, containing the choicest of extracts taken from the VEGETABLE KINGDOM ONLY, and compounded in the most scientific proportions, which were found by Dr. Radway to be the best adapted to stimulate and restore to healthy action the disordered organs. They contain no minerals or poisons or their salts, nothing poisonous enters into their composition, and they are perfectly safe to take.

To those who are looking for a Health Restorer

We cannot too strongly recommend a well-tried, safe and efficient remedy such as is presented in Radway's Pills!

RADWAY'S PILLS
SICK HEADACHE, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Bileousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Liver.

Full printed directions in each box. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price.

DR. RADWAY & CO.
419 St. James Street, Montreal.

—TRY OUR—

Snow Flake & Vienna Breads

CAN'T BE BEAT.

Parnell & Brighton

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at 15, New Oxford Street (late 25, Oxford Street), London, and sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Write for full particulars to the Label on the 60 Pills. If the address is not 15, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMPS BALSAM

THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all other Lung Affections. It is a sure relief in all cases. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

W. H. BAKER
114 Dundas Street, Montreal.
Telephone No. 1.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN.
(Date of the Bell Telephone Co.)
Estimates given on all classes of electric work. Repairing of all electric work promptly attended to.

F. G. RUMBALL,
Wholesale & Retail Lumber Merchant.

Largest stock of maple, basswood, elm, cherry, walnut, spruce, fir, hemlock, and oak, in Western Ontario. Inspection solicited. Prices on application.

Office and Yard—York Street, East of Tecumseh House.

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 12 pages).....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, \$6 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION)

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

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.

LONDON. - CANADA.

God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

London, Saturday, Dec. 9.

—Only those communications to which
writers are willing to have their names ap-
peared in print will be published in these
columns.

London in the Forties

Pen and Ink Sketch by a Pio-
neer Settler.The People and their Social
Enjoyments.A Village Full of Soldiers and
Taverns.Where Bullfrogs and Fever and Ague
Reigned Now a Busy Trade
Center.Good Story About a "Smuggled Tea"
Seizure.[Specially communicated to the ADVERTISER
by Mr. Geo. Raiton, Bothwell.]

Having promised you some reminis-
cences of my early life in London, over half
a century ago—for my earliest recollections
of the hamlet date from the fall of 1840—I
shall endeavor to recall events of that
memorable epoch, before the embryo Forest
City was emancipated from township tute-
lage, and became an incorporated police
village.

I do not propose to write up recol-
lections of the London district or of the
settlement and social life of the Lon-
doners prior to that time, because I
prefer only to present a pen and ink
sketch of what the village looked
like, and what came under my per-
sonal observation during the first five or
six years of the forties; but there are
several ready writers among the early set-
tlers, especially of those born and brought
up in the village or immediate vicinity,
whose "laurels are green, but their locks
are grey," now retired from active life in
the enjoyment of their ottoman cum dignitate,
who could furnish volumes of interesting
incidents of their life in the woods during
the early thirties, if they were so disposed.
Can any of them be induced to volunteer?
Appropos of the thought, and in this won-
derful age of facts, why could there not be got
up a periodical gathering of the pioneers
now in the sera and yellow leaf, who have
been privileged with length of days and
the good things of this life, to meet in social
converse, comparing notes of departed joys
—departed never to return. But of this I
rejoice.

My mind's eye at this moment grasps
the business portion of the village within
gunshot of the court house, just as it was
in the fall of 1840. On the corner of
Ridout and Dundas was Goodhue & Law-
son's general store, from which Mr. Good-
hue had recently retired from partnership,
but retained the office of postmaster as his
clerk.

Next door west was the store of
Smith & Moore (this was the father of the
present Dr. Moore). Adjoining them was
Digby Garrison's checkered store, and
next door to him was old Dennis O'Brien.
Upon the opposite corner was the store of
John Jennings, with whom was his brother-
in-law, John Brown, late city chamber-
lain, as clerk; and from thence to Talbot
street, where was located Perrin's bakery
(the original Leonard P. was the contractor
for the troops), were numerous stores,
occupied by John Dear, Keir & Armstrong,
John Clark, Thos. Craig, James Glen, John
Norval, Hugh Black and Hugh Falconer,
James Farley, Barber Jones, James C.
Mackin, and possibly some others who
may have escaped my memory. Oh, yes,
Peter Schram and Henry Groves, also A.
B. Mitchell, druggist. Crossing Dundas
street, at Perrin's, was Wm. Baikwell's
tavern, now the City Hotel, and from
thence to the Robinson Hotel were some
large stores, viz.: George Tye (with whom
the late G. G. Mace was clerk), Edward
Alam, Michie & Mathieson, Wm. Gunn
(who died young and was succeeded by his
brother George), Edward Gleason, Hugh
Rose, Joyce & Matthews, Douglas &
Watson; also the residences of Michael
Singer (stage proprietor), Thomas Kerrack
(tailor), Thos. Worthington (pioneer),
and Joe Gibbons (saddler). From the
Robinson Hall south were located Henry
Davis, watchmaker; Hugh Stevenson,
farmer; and Michael McGarry, detective;
Dr. Saters, drug store; Samuel Pegler,
butcher; and close by him Mr. Pegler,
another butcher, whose shops were tended

by their wives, always neatly attired with
aprons and sleeves of spotless white. Then
Alexander Newlands, pawnbroker, on the
corner of King was the celebrated
Stephen T. Probert, publican familiarly
known as "Old Pro," whose eccentricities
were multifarious, but one of these is
worthy of mention. In his fine frenzy roll-
ing, but whether from a fit of remorse, or
the blues, deponent saith not; he pitched
into the street his stock of liquid fire, kegs,
demijohns and decanters and betook him-
self to religious seclusion, or to parts un-
known, I am not sure which.

Across the street diagonally from that
corner stood the North American Hotel,
owned and, I think, occupied by Capt. Mc-
Fadden. This was the spot, I am told,
upon which Peter McGregor built the first
house in London, and further down Ridout
street towards York was, I think, Peter
Gandy, and McKittrick, tailors, and op-
posite was a neat house and shop, the resi-
dence of Timothy Cook, watchmaker.
And almost forgotten the old Mansion
House, an inn on Dundas street, kept by
John O'Neil in the old style, a much-fre-
quented hostelry, when ox teams were
plentiful, afterwards conducted by Bill
Lee. An incident which originated in the
stabling at the rear, and ended at the court
house, is worthy of recital. Lane Schofield,
then an active sheriff's officer, who could
jump anything of his own height, having
obtained a hint, over the left, of a quarry
of smuggled tea being secreted in the hay-
loft, lost no time in searching the premises,
with the result that his posse comitatus
seized, took and vi et armis forcibly carried
away, in the name of the Queen, divers
cheeses, supposed to contain "Bologna" in
the original package. These being
placed under the safe keeping of Samuel
Park, jailer at the court house, remained
there until the day of sale, when a crowd
of citizens and soldiers' wives, etc., con-
gregated, some no doubt from idle curio-
sity, but all more or less anxious for a bar-
gain. Bidders were very shy and some-
times muttered about not buying a pig in
a poke—in fact, they wanted very
properly to "taste and try before they
buy"—whereupon one of the chests was
produced for examination; and when it
was carefully opened and the tin-foil re-
moved to display the contents the pressure
to obtain a sample was immense. But, oh,
tell it not in Gath! Lane's underlip fell
considerably when it was discovered that
he had been made the victim of a practical
joke; and in place of the seizure being
"that which cheers but not inebriates,"
there was a miserable put-up-job, of tol-
erably clean stable sweepings and tan
bark. The tea-meeting broke up in dis-
order and afterwards the empty tea chests,
which had been borrowed for the occasion,
were returned to whence they came, the
broad arrow which had somewhat marred
the beauty of the Chinese hieroglyphics of
the almond-eyed celestial, being obliterated.
The escape was a great source of
laughter for a time, but it was a sorry
appointment to those who had reckoned
upon shakels of coin from the proceeds of
the sale.

Asking pardon for this digression from
my fancied sketch of the village, let me re-
new my picture of Dundas street, which
was then, as it is now, the principal street
of the town. From Talbot street to Wel-
lington were a few straggling dwellings
with the primitive stake and rider fence
inclosing lots which had been located, but
not yet occupied. Squire Lawson's house
and garden was then on the corner,
opposite Baikwell's. Bill Ashberry's
smithy was in full operation on the north
side, and Daddy Williams' ditto on the
south side. A block of frame build-
ings, occupied by married officers' families,
near the corner of Richmond, adjoining
Mrs. Scanlan's tavern. Capt. Mullen, of
the Royals, and Major Pitchford lived in
the block referred to. Between Talbot
street and Clarence were the "Golden
Ball," afterward Strong's Hotel, beyond
which was the original stake and rider,
and then Ben Higgins' tavern on the
corner of Clarence. Opposite that was
Anthony Gale's public house, a great mili-
tary resort. Next to him was Mr. Jones, a
carpenter (father of Lawyer Jones, of St.
Marys), then the residence of Commissary-
General Robinson; further on was "Our
House," a public house, kept by J. W.
Woods, in which Moses Saunders had a
vested interest. The building still
stands, the front of it being added too
by shop fronts. The "Sun Inn," owned
and occupied by William O'Reilly, was on
the corner of Wellington; and on the corner
opposite was Capt. Scott's inn, from
whence back to Clarence street were the
dwellings of James Oliver and Charles
Merrigold, and on the corner was the log
house with a frame addition to it, the
property of old Nathan Osborne, who with
James Laird on North street, did nearly all
the teaming of goods from Hamilton. There
were some other good frame houses in that
block, the occupation or ownership I forget,
but one thing, like Mr. J. W. Kern, who
reminded me of it, I shall not likely forget,
was the stealing of a brace of pistols from
Mrs. Raiton while I was down town. These
were a silver mounted old style pistol
pair owned by Dr. R. H. Starr whilst in
the army. I bought them at the doctor's
sale in Caradoc in '42, and the occurrence
which Mr. Kern revived was in '43 or
possibly early in '44 I lived at the time
right opposite "Our House," upon one side
was the house occupied by Sir James
Alexander of the Fourteenth, and on the
other, Major Gardiner of the artillery,
who I think vacated the premises for Capt.
Cady. East of Wellington street, called
the new survey, was not yet cleared of
immense pine stumps, and the dense
pineries which encompassed the village in
those earlier days did not predict the sud-
den transformation of the forest into the
magnificent city which is to-day the pride
of Western Canada.

In 1840, where the City Hall and the
Tecumseh House now stand, was then a
veritable swamp, the harbinger of build-
ings, fever and ague; but from '41 to '44
every year gave evidence of substantial
improvements. The population of the vil-
lage at the time of its incorporation (I
speak entirely from my impression) was
very little, if anything, in excess of 1,100,
apart from the military, of which there was
a battalion of the Royals, the Eighty-third
Regiment, and a half battery of artillery.
It strikes me that the organization of a
village government took place in '40, and
was formally carried out in '41 by In-
stallation of a president and board of police.
Mr. Goodhue was first president and Mr.
Hughes, now county judge of Egin, was
first clerk. Mr. Givens, senior barrister,
with whom I was then an articled clerk,
became second president, and the father of
the late F. E. Cornish was clerk. In '43
Ed. Matthews was president. He was the
moneyed man of the firm of Joyce &
Matthews, and his partner being ambitious
of the honor, the two teamed up for it (the
people had no say in the matter) and the
two gave the appointment to Mr. Mat-
thews, who retained Dr. Cornish as clerk;
but as that gentleman was called away to
England, I was appointed as deputy
by consent of the board. In '44
James Farley became president and
I was chosen clerk. In 1845-46 the presi-
dency of the board was held by John La-
well and Thomas W. Shepherd respect-

ively, and the late Thos. Sostehrd, then a
law student, was clerk; and in 1847 Dr.
Lee was the president who last filled the
village chair. Sheriff Hamilton's son
Henry, then a law student, was the last
village clerk. When London became in-
corporated as a town in '48 I was then in
Canada on bus, but was kept informed of
its progress, and pleased to learn that my
old friends, Simon Morrill, Thos. C. Dixon
and Edward Adams had filled the mayor's
chair for two years each, and it was sub-
sequently filled by Marcus Holmes and
Murray Anderson respectively, the latter
having been the unanimous choice of the
people as chief magistrate of the city in
1855, since which time it has grown and
prospered with remarkable rapidity. It
speaks well for the ability, push and enter-
prise of its people that, while in less than
a quarter of a century the den of the wolf,
it had raised a population of 16,000 souls;
that since 1856, when I published my first
city directory, it has since then far more
than doubled its population. And I hope
that the sentiment expressed in the post-
script to that little effort, on the eve of its
publication, that the city might continue
to realize all the benefits and blessings ex-
pected to result from the motto of the City
Arms, "Labore et Perseverantia," have
been so fully realized, I will refer to the
subject again.

THE OPEN FORUM.

The Matter of Rent.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:
Can a whole month's rent be collected?
We agreed to take it for a half month and
paid \$5—on the month. The landlady
rented it again before the month was up.
Can she collect rent for whole month?
Please give a decided answer and oblige
Dec. 6. MRS. HENDERSON.
[She can legally collect rent for the time
you occupy the house, at the rate you
agreed to pay for the half month, and if
you held over after the first half month
she could turn you out or treat you as a
tenant for another half month, and having
allowed you to remain could collect rent
for it; in that case she could collect the
balance of rent for the whole month. You
had better consult a lawyer upon the full
facts.—EDITOR ADVERTISER.]

Dangers of Phonetic Spelling.

A good story of the danger of phonetic
spelling is told by an Australian paper. A
Scandinavian named Ole Baumgartz, who is
established in Australia as a shoemaker,
was astonished and outraged one day by the
receipt of the following missive:
"Old Baum, you are a man of no legs, I
wish to inter my howls in you shawl."
A conference was held, and the writer,
a new-comer, was visited by a body of in-
habitants and asked indignantly to read his
letter aloud, and say what he meant by it.
He read:
"Ole Baumgartz, Etc.:
"Sir,—As you are a man of knowledge, I
wish to enter my boy in your school."

A Jury Would Suit Him.

He was as green as a pumpkin and it
showed very plainly on him when he ap-
peared before the court charged with steal-
ing a mule.
"Have you an attorney?" asked the
court.
"I hain't," he said simply.
"Do you want one?"
"What's the use uv him?"
"He will defend you."
"You mean he'll git me off?"
"He'll try to."
"But can he?"
"That's for the jury to say."
"Kin the jury do it?"
"Yes; the case is left to them."
"And the kin git me off?"
"Certainly."
"Well, then, if it's just the same to you,
I'll take a jury."

SCROFULA 12 YEARS

Always Sore. Face Burned Like Fire.
Ashamed to be Seen. Four
Doctors but Little Benefit.
Cured by CUTICURA.

For about ten or twelve years I have been
troubled with scrofula. My head was always
sore, my face was dry and scaly, and burned like
fire most of the time. I had big red spots on it,
and I did not know what to do. I went to four
doctors and they helped me at first. In the fall I got
worse again, then I tried other remedies, but they did
me no good. I was ashamed to go into public. I was
a sight to look at. Every one would say, "What is the mat-
ter, why don't you take something?" Even at my daily
bath I had to wear a sort of cap to keep the dirt
from getting into the sores. After I would
wash, I would cover with big red pimples
all over my neck and face. Some two or three
people advised me to try the CUTICURA REM-
EDY. I did try them, and am glad I have done
so. Glad to say I am a well man, and in the best
of health and skin. I cuticura the CUTICURA
REMEDY too highly. I enclose my portrait.
LEWIS W. KATON, Larksville, Pa.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA RESOLVES the new Blood and Skin
Purifier internally to cleanse the blood of all
impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTI-
CURA cleanses the skin, cures all eruptions, such
as eczema, skin eruptions, and restores the
skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from
infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when
the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA,
T.C. Soap, 50c; Resolvent, 25c; POTTER DAND
AND CUTICURA, 50c; Sole Proprietors, Boston.
B.P. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

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

RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED.
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-
Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sci-
atic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular
pains and aches.

THE ONTARIO
Loan & Debenture
COMPANY.

Subscribed capital.....\$2,000,000
Paid-up capital.....1,200,000
Reserve fund.....410,000

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President; John Mc-
Clary, Esq., Vice-President; William Bowman,
Esq.; William McLoughlin, Esq.; W. R.
Hobbs, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
Interest allowed on deposits at the
rate of 4 per cent. per annum, com-
pounded half yearly.

DEBENTURES
Issued for three years and upwards. Inter-
est payable half yearly.
WILLIAM F. BULL & J.
MANAGERS.
Office—Corner Dundas street and Market
Lane, London.

WOODS' FAIR

Santa Claus Headquarters.

Our endeavor to make
Wood's Fair the headquarters
for Christmas supplies is
more marked this fall than at
any previous time. With a
better knowledge of the best
centers on the globe from
which to purchase our sup-
plies, and the immense quan-
tity of goods to be bought to
supply our own and our
numerous branches, has en-
abled us to buy our stock at
the cheapest prices that quan-
tity and spot cash can pro-
cure. Our customers buy of
us with only one profit (and
that a very small one) be-
tween them and the manufac-
turers. Is it then to be
wondered at that we sell
goods at such unheard of
low prices? Our stock em-
braces goods suitable for pres-
ents for the young, the mid-
dle aged and the old. We
can enumerate but a few of
our many lines, as space will
not permit, but trust you will
call and see us; it will well re-
pay you. In Jewelry, Hat and
Hair Pins we carry an attrac-
tive and well selected stock,
which we offer at popular
prices. The Ansonia Alarm
Clocks, best alarm clocks
made, note our low price, \$1.
Do not be tempted to buy the
cheap German clock (it will
not keep good time), when
you can buy the best at this
low price. In fancy Cups
and Saucers, Fruit Plates,
Fruit Dishes, Cheese and
Butter Dishes, etc., we carry
a very large stock. Hand-
some decorated Fruit Plates,
first quality, reduced to 50c
per one-half dozen. Hand-
some decorated 100-piece
Dinner Sets, \$5 49. Best as-
sessment of Books and Bibles
we have ever kept. Bibles
from 24c up. We also keep
English and Catholic Prayer
Books. Beautifully bound
12x10 Library Books, Elsie,
Pansy, Ruby, F. P. Roe's,
Agusta Evans Wilson's, Every
Boy's, Mildred, Bessie and
many others, your choice 20c.
Toy Picture Books, 1c up.
Paper Dolls per sheet 2c.
A large stock of Games, Playing
Cards, full-sized pack, 5, 10,
15 and 25c. Best value in the
city. Tiddledy Winks, Au-
thors, Old Maid, Jack Straws,
Hop Scotch, Whirlpool, Na-
tions, Dominoes, Checkers,
etc., also Crokinole, Forte and
Pitchette at popular prices.
Dolls, Toys, Purses, Tooth
and Hair Brushes, Hand
Mirrors, etc. Best assort-
ment in the city, and prices
the lowest. A fine stock of
Children's Sleighs, ranging
in prices from 24c up. Best
Star and Club Spring Skates,
59c and 69c; best nickel
plated, \$1 19. Skate Straps,
5c per pair. Bird Seed with
cuttle fish bone, 5c per pound
package. A large and beau-
tiful stock of Stand, Library
and Hall Lamps. A good
Hanging Lamp with shade and
all complete, \$1 89. Perfum-
ery Atomizers, an elegant as-
sessment, from 15c up.

At our branch, 123 Dundas street,
we carry a large and handsome as-
sessment of Christmas Cards, Booklets and
Calendars which we are offering at
popular prices. Also if you want
Silverware, remember we keep a fine
stock there and prices lowest. No
danger of being deceived in quality.
If you wish single or quadruple plate,
we have it. Rogers' celebrated best
quality 12-dwt. Silver Knives, \$1 75
per half-dozen. Best No. 1 Coal Oil,
10c per Imperial gallon. Large stock
of Instrumental and Vocal Music
Books, 14c up.

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of Instrumental and Vocal Music
Books, 14c up.

WE ARE SHOWING AN

Elegant Display

—OF—

Xmas Novelties

See Our Windows.

NOVELTIES IN

Glassware,

Chinaware,

Dolls and Toys,

OF GERMAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
MANUFACTURE.200 Japanese Hot Water Tea Kettles,
only 10c, Worth 30c.

MANTLES

—AND—

MILLINERY,

DRYGOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING.

All receive our attention these times of merry-making

Our Store, with the recent improvements, is the
popular trading center of the city.

TERMS - - CASH

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas street, London.

Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

Hood's PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and give the stomach. Try them. 25c

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE TURF.

CANADIAN CASES BEFORE THE BOARD OF

New York, Dec. 8.—The Board of Review of the American Trotting Association, were in session here to-day. The case of E. D. Houston, Manchester, Vt., was settled by the association. Ira W. Dicks, of Webster, Mass., suspended in 1901 for "rigging," was reinstated. The mare, Mollie A. Tompess, who was ruled out at Cleveland, was reinstated. Z. Dion and his stallion, Black Diamond, were reinstated.

The following, who have been expelled and temporarily reinstated were allowed to remain until further action of the board, or during good behavior: E. E. Wallace, of Jacksonville, Ont.; Frank Wallingford, of Ontario; A. J. Russell, of Fond du Lac, Wis. The following were permanently reinstated: J. J. Daly, of Lindsay, Ont., and the bay mare, Mollie Belle; Albert Read, of Manchester, N. H., and John Molineux, of St. Catharines, Que. John B. McCoy, of St. John, N. B., who had been temporarily reinstated, was permanently reinstated.

In the case of John McLeod, of Richmond, Que., alleged falsification of time, the record of Gypsy Maid was decided to be 2:29, as announced by the judges.

Wm. Beech, of Gananoque, Ont., was fined \$50 for starting a horse in the wrong class. The horse was declared eligible to start in his proper class.

It is well known that sea water has a most beneficial effect upon the appearance of horses, imparting a satin gloss to their coats, a brightness to the eyes and a generally refreshed appearance. It is no unusual thing at Cape May and various other seaside resorts during the summer season to see hostlers giving the animals in their charge their sea plunge as regularly as the most systematic bath on the beach. Some New Yorkers summering in Europe send their stallions to the seashore for a fortnight simply for the bathing.

Marty Bergen, the famous jockey, may never be able to ride again. He has a bad leg and amputation may be necessary. The 2-year-old bay colt Pearlson, by Falcato, dam Pearl Thorn, by Pat Marley, has been sold to Charles Hughes, of Chicago, by C. Elmer Bailey, of Lexington, for \$7,500 cash, and \$2,500 additional should he win the American Derby.

ATHELETIC.

CONSPIRACY PUNISHED.—An English amateur runner named Ratt was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment at the Bedford Assizes. He entered a handicap under the name of George, and received 23 yards start, which he would not have got if he had entered in his own name. This constituted conspiracy to defraud. The judge told him that the sentence was made light on account of previous good character.

\$75 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. S. HARRISON & Co., Clerk, No. 14 Columbia, Ohio.

Mrs. Martha Desant's New Treatment cures consumption (except last stages), catarrh, hay fever, bronchitis, asthma and all lung troubles permanently. It gives fresh blood of incomparable richness and can be taken at any age without danger. This is an entirely new treatment in this country. Write for descriptive circular. Mrs. Martha Desant, Toronto. zxx2



SCRANTON COAL. We handle no other grade but the best.

BOWMAN & CO. 246 Bathurst Street. AGENTS—F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond Street. H. G. Abbott, 314 Dundas Street.

SAMUEL JENKINS, (Formerly with Electric Light Company.) BUTCHER.

Fresh meats of all kinds, beef, mutton, fowl, delivered to any part of the city. 256 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 102. zxx

New Goods! New Goods!

HARRY LENOX Richmond and Carling.

Very Choice. Come and See Them

Hector's Farewell!

The Black Knight Closes His London Engagement.

Mr. Aylward Set Right and the Free Press Rebuked.

Mr. Hector on Party Lines—Where License Originated—An Affecting Leave-taking.

Hector, the Black Knight, finished his course of lectures in London in the Queen's Avenue Church last night. It is doubtful if any public speaker has ever made as great an impression on the citizens as Mr. Hector. He bade good-bye to his audience at the close, and in returning thanks for a voice of thanks tendered to him he expressed the earnest hope that he would meet them all in heaven, amid the golden domes of which would be found the smoke of no distillery; where would be found a prohibition city indeed, and where the rolling footsteps of the drunkard would never sound on the streets of Jasper. When he had finished talking hundreds pressed forward to say good-bye and clasp his hand, and the preacher's voice was husky with emotion as he answered each kindly greeting, and the faces of his friends passed before him into the night.

The church was crowded, many being obliged to sit on the stairways. Mr. D. C. Hannah occupied the chair, while with him on the platform were Rev. J. W. Annis (moderator), Rev. M. P. Telling, Rev. J. B. Gundy and W. T. Casey.

W. T. Casey, Mr. Casey was the first speaker. He said that no doubt Mr. Hector would give them much good common sense when he commenced to speak, but for a few moments he would like to talk to them of dollars and cents. The question of revenue was often heard and the cry raised "What are you going to do to make up the revenue derived from the traffic if you get prohibition?" He went on to show that the direct effect of the traffic code municipalities a great deal more than they derive from it. The city of London got a revenue last year from liquor licenses of \$3,379 16. Add to this, say one-half of the police fines collected, \$278 36, and that made a total revenue of \$3,657 52, or about 12 cents per head of the population. There were 51 licensed places—taverns and shops—in the city, and these must have met all expenses and made a living profit, or an outgo to the city of \$204,000, or the expenditure of nearly \$250,000 to get a revenue of 12 cents per head. The city auditor's report showed an expenditure last year in connection with police, the punishment of criminals and the care of the poor of \$43,474 89, three-fourths of which may be chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the revenue from each. The Provincial Treasury of Ontario received last year from the license system, net, \$903,314, while three-fourths of the expenses of the administration of justice, of hospitals and charities, of prisons, and of the cost of the city of London, amounted to \$903,918, or more than twice that entire revenue. The prison statistics of Ontario showed that during the year there were either in custody through the year or committed 11,144 persons, three-fourths of which represent over 8,000 persons—enough to form a large town—that the taxpayers were burdened to maintain.

Mr. Hector is a man who should be seen and heard to be appreciated. It is impossible to transfer his magnetic personality to cold type and printer's ink. Mr. Hector's forte is originality and his vivid character portrayal. His anecdotes have always a moral, and a very pointed one at that, and then his language is marvelous. A happy smile always lights up his face and he has those attitudes of delivery characteristic of his race. He puts his heart and soul into his words, and when the laugh caused by his humorous vein passes away a hush comes over his hearers as their attention is directed to the ever-present moral. In commencing his address Mr. Hector spoke of the results of his visit as shown by the men present in the audience who had been led to God. He referred to the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A., to the Christian police of the city; he spoke of his interesting meeting with the Y. M. C. B. boys in the afternoon, and regretted the lack of interest on the part of the Christian community of the city in looking after prisoners and fallen women. As almost every visitor has done before him, Mr. Hector referred to London's splendid water supply. If he was a sinner living in Toronto, he said, he would make an extraordinary hustle to get to heaven if for nothing else than pure water. (Laughter.) He wanted to see public houses and places of entertainment in the city where the young men would be influenced to keep away from the saloon and its influences, and if prohibition passed in Canada he was coming back to raise his boy, to live here, to die here and be buried here.

"This morning in the paper there was a mistake," said Mr. Hector, referring to a paragraph that had appeared in the Free Press respecting Rev. Robt. Aylward. "There was a mistake made, but the editor promised me he would rectify it tomorrow. There was a statement there that I had said something about Mr. Aylward regretting his having put his own notices in the paper. Friends, I never said that. I just simply passed a remark when Mr. Aylward turned to the reporters and said: 'Boys, don't put my name in the paper; I am just a humble worker.' I said: 'Boys, give him a whole column.' And then the reporter turned in and said a great many things that I did not say. I want to say for Mr. Aylward that no Christian worker has worked harder for the cause than Mr. Aylward. Mr. Hector then made a plea for support in the task he was voluntarily assuming in sending a colored boy named W. H. Allen through the law department of the Livingston College at Salisbury, N. C. This boy's father, a prosperous business man, was pushed for a crime that he never committed. At his father's death Mr. Hector assumed the task of educating the boy for the bar of the Supreme Court of the nation. Among 7,000,000 colored people of the South there was not at the present time one of their own race to plead a case at the Supreme Court.

After delivering a very effective address, Mr. Hector asked for questions. A man in the gallery asked the origin of the license system. "I can give it to him," answered Mr. Hector. "It originated with the devil. (Applause.) He offered the first system of license to the Son of God on the mountains. He offered him high license—He said he would give him the whole world—if he would fall down and worship him. The Son of God refused and stood on the ground of total prohibition of wrong. (Applause.) No license whatever. I say it originated with the devil because God

Almighty does not license any evils, but prohibits them, and all Christians should stand on that side too." (Applause.) Mr. Hector read the following question that had been handed to him: "Tell us tonight why do the Liberal party, who preach temperance all the year round, not bring out a candidate for election?"

"Well, now, I am not a mind-reader in the first place," said Mr. Hector, "and in the next case, I want to say to you that so far as your city government is concerned, so far as party lines are concerned, I have only one thing to say, and I plead with you, don't monkey with the question of party on the 1st day of January next." A vote of thanks from Revs. Gundy and Aylward and Mr. Hector's reply brought the meeting to a close.

LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 40,000 persons. London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London has two public parks. London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be more extended during the year. London's rate of taxation is 15 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's public water supply is obtained from several pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergarten; 3 Roman Catholic separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has a university and 1 medical school.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Music, and some of the city's best musical talent.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has 2 public libraries.

London has six banks and eight light and investment associations.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are also manufacturing enterprises, engines, boilers, stoves, furnaces, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds, acids, woodwork of every description, etc.

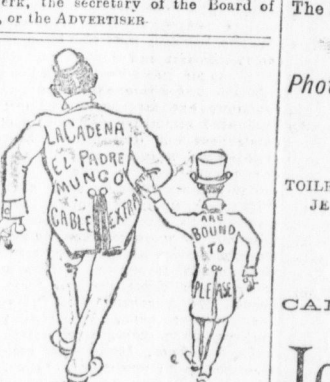
London's civic assets are \$2,547,798 50 and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$222,931 10. The total assessment is \$2,333,097.

London has 44 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibits, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.



The Long and Short of it is that S. Davis & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

Notice of Removal.

DELICIOUS BLEND OF Indian and Ceylon Teas. Also a very fine blend of THE BEST COFFEES. May now be obtained at the

Indian and Ceylon Tea Importing House, 212 DUNDAS ST. North Side, 4 cents west of Park Avenue, LONDON, ONTARIO. TELEPHONE 538. zxx

STOVES. STOVES.

Although the selling season is advancing our stock is still fully covered in all our best cooking and heating stoves and ranges at lowest prices for cash. Give us a call.

STEVELY'S, RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 452.

SMOKE VIRGINIA CIGAR.

MADE BY H. McKenna & Co.

5c 5c

FOR SALE BY H. MCKENNA 22 DUNDAS STREET

S. & J.

FALSE IDEAS.

Do not get the impression that our prices are not low because our store is bright, clean and well ordered, but remember always that because of our superior organization we are able to treat our customers to better values and more fashionable goods than any other dry-goods house in London. It pays to conduct a clean, comfortable and convenient store. Our customers are always pleased with it and we tell it frankly that we like to please our customers. Our main departments are on the ground floor—no stairs to climb—another great convenience.

In our several popular departments—Mantle, Millinery, Dress Goods, House Furnishings and Holiday Novelty—we have always splendid bargains, but never more so than at present. No trouble has been spared to meet the demands of the trade. No trouble will be spared to please customers and to assist them in making pleasing and suitable selections. We seldom urge haste in purchasing. Calm consideration at home on the part of patrons usually brings them to us with a knowledge of what they want, but we advise intending purchasers to make their selections early while the assortment is at its best and before the holiday trade reaches its height, when there is always a rush.

Next week we will have a magnificent lot of new Mantles from Germany. The invoice is to hand. Wait until you see them.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St

OUR STOCK OF Xmas Calendars, Booklets, Cards,

Are Without Doubt the Best We Have Ever Had. Call and See Them.

POEMS, The Largest Assortment in Cloth and Leather in the City.

SPECIAL LINE OF Photograph Albums, and Scrap Albums

AT ALL PRICES. TOILET CASES, JEWEL CASES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, WORK BOXES, WORK BASKETS.

CALL AND SEE THEM

John Mills, 404 Richmond Street (EDGE BLOCK.)

CLAM BAKE

VANDERLIP, SOLICITS YOUR ORDER FOR FALL OR WINTER SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

A call will convince you that his prices are right for a good class of work. 202 1/2 Dundas Street. zxx

Our Banner Day

This week in Men's Suits and Ulsters will be on

Saturday.

To see our goods at the prices is to buy them. To buy them will be DOLLARS SAVED.

BURNS, the Clothiers,

Retiring from Business Sale.

WM. MALLOCH & CO., MACHINISTS

—MANUFACTURERS OF— ELEVATORS.

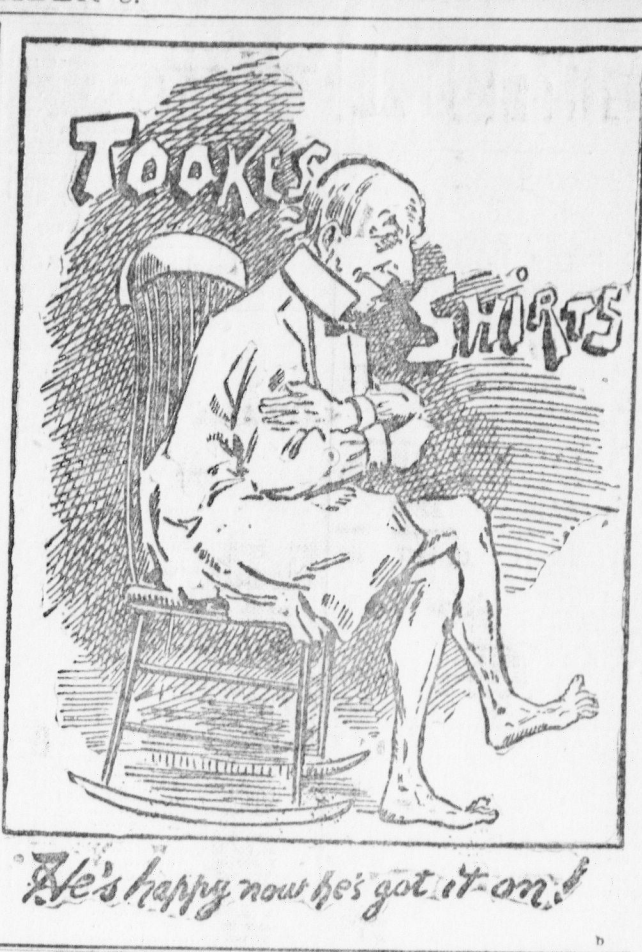
PULLIES, SHAFING, HANGERS and SPECIAL MACHINERY Repairing a Specialty.

154 Fullerton Street, London

MARSHALL BROS., Wholesale Importers of

TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.



They Have Proved It.

By the great success they have made of our RETIRING FROM BUSINESS SALE.

The People Know

Where they are getting Clothing and Furnishings at lower prices and of better qualities than was ever before offered the purchasing public.

Never in the History

of the Men's Furnishing and Clothing Trade has a stock equal in variety and quality been sold at such prices.

We Have Sold

During the past five weeks over 700 Overcoats, and our stock yet contains from 600 to 600 of equal quality and value as those already disposed of.

Our Banner Day

This week in Men's Suits and Ulsters will be on

Saturday.

To see our goods at the prices is to buy them. To buy them will be DOLLARS SAVED.

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154 Fullerton Street, London

MARSHALL BROS., Wholesale Importers of

TEAS and COFFEES

67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Something Fresh.

Rose Glasses,
Bowls,
Plaques,
Cologne Bottles.
Photo Frames,
Photo Plaques,
Thermometers, Etc.
These goods are beautifully hand-
painted, and are made in Glass and
Porcelain.

ANDERSON'S

183 DUNDAS STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Purse Lost—This Office.
Nursing Saturday—Queen's Avenue Rink.
Handkerchiefs—A. Kelle.
Meeting—Christ Church.
Meeting—Cathedral No. 6, P. P. A.
Milk Wanted—Cor. Edward and Langth.
Wanted—A. R. Murdoch.
Postponed Skating—Queen's Avenue Rink.
Volley Chasing—Somerset Hall.
Services—Christ Church.
Services—Ask Street Methodist.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—King Street Methodist.
Services—Elizabeth Street Church.
Services—Southern Congregational.
Services—Salvation Army.
Services—Adelaide Street Baptist.
Services—Dundas Street Church.
Services—St. James' Presbyterian.
Services—Wellington Street Methodist.
Services—Queen's Avenue Methodist.
Services—St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services—Talbot Street Baptist.
Services—Colborne Street Church.
Services—First Presbyterian Church.
Services—First Congregational Church.
Services—St. Matthew's Church.
Services—Church of Christ (Scientist).
Young Men's Meeting—Victoria Hall.
Real Estate—W. D. Buckle.
Property for Sale—A. A. Campbell.
Shorthand Taught—W. C. Cox.
Rigby Waterproof Garments.
Surprise Soap for Easy Washing.
L. Qualidation Sale—Mars.
Bankrupt Sale—H. Trebleick & Co.
Ice Skating—Westminster Rink.
The Outcast—Grand Opera House.
Iron Columns—Wright & Durand.
Burglars—Burns & Co.
Plumbing—W. H. Heard & Co.
Breakfast Bacon—Moore & Co.
Purse Lost—Canadian Packing Company.
Tools for Sale—Wright & Durand.
N. Man Novelties—Chapman's.
Notice—Neil Cooper.
Notice—G. J. Leggett.
Residence Wanted—A. B. Powell.
Dividend Notice—O. L. and D. Co.
Pianos—W. McPhillips.
Plate Glass for Sale—Wright & Durand.
Towel's Shirts.
Christmas Goods—London Furniture Co.
Meeting—L. R. E. O. P. A.
Volney B. Cushing—Somerset Hall.
Meeting—Hackett Lodge, No. 805.
Cutter, etc., for Sale—Wright & Durand.
Meeting—Prospect Lodge, K. of P.
Bazar—Wesley Hall.
Cottage to Let—Alex. Harvey.
Lecture—St. James' School House.
Property Wanted—Box 16, this Office.
Rooms Wanted—W. W. Beth.
Notice—Colborne Street Methodist.
Pallets Wanted—J. W. this Office.
Purse Found—Tupper's Drygoods.
Notice—Parks & Pardon.
Alex. Marshall—Cathedral Hall.
Cheap Clothing—Gillespie's Star Hall.
Christmas Goods—Anderson & Nelles.
New Goods—Anderson's.
La Grippe Remedies—Shuff's.
Furs—E. Belts.
Dress Goods—Smallman & Ingram.
Christmas Goods—John Mills.
Hueston's Livory.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

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New York, Dec. 8—11 a.m.—Stock market weak.	
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Nor. Pacific.....	194
Northern.....	194
Rhode Island.....	194
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Union Pac.....	194

London Money Market.

London, Dec. 8.—12.30 a.m.—Consols, 117 1/2

for money, 9 1/4; for account, Mexican, 15 1/2

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Fresh Buckwheat Flour!

Orders delivered free in the city.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot St. Telephone 682.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market Quotations.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

There were only moderate receipts today,

with the exception of hay. Sales were easily

made, and prices about the same as on Thurs-

day. General values as follows:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Wheat, spring, 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Oats, per 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Barley, per 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Rye, per 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Buckwheat, per 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Beans, per 100 lbs..... 95 to 101

Provisions.

Eggs, fresh, single, per doz..... 19 to 20

Eggs, fresh, store, per doz..... 19 to 20

Butter, single rolls, per doz..... 19 to 20

Butter, per lb, large rolls of..... 21 to 22

Lard, per lb..... 21 to 22

Chicken, per lb..... 21 to 22

Ducks, per lb..... 21 to 22

Turkeys, per lb..... 21 to 22

Vegetables and Fruit.

Apples, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Potatoes, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Cabbages, per doz..... 10 to 11

Carrots, per doz..... 10 to 11

Pumpkins, per doz..... 10 to 11

Onions, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Cauliflower, per doz..... 10 to 11

Spinach, per doz..... 10 to 11

Peas, per doz..... 10 to 11

Broad beans, per doz..... 10 to 11

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton..... 750 to 800

Straw, per ton..... 750 to 800

Clover seed, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Timothy seed, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Hungarian seed, per bushel..... 10 to 11

Millet seed, per bushel..... 10 to 11

MEAT.

Beef, carcass, per lb..... 4 to 5

Lamb, carcass, per lb..... 4 to 5

Dressed hogs, per lb..... 4 to 5

Hides, No. 1, per lb..... 4 to 5

Hides, No. 2, per lb..... 4 to 5

Hides, No. 3, per lb..... 4 to 5

Calves, green, per lb..... 4 to 5

Calves, dry, per lb..... 4 to 5

Sheep, each, per lb..... 4 to 5

Pigs, each, per lb..... 4 to 5

Wool, per lb..... 4 to 5

Tallow, rendered, per lb..... 4 to 5

Tallow, rough, per lb..... 4 to 5

Toronto Market.

FLOUR—Straight white, \$7.75 to \$8.25; extra

\$8.50 to \$9.00; No. 1, \$8.25 to \$8.75; No. 2,

\$8.00 to \$8.50; No. 3, \$7.75 to \$8.25; No. 4,

\$7.50 to \$8.00; No. 5, \$7.25 to \$7.75; No. 6,

\$7.00 to \$7.50; No. 7, \$6.75 to \$7.25; No. 8,

\$6.50 to \$7.00; No. 9, \$6.25 to \$6.75; No. 10,

\$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 11, \$5.75 to \$6.25; No. 12,

\$5.50 to \$6.00; No. 13, \$5.25 to \$5.75; No. 14,

\$5.00 to \$5.50; No. 15, \$4.75 to \$5.25; No. 16,

\$4.50 to \$5.00; No. 17, \$4.25 to \$4.75; No. 18,

\$4.00 to \$4.50; No. 19, \$3.75 to \$4.25; No. 20,

\$3.50 to \$4.00; No. 21, \$3.25 to \$3.75; No. 22,

\$3.00 to \$3.50; No. 23, \$2.75 to \$3.25; No. 24,

\$2.50 to \$3.00; No. 25, \$2.25 to \$2.75; No. 26,

\$2.00 to \$2.50; No. 27, \$1.75 to \$2.25; No. 28,

\$1.50 to \$2.00; No. 29, \$1.25 to \$1.75; No. 30,

\$1.00 to \$1.50; No. 31, \$0.75 to \$1.25; No. 32,

\$0.50 to \$1.00; No. 33, \$0.25 to \$0.75; No. 34,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 35, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 36,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 37, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 38,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 39, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 40,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 41, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 42,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 43, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 44,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 45, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 46,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 47, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 48,

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\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 59, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 60,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 61, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 62,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 63, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 64,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 65, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 66,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 67, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 68,

\$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 69, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 70,

Under these circumstances the

magistrate registered a discharge. John

Doe, who was charged with the offence

of being drunk and disorderly, was

discharged on the charge of vagrancy

preferred, was given five months.

At the regular meeting of the London

SELF-WILLED.

"I have told him that you are an angel! he says, with a smile. But he will find that out for himself. You do not know how glad and delighted he will be!"

"What he will be rather surprised at," she says, shyly, "seeing that he is under the impression that father's daughters are quite little girls."

"Yes, I remember, he told me that there was a young family! Dear old, dear old man! you will be as sure to like him as I am to like you. Everybody likes him. There is not a kinder man on the face of this earth!"

"I hope he will like me," says Carrie, with humility that is so strange and charming that Lord Cecil kisses the soft hand again.

The door opens and the servant appears. "Mr. Fairfield, miss," he says.

Carrie starts, but Lord Cecil remains unmoved. "The first intimation of your health," he says, coolly, "is a very kind of him."

Carrie nods, and the servant taking the coat for her, admits Willie Fairfield.

As he comes in, Carrie sees that Philippa has described his appearance exactly. He looks pale and haggard, as if the ball had lasted for a week instead of a night.

"Ah, Fairfield," says Lord Cecil, rising and shaking hands. "How do you do? Capital ball last night, wasn't it?"

And with an inclination of the head to Carrie—for Lord Cecil is not the man to forget his manners even before his betrothed—leaves the room.

Willie advances to the table with a determined air, with the manner of a man bent upon a stern hope, upon a mission that though knowing it must fail—he must carry through.

"Good-morning," he says, taking Carrie's hot hand and holding it for a moment as if he scarcely knew what to do with it. "I came to—to hear how you were this morning after the ball."

"I am quite well," says Carrie trying to speak calmly.

"What a splendid ball it was, wasn't it?"

"Yes," he says, but with anything but enthusiasm. "Yes, I suppose it was. But I didn't come to speak about the ball, Carrie. Can you, will you give me a few minutes?"

"Yes," she factors. "Won't you sit down?"

He shakes his head, and stands clutching his hat, and looking at her with that intense stare which denotes an equally intense nervousness.

"No, thank you. I'd rather stand. I came this morning, because—because I could not help it, Carrie."

She raises her eyes to his face and tries to speak, but no words come. And at that moment—for the first time—she understands and realizes what he is suffering.

"Carrie," he says, with the same steadfast look, "I came this morning to ask you a plain question. I know that I should have asked it before. Perhaps it would have been better if I had asked it before, but I have not the courage. Carrie, you know that I have loved you."

Pale and agitated, she raises her eyes to his face and tries to speak, but he does not give her time.

"You must have known that I loved you, though I have not said so in so many words. I wish now that I had, but—but I was afraid, and thought that I would be more likely to win you if I gave you time. But I can wait no longer, Carrie. I love you, and I came this morning to tell you so, and to—well, to ask you to be my wife," and he moistens his dry lips, and gazes steadily down on her.

She lifts her heavy lids and looks up at him, sadly, pityingly.

"I am so sorry, Willie," she murmurs. "Why should you be sorry?" he says.

"Are you sorry for me? Do not waste your pity. You know, you have known, that I love you, Carrie. It is no new thing. I have loved you, and looked forward to make you my wife for years past. You know that I have."

"I did not know for certain. But, Willie, I am very sorry; but it cannot be. Willie, I—"

A strange tremor has sprung up within her heart since she has learnt that she has a heart.

"Well," he says, and he seems to gain courage and calmness.

She looks up at him, and her face grows red and then pale again.

"Willie, I am very sorry that you should have said what you have! I cannot be your wife, because, I have promised to be Lord Cecil's wife."

He neither starts nor displays any other violent sign of emotion, but his lips—unnoticed by any mistake—quiver as if something had pierced him to the heart, and his hands close more tightly over his hat.

"Promised to be Lord Cecil's wife?" he says, repeating the words slowly, as if to realize and take home fully their meaning. Then he takes a long breath, just such a breath as a man might struggle for who has been smitten to death but who has determined to die without a cry.

"Are you angry, Willie? Ah, do not be angry," says Carrie with a strange and novel humility, a weak one, she would have put his avowed aside with a few laughing words and fled from him with a snatch of song on her lips; but now, knowing what he is suffering, she looks up at him pleadingly.

"Angry?" he says, slowly. "You, surely, I am not angry, Carrie, I am scarcely surprised. I—I have seen it coming for weeks past. I thought I felt that the blow to my hopes had already fallen or was about to."

"Ah!" she says, with a gesture of pain. "How so? Was it so palpable."

He smiles sadly.

"All eyes, you know, Carrie, and I saw, perhaps as I did, could see. I saw that I had little hope of winning you, now that Lord Cecil's will had come."

Carrie's face flushes.

"Willie! Do you—do you mean that—that it is because he is Lord Cecil?"

"No, no," he replies, not hurriedly, but quietly, with the calm of despair and truth. "I can do nothing so unworthy of you! I—I thought that would make no difference to me."

"Thank you, Willie."

"I know that, even if he were not a nobleman, he is my superior; but I will not talk to you of myself, except to say that having loved you so long—long before he knew you, you, even though I had no hope."

At the moment, so gently, so quietly, Carrie's eyes fill with tears, and in- stinctively she holds out her hand.

He takes it, and holds it in his, almost with a protesting touch.

"So having said my say," he goes on, with tears, "I will go. But, Carrie, though I—I am not to be your husband—his voice will say for me for while life lasts I shall be yours, Carrie."

"No," she murmurs, and now the

tears roll down her cheeks.

"But, yes," he says, with a smile; "always, while life lasts, and I shall always think of you as the little girl whom I loved as a playmate, and whom, as she grew up, almost hand in hand with me, became the sole queen of my heart! You will reign there still, Carrie, though another will call you wife, you will still be enshrined in that corner of my heart, Carrie, while this heart beats!"

"No—no!" she murmurs again. "Find one better, worthier."

He shakes his head with a smile. "Never, Carrie. And now I will go. To tell you that I wish you all and every possible happiness is not necessary. You know that, and—Carrie—"

She lifts her eyes to his, fixed on her with unspeakable devotion.

"If at any time, by any chance, you need a friend—a friend who would give his life to serve you, however slightly—will you come to me? Will you promise that?"

"Presumptuous, I know, such a request, seeing that you have surrendered your life into the keeping of another, but—who knows—some evil chance may come. Heaven grant it may not, when you may need me. I shall know of it, and I will be at your side to help you; and now, 'good-bye,' and he presses her hand tightly.

She cannot speak for a moment for the lump that rises in her throat, but presently she finds her voice.

"Oh, Willie, will you forgive me?" she murmurs.

"Forgive you? For what?" he asks gently.

"For—her face turns scarlet, and her eyes drop. "Ah, Willie, I know that I have not treated you well. I know it now! I have been thoughtless—heartless—"

"No, not heartless! he says stanchly; "not heartless, Carrie; thoughtless, perhaps a little; but with the thoughtlessness of a girl who has known nothing of the world and the feelings which live and glow in a man's heart! There is nothing to forgive, Carrie! Good-bye! and with a true, gentlest chivalry, he bends his head, kisses the soft, white hand, and goes out.

In the morning sunshine he stands for a moment, with his hat still held in his hand, and as he thus stands—gazing before him, seeing not the green meadows and the blue sky, but the beauty of the dawn and the singing of the birds, but the low, sweet-toned voice of the girl he has loved so well, and lost—Lord Cecil comes through the window of his room and lays his hand on his shoulder.

(To Be Continued.)

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, that all the story of its merit. One has cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another of biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

The tariff decision that a bicycle is a personal effect is a positively stunning, as all beginners know.

Piles Pile! Itching Piles.

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

For the next six months, instead of running around the diamond, the successful baseball player will wear that article in his shirt front.

Captain Sweeney, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shilo's Catarrh Remedy is the best medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by C. McCallum.

When a domestic leaves an intelligence office she is seldom permitted to take away with her any perceptible amount of intelligence.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive a post card picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent to postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Burglars have their faults, but everyone knows that when they get an idea that the capital they try to carry it out.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatism Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by J. CALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

Truth is still stranger than fiction. One of the best spark-arresters in use was invented by a woman.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and Dyspepsia.—Mr. Samuel T. Casey, Belleville, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies and applied to my family physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of dropsy. I was unable to use any food whatever except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now 79 years of age I can enjoy my meals well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well known in this section of Canada, having lived here 57 years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your Vegetable Discovery, which has done such wonders in my case."

A manufacturer of fly paper has failed. He was never stuck on his business, any way.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairer. A civil solicitor. 402 Talbot street, Toronto.

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.

HEROIC SERVICES.

Great Professor's Work at

Dartmouth.

His Chair One That Famed Men Have

Made Famous.

WORK FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

Life May Better be Worth the Living Now.

The Old Medical School at Hanover in the Hills.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The most important professorship in the country, in many respects, is at Dartmouth College.

It is the chair that has been occupied by Prof. Robby and afterwards by the great professor, Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., the discoverer of probably the most famous prescription in the world.

Dr. Phelps ranks not only as a leading scientist, but his name is at the very head

of the list of eminent practitioners that the country has produced.

Even as a young man his ability was conspicuous. He had mastered the teachings of the latest German science. He had made an exhaustive study of the German hospitals. He was recognized as an authority on materia medica long before the faculty of Hanover called him to instruct the young students, whose successful practice has kept the standing of the Dartmouth Medical School always higher than its rivals.

It was Dr. Phelps who so clearly foresaw the dangers of the American way of living. With the best methods and most advanced knowledge of the times at his command, he went to work to find a scientific, common-sense, and to cure the too common evil, that, under one name and another, results from an unhealthy state of the nervous

demand has been and is to-day a steadily one, you will understand the factor in which it is held by those who have used it.

Paine's Celery Compound is having this great sale because it is good.

Because it never fails to give relief.

Because by its use so many have been restored to health.

Because it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that it is exactly what is claimed for it, that it cures nerve and brain strength, and restores, that it cures nervous debility and exhaustion, neuritis, dyspepsia, and all blood diseases.

Because it makes people well.

To Dartmouth's great professor, therefore, of grateful people of all classes and creeds owe more than they can acknowledge, and hold him in as high esteem as did ever a class of students who sat before him.

DON'T WANT A MONARCHY.

The Brazilian Rebel, Mello, Speaks—Wants to See Thrown Military Despotism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Herald prints an interview with Admiral Mello, commanding the Brazilian rebel fleet. On Nov. 26 the Herald correspondent was permitted to go aboard the Admiral's flagship, the fleet, and the rebel commander. He spoke as follows: "It never was my intention to restore the monarchy. The majority of Brazilians are opposed to it. My sole object is to rid Brazil of the military despotism which now threatens to prevail. Floriano Peixoto, the President, is a man of stubborn nature, greedy for power and money, cruel and revengeful. During the early days of the revolution he had hoped to receive aid from persons on shore. They deceived me, however, lured by the present of immense sums from Peixoto. My aspirations are for the liberty of all the people, and not for personal glory."

LAW SUIT LOST THROUGH MOTHS

The Lepidopereous Insects Cost This Firm \$135.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—J. R. Walker, a wholesale dealer in women mill supplies, has sued the City of Toronto, of Glenora, in the County Court yesterday for \$135. The plaintiff alleged that he, in pursuance of a contract entered into with the defendants, sent to them a carload of carpets, but they refused to take them and the carpets were returned. The defendants account for their action by saying that the goods were moth-eaten. A verdict for the defendants was returned.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY GOODS

LARGE VARIETY.
Fine Candy, Iced Cakes, Cry-
stallized Fruits, etc.,

AT FISH'S
228 DUNDAS STREET

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL
9 p.m. at 61 Stanley street, W. H.
WESTON.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT
CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music
House, 151 Dundas street, and 499 Princess
avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN,
Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES
required at Shuff's Drug Store, 690 Dun-
das street east. Residence Dundas street, cor-
ner William. Take Dundas street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIED.

BLACKWELL-PARSONS—On Dec. 6, at
the residence of the bride's parents, Wishing
Well Farm, Komoka, by the Rev. W. M.
Walker, Geo. A. Blackwell, of this city, to
Laura, eldest daughter of Walter Parsons,
Esq.

DIED.

MORTIMER—In this city, on Dec. 8, 1893
Jane Mortimer, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at her son's house, Van
street, on Dec. 9, 1893, at 2:30 p.m.; funeral at
2 p.m.

MOORE—In this city, on Dec. 8, Gordon M.,
infant son of John M. and Louisa M. Moore,
aged 2 months.

Funeral private.

GREEN—Suddenly, of a congestive chill, on
Nov. 13, at Galveston, Texas, Wm. J. Green,
aged 40 years, eldest son of Rev. A. T. Green,
Port Hope, and brother-in-law of J. T. West-
land, Jeweler, of this city.

La Grippe Remedies

—AT—

Shuff's Drug Store

EAST END. ywt

JUST RECEIVED

SHERRIES

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED
TO CANADA.

Oloroso Vintage, 1880. Vin de Pasto,
Miza. Cabinet, Palido,
Morgan's for cooking.

J. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.



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

Spruce Cher ry

Nothing is better, and
nothing cures colds
quicker than this fa-
vorite remedy—50c per
bottle. Bigger's Drug
store, No. 622 Dundas
street.

Tar.

R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over 1000 of Gann & Co.,
London.

High-Class Confectionery.

Having now a first-class baker
from Philadelphia we can show
you a choice new line of goods
never sold or seen in London
before.

BOOMER'S, 181 Dundas St.

GET YOUR FALL SUITS AND OVER

COATS from
WM. SLATER,
cutter and practical tailor, new store, opposite
Park on the V. Large assortment of fine goods
in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own
clothes made up and trimmed. Ordered cloth-
ing and repairing done usually. Try me;
cheapest in the city; good fit guaranteed; pants
a specialty; prices low; open evenings; tele-
phone 570. ywt

OUR AIM

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

Our Fall Stock!

Is now complete, comprising
OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERS and
FANCY VESTINGS.

Give us a call and be convinced!

SLATER BROS.

339 Richmond street.
TELEPHONE 224

Shawls

Gloves AND

Hosiery

Cheaper than anywhere
else at

Priddis Bros.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

Steel Spring Skates, from 50c up. Hockey
Club Skates, the Columbus and Valant Clipper
Skates, new patterns. Skate straps and parts
of all kinds. Skates sharpened and repaired.

—A Gospel temperance meeting will be
held at the Salvation Army barracks to-
morrow evening at 7. The army is taking
a special interest in the plebiscite cam-
paign, and a grand time is expected at this
meeting.

—Toronto Globe: "Mr. W. Fuller, head
consul commander, of London, was in the
Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the
World. It will be known as the Queen
City Camp, No. 19."

—The anniversary services of Well-
ington Street Methodist Church will be held
tomorrow, Rev. G. W. Henderson, of
Windsor, former pastor of the church, will
preach at both services. Special collec-
tions and offerings for the trust funds.

—Messrs. H. O'Hara & Co., stock and
debenture brokers, members Toronto Stock
Exchange, 24 Toronto street, last week
purchased \$11,500 debentures, town of Til-
burg, payable at end of 30 years, bear-
ing 5 per cent., half-yearly, to yield little
better than 4 1/2 per cent. half-yearly.

—W. C. T. U. women are looking for-
ward to a treat next Tuesday. Instead of
the usual exercises they are to have a pub-
lic "women's meeting" in Somerset Hall at
3 o'clock to be addressed by Volney B. C.
Cushing, of Maine, who speaks in the even-
ing in the Congregational Church.

—"The Rivals" To-Night.

Mrs. John Drew and her comedy com-
pany will appear at the Grand to-night in
the celebrated comedy, "The Rivals."

Mrs. Drew is the oldest and the
most accomplished actress in legitimate
years she has been prominent in support of
the leading actors now living and many
who have passed away. The Toronto
papers devoted special praise to Mrs.
Drew's work in the different roles she as-
sumed, and say it is the best comedy com-
pany that has appeared in Toronto for
some time.

The Frank Tucker Theatre Company
will open a one week's engagement at the
Opera House Monday, appearing in the
thrilling comedy, "The Outcast." Man-
ager Tucker carries a full brass band and
orchestra, and the musical adjunct of the
performance is made a feature. The com-
pany includes some very clever vaude-
ville artists, who are ready to new and at-
tractive specialties. Monday night will be
characterized as ladies' night, because the
ladies are invited to attend the perform-
ance free of charge, providing their escort
has a paid ticket. Where two ladies de-
sire to come together, however, one lady
will be admitted free and given two good
seats. This is done to advertise the merits
of the company and performance.

Workers' Convention.

The following is the programme of the
Workers' Convention of the London dis-
trict, Methodist Church, to be held in the
Akin Street Methodist Church on Monday
and Tuesday next:

2:30—Opening exercises by the chairman,
Rev. J. R. Gundy.

2:45—Organization.

2:55—The superannuation fund, Rev. W. S.
Griffin, D.D.

3:10—Conference.

3:25—The missionary fund, Mr. R. J. C.
Dawson.

3:40—Conference.

3:55—The sustentation fund, Rev. J. R.
Gundy.

4:10—Conference.

4:25—Other connexional funds, Rev. Joseph
Philip, B.D.

4:40—Conference.

4:55—Devotional exercises, Rev. Wm. Pen-
hall.

5:10—Hints on the art of teaching, Mrs. Thos.
Evans.

5:25—Sunday school anniversaries, their use
and abuse, Rev. Walter Ikeby.

5:40—Primary work, Miss Emily Howard.

5:55—Conference.

6:10—Narcotics, Mrs. Gordon Wright.

6:25—Music by the choir.

6:40—Question box, Mr. J. G. Shuff and Rev.
R. J. Garbutt, L.L.B.

6:55—EVENING SESSION.

7:10—Devotional exercises, Rev. Jos. Ward,
M.A., B.D.

7:25—Duties of officers, Mr. W. M. Spencer.

7:40—Sunday school music, Rev. Chas. Smith.

7:55—Music by the choir.

8:10—Sunday school literature, Rev. Thos.
Cullen.

8:25—Music by the choir.

8:40—The spiritual work of the Sunday
school, Rev. R. Clement.

8:55—Devotional exercises.

Two or more delegates requested from

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

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

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trict, Methodist Church, to be held in the
Akin Street Methodist Church on Monday
and Tuesday next:

2:30—Opening exercises by the chairman,
Rev. J. R. Gundy.

2:45—Organization.

2:55—The superannuation fund, Rev. W. S.
Griffin, D.D.

3:10—Conference.

3:25—The missionary fund, Mr. R. J. C.
Dawson.

3:40—Conference.

3:55—The sustentation fund, Rev. J. R.
Gundy.

4:10—Conference.

4:25—Other connexional funds, Rev. Joseph
Philip, B.D.

4:40—Conference.

4:55—Devotional exercises, Rev. Wm. Pen-
hall.

5:10—Hints on the art of teaching, Mrs. Thos.
Evans.

5:25—Sunday school anniversaries, their use
and abuse, Rev. Walter Ikeby.

5:40—Primary work, Miss Emily Howard.

5:55—Conference.

6:10—Narcotics, Mrs. Gordon Wright.

6:25—Music by the choir.

6:40—Question box, Mr. J. G. Shuff and Rev.
R. J. Garbutt, L.L.B.

6:55—EVENING SESSION.

7:10—Devotional exercises, Rev. Jos. Ward,
M.A., B.D.

7:25—Duties of officers, Mr. W. M. Spencer.

XMAS GOODS.

Toilet Cases,
Glove and
Handkerchief Boxes,
Collars and Cuffs,
Shaving Cases,
Smoking Sets,
Aluminum Goods,
Fancy Perfumes, etc.

Anderson & Nelles,

240 DUNDAS ST.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Mr. W. T. Vanston, G. T. R. station
ticket agent, will run for school trustee in
No. 1 ward.

—Bishop Hawkins, the colored orator,
preaches in Colborne Street Methodist
Church twice on Sunday.

—The Bishop of Huron and Rev. G. B.
Sage will give addresses at the missionary
meeting to be held at St. Ann's Chapel,
Helmuth College, next Tuesday evening,
Dec. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

—A Gospel temperance meeting will be
held at the Salvation Army barracks to-
morrow evening at 7. The army is taking
a special interest in the plebiscite cam-
paign, and a grand time is expected at this
meeting.

—Toronto Globe: "Mr. W. Fuller, head
consul commander, of London, was in the
Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the
World. It will be known as the Queen
City Camp, No. 19."

—The anniversary services of Well-
ington Street Methodist Church will be held
tomorrow, Rev. G. W. Henderson, of
Windsor, former pastor of the church, will
preach at both services. Special collec-
tions and offerings for the trust funds.

—Messrs. H. O'Hara & Co., stock and
debenture brokers, members Toronto Stock
Exchange, 24 Toronto street, last week
purchased \$11,500 debentures, town of Til-
burg, payable at end of 30 years, bear-
ing 5 per cent., half-yearly, to yield little
better than 4 1/2 per cent. half-yearly.

—W. C. T. U. women are looking for-
ward to a treat next Tuesday. Instead of
the usual exercises they are to have a pub-
lic "women's meeting" in Somerset Hall at
3 o'clock to be addressed by Volney B. C.
Cushing, of Maine, who speaks in the even-
ing in the Congregational Church.

—"The Rivals" To-Night.

Mrs. John Drew and her comedy com-
pany will appear at the Grand to-night in
the celebrated comedy, "The Rivals."

Mrs. Drew is the oldest and the
most accomplished actress in legitimate
years she has been prominent in support of
the leading actors now living and many
who have passed away. The Toronto
papers devoted special praise to Mrs.
Drew's work in the different roles she as-
sumed, and say it is the best comedy com-
pany that has appeared in Toronto for
some time.

The Frank Tucker Theatre Company
will open a one week's engagement at the
Opera House Monday, appearing in the
thrilling comedy, "The Outcast." Man-
ager Tucker carries a full brass band and
orchestra, and the musical adjunct of the
performance is made a feature. The com-
pany includes some very clever vaude-
ville artists, who are ready to new and at-
tractive specialties. Monday night will be
characterized as ladies' night, because the
ladies are invited to attend the perform-
ance free of charge, providing their escort
has a paid ticket. Where two ladies de-
sire to come together, however, one lady
will be admitted free and given two good
seats. This is done to advertise the merits
of the company and performance.

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M.A., B.D.

7:25—Duties of officers, Mr. W. M. Spencer.

7:40—Sunday school music, Rev. Chas. Smith.

7:55—Music by the choir.

8:10—Sunday school literature, Rev. Thos.
Cullen.

8:25—Music by the choir.

8:40—The spiritual work of the Sunday
school, Rev. R. Clement.

8:55—Devotional exercises.

Two or more delegates requested from

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

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

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THE GARDEN

GEESSE ON THE FARM.

Feeding Two Sources of Profit, Geese and Prime Feathers.

It is a subject for speculation why geese are not more generally raised by farmers. The profit accruing from a flock of geese makes no small addition to the income of the farm. Not only are geese valuable for their flesh, but their down and feathers represent a fair money value. Practically the farmer has but two varieties to select from, the Toulouse and Embden, if the best meat is required. The Toulouse, of which the stock of William Rankin of Massachusetts, who has had 30 years' experience in keeping geese, has been quite successful with two crosses, those made from an African gander and Embden, and then crossing the young with a pure African gander. The Toulouse, of which, brown and white, though fairly, are not large enough to make pounds enough of flesh in the market.

The Toulouse and the list as susceptible to the greatest growth for extra care. They are good layers, and their heavy bodies admit of their being confined by a low fence. The Embden, or Bremen, although not quite so large as the Toulouse, have the advantage of being pure white. Their meat is white and delicate. They yield an abundance of valuable feathers, all the more desirable on account of being white. Either the Toulouse or the Embden would be profitable with proper handling, yielding as they do two crops a year, one of marketable geese and another of feathers.

There exists a difference of opinion among bee men as to the value of sections partly drawn out and left over to the next season. Some think that these are only fit to be melted up. Others go to the other extreme and think they are worth very much more than sections filled with fresh foundation. The editor of The American Bee Journal inclines to the latter view, and says:

If the sections are clean we would not hesitate to use them over again. But we should not want to put on such sections without knowing that they had been thoroughly cleaned out by the bees. For if a last year's section should be put on this year right in the busy storing time, and particles of granulated honey should be present, it is possible the bees would go on filling up with fresh honey without cleaning out the old granulated honey, and thus the new would be injured by the old.

It is not necessary that the sections should be put on the hive to be cleaned out after extracting, but it is decidedly necessary that they be put somewhere for the bees to clean out. They'll make sure of it off the hive than on. Put your supers of sections somewhere where the bees can visit them, protecting them from rain, and allow very small entrances so that only two or three bees can pass at a time. If you allow too free access, the bees will tear the combs to pieces.

Putting Away Bacon Hams.

The following plan is recommended by a Rural New Yorker correspondent as the very best for putting away hams for summer use on the farm. He says:

After the hams have been properly salted and smoked, put each in a common muslin sack—I make mine of flour sacks or cheap brown muslin and as nearly the shape of the ham as I can roughly block it out, but they are never perfect fits. Then stitch a firm loop made of a scrap of cotton folded and stitched at one end. Have your sacks large enough at the open side so that after the ham is in you can fold the open edges over well and sew tightly. Now have ready a tub or big bucket of slaked lime that is creamy in thickness and warm enough to penetrate cotton easily. Put a wire hook in the loop on the sack and dip the latter up and down (with the ham in it of course) several times in the lime water until you are sure the pores of cloth are filled with the lime. Hang them up in the air till perfectly dry, then lay or hang away anywhere that is convenient.

On the Country Road.

Turkeys need more grit than other fowls.

Government crop report points to 409,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,570,000 bushels of corn and 640,000,000 bushels of oats.

The cherry tree appears to be peculiarly adapted to roadside planting, because it thrives with little care and no cultivation. Cherries make handsome shade trees, and their fruit can be sold profitably during certain seasons. Their growth is also rapid, and few woods command better prices for manufactures.

Store the root crops in a cool, moist cellar or pit.

A Country Gentleman correspondent says that he has found sawdust to be an excellent covering for silos. He uses no weight, but covers one foot deep with sawdust that follows the ensilage closely when it settles, as planks cannot, particularly if it settles unevenly.

Reducing bones by burning is recommended by The Rural New Yorker as the cheapest mode when small quantities are to be applied, and it is recommended also as the only way that some farmers can get them into fine meal or powder.

The wheat sent to the World's fair from Oregon weighed heavier than that from any other state. Its average was between 62 and 63 pounds per bushel.

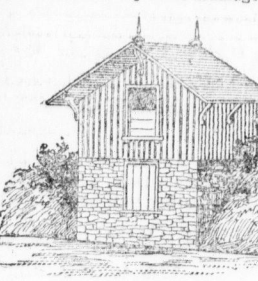
All the newest styles in hats at WESTLARK'S. See our new specialties for Xmas trade. Studio 201 Dundas street. Phone 571.

SIDE HILL ICEHOUSE.

Superior to Many, But It Is More Expensive to Build.

Farmers who are not already provided with an icehouse will do well to construct one before the season arrives for cutting and packing the ice, and the sooner now that this work is done the better. A side hill icehouse has several advantages, and it has also some drawbacks. It is more expensive to build, but, The Country Gentleman says, it has the advantage of the more ready filling of the upper part by drawing the loads of ice above and passing the blocks through the upper door. A form of construction suggested by the authority quoted is that of building the lower part of stone and the upper of common vertical boarding. As the lower part is more than a foot in thickness, the timbers of the upper must be so constructed as to give an equal thickness and to allow all the contents to settle alike. If, however, the whole is built of stone, this provision as to thickness is not necessary.

It is hardly necessary to mention the common provision for making non-conducting walls by allowing air spaces to be filled with sawdust. This sawdust should be 10 inches or a foot in thickness and carefully and compactly filled in. If there is a perfect drainage below,



ICEHOUSE BUILT IN HILLSIDE.

The side walls well constructed, the ice covered with sawdust on top, over which there is a free ventilation, the ice will keep well. An interior size of 14 by 16 and 9 feet high will hold about 40 tons and will keep plenty of ice during the time mentioned for a moderate family, if properly cared for.

Sections Partly Drawn Out.

There exists a difference of opinion among bee men as to the value of sections partly drawn out and left over to the next season. Some think that these are only fit to be melted up. Others go to the other extreme and think they are worth very much more than sections filled with fresh foundation. The editor of The American Bee Journal inclines to the latter view, and says:

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All the newest styles in hats at WESTLARK'S. See our new specialties for Xmas trade. Studio 201 Dundas street. Phone 571.

For all human and horse and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This new hair. Sold by J. J. HALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.



ADJUSTABLE COW STALLS.

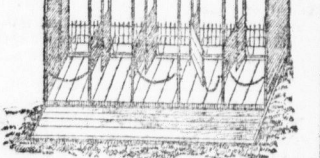
An Excellent Device For Keeping Cows Clean and Comfortable.

A system of cow fastening that is regarded by those who have tried it as superior to the stallion in every way is shown in the accompanying illustration. Professor Henry of the Wisconsin experiment station recommends it in the highest terms. It is so simple that it can be understood by a little study of the illustration.

Professor Henry writes of this stall: Sufficient time has now elapsed to permit of a correct opinion, I think, and I wish to say to you at this time that we are more than pleased with this method of fastening cows, or rather confining them, for there is no fastening about it. The strong points in this stall as we see it are:

It is perfectly adjustable. Half a minute suffices to fit it to any cow or even to a 10 months calf.

In this stall the cows can lick themselves, swing their heads to one side when



ADJUSTABLE COW STALL.

lying down, stretch out their legs and be perfectly comfortable standing or lying.

The fastening is such as to keep the cows even cleaner than they are when confined in a stall stallion. We have not spent two hours currying our cows this winter, and yet their flanks are as clean as any other part of the body.

Each cow being entirely separate from her neighbor, there is no danger of one stepping on the udder or teats of the other.

For milking it is a very convenient system. Our men report very favorably in this particular.

Cows take up no more space than when in stallions.

Let me say in one sentence that we are entirely satisfied with this method of fastening, and I believe the system will come into general adoption by dairymen who are willing to incur a little expense to provide comfort for their cows and desire to keep them entirely clean.

Silage and Cheese.

So far as cheese is concerned there was a pretty fair test of the effects of silage in the World's fair cheese contest between the breeds. Silage, and of a confessedly inferior quality, was fed to the cows a part of the time, and the herd that ate the most silage scored highest in flavor, and the herd that ate least silage scored lowest in flavor.

We do not by any means attribute this difference in the flavor of the cheese to the larger quantity of silage eaten by the Shorthorns. Just what did produce it may never be known, and we are not prepared to hazard even a guess. If we have ever had a full analysis of the different milks and of the cheese, there may be some light to guide. For the present all that can be safely said is that this experience may be accepted as confirming what other trials have shown as to the absence of injurious effects by silage upon the milk for cheesemaking purposes, and inferentially for all other purposes.—Exchange.

A Lump in a Teat.

A fresh cow or mare has a lump in her teat the size of a small bean, and it stops the flow of milk. Is there any remedy? Would a milking tube be of any account? L. E.

The lump should be broken or cut off with a test splitter, a long, narrow bladed, concealed knife, which can be pressed into the teat and then the blade pressed out to cut to any desired depth. In the absence of the test splitter or of a veterinary surgeon to operate on the teat for you the lump could probably be broken off with a milking tube, or, still better, by a probe of the size and once or twice the length of a milking tube, with one end sharpened to a flattened point. Carefully insert the probe or tube in the teat until the lump is reached; then by manipulation force the probe through the lump until it is broken down sufficiently to allow a free passage of the milk. After the operation it may be desirable to leave a milking tube in the teat for a few days to prevent the opening from closing in healing.—F. L. Kilborne in Rural New Yorker.

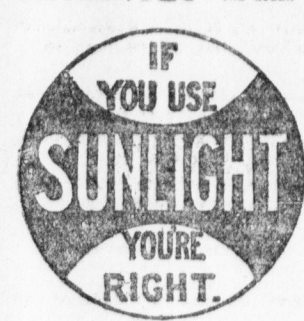
This Creamery Paid.

Having just closed a year's work in the creamery business, I will give you a few figures showing what can be done in a small way. In a volume of business amounting to less than \$14,000, after paying all expenses, improvements, repairs, etc., and dividends amounting to 14 per cent, we have some \$200 remaining in the sinking fund. With reference to the benefits derived by patrons, we have paid them an average of 224 cents per pound for butter fat, besides the skim milk, which they were allowed gratis. Out of 1,178,000 pounds milk, we manufactured 55,000 pounds butter, an average of 4.58 pounds per 100 pounds milk. Cost to manufacture, 3.394 cents per pound; sold butter at an average of 25.469 cents per pound. The demand for fancy goods is growing, and with the exception of 10 days in May last, have not been able to meet the demand at home.—Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

To make fine butter in winter begin to feed your cows with ensilage as soon as practicable. Do not forget to add bran, meal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal.

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

APPOINTED BY ROYAL WARRANT, SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN



HAS NO EQUAL FOR LAUNDRY & HOUSEHOLD

Awarded 31 Gold Medals

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

THE NEW SKATE.

COLUMBUS,

An Entirely New Skate.

NO BOLTS OR NUTS

To loose; easily adjusted, to be had

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S,

111 DUNDAS STREET.

Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.



WE FLY HIGH

For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN.

It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves.

The Albert Toilet Soap Company, MONTREAL.

The Highest Standard of Excellence in Point of Flavor, Nutrition and Digestibility

Has been attained by

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The public have a positive guarantee that they are getting the best possible form of concentrated nourishment.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

KOAL

LEHIGH VALLEY, CLEAN, FREE BURNING, AND MAKES NO CLINKERS.

STANTON AND CO.

WAREHOUSE CORNER WATERLOO AND HORTON STREETS; OFFICE, NO. 5 MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE—500.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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General Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Silverware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

SPORTING GOODS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY

WAREHOUSES: 180 TO 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

CALENDARS FOR 1894.

SAMPLES NOW READY.

NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Chromo Lithographs.

BANNERS, SHAPES, PANELS, ETC.

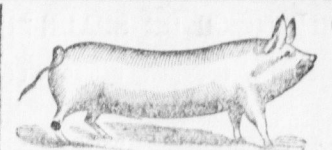
Come and see them, or drop us a card and one of our travelers will call on you.

Advertiser Printing Company

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.



PURE PORK SAUSAGE NOW READY

Very Cheap for Cash Only.

All orders for delivery must be given before 10 o'clock every morning.

We have House of farmers' wagons, delivered at the Packing House every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock.

We pay highest price for Hogs between 154 to 157 pounds, live weight.

The Canadian Packing Company

Office: 210-212 Buildings, Room 6.

Telephone 522, 71

G.F. MORRIS

—BUTCHER—

MARKET HOUSE

Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep castings only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

222 EPPING ST. 407.

LONDON, - ONT

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER

DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO.

English, American and Canadian companies represented.

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ONLY MERCANTILE AGENCY

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

GENERAL OFFICES:

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Prompt and reliable reports furnished.

Collections made all over the world.

TO BUILDERS & THE TRADE

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

J. C. DODD & SON,

Cor. Wellington & Bathurst Sts., City

TELEPHONE NO. 571.

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London, Ontario.

CLASSES RESUMED ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

A first-class Church of England School for the elementary and higher education of Young Ladies and Girls.

Primary and Full Academic Courses. Conservatory of Music, School of Art, Elocution, etc. Beautiful home. Moderate and extremely healthy climate. One hundred and fifty acres. Passenger elevator. Hiding school. On through route between east and west. Number received limited.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Special Rates to the Daughters of GLENGARRY.

DAY SCHOLARS—For Full Academic Course (including also use of omnibus) \$100 Per Year. For illustrated circular and all particulars address

REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A., Principal.

GLENGARRY.

W. Chapman,

BUTCHER.

Fresh and Prime Meats, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of London.

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J. & J. R. MILNE

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insurance agents. YWS

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HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

Sold by

6 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY,

20 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer of London, Ont.

All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

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

LIVING HOTELS.

GRICE HOUSE

The Commercial Hotel of London

Renovated and refurnished, and is now the leading house in Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

YWS

E. HUGHES, proprietor.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO

Strictly first-class in all its appointments. Celebrated for its home comforts, perfect cuisine, excellent attendants, and the peculiar excellence of its cuisine, and has been patronized by their Royal Highnesses, Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley and the best families. It now occupies a magnificent site near the bay on Front Street, and is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada.

McGraw & Wilson, Proprietors.

THE TORCH OR SPADE?

SHOULD A BODY BE BURIED OR BURNED.

A Believer in Cremation Discusses the "Deep, Damp Cell" and the Newer Method of Incineration—A Crematorium to be Built in Toronto.

About 28,000 human bodies lie in Toronto's graveyards, says The writer in the Empire. How many cubic feet of poisonous gases, the most serious known to science, think you, are given off in a year by this great magazine of mouldering mortality?

The objections to cremation are mostly sentimental, but some people express opposition upon religious grounds. The sanitary aspect of the question demands consideration. The disposal of the dead

must at all times be an interesting question, and in view of the proposal to establish a crematorium in Toronto a few facts bearing upon the question will be opportune.

On the very lowest average it requires 10 years for a body to entirely decompose. Eighty-five per cent. of the human body is fluid, and thus it happens that if a body be exhumed after a considerable period it is found to be in a state of black liquid. This, if the conditions are favorable, will permeate the soil, especially if it be sandy, and thus, where thousands of bodies have been "laid to rest" within a few acres, the reader may be able to imagine the condition of the soil after the lapse of years. The spirit of sickness and disease which haunts the graveyards is not laid, as some may think, by the covering of five good feet of solid earth. Sir Henry Thompson, professor of clinical surgery in University College, London, said: "No dead body is ever placed in the soil without polluting the earth, the air and the water above and about it."

Is there any menace to the public health in 28,000 such? Toronto's water supply may be in no danger of pollution by the exhumation of our graveyards, but some American cities are not so fortunate. Philadelphia, it is said, has the largest death rate from typhoid fever of the cities of America, and seven large cemeteries are drained into Fairmount reservoir. Two Frenchmen of that city say that when one drinks water from the Schuylkill river he samples his grandfather. An analysis of this water is stated to have shown traces of the oil of cedar which came from the cedar cases in the burial grounds. Dr. Franklin Gamett, Burlington, N.J., an expert, said:

"These little drops of water squeezed by Father Time from the dead are loaded with sure death for the living who drink it." The source of many severe epidemics has been traced to graveyards. In 1884 an eminent physician of Denmark after making a study of the cemeteries of that country claimed to have demonstrated that the towns had often suffered with infectious diseases propagated from burial grounds; and in the rural districts he said he had traced 78 epidemics, mostly of typhoid fever, to the same cause.

The experiments of Prof. Tyndall and others have shown that certain organisms may be boiled for hours and may be frozen and still survive to propagate their species. Grain untouched in Egyptian mummies for forty centuries, having been planted, has sprouted into life.

"By what authority then," asks Dr. Frederick Peterson, in the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal (April, 1881), "can we affirm that life departs from disease germs by incineration? How dare we profess vast depots of yellow fever, cholera, typhoid, Asiatic cholera, and every year accumulate and treasure up smallpox, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and measles?"

The committee of physicians, headed by Dr. James M. Keller, appointed in 1880 by the American Medical Association to enquire into the question of cremation, stated in their report: "We believe the horrid practice of earth burial does more to propagate the germs of disease and death and to spread desolation and pestilence over the human race than do all man's ingenuity and ignorance in every other custom or habit."

The fatal delusion that the earth renders harmless and innocuous the corpse must be dispelled. Incontrovertible proof of the fact that the vicinity of graveyards is unhealthy is superabundant.

Not long ago a grave was opened in a Connecticut cemetery, and the coffin was found to have been transformed into a casket of blackness. A number of the reptiles were killed. It is also recorded that when a grave was opened in Trinity churchyard, New York, it was found to be tenanted by a large snake, gorged with the contents of the coffin.

Bishop A. C. Cox, in an article against cremation in The Forum, March, 1888, says: "Christian civilization substituted for the burning of beloved bodies the gentle inhumation of the cemetery. They were laid asleep. To the secret and delicate chemistry of nature the Christian surrendered his dead." Every man to his taste.

An eye-witness of cremation says: "I have stood before the door of the crematorium with a faltering heart. I have trembled at the thought of using fire beside the form of one whom I had loved. But when, in obedience to his own dying request, I saw the door of the incinerator taken down, its rays lighted flame, and his peaceful form, enrobed in white, laid there at rest, and a loveliness that was simply fascinating, I said, and say so still, this method, beyond all methods I have seen, is the most pleasing to the senses, the most charming to the imagination and the most grateful to the memory."

Many people entertain a fear, and not without reason, as abundant evidence goes to show of being buried alive. With cremation this is impossible. Not that burning alive is substituted, but it is only with returning consciousness that a buried victim realizes his awful position and lives but to endure the torments of hell, and in

a crematory furnace with 2,500 degrees of heat there is neither time nor opportunity for a return to life.

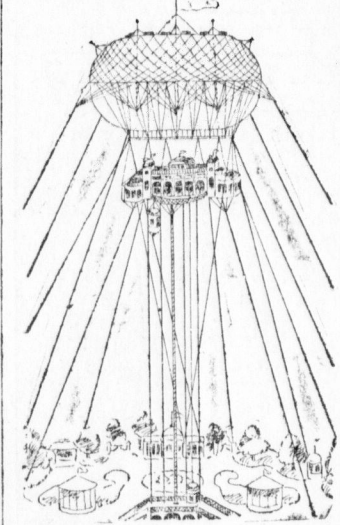
In 1889 the Pope forbade cremation, but he is said to have since modified his opinions, and Catholics may please themselves about it.

A cremation costs \$35, including a receptacle for the ashes of the dead. The beautiful crematory temple at Buffalo has the Vivini system of furnace, and it is upon this plan that the proposed Toronto crematory will be fashioned.

The fire retort shown in the illustration is simply a gas generator, whence the gases of distillation and combustion of wood pass to the back end of the incinerating chamber, where they are met by a current of air heated in a chamber outside the furnace, and the two are ignited by a fire kept burning under the point of union. The incineration thus produced is thrown quite across the incinerating chamber, where the body lies covered by a cloth saturated with a solution of alum to resist the action of the flame. It passes thence by the under flue to the foot of the chimney, where the gases generated by the body are met by another furnace of coke through which the smoke and flame have to pass. So thoroughly purified is everything by this second burning that not only is there not the faintest trace or suspicion of any unpleasant odor, but there is not even a vestige of smoke to be seen issuing from the chimney when an incineration is going on. All that remains at the end of an hour or a few pounds of odorless white ash. Compare such a result with the horrors of ordinary burial—"the most impudent of the ghoul that haunts the path of progress."

ANTWERP'S PROPOSED AIR CASTLE.

A contrivance which is seriously proposed for the World's Fair at Antwerp next year is shown in the drawing. It is



nothing but an anchored balloon, supporting, as a car, a restaurant, observatory, etc. Access to it will be by small cars. The drawing shows one of them up the other down.

The projector of this pretty scheme is a Brussels engineer named Tobiansky, and a stock company with a capital of \$100,000 has been formed to build it. The balloon part is really six separate gas bags, all enclosed in a common envelope of Chinese silk. The air castle itself is to be about 90 feet long by 22 wide, with a promised capacity for 150 people at once. It is to be built of steel, aluminum and bamboo, and of course brilliantly lighted by electricity. It will take the elevator cars six minutes to rise from the earth to the aerial palace, where the visitor no doubt will be relieved of some of his small change in the most approved World's Fair fashion.

A Wise Young Woman.

Young Adolphus Fitzwilliam, he loved a fair But to ask her to marry him he was afraid, Because, she said, she had never yet had: So much so that often the youth was woe and glad.

To omit at the parting, the kiss of the lover, The reason of this she set out to discover. "Catharine makes me loathsome," it's fatal to love, O darling Adolphus, by all that's above, Now I'll not kiss her, she said, but I'll kiss you, To drive out catharine and to sweeten a kiss.

So this wise young woman began searching for a cure, and good luck attended her. She found Dr. Sage's Catharine Remedy, and she bought it, and she used it, and she felt convinced that a preparation which the proprietors had such confidence in that they were willing to offer to pay \$500 for a case they cannot cure, must be worth trying. She bought it, she tried it, and she felt convinced that a preparation which the proprietors had such confidence in that they were willing to offer to pay \$500 for a case they cannot cure, must be worth trying.

In the brave days of Queen Elizabeth the handkerchief had a sentimental as well as a useful mission. In that day tiny squares of finest lawn, finely and delicately wrought and edged with gold, were made and used as tokens of love to their lovers, who were these tokens neatly folded in their hats.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffs, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by J. C. LALLARD and all druggists in the Dominion.

Teacher—What have the various expeditions to the North Pole accomplished? Dull Boy—Made geography lessons harder. Keep Mirard's Liniment in the House.

It is impossible to have the last word with a chemist, because he always has a retort. Man first steals a small marble, then an umbrella, next a hat, and after that a girl or a horse.

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

A man wise in his own counsel becomes in a bad fix after the conceit has been taken out of him.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 10.

Text of the Lesson, I Pet. 1, 1-12—Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, Col. 1, 12—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia." The writers of the epistles know but one master—they are either servants or apostles of Jesus Christ—and being controlled by the Spirit they glorify Him (Math. xxiii, 8; John xvi, 14). Their aim is to help their fellow strangers to be holy in their lives and faithful in their work that God may be glorified (chapter ii, 11, 12).

2. "Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." Grace unto you and peace be multiplied. The scriptural election is the choosing of some to bless others, these chosen ones being taken out from the rest that they may be specially qualified for special service (Eph. i, 4; Rom. viii, 29). The electing abode of His grace and peace is given to such that through them it may be multiplied to others. If you have received Him, you are one of His elect. If you have not received Him, you may do so at once (John vi, 37; iii, 16; Rev. xxii, 17).

3. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." The significance of the resurrection is fully stated in I Cor. xv, 13, 20. He who was dead is alive forevermore, and at the right hand of God are the evidence of our justification and the assurance of our continued life (Rev. i, 18; Rom. iv, 25; viii, 34). To be identified with a risen, living Christ, who has all power in heaven and on earth, and to be commissioned as His ambassadors to proclaim His salvation is surely the highest privilege that mortal man can enjoy on this earth (John xvii, 18; II Cor. v, 20).

4. "To an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you." All things here are perishable, but the world of the Lord and the glory of the Lord endureth forever (verses 24, 25; I John ii, 17; Heb. xii, 28). Jesus at the right hand of God is not only our righteousness and our life, but also the assurance that our bodies shall yet be just like His, and that we shall reign with Him (I Cor. xv, 23; Phil. iii, 21; Rev. v, 9, 10).

5. "Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time." Jesus does the saving and the keeping, and we do the trusting and obeying. See how we are kept in I Rom. i, 10; I Cor. x, 13. Salvation is ours now if we have received Christ. We are also day by day working it out, and yet we wait in hope for it, for it is every day nearer than when we believed (I Tim. i, 9; Phil. ii, 12, 13; Rom. xiii, 11). It is a three-fold salvation. We have eternal life, we are manifesting that life, and we expect the glorified body and the joy of the kingdom.

6. "Wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations." We will surely rejoice if we believe the facts, but not otherwise, for joy and peace come only by believing (Rom. xv, 13). Jesus told us that we must expect tribulation, but that we may have peace (John xvi, 33). Paul testifies that it is possible to be joyful, even exceeding joyful, in tribulation (II Cor. vi, 10; I Cor. xii, 10).

7. "The trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that is tried, though it be tried by fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ." It is the most available study to meditate on the word "precious" in these two epistles (I Pet. i, 7, 19; ii, 12, 13; Rom. xiii, 11). It is a three-fold salvation. We have eternal life, we are manifesting that life, and we expect the glorified body and the joy of the kingdom.

8. "Whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice in His joy unspeakable and full of glory." Some think that if they could only see Him they would love Him, but He said, "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have loved" (John xiv, 20). To faith unspeakable things become real and may be enjoyed almost as a present possession. The city which Abraham looked for, and the recompense of the reward which sustained Moses, and the glory to be revealed which Paul saw, were wonderfully real to them and will be to us if we only believe (Heb. xi, 10, 25, 26; Rom. 8, 18).

9. "Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls." This is not very clear, for it refers to the joy which comes from the assurance of present salvation, which is an earnest and a pledge of the completed salvation at the revelation of Christ. The "now" of the previous verse would point that way. It is our privilege to rejoice that we are the children of God and partakers of the glory to be revealed (II Tim. i, 12; I Pet. v, 1; I John iii, 2).

10. "Of which salvation the prophets have inquired and searched diligently who prophesied of this grace that should come unto you." See Dan. ix, 2, 3; x, 13, 21. To search diligently seems to be the sense of John v, 39, and not any careless reading or superficial study, rather a constant day and night meditation as in Ps. i, 2—a prayerful and persevering comparing of Scripture with Scripture in absolute dependence and reliance upon the Holy Spirit.

11. "Searching what or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow." Here is the fact stated that the Spirit of Christ was in the prophets and may give some light upon chapter iii, 18-30, for the Spirit of Christ was in Noah. "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy" (Rev. xix, 10). Here is also the fact that the burden of prophecy is the sufferings of Christ and the glory yet to be revealed. See this illustrated fully in Ps. xlii as specimen chapters. By His suffering we are now redeemed, but we wait for the glory to be revealed.

12. "Unto whom it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto you, they did minister which have preached the gospel unto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, which things the angels desire to look into." Here are prophets and apostles, in the power of the Holy Spirit, ministering unto others. Angels also are ministering spirits. Even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister (Math. xx, 28), and if we are filled with His Spirit it will be our delight to live to be channels of blessing to others. Some things we, like the prophets, may have to pass on to others without fully comprehending them, the full understanding being only for millennial or later days.

Keep the blood pure by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other.

JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS.



This is a good portrait of John Valentine Ellis, editor of the St. John, N.B., Globe, who has just been released from prison, where he served 30 days for contempt of court in criticizing Judge Tuck.

A Good Word For Bengala.

A few of the men who knew Bengala best have some kind words for him. He has, no doubt, saved the lives of some white men who were so foolishly as to enter his domain. Stoutly built and enormously fat, always attired in his native dress, a cow-hide, he looks what he is—the chief of a savage and barbarous people. He is not without a sense of humor, a mere strippling in appearance, appeared before him for permission to hunt elephants in his country, the old fellow thundered at him:

"What! A little fellow like you want to hunt elephants? You mean that you want to hunt steubunks." (A diminutive kind of antelope.) The king finally told Selous that he was such a little fellow he could not hunt anybody and he might hunt wherever he pleased.

Waterproof Bricks.

It is stated that ordinary bricks boiled in tar for about twelve hours, or until they saturated with it, are increased about 50 per cent. in weight, are much harder than common ones and unaffected by frosts and acids, as well as perfectly waterproof. They form an excellent flooring for workshops or storehouse, particularly in chemical establishments.

Political Proverbs.

Most party platforms is ramshackly in places. Some statesmen ought to be famous for their efforts to be. It's a long time between elections to detected candidates.

A Small Coit.

Probably one of the smallest specimens of homesick ever born is a recent arrival from the farm of C. B. Barrett, near Walton, N. Y. The coit is a week old and stands but two feet high.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is both a food and a remedy. It is useful as a fat producer and at the same time gives vital force to the body. It is beneficial for CONSUMPTION because it makes fat and gives strength. It is beneficial for SICKLY CHILDREN because they can assimilate it when they cannot ordinary food. It is beneficial for COUGHS AND COLDS because it heals the irritation of the throat and builds up the body and overcomes the difficulty.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Get Scott's Emulsion, the only one that is sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all druggists. 50c and \$1.00.

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LAUNDRY SOAP.

For the removal of all stains and discolorations from laundry, this soap is the best. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared and have been used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc. 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc. 3—Teething, Cough, Crying, Wakefulness, etc. 4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults, etc. 5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. 6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc. 7—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc. 8—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, etc. 9—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 10—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 11—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 12—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 13—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 14—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 15—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 16—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 17—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 18—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 19—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 20—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 21—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 22—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 23—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 24—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 25—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 26—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 27—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 28—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 29—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 30—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 31—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 32—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 33—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 34—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 35—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 36—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 37—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 38—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 39—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 40—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 41—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 42—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 43—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 44—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 45—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 46—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 47—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 48—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 49—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 50—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 51—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 52—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 53—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 54—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 55—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 56—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 57—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 58—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 59—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 60—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 61—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 62—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 63—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 64—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 65—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 66—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 67—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 68—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 69—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 70—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 71—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 72—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 73—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 74—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 75—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 76—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 77—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 78—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 79—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 80—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 81—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 82—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 83—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 84—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 85—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 86—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 87—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 88—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 89—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 90—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 91—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 92—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 93—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 94—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 95—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 96—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 97—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 98—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 99—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc. 100—Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, etc.

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Apply to any agent of the Company, or to
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City Passenger Agent,
Dundas Street, Corner Richmond,
City Office open 7 a.m.

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London Saturday Advertiser

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

Rev. W. Kettlewell, of Paris, grand councillor of Royal Templars of Ontario, has issued a stirring appeal to the members of the order to help roll up the largest possible plebiscite vote at the coming election. He is a very earnest and successful worker.

The late Chief Justice Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, laid down this excellent elector's platform: "Vote for principle, vote for right, and you need not fear the consequences. Those votes only are lost which are given for unfit men in violation of principle."

According to the Halifax Herald a barrister was recently arraigned before the Police Court of that city "and presented a dreadful appearance, probably the most shocking appearance ever seen in the court from the effects of liquor." And yet some are constantly holding up education alone as a remedy for intemperance!

John G. Woolley, a very able and distinguished reformed man, has now become one of the most noted temperance advocates on the American platform. He is expected in Montreal soon. We hope to hear of him on Ontario platforms as well. He made a very successful tour in England last year, and was everywhere highly spoken of.

Very successful Gospel Sunday evening meetings are being held every week, after the regular church services, at Hamilton, Guelph, and other places. At Hamilton there is a capital orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Jones, always on hand at the meetings, which are usually packed to the door. Such meetings, if at all well conducted, would do good everywhere.

The Canadian Voice says: "What should be the supreme issue in Canadian politics? The politician answers: 'The issue that will get the most new votes for my party and at the same time permit it to retain the support it now receives.' The philanthropist answers: 'The issue that will work the greatest moral, industrial and financial good to the whole Dominion.'"

The Maine Temperance Record has this to say: "The Canadian Liquor Commission, while in Maine, at least found a very prosperous old State, and where there was the most prosperity there were the least saloons. It is pretty safe to say Canada would make no mistake in following our example in the matter of law, and then, if possible, improve on our method of enforcement."

In Brant county it is arranged to hold at least 50 public meetings in the various sections, besides the liberal distribution of temperance literature during the present plebiscite campaign. Brant gave a capital report for itself both for the Dunkin Act and the Scott Act, and may be expected to do still better now that a more sweeping and comprehensive measure is before the people.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., was one of those noted English physicians who paid great attention to the prevention of disease as well as the cure. He warned people constantly that many persons died of diseases caused by drinking who only drank in moderation and never got intoxicated. He also maintained that Londoners eat too much, eat too often and eat too quickly. He found indignation the crying evil of the day, and in battling with it led a crusade against tea. His ideas about hurried meals are capable of a widely extended application. "Quick lunches" are commonly advertised in the United States. This is not an encouraging sign of the times.

Both the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education, and Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier, have declared themselves openly in favor of total and entire prohibition, and are expected to vote "yes" for the plebiscite. No one member of the Ontario Government has one word to say against the measure, and more members are probably among its supporters. There are good reasons for believing that the Mowat Government may be safely counted on to do whatever lies in its power

towards prohibition legislation if the majority of the Ontario electorate gives a verdict that way on New Year's Day.

Do not forget that on Tuesday, 11th inst., the Plebiscite Act requires that each municipal clerk shall be at his office at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving applications for agents and scrutineers for the affirmative and negative of that question on voting day. Those appointed on the "yes" side must be members of some temperance society. It is important that some two shall be appointed in every place to attend and assist in counting the ballots.

It is astonishing a good many people, that a number of leading Canadian ministers are still opposing, or else lukewarm regarding prohibition. They are the minority, however, and are nearly all connected with one or two churches. One day last week at the Toronto Ministerial Association the question came up and Revs. Milligan and Brookman opposed the principle, while Revs. John Mutch, Dr. Thomas, James Grant, and Prof. Badgley opposed any resolution being adopted.

"Does prohibition prohibit?" seems now the question with which a great many are wrestling. Prohibition laws against liquor making and selling are just about as likely to prohibit against gambling and lotteries, and houses of prostitution. All those prohibition laws are being constantly and systematically violated, but who says that such laws "make matters worse than before?" About all that we really expect of any prohibition law is that it will lessen the evil as much as possible.

One of the daily papers has been remarking that now that Premier Mowat at Port Elgin squarely declared himself a prohibitionist, Mr. Meredith should "speak now." So far, however, the leader of the Opposition has kept silence on the question, on which all other public men are speaking. During the last session of the Legislature he put himself on permanent record for the abolition of all tavern and shop liquor licenses. It would not be going much further to include the wholesale dealers in the town also.

The Templar well points out that the plebiscite ballot to be marked on Monday, Jan. 1, is a simple "Yes" or "No" to the principle of prohibition. No questions are asked or opinions wanted, just then, about the Gothenberg system, or the South Carolina system, or compensation, or any other red herrings across the track such as a good many people who ought to know better seem to be spending a good deal of time and ability in discussing just now. Don't let attention be diverted from this one great issue.

Rev. James Allen, the popular pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton, has been preaching a series of sermons on "Christians' duties as citizens of a free country," in which he has enunciated some very practical truths. In a recent one he said: "Organized Christianity should be held responsible for the morals of the community. Electors should not support immoral or dishonest politicians." He ridiculed those goody goody young men who are afraid to have their morals affected by engaging in political strife.

At a plebiscite mass meeting at Brantford on Monday evening last the speakers of the evening were the Hon. A. S. Hardy and Hon. S. H. Blake—both for prohibition. This is, we believe, Mr. Hardy's first open avowal as a prohibitionist, though his friends have long claimed that his sympathies were strongly that way. In the course of his speech he said that three members of the present Ontario Government are prohibitionists—Hon. Premier Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross and himself. He was not so sure which way the other members leaned, or just what position the Government, as a whole, may take. He thought the financial aspect was one of the great difficulties of the prohibition question.

We are glad to learn from reliable sources that we were mistaken about

Rev. Dr. Grant, of Queen's, not being a total abstainer. He wishes it understood that he is now an abstainer and is persuading some others to become such. Our impressions came from the fact of his own public utterances on that subject at one of the important church court debates a few years ago. We much hope he will soon be in line with the great majority of his ministerial brethren, too, on the great prohibition question.

At a meeting of the Royal Commission held in Montreal on Monday, the venerable Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael and Rev. John Ker, all Episcopalian, gave their evidence as favoring prohibition. They were ready to vote for prohibition in order that temptation might be removed. Two or three others were strongly opposed to the measure on principle and some did not think it practicable. Volney B. Cushing, the well-known temperance worker of Maine, was present, but his evidence was refused, against the protest of Rev. Dr. McLeod, however.

The Canada Presbyterian of last week says: "The main question in this plebiscite campaign is, 'Does prohibition prohibit?' Nobody defends the liquor traffic. Everybody—well nearly everybody—admits that something ought to be done. The question is—what. Now, we submit that though it could be made clear that prohibitory laws have partially or even wholly failed in Kansas and Iowa, it would not by any means follow that a similar

Plebiscite Pointers.

John Wesley's ringing words: "We may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. All those who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners general."

Forward Movement.

law would fail in Ontario. Why not agree that easy divorces and lynching must prevail in Ontario because they prevail in some States of the Union?"

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, seems to be reaping the whirlwind in connection with liquor selling and liquor drinking just now. The city had the Scott Act for some time, but made the fatal mistake of electing a lot of unworthies to the city council who used their influence to make it inoperative. It was repealed a couple of years ago and now selling is in full blast. There lies before us, as we write, in the news of one day, reports of two farmers drinking heavily in the city and then walking towards the ferry dock for home and walking off and being both drowned, and also of two young boys dying of exposure in consequence of lying out all night, while drunk, in an open square in the city.

The Empire's report of the Hon. A. S. Hardy's speech at Brantford on Monday evening last, reports him as saying:

"The prohibitionists had been afforded a chance to test public opinion, to educate public opinion, to voice public opinion. The question had been asked as to what the Legislature would do if prohibition carried. He could only reply as Sir Oliver Mowat had done: 1. That the Government would have to ascertain the opinion of the courts as to their legal power in the matter. 2. The Government, before taking action, if they had the power, would expect the demand to be by a considerable majority. 'The demand must have public sentiment behind it. With these two things settled a Government would have to be formed for the express purpose of subverting a prohibition measure. Neither political party at the present time was organized as a prohibition party, but both were working up towards it. Of the Local Government Sir Oliver Mowat would vote for prohibition so would Mr. Ross, so would he himself. Of the other Ministers he was not prepared to speak."

Crime, Poverty and Misery.

What the People of Ontario Have to Bear the Burden Of.

[Specially Written by Thomas W. Casey.]

When Sir Oliver Mowat stated his deliberate conclusion, after over 25 years of official experience and observation, that it is no mere oratorical flourish to say that three fourths of the crime, the poverty, the lunacy and the wretchedness of this country is in consequence of the existence of the liquor traffic, he furnished a fruitful text for every minister and a subject well worthy of the careful study of every truly patriotic Canadian. The subject cannot be too carefully analyzed or too closely considered. It is not one appealing to the human sympathies and Christian zeal merely, but to the selfish interests of the tax-payers.

The men who are inclined to look at the prohibition question as a purely economic one alone, outside of all sentimentalism, will find a fruitful cause of inquiry here. Does Ontario, for example, lose as much as it gains, or even a good deal more, because of the existence of the licensed drink traffic? Sir Oliver referred to the reports of the jails, the prisons, the hospitals and the asylums in confirmation of the apparently sweeping statement that he made. What do these reports show? Let us look somewhat at details as given in the annual Government reports published for the information of the people.

Hospitals and Asylums.

There lies before us last year's

drink than of the actual drinkers—such as the offspring and the wives of

Prohibition and Cattle Plagues.

If, either in England or Canada, as earnest an effort would be made by the government authorities to stamp out the evils of drunkenness as is made to stamp out the cattle plague, the end would soon come. Months ago some English official suspected he saw evidences of the cattle plague in the lungs of a Canadian steer that was landed fresh from shipboard and ever since all importations of Canadian live cattle have been strictly prohibited, unless they are slaughtered at once at the place of landing. It is as clear as noon-day that at least 99 out of every 100 that have been thus shipped were sound and healthy animals, but the government authorities declare that it is not safe to run the risk of 1 in 1,000. Prohibition prohibits in that case, too. It is not necessary to send out commissioners to demonstrate that.

A few days ago, according to the Mail, quite a scare was caused in London when, in the Islington market, symptoms of the plague were discovered in an old cow. Immediately the London market was closed, and orders were issued to stop the movement of all cattle towards London. All the animals brought in by country and city butchers were impounded and closely examined.

That is all right. The Government in the matter of a cattle plague, sees the necessity of strictly prohibiting any traffic in which there is a danger of the plague spreading or of any meat being sold to any person that might do the consumer an injury. The Government sees to it, too, that those appointed to see the enforcement of such laws do faithfully their duty. We hope and pray that the time will come when the laws will just as strictly prohibit a traffic bringing a plague of disease, demoralization and death to men and not merely to cattle, and when the law officers will be just as vigilant in regard to their enforcement. Whenever that day comes no premier in England will ever have occasion to declare in Parliament that the evils of the drink traffic are greater than the combined evils of war, famine and pestilence, and no premier in Ontario will declare that three-fourths of the crime and miseries and pauperism of this country is the result of the drink traffic.

Drinking and Taxation.

[Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P.]
The following is a part of an able argument used some years ago by the present Hon. Finance Minister of Canada, which is just as forcible to-day as it was a dozen years ago:

"The liquor traffic burdens business with heavy taxes. Take your tax bill and scan its items:

"1. For schools. 'A fair tax,' you say, and pay it willingly. As people grow more intelligent, property increases and property is safer.

"2. For fire protection. Just think a moment. How many fires occur because of some drinker's carelessness. A man fresh from some bar-room or shop staggers into a barn or outhouse and tries to light his pipe. A blaze starts and before it is put out thousands of dollars loss and so much expense to the department.

"3. For poor. Ninety out of every 100 paupers and occasional poor are so because of the liquor traffic.

"4. For police. What constitutes the main work of the police in our towns and cities? Looking after the liquor shops and their products.

"5. For criminal expenses. Whence come our criminals? The experience of judges, sheriffs, and grand juries, and the investigations of parliaments and legislatures go to prove that 75 per cent. of all punishable criminals are graduates from the liquor shops.

"Now, what have you? You have the fact staring you in the face that the liquor traffic injures business by laying upon it at least three-fourths of all the taxes it pays. Should business submit to this great burden just that here and there the licensed liquor-seller may get a living?"

An Anti Association.

The anti-prohibitionists have now an association formed, and it yet remains to be seen who besides those regularly engaged in the business will take an active interest in its promotion. Two weeks or more have passed since the formation of the new organization was made public. Its headquarters is Toronto, and a lawyer and a doctor of that city are respectively president and secretary. The Mail of last Saturday sent a reporter to its headquarters, and found the secretary "a stout gentleman with a German cast of countenance" at work. His report is that 600 members are enrolled, and the intention is "to flood the country with literature on prohibition and, as far as possible, keep people from being dragged into voting for prohibition." Then "after the fight is over our organization will become a permanent one, and we will look after the interests of the liquor business." The use of light wines will be "advised," and the "necessity" of the manufacture of ardent spirits will be advocated.

A series of public meetings, it is said, will be commenced at Toronto this week, and possibly meetings will be held all over the Province where it is practicable. It is not probable, however, that many such platform meetings will be held. In the Dunkin Act and Scott Act campaigns the liquor sellers employed a few speakers. They had to pay men who amounted



The Organizations' Work.

The "Emerald Duet" team is booked for a week of temperance campaign at St. Thomas, commencing on Monday, 18th inst.

We will be very glad to receive each week items of live news of what is being done by the various temperance organizations all over Canada—the W. C. T. U., Sons, Good Templars, Royals, and Plebiscite associations. Send us postcard items. They will be long enough.

New Royal Templar councils have been organized in Creemore and Dunnville recently, both the result of the labors of Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent. New councils are also reported at Paisley Block and Marden, both in Wellington county, by the members of Guelph Council.

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What He Said.

In an English court a man was on trial who could speak nothing but Irish, and an interpreter was called and duly sworn. The prisoner at once asked him some question, and he replied. The judge interposed sharply.

"What does the prisoner say?" demanded the judge.

"Nothing, my lord," answered the interpreter.

"How dare you say that when we all heard him. What was it?"

"My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case."

"If you don't answer I'll commit you. What did he say?"

"Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed curtain around her sitting up there?'"

The court roared.

"And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable.

"I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the old boy that's going to hang yez.'"

THE CANADIAN HOME GUARD has come to stay. It desires to make the acquaintance of the largest possible number of good-meaning people of all creeds and parties. It will do its best to help promote the great temperance reform. The subscription price, 50 cents per annum, is so cheap as to be within the reach of all. Help us to promote its circulation, good reader. Send in your own subscription, and send in the names of some of your friends at the same time. Send also the names of those to whom you would like sample copies to be sent. The HOME GUARD will keep you well posted in every phase of the great temperance reform, and give you a lot of valuable reading besides. 6tf

The Organizations' Work.

The "Emerald Duet" team is booked for a week of temperance campaign at St. Thomas, commencing on Monday, 18th inst.

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Words of Encouragement.

One of the best-known temperance workers in Ontario, writes: "I am proud of your paper. It has more sound temperance in it than all the other newspapers. I advised the plebiscite committee in this district to make it their campaign sheet, and send one to every home."

The Plebiscite Association of Grimsby township has arranged to supply some hundreds of electors with the paper regularly during the campaign. The president writes: "The HOME GUARD pleases our workers very much. I think that some of our neighboring municipalities will adopt it also."

The HOME GUARD is doing its best to be of interest and value to the general reading public, and our friends would confer a favor in assisting in its circulation. It has come to stay, and hopes to become a regular and welcome visitor to thousands of homes all over Canada. Sample copies will be sent free of charge to those who wish to use them to show their friends.

To show how the drinking traffic furnishes the lion's share of the police court cases in our large cities the experience of Toronto may be given. Probably in no other city in Ontario is the license law better enforced and the license system better regulated and restrained than in the Queen City.

And yet from year to year just about one-half of all the work of the police and police court comes from the "drunks" straight from the licensed liquor shops. Here are the facts: In 1862 there were 3,111 arrests for all crimes, and of these 2,411 were for drunk and disorderly. In 1872, out of a total of 3,708, no less than 2,635 were drunks. In 1882 the total stood

4,367, and of these 2,974 were drunks. In 1892 the total arrests numbered 8,991, of which 3,657 were drunks. Then, it is well enough known that a majority of the balance is made up of vagrants, assaults, breaches of the liquor law, woundings, and insulting language, in all of which liquor has more to do than all other causes. All that Toronto received last year out of liquor license revenue was \$32,445, while the share of the cost of the police, police court, paupers and prison maintenance belonging to the liquor traffic was four times that amount.

Iowa and Prohibition.

The Canada Presbyterian takes a very sensible view about those letters of Mr. Preston in regard to the open saloons he saw in Iowa, along the river borders, where the foreign population now either hold the balance of power, or is all powerful. It seems to us that both Mr. Preston and a number of others are making a good deal more fuss over the matter than the occasion demands. Almost anyone who knows much of Iowa borders, or of Chicago, or of Milwaukee, knew these years past that liquor laws, and Sunday laws, and gambling laws were openly and systematically violated. Those who have just found it out need hardly waste columns and columns of newspapers to tell the people that fact. The same laws are fairly well enforced and observed in Ontario.

The Presbyterian says: "If the law in Iowa drove the traffic from the whole State into a few centers, then we say it did a good thing. And if the law in Ontario would do nothing more than drive the liquor business into two or three centers, it would be doing a great thing for Ontario. There are eleven cities in this Province. Seven of them are not large enough to conceal dives. There might be some chance for illicit business in the other four, but not much. If the traffic were cut down in Ontario to the amount of business that could be done in Toronto or London in spite of the police, Ontario would have practical prohibition. Besides it is sheer nonsense to say that because the law did not work in Council Bluffs and Des Moines, it would necessarily fail in Ontario cities. Brantford, with its law-abiding, church-going people, is not Council Bluffs. Guelph is not Des Moines. London has, of its own motion, cut down its saloons. There is no comparison between an orderly, well-governed city of Ontario and a western city, dominated largely by the scum of Europe."

It is very important that every elector should be familiarized with the new plebiscite ballot before going to vote, so that no votes may be lost because of bad marking. A proper form of ballot has been prepared at the London Advertiser Office, and will be supplied gratuitously to all applicants in such numbers as the applicant will undertake to properly distribute. Send at once for them, as the sooner they are placed in the hands of all concerned the better. State how many you and your friends will use, as none should be wasted. Send a postcard with the correct names and address of any to whom such samples should be forwarded. Address the ADVERTISER Office, London, Ont.—[Advt.]

Little Stirling (in drawing-room)—"Toot, toot! Toot, toot!"
Mother (severely)—"Not another note of that, my son!"
Little Stirling—"Toot, toot! Toot, toot!"
Mother—"Why my boy! Didn't I say not another note of that?"
Little Stirling—"That isn't another note, dearie. It's the same note."

Echoes and Etchings.

The Difference.

Emigrant and emigration have reference to the country from which the migration is made. The correlative words, immigrant and immigration, have reference to the country into which migration is made, the former marking the going out from a country, the latter the coming into it.

Insurance of Opium Users.

Perhaps the most important evidence secured by the British Parliamentary Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating the opium question is that tendered by the management of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, which possesses what may almost be described as the monopoly of the native business in India. According to the testimony of the directors of that institution, no extra premium is charged to users of the drug, and this estimate of the risk seems to be confirmed by the surprising fact that during twenty years not a single claim has been paid for death which could have been attributed to the use of opium.—[New York Tribune.]

Oriental Wisdom.

The dog chases out the quail, but the eagle claims it.

A woman with a three-inch tongue can slay a giant.

Patience is the rope of advancement in all lines of life.

The hat, hanging upside down, laughs at the topsy-turvy world.

The ignorant are never defeated in any argument.

It is more easy to evade the trouble which heaven sends us than that which we bring upon ourselves.

If the water be too pure, fish cannot live in it; if people be too exacting, fellow-beings cannot stand beside them.

With a mote in the eye, one cannot see the Himalayas.

If the mind is clear, even in a dark room there will be radiance, if the thought is dark, at noonday there will be demons.

Be not lenient to your own faults; keep your pardon for others.

When the sense of shame is lost, advancement ceases.

Who steals goods is called a thief; who steals dominions, a ruler.

Sit in quiet and consider your own faults; do not spend your time in discussing those of others.

It is easy to get a thousand soldiers, but difficult to find one general.

A thousand-foot embankment will be broken by the hole of an ant.

Power of a Wave.

To appreciate wave force and what may be termed the throwing power of a wave, let it be understood that in the winter of 1860, at Bishop's Rock lighthouse, the bell was torn from its fastenings, although situated 100 feet above high-water mark. At Unst, in the Shetland Islands, a door was burst in at a height of 195 feet above the level of the sea. The most wonderful effects of wave force recorded were witnessed at Wick Harbor breakwater. Blocks weighing from five to ten tons were built in above the line of high-water, first with hydraulic lime, then with Roman, and last with Portland cement.

This great work was considered by the most learned engineers in England to be capable of withstanding the assaults of the ocean for ages, but in October, 1864, over 300 feet of this giant barrier was swept away.

In 1872 a monolithic block weighing 1,350 tons was lifted bodily and carried to leeward of the breakwater, and in 1873 another and heavier concrete mass, weighing 2,000 tons, which had replaced the former, was swept away intact and carried to a point equally distant. The marine dynamometer, for measuring the force of the waves, against an obstacle, was invented by Thomas Stevenson, and one of the results obtained was at Skerryvore lighthouse, in the Atlantic, where a force of 6,083 pounds per square foot was measured. At Dunbar a force of 3½ tons per square inch was recently registered.

What Peanuts Are Good For.

The magnitude and universality of the home consumption of peanuts are something startling. There are few towns too small to support at least one vender, while in the cities the picturesque stalls and roasters are a feature of the business streets.

The peanut has a great commercial importance aside from its roasted state. The seeds contain from 42 to 50 per cent. of oil, which is easily obtained by cold or warm expression. The first method yields a superior oil, which none but an expert can detect from the true olive oil, and it may be used for the same purposes, both on the table and in pharmacy.

In the latter method the beans are but slightly heated before being submitted to pressure, and the yield is much greater; but the color is darker and the odor more pronounced and less agreeable. This second quality of Arachis oil, as it is known, is used for fine soaps, cerates and ointments. Perfumers use it as the basis of their cold creams and pomades; and it is also used for lubricating watches and delicate machinery.

The west coast of Africa produces an almost incalculable crop to supply the

European demand, Marseilles alone importing in one year over 10,000,000 bushels for use in the manufacture of chocolate, while billions of bushels are yearly carried to London, Hamburg, Berlin and other places for oil. Very large quantities are grown in India for home uses. Brazil, which is the true botanical home of the plant, does little more than supply her own market.—[Demorest's Magazine.]

Ideal Life at Home.

Matrimony, to my way of thinking, is the solving of a great many riddles. A loving marriage and a home will blot out more anarchists than the police. A home of one's own and a baby in it, and the proper management of that baby so that the father believes it spends most of its days thinking of him and his ability, will keep more men out of mischief than all the sermons that were ever written. I once heard of a woman who said she didn't like babies—I never believed she was a woman, and from that time on I distrusted her. One may not be overfond of children 12 and 14 years old, but for a woman not to like a baby, a dear, little, helpless bundle of sweetness that relies entirely on your goodness and your generosity, why, a woman who doesn't like a baby would not like a dog, and a woman who doesn't like a dog wouldn't like a man, and she would be wrong all around. That is a happy woman who has a little baby in her arms; an agreeable dog who adores the baby, and who is waiting for the master of the three of them to come to dinner. One says the "master," and then one smiles; because in any properly conducted establishment the master is that mysterious bundle of soft flesh and lace and lawn which is held with such care, and before which both man and dog bow down in admiration. I wish women understood better the great power that motherhood is. I wish they knew better how to use that power, not only to make their children love them, but to keep the love of their husbands.—[Bab.]

Science and Civilization.

What has made our age to differ so much with past ages, when whole centuries would pass with very little change in the outward conditions of society? The answer lies on the surface: The modern world has found the key to real knowledge. In former ages a certain number of useful arts were discovered empirically and more or less fortuitously; to-day we have learned how to make discoveries, as it were, by rule. We regard nature as a book, every leaf of which contains useful lessons, written sometimes in characters difficult to decipher, but always decipherable in the end if but proper pains be taken and proper methods pursued. In former ages men's minds were possessed by a number of absolute notions and a priori principles which they applied to the interpretation of, rather, misinterpretation; of nature; and as a consequence, the discovery of truth lagged and languished.

How greatly, for example, was the progress of astronomy retarded by the assumption that, as the circle was a perfect figure, the planets must move in circles; that, because the earth was big to the eye and the sun small, the former must be the central orb, and the latter the satellite; that mystic powers resided in certain numbers, and so on! To-day we come to nature as simple questioners, not telling her what she must be, but asking her what she is and what are her laws. A certain amount of knowledge, of course, we have gained, and this we use as capital for the accumulation of more; but even our best established conclusions we hold subject to revision, at least as regards their theoretical expression. Even on the strength of experience we do not undertake to dictate as to what must be, for all experience is, we are aware, imperfect. We know in part and, therefore, when we are wise, we prophesy but in part. To revert for a moment to the science of astronomy, it may be said that we find there an unending series of lessons against a priori and absolute views.

The planets are not perfect spheres; their orbits are not perfect circles, nor do they perfectly retain their form; their rates of movement are not uniform; their inclinations to the planes in which they move undergo constant changes. It might be supposed beforehand that they would all be developed on the same plan and in some regular order of gradation; but no, they increase in size from mercury to the earth; then Mars, much larger (which is strictly a planet) of much inferior size; then Jupiter, much larger than the moon, but much smaller than the earth; then the fragmentary asteroids; the giant, Jupiter; then Saturn and Uranus successively smaller; and finally, Neptune, larger than Uranus, but smaller than Saturn. Again, as if to show a unique example of the way in which rings were thrown off from the original nebula, Saturn alone of all the planets is surrounded by rings which, in some way, managed to preserve their equilibrium by rings, instead of being rolled together by gravitation into spheres. The solar system as a whole seems to speak to us in commanding tones and say, "When the laws and phenomena of nature are concerned, don't assume to know what ought to be, but what is." On this line of the patient study of Nature all the victories of modern science, we might almost say of civilization, have been won.—[Popular Science Monthly for December.]

Wives * and * Daughters

The State of Colorado has had a plebiscite and adopted a constitutional amendment by a great majority, giving women precisely the same rights of suffrage as men. New Zealand has done the same thing.

Women are vitally interested in saving their sons from the fascinations of the liquor traffic. You would not that your son became a drunkard, nor your daughter marry one. Remember that prevention is a good deal more certain than cure.

In New York over 100,000 women are working for wages, and three-fifths of them support whole families. In a drygoods store recently it was decided to reduce the wages of the women in order that those of the married men might be raised, but investigation showed that the single women were supporting more people than the married men, and the proposed change did not take place.

In Toronto and London the W. C. T. U. have cooking schools for young girls. They may not become as expert as the pie-man in "Pickwick," whose pies were all made of cat's meat, and who boasted that he could "make a weal a beefsteak, or a beef-steak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton, according as the market changes and appetites vary." But the girls will learn the truly valuable art of cooking plain food in wholesome and palatable ways.

Lady Aberdeen has already set in motion influences that tell for good throughout the Dominion. The establishment of the National Council of Women during Lady Aberdeen's visit to Toronto is already being followed up by the formation of local councils in the various cities and towns. Toronto led off. Montreal organized last week. London and other cities will take action shortly. In Montreal the officers include both English women and French women.

An English woman, Mrs. Sedgwick, has been for some time engaged in gathering vital statistics concerning the women who have studied at Oxford and Cambridge. She has gotten data about some 600 of them, and says that these women and their children prove to be above the British average of physical perfection. An exactly similar result has followed the researches of the association alumnae in the United States, where a very much larger number of cases were used to base deductions upon. The higher education of women, so far from being a danger to their physical health, is a positive benefit.

The old saw about sweet sixteen is exploded by the truer knowledge that the highest beauty does not dwell in immaturity. For beauty does not mean alone the fashion of form and coloring, as found in the waxen doll. The dew of youth and a complexion of roses sometimes combine in a face that is unmoving and unresponsive, as though lacking utterly the life spark. A woman's best and richest years are from 26 to 40. It is an error for any woman to regard herself as passeé at an earlier day. In the course of years, however, a time arrives when the coming of age must be recognized, when the muscles begin to relax, the skin to lose its polish and roundness and softness give place to angles. Contentment and good humor will still outlive all medical inventions as a preservative of youth. A woman, beautiful in all else, but wanting mirth, will grow old, sour, thin and sallow, while the merry, fun loving woman will be fresh and sweet, despite life's happenings and sorrows.

Progress of Women in 1892-93.
[Miss Frances E. Willard.]
If we think the cause of woman is not progressing as rapidly as it should for the interest of men and women we must look back and see from what degradation she has escaped. For example, take this account from the London Times, July 18, 1797—less than 100 years ago. It reads as follows: "On Friday a butcher exposed his wife for sale in Smithfield market with a strap about her waist, which tied her to a railing. A drover was the purchaser at 2 guineas and a

crown." But Petruchio is still at large, that famous creation of Shakespeare, who said of his wife:

"She is my goods, my chattels,
She is my house, my household furniture,
My field, my barn—my anything."

At the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition in machinery hall, with an audience of 125,000 persons present, women shared in the speaking—a woman architect received the prize for designing the woman's building, and women participated equally with men throughout the exercises, which were presided over by the Vice-President of the United States.

Women were represented as officers and speakers in the World's Columbian Congress of Religions, at which noted representatives of the ten great religions were participants.

At the World's Catholic Congress (Columbian Exposition) women were not only on the platform, but on the programme—for the first time in the history of that great hierarchy.

The Province of Nova Scotia has this year made the greatest advance that has been noted along ecclesiastical lines.

Miss M. Dauphine was elected as lay delegate to the Methodist Annual Conference. There was no controversy concerning her admission; it was a ruling of the chair. The Rev. Dr. Moore, president of the conference, should receive the thanks of all awakened women for having taken a position so honorable to himself and to us. Best of all, the Wesleyan Methodist Journal of the Maritime Provinces of Canada says: "The ruling of the chair was received with great enthusiasm and the report of the committee adopted."

The New Church (Swedenborgian) has authorized women to preach.

At our last National Convention, 35 women on a single Sunday occupied pulpits as preachers in Denver, Colorado. At the autumn conference of the National B. W. T. A. in Cardiff, Wales, nineteen pulpits were occupied by women.

An agitation is beginning among the Jews for the equal representation of women as voters and office-holders in the congregation, and an influential Jewish journal declares this to be right, and claims that there is no valid obstacle in the way of its being carried into effect.

In two or more of the United States the Episcopal Church has voted to strike the word "male" from the constitutional provisions for the election of vestrymen and wardens.

The title of D. D. has been conferred upon a woman minister.

"The Foresters is a benefit society in England having a very large membership and great influence. At its recent annual meeting, a resolution was carried forbidding the women (who are now beginning to form auxiliary branches) to hold their meetings in liquor shops, although the men have done so, and do so still. But it may be reasonably predicted that since the men so clearly perceive the demoralization likely to result from having their 'women folk' meet in such an environment, they will in time cease to do so themselves, and we have every confidence that the women will help them to attain the higher standard by which they are now unequally yoked."

Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in Italy, because they do not get intoxicated.

Finland has 50,000 women who are total abstainers, in a population of 2,000,000 persons.

The Queen Regent of Holland was the patron and official president of the recent International Temperance Congress at the Hague. She, however, delegated her duties—to a man!

The National Republican League at its convention in Louisville, Ky., May 11, recommended to the favorable consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, the question of granting the women of the state and nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as the male citizens.

Kansas and Colorado have submitted amendments to their constitutions giving women the full ballot.

One of the best phases of the temperance question in England just now is, that when the direct veto is obtained—and it seems quite sure to be given to the people before the year 1894 is out—it will be backed up by the municipal ballot for women, and thus local option will have a far better chance to win than it has ever known in the republic.

The Legislature of Michigan has given to all women the municipal ballot.

New Zealand stands at the head of the list this year, having given the ballot to women, married and single, on all questions that affect the Government.

In Connecticut the women vote this fall on school matters.

The American Federation of Labor, representing 700,000 workmen has declared for women's suffrage.

The Farmers' Alliance in most of the states adopts resolutions favorable to the ballot for women.

For the first time a woman has been

heard officially in Austria. A socialistic leader of Vienna, Fraulein Dworzak, was invited by the Minister of Commerce to speak as an expert before the Austrian Board of Trade on the position of the working women of that country. She spoke for three hours and described all the horrors of the working women's status.

The participation of women from almost all the leading European countries in the International Socialist Congress at Zurich, and the fact that a woman presided over one of the public sessions is a significant item in our progress for this year.

When Bryn Mawr College opened for instruction in the fall of 1885 there were 44 students; now there are over 200 and many are refused admission for lack of room. This is typical of the growth in all the leading women's colleges.

The first congress of lady lawyers ever held met at the Columbian Exposition on Aug. 3. There are 110 ladies in America who have been called to the bar, and eight have earned the right to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States after having for three years pleaded at the bar of the state or territory without any flaw in their public or private career.

Twenty-five years ago women writers were excluded from the Charles Dickens banquet in New York City by the press club. These women were individually indignant, and there the matter would have ended had they not had the wit to organize themselves into what has become the greatest as it was the first notable literary society of women in the new world. Recently this society—the famous "Sorosis"—has celebrated its "quarter-centennial" and the record of its successful work for the development and enfranchisement of women is known to all thoughtful minds throughout the world.

Nearly all the Northern States have lady pharmacists. Illinois has over 100.

There are 30,000 women cyclists in America, France has 10,000, 9,000 of them living in Paris. There was recently in that city a "cycling wedding party" who went to church and thence to breakfast on their safeties. A French lady has established a record for herself by riding 17 1/2 miles in one hour.

Perhaps the most remarkable programme for the future relations of women to public affairs is the manifesto issued by the women's rights party in Paris in connection with the recent elections. They declare that the existing state should be replaced by what they call the mother state, which by its foresight and solicitude would insure certainty of work to all able-bodied men, assistance to children and to the aged, the sick and the deformed. They declare that:

"The state, thoroughly informed with regard to the requirements of production in every industry, should, in accordance with this knowledge, enlist workers, and should provide for their being classed in society according to their talents, just as she classes them in the army according to their stature. The mother state would suppress the liberty to die of hunger.

"There should be really universal suffrage—that is to say, exercised by both men and women.

"The revision of the constitution by an assembly composed of both men and women.

"Free access, without distinction of sex to all public employment and offices.

"The lightening of the burden upon women who have charge of and responsibility for human lives, the grant to every mother, married or not married, of an indemnity to be called the maternal indemnity.

"Obligatory military service for men, obligatory humanitarian service for women, the defense of the territory entrusted to men, the philanthropies confined to women."

Be Wise or Pretty.

Sir James Crichton Browne has been talking about the brains of men and women again. He takes some of the old "ounce" view of intellect, dear to the conservative members of his sex, and he expresses the old, gloomy forebodings about the deterioration of women's brains with the improvement of their minds that have been shouted aloud ever since women first undertook to learn even mathematics to keep their tradesmen's bills in order. Here are a few of his statistical statements:

"All available evidence points to the conclusion that the male brain exceeds the female brain in weight in this country to an even greater degree than has hitherto been believed, and I contend that the smaller size of the female brain is a sexual distinction, and is not to be accounted for on the ground of environment, education or habits of life."

He then goes on to point out that the brain of unfortunate women is not only smaller than that of fortunate men, but different in shape—the difference being entirely to the advantage of man, of course. Then he shows that the woman's brain has not so many convolutions in proportion to its size, nor so much gray matter, and that even in the matter of blood supply the brain

of man is far superior to that of woman.

And then Sir James Crichton Browne, lamenting the tendency on the part of modern woman to oppose nature and his theories, goes on to say what may happen if she persists in her unnatural course.

"What woman gains intellectually by the higher education now in vogue," says he, "she will use in beauty and grace, and often in health, too. It looks to me like straining her faculties against nature."

And with that horrid threat of ugliness, Sir James Crichton Browne leaves modern woman to her fate.

The Ideal of True Womanhood.

Perhaps it is a sort of unconscious personal equilibrium—the exquisite balance of a character, giving assurance of a well-poised physical, moral and spiritual nature. As among men, we find a philosopher when we encounter one in whom equanimity always prevails, so of the lady in her ideal perfection, can we be sure of our model, unless in her there be this unvarying equilibrium?

If we draw aside for a moment the veil of serene yet blithesome manner, that time, training and custom have thrown around our subject, and look once more into the deeper wells of her nature, we shall see a brilliant point of light, floating in a clear space, as one may see a planet mirrored in a telescope. Call it rectitude. She is upright in all things, from the core of her heart to her finger-tips. She never does wrong consciously during her whole life. She never tampers with her inbred sense of right. She never puts conscience to test of mere reason—much less of convenience.

She never sets up her will against the common religious or moral sentiment of the day. She is conventional and model, not so much by calculation as by intuition. Nor can she ever be ashamed, or do anything of which she may feel ashamed. Indeed, she is wholly unconscious of personal error in the sight of man in any respect. And while neither arrogant nor pharisaical, it has never occurred to her august mind that she could wittingly neglect a duty, trespass upon rights of a fellow-being, or violate a rule of social propriety.

As she was born and grew, as she was bred and taught, there arose and developed in her mind and heart this exquisite moral sense—a clear idea of something more far-reaching, higher broader than any mere rule of right and wrong as measured by the artificial standard of a Puritan conscience—a notion of some inexorable law of her individual and social being touching the fitness of things, natural and artificial, human and divine, material and spiritual, moral and religious, that has always been her unbroken support. To such ideas she has been constantly true—never, even in thought or fancy, swerving to either side of the clear and straight pathway before her. She mutely obeys a law of rectitude as inexorable as gravitation.—[Paul Siegel-volk.]

Woman and the Plebiscite.

An excellent and practical circular has been issued from the campaign executive to the women of Ontario. After referring to the plebiscite on the 1st of January and the fact that all women entitled to vote at municipal elections are also entitled to vote at it, the circular goes on to say:

"Never before in the history of the country was there a situation fraught with so much importance to the cause of temperance, the cause of home, the cause of woman. It imposes upon our women voters and all other women who can influence them a tremendous responsibility. It is very much better for our women that their vote should be counted separately. If included simply in the total vote along with the men's it would have no special value beyond the small extent to which it would swell the aggregate majority for prohibition. Counted by itself it will be taken by the representation of what the vote of the women of the Province would be. For example, if 40,000 women vote and 35,000 of these mark their ballots 'yes,' it will be fair for us to say to the Legislative Assembly, 'Three-fourths of the women of Canada want prohibition. Had you allowed them to vote you would probably have had 350,000 of them saying 'yes,' or a majority of 300,000 in favor of prohibition."

"The extent to which women vote in this contest will probably be taken as a measure of the willingness of the women of Ontario to exercise the right of voting on such questions. If the returns made show that only a small percentage of women voters go to the polls, this fact will be used by those opposed to allowing such an expression of women's opinions as an argument in favor of their position. It will thus be seen that practically every woman on the voters' list will be voting for the women who are not enfranchised."

"A woman's vote in the contest as an expression of public opinion will thus count for far more than a man's."

"In view of these manifest facts, in view of the fearful extent of the liquor evil in our Province—for the sake of the many Ontario homes that suffer sorely from the crushing curse of Ontario—in the name of all that is pure and good and true which they now have a matchless opportunity to promote—an earnest appeal is made to the women voters of Ontario to rise to the

necessities of this crisis, and respond unhesitatingly to the challenge thus made to their Christian patriotism and womanhood."

With the Poets.

"Let Us Give Thanks."
"Let us give thanks," the old man said
In earnest tones and low,
As reverently he bowed his head
White as the winter's snow.

"We thank thee, Lord, for all the good
Along the year bestowed;
Adown the land thy children's food
In milk and honey flowed!"

And yet his dainties were but few,
Nay, coarse and hard his fare,
The straits of life he better knew
Than any gathered there.

"We thank thee, Lord, that by thy grace
We have been housed and clad;
And that the sunshine of thy face
Hath made our spirits glad!"

His home was but a humble cot,
Of earthly comforts bare,
But though the praise of men was not
The smile of God was there.

"For the dear Christ who made us free
We thank thee, Lord, alway,
For this great gift our lives should be
One glad Thanksgiving Day!"

The poor man richer was than all—
God's love was all his cheer,
'Twas this that made his cup so full,
'Twas love that crowned his year!
—M. A. Maitland.

How They Voted.

They talked of wealth and freedom
These men of many minds,
And of the moral progress
This golden era finds.

They told how true prosperity
On virtue's rock is based,
And how the nation's honor
Within the home is placed.

They said of health and reason,
"There are no higher boons."
They went to the election
And voted for—saloons!

They raved about high tariff,
Because it was a scheme
That made the poor man's burdens
And sufferings extreme.

They said it was an outrage
That some should wealthy grow
By means of vile extortion
And methods base and low.

Said they, "From such corruption
Our land we'll purify."
Then filled the code with statutes
To make the "license" high!

Upon the rights of women
They ventured to dilate,
And said reform was needed
Within both church and state.

And told how loving woman
Could strengthen and refine,
And raise each social compact
From sophistry's design.

And be (at home) a jewel
Of worth and lustre rare,
And then they went and voted
To always keep her there?
—J. S. Knauss, in Union Signal.

Or weave a dance around the stars
And over rainbow bridges.

I cannot think of them in rows,
Long Alleluia hymning,
With hearts so ignorant of woes
And eyes that ne'er knew dimming,
More like, that in the soundless void
They run their merry races,
Or mount some vagrant asteroid
And sail about the spaces.

Oh, if thy plan is understood—
And 'tis a hope we cherish—
Our good shall there grow greater good
Our evil slowly perish!
Each aim shall find an end to suit,
And, warmed upon thy bosom,
Our natures flush to perfect fruit,
And theirs to perfect blossom.

And as some lofty, lonely life,
Its solemn work arresting,
Doth turn for respite from the strife
To one short hour of jesting;
So even there among the skies
May thoughts be sometimes straying,
And, sated with sublimities,
Joy in the children's plaything!
—John Hall Ingram.

Just for Fun.

The woman who cannot sharpen a
lead pencil takes her turn at laughing
when her husband tries to thread a
needle.—[Boston Herald.]

She (an amateur reader)—"Do you
know, Shakespeare haunts me night
and day."
He—"I don't wonder, seeing how
cruelly you've murdered him."

And now the honest iceman
Gives bountiful supply,
To make up for the short weight
In August and July.
—[Kansas City Journal.]

A mouse lately showed great pres-
ence of mind on falling into a dish of
cream. It swam round and round
violently, until it was able to crawl out
on the butter. This was in America.
—[Tit-Bits.]

"Oh, Mamma, look here," said a
little visitor in the country, who had
got her eyes on a potato bug for the
first time. "What is it, dear?" "A
funny kind of fly with a tennis racket."
—[Vogue.]

Economical—Farmer Hayditch (to
his neighbor, Turnip)—"Hallo!
going in for barbed wire fencing; eh?
Isn't it rather dear?"
Turnip—"Yes, but then you see
my men don't waste time sitting on it."

Johnnie—"Twaddles, why is a
needle a poor joker?"
Twaddles—"A needle a poor joker?
Don't know, I am sure."
Johnnie—"Because it has only one
eye, dear [idea], and it never sees its
own point."

Orator—Where else will you find in
one spot such products as marble, iron,
clay, chalk, copper, lead, slate, glucose,
fruits of all kinds, hemp, flax and all
manner of grains?
Man in Audience—In my boy's
pocket.—[Waif.]

Josiah—I notice, 'Mandy, where the
thermometer fell ten or twelve degrees
in Chicago on—"
Mandy—Sakes alive! I'd think
people would get so they wouldn't ever
dare ride in 'em with so many gittin'
killed.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The other day Oscar ran into the
house crying.
"What is the matter, Oscar?" asked
his mother.
"I just ate a piece of a red pepper,"
replied Oscar sadly, "and I want you
to give me a big lump of sugar to take
the taste out of my mouth."

Mr. Woem (in a gondola)—And you
refuse me?
Miss Flirty—Most assuredly.
Mr. Woem—Aha! I see it all!
Your nature is as hard as the heart of a
general passenger agent, and your face
is as false as the front of a World's Fair
building.—[New York Weekly.]

Mamma—George, where is the 5
cents I gave you to put in the con-
tribution box for the heathen?
George—I'm saving it for Aunt
Hetty when she comes.
Mamma—Why, I—
George—"Cause I heard papa say,
"Is that old heathen coming here
again."—[Exchange.]

"I never expect to have enough to
eat again," said 5-year-old Frances
dolefully.
"Why don't you?" sympathized
Philip.
"Cause I never did have enough
but once, an' 'en it made me dretful
sick," an' 'e doctor says I mus' never
eat so much again.—[Puck.]

Prisoner—As my counsel has failed
to put in his appearance I would ask
your Honor to adjourn the case.
Judge—Why, you were caught in the
act of stealing a gold watch from the
person of a gentleman. Besides, you
admitted the charge. I am curious to
know what, under these circumstances,
your counsel could have to say in your
defense.
Prisoner—So am I, your Honor, and
therefore I should like to hear him.—
[Vogue.]

The Heavenly Playground.
O Father, in thy heavenly land
Where are the children playing?
I dream of many a joyful band
In cloudy pathways straying.
Perchance they cross in crescent cars
Those sunset mountain ridges,

A CIVIC CHURCH.

Editor Stead's Ideal and Suggestions.

In Montreal, Toronto and some other places visited recently by Mr. W. T. Stead, the noted English editor of Review of Reviews, he gave a very thoughtful and practical address on "A Civic Church," in which he gave his ideas of a Christian's duty as a citizen of his country. From the Montreal Star's excellent report of his Sunday evening address in that city, we clip the following extracts, which are very suggestive:

DENOMINATIONAL UNITED WORK.

While you are having your jealousies and rivalries and even more bitter feelings concerning the way in which you define the infinite or as to the precise formula by which you should approach your Maker, do you not think that we could come together for practical purposes to agree upon some common plan of campaign to attain those objects which all churches agree ought to be sought. In other words could we not get a little more of this unity—the unity that prevails between Christ and God—get it into our politics and our religion? There are some of you, perhaps, who think the churches have nothing to do with politics. God help you if that be your conviction, and may he speedily bring you into a view more in accord with ordinary common sense. Politics, we understand in the healthy government of a country, is an attempt to bring the kingdoms of this world into accordance with the will of God and his Christ, and if any Christian man and woman turn their backs upon political questions and say they have nothing to do with them so far as politics are concerned, you are an atheist and no Christian, and you leave one important section of human life as a rallying ground for the forces of evil.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS.

The church should exert itself to bring Christians into everything, into the polling booth, into the Parliament House, into every department of human life, in fact. Every person who takes himself as a Christian man out of any department of human life into which it is possible for a Christian man to enter excludes Christians from that department. Far be it from me to learn that the church should so far degrade itself as to leave Christian men like the Gideonsites of old, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for any political set of persons who want the loaves and fishes of office, and who have obtained them corruptly and dishonestly. There is a far higher and nobler work for the Church in politics than that. Is there one church—Catholic, Protestant, or Free Thinking—in the whole of this Dominion that would not agree upon one single formula, a formula which no good man or woman could take exception to, and that formula is the simple and elementary proposition that if you want this Dominion of Canada, or this city of Montreal, or this Province of Quebec, to be governed in accordance with the will of God, and the love of Christ, you should never under any pretext return to places of honor and of power the scoundrel whom you would not invite to your own house. It is too much to ask the Christian churches of our land to say: "Radicals we know nothing of, or Conservatives, or Tories, or Reform parties, or anything as parties, that if we have to make even the smallest beginning, to get the will of God engraved on the statute book of our land the men who frame that statute book should be honest men and not rogues—for place in a Christian commonwealth, for position as representative of a Christian no scoundrel need apply.

UNWORTHY REPRESENTATIVES.

I dare say that some of you who have had some experience of politics in this country may know that here as elsewhere in the old country, men have been returned, and probably will continue to be returned to make laws for the good government of a Christian people whom you or any decent man would scorn to ask to his own table to meet his wife and daughters. Well, such is the proposal that I make. Could we not get sufficient unity among all good men, to say that rogues and scoundrels shall not hold place or bear authority among us. Do you know what would happen if the churches did but put their heads together and stand firm in this regard? Why, there is no caucus of any party that would not take care to put honest men in the field. There are honest men enough in any country to govern that country. It is because the churches are singing hymns to God Almighty, and praying, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and allowing the saloon-keeper and the wire puller to decide whether God's will shall be done on earth or not. This is a point on which all churches could agree. There is no theological difference, no ecclesiastical trouble—it is a very simple formula that in politics whether local or imperial it is wrong to tell a lie. It is a formula which the church could enforce upon politicians, and upon gentlemen who are the mouthpiece of politicians, but they do not do it.

REFORMING THE NEWSPAPERS.

Do you think that your churches could not have any influence upon your newspaper? I was talking the other day to a saloon-keeper down on the levee in Chicago, and I said, "What do you think is the worst influence in the government of this city?" and he looked up at me without a

moment's hesitation, and said, "The newspapers." Perhaps he was an interested party, perhaps the newspapers had been having something to say about the saloon-keeper, I am not very sure, but that many of your newspapers are not a very evil influence, acting directly contrary to the work of the church. It is not good journalism to say in your paper what you would be ashamed to say to the face of the man about whom you are writing. There is also another thing in which I think all the churches will agree, and that is when your country appeals to you to perform the highest act of good citizenship and go to the polling booth and record your vote for the man who, in your opinion, is most fitted to frame laws for this country, that it is necessary that a deep sense of the religious responsibility of the voter should be pressed home upon the minds of all the citizens, constantly, prayerfully and with common sense, and if you would but recognize this as a duty incumbent upon the church when an election comes on, whether for the local or imperial legislature, the church of Christ as a representative of Christ in this place, ought to arouse the conscience and press home to the hearts of all Christian men the responsibility of voting.

COMMON GROUND OF ACTION.

What is there to hinder the Church of Christ agreeing to come together on these three great principles: 1. That for place in a representative assembly no scoundrel need apply. 2. It is wrong to lie even in newspapers and in politics. 3. That before a Christian electorate goes to the polling-booth there should be laid upon its heart and conscience this truth—in voting, we are voting in the sight of God Almighty; in voting, we are helping or hindering Christ Jesus; in voting, we are doing what we can to bring in the Kingdom of God here and now. I appeal to you as men of common sense, if representatives of your churches, Catholic and Protestant, on the eve of an election, were to send their best men to meet together, and, no matter how much they might differ about all other things, to endeavor to force that home upon politicians, could you not get better men to make better laws?

If your churches and your Christian men do not rule the country, it is because you cannot or are too lazy to do it. It is because you do not care to try, and I am spending my strength in an attempt to make them do what they profess to.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN DUTIES.

Whenever there is anything wrong, anything unjust, anything foul, anything opposed to the will of God, there the work of the church is not complete. Have you ever thought what answer you would make if the Lord Jesus Christ came and asked you who call yourselves by his name, to render a report to him, and to take him on a tour of inspection around your city, and to show him how far you have gone in the work of regenerating, of transforming this city in which you dwell?

How far have you got in your task? What have you done? how much have you done to drive them out? If you were to set about removing your sewage in the way you take to remove

the city as well as for your own souls and for your neighbors' souls? I remember when Christmas Evans used to go about itinerating in the Welsh hills, and he used to take up a collection as a means of livelihood of the people who gathered together in the Conventicles. One collection amounted to 3 pence, 3 farthings, and they brought it to him with the remark, "Brother, it is small, but the Lord will reward thee on the day of resurrection." "Yes, brother," replied Christmas Evans, "that is a great and blessed truth, but what about my poor donkey? There is no resurrection day for him."

MAP OUT THE WORK.

What is our mission as Christian men and women? It is to win the world for Christ. It is to make this world anew in the image of Christ. Have you surveyed it, have you surveyed even your own city, I think it would be a very good thing if in front of each pulpit there should be set out in plain letters, for the minister to read over at the beginning of the service, a statement up to date of all the evils that exist in that district of the city for which we are responsible. For instance, supposing that we are responsible in this church for the district that is allotted to us and lying immediately around us, and have undertaken with the help of the Almighty to make it a city of the living God, and we find that up to 12 o'clock last night we have failed and come short in doing our work, because in the whole of that district there exist the following institutions which are contrary to the will of God: "Five low drinking dens from which, according to the report of the representative of the church told off to see how things were, at least 25 men in an advanced stage of drunkenness came out on Saturday night; one house of ill fame in which there are six women, which was visited last week by 30 men and youths; one gaming house in which the attendance last week was so many; one newspaper which publishes indecent advertisements, which is a disgrace to the Dominion, and which has repeatedly, in the course of last week, deliberately lied. In this district also for which we are responsible, there exists no playground for the children, no temperance tavern or clubroom for the workmen, no reading-room or nice room under cover; since last Sunday the number of drunkards has increased by three, one woman has been added to the house of ill-repute, and a melancholy and consumptive little coffee-tavern has been shut up. Now let us pray, pray, and a prayer ought to be prayed which would point and emphasize all this. God Almighty would be particularly pleased. What I want you to do is to get at the facts of human life. When I think of all the good the churches could do if they only set to work in the same practical common sense way as we do to make dollars and cents; if you could get to work to save souls from what you call ever-lasting perdition in the same way as you organize your fire brigade you could.

TRANSFORM THE WHOLE ATMOSPHERE of your cities. It is because you will not do it that there exists so much evil. There are some who think that the churches cannot come together. That is a great mistake. Upon abstract questions the churches differ and will always differ, but upon the practical questions of every-day life, upon the importance of making it easier for a man to live an upright, holy, temperate, moral life, there is no difference.

Let us suppose that you have heard that one quarter in the city of Montreal is being burned down, and you are the only one who knows about it—you have heard the shrieks of the women who came to the windows and have thrown their little ones into the street to save them from the flames. You go around to one place and another place, and notify the citizens of it and exhort them to go at once to the rescue of human lives, and after you have seen them all you return to the scene of the fire to find only one or two stragglers. Supposing you then go back to the first parties you notified, and you find them discussing whether you parted your hair in the middle; you find another throng discussing whether they would extinguish the fire with pails of water or a fire engine, and a third gathering announcing that a poem has been composed in your honor, "Would you like to hear it read?" You would be very likely to exclaim: "D— it, sir, you are not the man I took you to be." That is what is going on in the churches all along. You know there are many evils that are dooming your sons and daughters to loss and disgrace in this world, let alone in the next. And why? Why, you say: "Oh, I cannot bear these Catholics," or "I cannot cooperate with these heretics," and all the time who is it that is suffering? The living Christ, and all the time you think you are doing him honor.

A CHRISTMAS VISION. Mr. Stead concluded by telling the message which came to him eight years ago when he was living in Holloway Jail in London—a message which had been blessed to many souls who had thought that they had lost faith in religion. It was a Christmas Day and he was writing a letter to a poor girl who had been taken from a life of shame and placed in a Christian family, when the bell rang out for the chapel service. It was his first Christmas Day in prison and he felt a feeling of sadness when he thought of the dear ones at home. They had got partly through the service when he heard a voice in his heart, and this

was the message: "Did you not tell the girl to be a Christian? Never tell anyone that, but say—be a Christ." That afternoon he wrote to his friends from Cardinal Manning down to Unitarians and Quakers, and Salvation Army and agnostics, and to his surprise, without a word of exception, they all said, "Be a Christ." That is what is laid upon every believer's soul, not to be a second person in the Trinity, but to be God's entirely, interpreting the love of God. How? By repeating formulae, singing hymns, reading the Bible, taking Communion? No; these things may be all very well and very useful and very necessary as long as they are only means to the end, but the end is to make you and me more like Christ. If we are each realizing and living up to the Christian ideal of being God's Messiah, and of setting our hands to the work of making this world the kingdom of God and his Christ, how long should we have to wait for the union of all who live in the service of God, of all who suffer for him? This is the very central essence of the Civic Church. May God bless you. Amen."

A Drunkard's Soliloquy.

Whereami?
Whatami?
Whoami?

Ish me, I me a-holdin' up this lamp-post, souse can shine for all. I'm a modest drinker. I never drink more'n I can get. See? I me the father of six children, and the boss of their mammy. Purty boss I hain't I? Say, ol' fellow, if you had a wife like my gal you'd be richer'n John Jacob. Asked her; you would. But I ain't er bit proud; nothin' set up 'bout me. I don't care for fine close, nur keridges, nur houses; 'n my family hain't stuck up, neither.

Whoami? I'm a liar, I am. Who says I'm a liar? I do, sir! A bigger liar'n Ananias and Saffiry. Didn't Jim Jones stand up before the preacher and tell Mandy Boyce that he'd cherish her? You bet, he did. An' nurris' her? An' love her? An' hain't he made her work day an' night to keep the children from starvin' an' freezin'? And hain't he sold her home and her ring, and her shoes for drink? An' don't he care more for a drink than he does for her life? Hain't he turned her happiness into bitterness, her hope into ashes, and her home into a hell? Thatshe-kind of a liar I am.

An' I'm a thief, I am! I a thief! I ondoed my wife with all my worldly goods, an' I stole every one from her an' sold 'em for drink! I robbed her of her happiness. I robbed her of her health; I robbed her children of schooling. I robbed them of a father's love, and I robbed them of respectability and honor! And I me a thief! A liar and a thief! Say! purty 'spectable character, ain't I? Liar'n a thief!

An' I me a murderer! Who says so? Set it down, I tell yer! I said so! When the baby died, 'cause there was no food, nor fire, nor medicine in the house, say, who killed the baby? I'm a murderer, I am!

Say, stranger! what you think of a man that'd sell his children's school books, an' his wife's weddin' ring, an' his mother's clothes for drink? Thats hekind of a hairpin I am! I'm a scoundrel, from away back! An' I me a liar! an' a thief! an' a murderer!

An' what er you goin' to do about it? I me a free born American citizen, an' I've got a vote! Ha! I've got a vote! I kin vote as long er ticket as the President of the United States! An' I can lie to the preacher, and rob my wife, an' disgrace my mother, an' rob my children, an' make myself er brute, if I want ter! But, whatsh the diffrerens? Some mornin' there'll be one less soaker at the bar, and one more drunkard in hell, an' who cares!

If you've got ennythin' ter say, ef yer want to tell ennybody he's a fool; ef he loves his beer better'n he loves his mother an' his Maker; tell it to the man who says he can drink er let it alone, but don't let it alone! Tell him! But's too late for me! An' no drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven! Thats my place! Outside. Thats my place, outside, 'mong the dogs an' liars, an' whoremongers, an' s'loonkeepers!

Say! save my boys! save my boys! put out the saloons an' you will put out fires of hell! I was once worthy of a woman's love! Oh! that I could tear the demon from my breast! But give me drink! give me drink! Take my wife! Take my children! take my honor! take my life! but give me drink! I can sleep in the gutter, I can be proud of my rags, I can do without home, I can do without friends, I can do without honor, without respect, without love, without heaven! But give me drink!

Say, hash the devil got you recruited under his modrit drinkin' banner to take Jim Jones' place when Jim drops out? Ef he has, luk on this pictyer an' see yer own fotergraff, by-an'-bye.

JIM JONES.

—Love is the first comforter, and where love and truth speak, the love will be felt where the truth is never perceived. Love is indeed the highest in all truth; and the pressure of a hand, a kiss, the caress of a child, will do more to save sometimes than the wisest argument even rightly understood. Love alone is wisdom, love is power; and where love seems to fail, it is where self has stepped between and dulled the potency of its rays.—[Geo. Macdonald.

Young People.

Riding Camel-Back.

The camel has its virtues, so much at least must be admitted, but they do not lie on the surface. My Buffon tells me, for instance, that he carries a water cistern in his stomach, which is meritorious. But the cistern ameliorates neither his gait nor his temper, which are abominable. Irreproachable as a beast of burden, he is open to many objections as a steed. It is not pleasant to ride a beast which not only objects to being ridden, but which cherishes a strong personal antipathy to the rider.

You know he hates you from the moment you walk around him, hesitating where and how to begin the ascent of his hump. He does not hesitate to tell you so in the roundest terms. He swears freely while you are taking your seat, snarls if you but move in the saddle, and stares angrily around at you if you attempt to move him at any direction save that in which he himself intended to go. If you persist he tries to bite your feet. If biting you doesn't answer he lies down.

Now, the lying down and getting up of a camel are performances designed expressly to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the rider. Thrown twice forward and twice backward, punched in his "wind" and damaged in his spine, the luckless novice receives four distinct shocks, each more sudden and unexpected than the last. For this execrable hunchback is fearfully and wonderfully made. He has a superfluous joint somewhere in his legs, and uses it to revenge himself upon mankind.

His paces, however, are more complicated than his joints and more trying than his temper. He has four—a shot walk, like the rolling of a small boat in a chopping sea; a long walk, which dislocates every bone in your body, a trot that reduces you to imbecility, a gallop that threatens sudden death to the daring experimenter.—[Amelia B. Edwards.

A Century of Girlish Dialect.

The letters of the excellent Miss Helena Wells, written in 1794, on "Subjects of Importance to the Happiness of Young Females," have long passed into the dusty regions of ancient libraries; but when she added, from her long experience as governess, "a few practical lessons on the improprieties of language and errors of pronunciation, which frequently occur in common conversation," she touched upon a subject of perennial interest, still green after two centuries.

In looking over her lists of vulgar errors it is curious to find that the very peculiarities we now associate with Mr. Samuel Weller are among those from which it was necessary to wean young ladies of good family in London a century ago. Their teacher warns them not to say "weal" and "winegar," "vill" and "vindor" and "vitch." She begs them on no account to be heard saying "ill-convenient," "however," "hissel," "affaird," or "attacked." She warns them against "nothink" and "handkercher" and "Lunnon." Other inelegancies, still heard freely in high circles in England, and sometimes also in America, were the object of solicitude to this good lady in 1794. The omission of the final g and the preliminary h, the use of "wile" and "weat" and "beold" for "while" and "wheat" and "behold"—on these Anglicisms the governesses of a century have, it would seem, labored in vain. Other peculiarities, then visible or audible, seem now to have disappeared. Does any one now say "nymph" and "triumph," of which she also complains? In some cases she simply records a swing of the pendulum which has since vibrated the other way. She bids them, for instance, say "obleege" for "oblige." Now this was the genteel pronunciation of the time, as we know, for instance, by Goldsmith's famous couplet:

Dreading 'en tools; by flatterers besieged;
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged.

Webster and Choate said "obleegeed," but we do not now hear it. Miss Wells also affords an instance of the final exit of a very obvious pronunciation based on etymology, but now quite lost. She tells her pupils that they must not say "pinafore," but "pinbefore." The reason is plain: "afore" was a vulgarism. But in this, as many other cases, the vulgarism has got the upper hand, and euphony is stronger than etymology. Fancy an opera of Pinbefore!—[Harper's Bazar.

The Courtship of Animal Life.

The wooing of birds is most refined and graceful. Love tunes their respective pipes and they seek to captivate their mates by their sweetest notes and most varied warblings. The wood pigeon charms his lady-love by a series of aerial evolutions and a curious flapping of his strong wing feathers, puffing his breast and tenderly cooing. At mating time the plumage of male birds is more handsome than at any other period—indeed, some birds assume different colors in the spring.

Yellow-hammers charm their mates by displaying their tail feathers in the form of a fan; starlings utter their sunshiny to show the metallic beauty of their breast feathers, and swallows circle and double in graceful flight before their lady-loves.

Bright shells, flowers, feathers and grasses are laid by the bower-bird at the entrance of his partner's retreat; and the tiny humming birds woo most

assiduously, showing off their lovely hues and engaging in fierce combat with a possible rival, even bringing nectar from the choicest flowers for the delectation of their fair brides. Hen birds exhibit all the vagaries of their sex, and pretend to be indifferent to the exertions of their admirers.

Courting among insects is often a very elaborate affair. A male spider will approach a female and amuse her for some time with his antics. It is said that he twirls around and around, crosses his legs, erects his body and executes a sort of mazy dance to excite her admiration. She is a very vicious lady and not always pleased with his love-making; sometimes he finds himself obliged to ward her off, for she has a painful mode of showing her displeasure, and if she entirely disapproves of his attentions will fall upon him and rend him to pieces. One species of spider is said to have a novel way of making love, the sexes communicating by means of strands of web stretching from one retreat to the other—a sort of telegraphing, so to speak.

Glowworms, according to some naturalists, use their luminaries as love signals. The females of one species seat themselves among the grass, while males, attracted by the light dance attendance upon them.

Concerning fishes—the sticklebacks occasionally resort to harsh treatment, attacking the females with open mouth and erected spines. As husbands their behavior is certainly eccentric, for after the female has deposited her eggs within the nest that he has prepared for her, her lord and master drives her away and proceeds to hatch them himself.—[The Boston Globe.

At a Turkish Postoffice Window.

They do not rush things in Constantinople as they do in American cities. The Turks love ceremony and have peculiar notions as to what constitutes politeness. We walk to the stamp window and ask for a stamp of the denomination we require. The clerk shoves it out, we put down the money and depart. The entire transaction has not occupied a minute, and hardly a dozen words spoken.

But in Istanbul a different scene would be enacted. Let us stand in the postoffice corridor a few minutes and watch the proceedings.

An elderly Turk, with gorgeous turban, approaches the window. After a series of very low and obsequious salaams, he lays his right hand upon his heart and begins:

"May this gracious morn prove a most happy one for thee, sir. The official returns the salutation, and adds, "What commandment thou?"

"Wouldst thou vouchsafe thy servant several stamps with which to send letters to America? As thou mayest know, my son, Abdullah Effendi, the glass merchant of Ak Seral, is abiding at this moment in Chicago, where he is visiting the Grand Bazar, and his family are desirous of communicating with him. Though I myself know not how to write, yet is the son of my brother, the pipebowl manufacturer, skilled in that art, and he hath promised to oblige us in this matter."

"Very well, O worthy sir; but how many stamps dost thou desire?"

"Ah, my precious level, how many thinkest thou I should take? One will hardly suffice, as he does not intend to return until the bazar is closed. Therefore I pray thee, give me two."

"Excellent, excellent! Here they are. May I request the sum of four piasters in payment?"

Three piasters I always paid—never more. This was but a year ago, when Abdullah was at Paris; even at—

"You are quite right, Effendi, but the prices have changed. They cost more to-day."

"In very sooth, O apple of mine eye? Then the charge hath been increased?" With this the Turk produces an intricately knotted purse and draws forth a bundle of paper money.

"Nay, nay, my adorable gem," protests the official: "we accept no paper, thou must pay in silver."

"What, thou refuseth paper! And wherefore? Is it not good money? Dost not the Sultan guarantee its payment? Well, since thou declinest it I will pay thee in copper."

"Nay, Effendi; we take no copper either; thou must give me silver."

"Silver? By my beard I have it not! I pray thee take this copper and thou shalt have some additional."

"I cannot do it, Effendi. By Allah I cannot. It is forbidden."

"Well, then, thou shalt have silver. Here it is, the latest mintage."

"Accept my overflowing thanks, my exquisite turtle dove."

"Allah be with thee and increase thy shadow mightily! Farewell!"

"Farewell, Effendi; may thy beard grow to an exceeding great length."—[The Youth's Journal.

—A good man is the best friend, and therefore soonest to be chosen, longer to be retained; and indeed never to be parted with, unless he cease to be that for which he was chosen.—[Jeremy Taylor.

—The world owes much to the men who have made the best of every minute. Such men have been its lead-minute, its great discoverers, its poets, its essayists, its doers of good. They have known how to utilize those odd half hours and spare quarters which ordinary persons treat with little consideration. They have never suffered a minute to pass without leaving an oil upon it.