

# The Churches Tomorrow.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of one cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

**SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH**  
Missionary services: Rev. A. J. Snyder, Ph.D., will address the meeting in the morning on "Six Years' Experience in the Northwest," and will preach at night.

**HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH**  
Church-Revival services in progress on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. "The New Birth." J. A. Ferguson, pastor.

**WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH**  
Church-Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services 11 and 7 Sunday school, 230.

**KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
London South: Rev. Robt. Aylward, of Parkhill, will preach at both services.

**KING STREET METHODIST CHURCH**  
Services as usual. Evening: "The Woman That Was a Sinner."

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
Rev. J. W. Pelly, Morning, Sabbath school services, "Bible Boys." Evening, "The Angels." Afternoon Bible class. All welcome.

**KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Church—Pastor, Rev. Thos. Wilson. Morning, "Communion." Evening, "State of the South." Where and How is it? Stocks, etc. All welcome.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
—Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Anniversary services: Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Robinson, Ph.D., Knox College, will preach morning and evening. Special collection for building fund at both services.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MATINS**  
Venite, W. H. Monk; Te Deum, Hutchison; Benedictus, Goss. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mann, R.A. Evening—Magnificat, Tourist; Nunc Dimittis, Tourist; anthem, "Sing, Oh Communion at 8:30 a.m."

**ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
—Rev. M. T. Talling, R.A., pastor. Morning, "The Key to successful Life." Evening, "God at Work in the World."

**DUNDAS CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH**  
The pastor, Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, morning and evening. Morning—Chorus, "Jerusalem the Golden." Tabernacle, solo and quartet. Evening—Chorus, "Praise Ye the Lord." Handgong, quartet. The Home Light, "March and Treadle" by Joy By and By, Lowry.

**LONDON WEST METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Rev. H. Clement, pastor. Anniversary services: Morning, Rev. A. G. Barrie, evening, the president of the Conference.

**TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**  
—Rev. J. Smith, pastor. Sunday, Jan. 17, Rev. H. Kimmell, of Aylmer, at both services.

**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
—Rev. Rev. Johnston, R.D., pastor. Will preach at both services, morning at 11 and evening at 7; morning prayer at 10:15; Sabbath school and pastor's class at 10:45.

**DELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**  
—Rev. J. H. Johnson, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

**COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Rev. Geo. Jackson, pastor. Services as usual.

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST—SCIENCE**  
—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Hall, Dundas Block. Sunday services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY**  
—Pastor, Rev. Daniel, Sabbath school, 240. Special service for young men at 6:15 p.m., before public service.

**ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH**  
—Pastor, Geo. Fowler, M.A., 11 a.m. memorial service for the late Mr. Woodbridge. 7 p.m., "Genesis—The Beginning of Things." 2 p.m. and Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. Seats free. All welcome.

**CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH**  
—Educational Day. 11 a.m., Rev. R. Clement, 7 p.m., pastor will continue his course of sermons on studies in the Old Testament; subject, "Abraham."

## Religious Services.

**REV. CAPT. KIMBALL WILL SPEAK**  
to men only at the men's popular meeting, to be held at the Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday, at 4:15 p.m. "The Majesty of Man" will be the subject of address.

**PRESBYTERIAN NORTH MISSION**  
—Rev. George Gilmore in charge. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30. Hear that address of Capt. Kimball's on "The Majesty of Man." To be given Sunday afternoon at 4:15 in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium.

**KIMBALL TO MEN ONLY—SUNDAY**  
afternoon; auditorium.

## Articles For Sale.

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

**THE HURVITZ**  
No better medium than this for 10 words—three insertions.

**DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY**  
money orders, Cheque Bank cheques. I have the most complete system for sending money by mail. Frank G. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

**PIANOS, PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND HAND**  
also a beautiful assortment of musical and mechanical instruments, and two good organs. Anderson's Book Store, North street, 135 Dundas street, 135 Dundas street.

**NEW HINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS**  
Also Goldsmith organs. Second-hand organs from \$10 upwards. Warehouses, 230 Dundas street, H. W. Hintzman, Manager.

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fitting of all kinds. SMITH Bros, 250 Dundas street.

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Wash Boilers, Wingers, at Thomson's store, furnace warehouses, 14 Richmond street, yvt.

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—Nearly new, in perfect order; using gas only reason for selling. 512 Piccadilly street, 145 yvt.

**FOR SALE—ONE 30 HORSEPOWER**  
automatic "Brown" engine, built by Colson, McCulloch & Co., Ltd., 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 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2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 28



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### Do People Eat Too Much?

The Practice of Two Meals a Day Discussed.

Interesting Interviews on the Question With Local Physicians.

Does the Stomach Need a Rest?—A Subject Which Concerns Every-body Who Eats—Thoughtful Opinions of Men Who Know Whereof They Speak.

The question has recently been a good deal discussed. Do people generally eat too much? In connection with this, many people now take but two meals a day, and, what many will think strange, it is breakfast that they go without. Some of those who have practiced it, say that it not only does not cause them any inconvenience, but has improved their health.

Advertiser representatives have spoken on the subject to a number of city physicians, and the interviews show that the majority of them have pronounced opinions.

**DR. McCALLUM.**  
Dr. McCallum told some curious facts relating to the subject. "Some people," said he, "have a mania for trying every new cure of this kind, and they laud it to the skies. They have tried the Hall treatment, the faith, the hot-water, the bran-mash cure, etc., and in every case claim to do without the doctor. They turn their backs on their so-called friends with as little compunction as they turn away from their physicians. Two cases of people who had been following the plan of doing without breakfast, and eating only at noon and evening, had come before the doctor's notice, and both of the persons had lost weight, one losing seventeen pounds and the other eleven pounds. "For people who want to lose weight, it may possibly be a good method," said he. "There are people who suffer from gastric and biliary troubles, and do not digest the morning meal well. For them, and for those who do not breakfast till 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, a very light meal is advisable, but there is no cast-iron rule for everybody. The babe requires to be fed every three hours. No babe living could make headway on three meals a day. I don't think anybody can gain weight by going without breakfast. Any method of treatment that a patient takes up is full of suggestions to the patient—suggestions bringing the mind to influence the body. The unreasonable part of this is that our ancestors lived on three meals a day since the beginning of time, and a nutritious habit like that can't be abolished without a serious disturbance of the system any more than doing without sleep."

"Limit the number of meals, and the stomach will be abnormally dilated," added the doctor. "A tribe of South American Indians who lived on only one meal a day were found to

have stomachs dilated to over twice the normal capacity of a European's stomach. It is a fact, and there is no doubt a great many people will resort to the practice, with serious harm. A person with consumptive tendencies would be jeopardizing himself by losing weight. Reasonable eating is to take three or four meals a day, with four or five hours between them. Recent physiological experiments show that mastication of the solid diet elements is one of the most necessary things to stimulate a healthy secretion in the stomach. People don't eat dry enough meals. A dry meal would compel them to masticate more properly, but instead they substitute fluids for saliva to assist in swallowing. In the past few months, Pawlow, a Russian scientist, who experimented on dogs, made an opening in the gullet in the neck of the dog, so that the food chewed would be discharged through the opening onto the ground. Another opening was made in the dog's stomach for the purpose of inspection, and it was found on feeding the dog that the detritus meal, although not entering the stomach, brought about a free flow of gastric juice, after several minutes, thus establishing what was long held as an empiric law by physiologists, that the want of mastication or chewing was one of the great sources of imperfect digestion. These Russian experiments show that the swallowing of fluids such as milk, soup and water, which do not involve mastication, do not bring about a secretion of gastric juice. This does not, of course, exclude the fact that the introduction of milk and soup into the stomach might stimulate such secretion. I really believe there is less overeating than some of my colleagues consider. Canadians and Americans do eat too much meat, though, and beef is the most harmful in its widespread effects of any of the meat diets. Lighter meat is less harmful."

**DR. GARDINER.**  
Believers in the efficacy of the "two-meal-a-day" practice did not become such on the strength of Dr. Gardiner's opinion. "Three square meals a day," said he, "is about what man wants as long as he doesn't make them too square. Breakfast should be taken one hour after rising. If a person is not doing manual labor he is in no condition for a heavy breakfast, but requires some support. The amount of food to be eaten is a question of degree of work. The human frame is like a machine, and food is like fuel to the furnace. Some people eat too much food, and others too little food, but there is always the golden mean."

**DR. NEU.**  
Dr. Neu said: "A great many people eat too much. They should eat less and sleep more. I would not say that going without breakfast would be beneficial. What would suit one would

not suit another. There is an enormous number of different circumstances and conditions in discussing that question. A man working hard wants his three square meals a day, and for some who take little exercise a very light breakfast might be best. Overwork of the digestive organs is as bad as overwork in any other respect."

**DR. P. R. ECCLES.**  
Dr. Eccles said: "I certainly do not think that the average growing person should undertake to do a half-day's work before taking a meal, as some counsel. There is only one class of individuals who might refrain from taking breakfast with some advantage—those who may have been up late at night and have had a late supper. If they get out of bed late, they may wait with positive good effects for an early dinner as the first meal of the day. Of course, all persons are not constituted alike. I find it beneficial to take some five meals a day of one description or another—beginning at 7 a.m., and ending at 10:30 p.m. An impression has prevailed with some that eating before sleep is prejudicial to health, but I settled that point in my own experience. While a student, at first I ate nothing after 6 p.m., but I found that I could not sleep, and I tried a cup of milk and a biscuit just before going to bed. From that time until now I have never been without a light meal just before retiring for the night."

**DR. PINDEL.**  
Dr. Pindel considered that it would be much better for many aged people in particular if they ate only two meals a day, as the stomach lost much of its vitality in advanced years. "More harm is done by over-eating than by under-eating," said the doctor. "A person in a weak condition or constitutionally unhealthy should regulate their diet accordingly. If a person accustomed to two meals a day found that his health was unimpaired and his appetite satisfied, there was no necessity of adding another meal."

**DR. McLELLAN.**  
Dr. McLellan said that many of his cases, particularly those of women delicately constituted, arose from over-eating. "The appetite was generally a sure indicator of the quantity of food a person required, but surfeiting the stomach was dangerous. Many people were just as well off with two meals as with three, if their appetites called for no more, and if they experienced no lack of vitality."

**DR. CLINE.**  
Dr. C. A. Cline was quite familiar with the opinions of the originator of the two-meal movement. He said: "I have read Dr. Dewey's work over carefully, and it contains some advice that is good, but much more that is bad. As his reasoning is based on the would result in more harm than good. He believed that some dyspeptics would go without breakfast and live on two meals a day when they actually needed tonic treatment to improve their digestion, and the consequences would be serious. The doctor was quite decided in his opinion that no one should adopt the method without first consulting a physician."

**DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL.**  
Dr. Cl. T. Campbell said people could get along with two meals a day, but if they did, the morning and evening meals would be preferable. "It depends entirely on the individual," he said. "There is no reason why everybody should follow a general rule. However, most people eat too heartily. Some can digest a good deal more than

others. Moderation in eating is characteristic of civilization. The old Norsemen used to gorge themselves; the Normans, the stronger race, were more moderate eaters. The tendency with civilization is that people are content to do with less for the average meal. The cooking is better, too. The type of a meal used to be quantity, it is getting more to be quality now, and the standard of quality is not expensive, but excellent cooking. And fitness of the article as a means of nourishment."

**DR. WEEKES.**  
Dr. W. J. Weekes offered a compromise. He said people who ate late suppers and were manual laborers, were better for eating a light breakfast and a light lunch. The amount that should be eaten depended on the employment of the individual, but most people ate too much.

**DR. ENGLISH.**  
Dr. English very emphatically said that doing without breakfast was unreasonable—not really common sense. As for over-eating, he said there was not the least doubt that nearly all people took more than they actually required to maintain strength, but if anyone chose to live on only two meals a day, the morning and evening meals were preferable.

**DR. FLOCK.**  
Dr. Flock said a great diversity of opinion existed regarding the matter. Over-eating was a common error, and one responsible for a great deal more than people thought. People ate too much from nothing more than habit. The artificial surroundings of man were often against allowing nature to take its own way. The majority of people ate breakfast against their will, because they thought they might possibly become hungry before noon. If they ate heartily in the morning there was not much necessity for a heavy meal at midday, but people took it because it was a habit. After a hearty breakfast, provided a man was used to eating one, and after the morning's work he went home for the noon meal simply because he could not obtain it at any other time, and to prevent his being hungry he ate against his will. When the habit of eating three meals per day had been formed, people didn't like to break it, because there was more or less craving for it, but if that craving occurred at noon, a soda biscuit would suffice to satiate it. A man might have no appetite for breakfast at 7 o'clock, but he might be able to eat like a horse at 10. This, of course, would prevent his being hungry at noon, while his appetite would be keen for his evening meal between 6 and 7. There would then be, if he ate heartily, no occasion for hunger before bed. If that habit were cultivated instead of three meals a day, men, women and children would enjoy better health. The doctor said that a good deal depended upon the individual. A few people required three meals per day, but he was under the impression that if people ate only what they were hungry they would be better off. Most men ate too much, and most people ate too heartily. Men, who had been to the trouble of preparing meals. To eat when one was not hungry had the same effect upon the stomach as having too heavy a load upon a weak horse. Age was a very important factor regarding appetite. Young people ate anything and everything, and at all times, while older people inclined to plainer foods. "Last night was a bad thing for most people, but if you are hungry eat at any time. If it is at 4 o'clock in the morning," continued the doctor, "with a smile. 'Everybody needs variety, and you will always have an appetite.'"

of variety, and you will always have an appetite."

**DR. WAUGH.**  
Dr. Waugh said the whole matter was dependent upon the individual. If a man ate a heavy meal at night it was a bad thing to take breakfast.

**DR. J. B. CAMPBELL.**  
Dr. J. B. Campbell said there were so many conditions of people that no arbitrary rule of eating could be stated, but it was quite evident that the la-boring man wants three square meals a day and a good bed. "For those who do not work hard," said the doctor, "three light meals would be better than two big ones. Man can accommodate himself to strange things. History tells of the English in the days of the Reformation, when it was either a feast or a famine. Two would at one time eat a lamb, and four men could eat a full-grown sheep. They were not able to wait for some time, and usually slept for three or four days. The stomach may be enormous, but it is quite evident that the number of those successfully treated. There is no sudden and dangerous deprivation of liquor; there are no bolts and bars; the patient gives up the drink habit almost unconsciously, and from that moment, takes the first step on his upward career, commencing life afresh under brighter auspices. For pamphlet and terms address The Manager, Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, Ont. xt

In Rome there are few houses bearing the number 13. Nearly all the houses that should bear these figures are marked 12B or 14A.

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

**COULD NOT TURN IN BED.**

Terrible Suffering of an Elora Lady From Rheumatism—Fifteen Years a Sufferer, But Cured by Two Bottles South Rheumatic Cure.

No pen can describe the intensity of suffering that may come from an attack of rheumatism. "For fifteen years," says Mr. John Beaumont, of Elora, Ont., "I have been more or less troubled with rheumatism, which took the form of pains in my back, often being confined to my bed, and rendering me part of the time wholly unable to perform my duties. At times I suffered so intensely that I could not turn in my bed, and the disease was fast reaching a point where both myself and my husband had become thoroughly discouraged of recovery. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure, and after the first bottle I was able to sit up, and before four bottles were taken I was able to go about as usual, and have been in excellent health ever since."

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**LADIES, LOOK!**—Feather and down cushions 50c each. Large stock of feather, pillows, ticks filled with feathers on shortest notice. Telephone 927. We will deliver them to any part of the city. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, 592 Richmond street north.

**SMITH BROS.,**  
Plumbers and Steamfitters.  
Have removed to 265 Dundas street.

**It Seems to Reason.**  
That a man who gives his whole and undivided attention to one particular subject should acquire a greater proficiency in it, than one whose energies are expended in different directions. This is true of the medical superintendent, and his staff of assistants, at Lakehurst Institute, in their treatment of alcoholism and kindred diseases. Every fresh case adds to the experience of years, and to the number of those successfully treated. There is no sudden and dangerous deprivation of liquor; there are no bolts and bars; the patient gives up the drink habit almost unconsciously, and from that moment, takes the first step on his upward career, commencing life afresh under brighter auspices. For pamphlet and terms address The Manager, Lakehurst Institute, Oakville, Ont. xt

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**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

### Plumbing.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF

Plumbing,  
Hot Water Heating,  
Gas Fitting, etc.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

**McLaren, Parkinson & Co.,**  
231 Dundas St. Phone 1,169.

### BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Skin, Swollen Glands, Old Sores, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Etc. Write 0001, 231 Dundas St. W., 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ont. \$5.00 per bottle. Worst cases cured in 10 to 15 days. 100-page book free.



230 and 232 Dundas Street.

# WHISKARD'S

## TWO BUSY DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

### Do You Know the Definition of Fair Prices?

In a great many places it means inferior quality, but not everywhere. Here it means careful thought, attention given to the smallest detail, right buying and right store management. If we can save you money in carrying on our business, can't we afford, and haven't we a right, to make low prices?

Good things don't always cost lots of money. For instance, we can positively save you money on every yard of **DRESS GOODS**, in Silks and All-Wool Serge and Cashmere that you buy from us.

**BROCADED SILKS**, 20c, 25c, 29c yard.  
**ALL-WOOL SERGES**, and **CASHMERES**, worth 50c, for 25c yard.  
**Beautiful Small CHECKS**, double fold, worth 25c, for 15c yard.

### Our Millinery Store...

Millinery is always a fascinating subject for ladies; we have made it even more so by our price cutting. A lot more of those

**Satin Crown Sailors**, in black, navy and brown, selling at 35c each.  
**Ladies' Velvet Crown Sailors**, selling at 25c each.  
**Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats**, worth 75c, for 25c each.  
**Beautiful Trimmed Hats**, selling at \$1, \$1 25 to \$1 75 each.

### LINENS

We are going to give 'em to you at prices that will induce you to buy.  
**Damask Table Linen**, 60 inches wide, 25c yard.  
**Damask Table Linen**, extra value, worth 45 for 35c  
**Fine Bleached Table Linen**, extra value at 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c yard  
**Damask Linen Table Napkins**, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c each.  
**Turkey Red Table Napkins**, fringed, 5c each.

### Our Debt to John Cabot.

The Great Explorer Was Really the Old World Pioneer in America.

In the sunrise of the long summer day, June 24, 1497, the little ship *Matthew*, with John Cabot, "a Venetian fellow with a fine mind and greatly skilled in navigation," and some twenty others on board, hove to, at the end of a long passage in the Atlantic, with the coast-line of the American continent, clad in the pleasing verdure of the short-lived summer, in full view before them.

They were, as the other historians, Mr. Bancroft among them, believed, the first Europeans to set eyes on the continental shores of the New World, and whatever doubts have been raised since by the conflicting testimony of the maps, neither Cabot's landing was on Cape Breton, on an eastern projection of Newfoundland, or on the coast of Labrador, his exploit created for England her claim on the North American continent. In the marvelous events that all but years that have since rolled away, it has become the narrow opening for the English language, English law, and English civilization to enter and spread over the continent.

What John Cabot had done he did not himself know. The whole theory of his voyage was based on a series of geographical misunderstandings. The fame of his discovery was never great enough to profit him much, and soon died away altogether. The facts as to his landfall are in dispute. Not a line has reached us of his journals or maps. He and his history remain as Mr. Winsor has written, "the spin of American history for over 300 years. For 99 years the story of his discovery was unwritten in England. His son Sebastian was an old man living in London when Richard Eden began to stir up his countryman with the thought that Cabot had found for them a great world to conquer and colonize."

England was then waking up to the conception of America as neither an island on the path to Cathay nor a mysterious extension of Asia, but an independent continent, worth owning and colonizing on its own account. Richard Hakluyt, one of the greatest of all geographers, appeared on the scene with his tireless energy and contagious enthusiasm, and proved the truth of Sidney's saying, aptly quoted by Edward Eggleston: "Your Mr. Hakluyt held service for a very good trumpet." Then came Raleigh, Gorges, John Smith, the Pilgrims, the Puritans, the capture of Quebec, the collapse of New France in America, the expulsion of Spain, and the establishment of English-speaking people from the Arctic Ocean to the peninsular boundaries behind which Mexico has retreated with her Spanish civilization.

John Cabot and not Christopher Columbus was the pioneer of all this proud and advancing civilization. The 400th anniversary of his landfall on our northern coast has vastly more significance for us than the Spanish admiral's hap on San Salvador. This anniversary is near at hand—next June. We cannot afford to let it pass without some worthy recognition. It should be large enough and dignified enough to be representative and national in its character. It will be celebrated next May in Bristol, England, the port from which Cabot sailed, and in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as representing in a general way the coast on which his landfall was made. The greater celebration here is a memorial to be held in New York or Boston, as representing the people whom the greater benefit of his discovery has accrued.

The facts of the history have been collected and admirably presented by Justin Winsor in "An Address Before the New York Historical Society" in November last. This week the American Historical Association are assembling at Columbia University for the annual meeting of the national society. The presence of this organization, of which Dr. R. S. Storrs is the honored president, calls to mind the beginnings of history on this continent and our debt to John Cabot. The celebration of his landfall would be a truly American anniversary. Such a celebration would advance popular interest in American

history by many long steps. It would turn the attention of students away from Spanish romances and cruelties to the wholesome and instructive facts of our own national development. It would disclose the true sources of our national growth and the principles of national cohesion and national expansion and progress, and awaken interest in the more characteristic lines and features of our national history.—Independent.

### THE WALLACEBURG BLAZE.

List of the Losses and Insurance Companies Interested.

Wallaceburg, Jan. 16.—The losses by the recent fire are as follows: T. F. Finnegan, \$14,000; insurance, \$8,000; Fraser & Shambles, \$14,000; insurance, \$7,000; E. Stephens, \$2,300; insurance, \$1,000; T. O'Donnell, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000; J. Smith, \$1,000; insurance, \$500; J. Martell, \$1,200; insurance, \$1,000; A. B. Brander, \$1,500; insurance, \$2,500; T. Forhan, \$200; insurance, \$200; McCann, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,500; S. Crothers, \$1,200; insurance, \$1,000; G. A. Hardman, \$1,000; insurance, \$2,000; Wallaceburg, \$1,000; insurance, \$1,000; Norwich Union, \$2,000; Hartford, \$1,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$1,000; British and Mercantile, \$1,000; Caledonian, \$1,000; Watertown Mutual, \$1,000; Manchester, \$1,200; Commercial, \$1,500; British American, \$1,000; Phoenix, \$2,500; Sun, \$7,500; Norwich Union, \$2,000; Hartford, \$1,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$1,000; British and Mercantile, \$1,000; Caledonian, \$1,000; Watertown Mutual, \$1,000; Manchester, \$1,200; Commercial, \$1,500; British American, \$1,000; Phoenix, \$2,500; Sun, \$7,500.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Rev. Robert Aylward, of Parkhill (formerly of this city), will occupy the pulpit of Knox Presbyterian Church tomorrow. Rev. J. G. Stuart taking his place in conducting the anniversary services in Parkhill.

I. O. F. CONCERT.  
The arrangements which have been completed for the I. O. F. concert at Union Hall, Lambeth, Monday evening, have been well attended to. Several selections will be given by the marvelous graphophone, and among the Londoners whose names appear on the programme are Messrs. H. Rutven, McDonald, J. C. Lockhart, James Pax, and Miss Fowler.

GRAND CONCERT AT THORNDALE.  
The programme of the grand concert by the London Musical Society Orchestra, under the able leadership of Mr. Fred L. Evans, assisted by the well known baritone, Mr. H. Rutven, will be given at Harding's Hall, Thorndale, next Wednesday evening, from the first number to the last indicates that every moment will be intensely interesting to social lovers.

THE POULTRY MEN.  
London secured the poultry exhibition for next year at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association, held in Guelph yesterday. The vote stood: London 42, Toronto 37. The vote in favour of London was afterwards made unanimous. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. Bogue, London; first vice-president, Dr. Mallory, Colborne; second vice-president, Mr. Charles Bonnick, Toronto; auditor, Mr. Donovan, Toronto; directors, Messrs. Charles Massey, Port Hope; Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto; T. J. Senior, Hamilton; M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg; T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; D. C. Drew, Lindsay; Wm. McNeil, London; Rev. J. H. Scott, Ridgetown; W. J. Bell, Angus; delegates to Toronto Industrial, Messrs. Barber and Dilworth; Western Fair, Messrs. George McCormick and John Saunders; Hamilton, Rev. Thomas Geoghegan and Mr. Cole. A memorial to the Minister of Agriculture was submitted by the executive, and was confirmed by the association. It pointed out the desirability of obtaining free entry for Canadian eggs and poultry into the United States market, and the necessity of cold storage for shipments to Britain.

Mrs. Charles Pugh, 457 Ontario street, was the lucky holder of the ticket, No. 2,463, which won the capital prize of \$1,000 value at last week's drawing of the Promotive of Arts Association of Montreal. Tickets are sold for 10c each, to be had from all dealers.

—The Trans-Atlantic mail service, as stated in these dispatches a week ago, advises from New York about that time announced that the non-arrival of British mails for New York for a whole week was unfavourable.

## Booming Bi-Metallism!

Marked Interest Taken in the Mission of Senator Edward O. Wolcott.

Official Biography of the Queen in Preparation.

London Slumming Expeditions Promoted and Advertised.

Special Cable Letter to The Advertiser.

London, Jan. 16.—The mission of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, to Europe, is of absorbing interest to all interested in financial matters. Thus far, the senator has been content to sound English feeling rather than expound his views, and the dinner which Mr. Henry White, formerly secretary of the United States Legation here, gave on Jan. 11 to a number of distinguished people, in order to enable them to meet Senator Wolcott, was an excellent opportunity for him to do so, as among those present were Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, Mr. William Court Gully (Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Rothschild and Mr. Henry White. The dinner was also a striking example of Mr. White's position in England, as there are few men who are able to collect such a gathering of short notice. Mr. Balfour was reluctant to say anything on the subject for publication, but after the most important of his mission, he had had great pleasure in meeting Senator Wolcott, and heartily concurred in his ideas as far as he heard them. On a certain point, however, he was of opinion that the lines of the mission, productive of good results to the cause of bi-metallism in both countries.

Lord Rothschild, for his part, is of opinion that whatever benefit bi-metallism would derive from the Senator's mission would be on the currency, rather than in England, adding: "It depends on whatever action the powers in France and Germany will take. Senator Wolcott is an able man and, with Emperor William and M. Meinel (the French Premier)." Lord Rothschild also remarked that he regarded Senator Wolcott as an able man and, continuing, said: "Of course, we, alluding to his firm, 'are strictly monometallists.'"

His lordship evinced great interest in the arbitration treaty. "Will the Senate ratify it?" he asked. "I regard it as a principle of the most important events of the century. Anything that tends to bring the Anglo-Saxon races together will benefit both England and America."

NEW BIOGRAPHY OF THE QUEEN.

Richard Holmes, the librarian of Windsor Castle, is preparing the material for the authoritative "personal life of Queen Victoria," to be published this year. The interperpetrator will embrace a consideration of her Majesty's position as first as princess and daughter, then as queen, wife and mother, and of her reign since the death of the Prince Consort. The writer has been authorized to consult the original manuscript and the entire text, and illustrations will be submitted to her. The frontispiece will be a reproduction of the famous miniature portrait of her Majesty by Robert Fildes. The other illustrations will include plates of the original paintings by many well known artists, and several less known portraits of the Queen.

The famous Irish bishop, Dr. Doyle, who has been called "the greatest prelate of the Catholic Church since the Reformation," died in the summer of 1834. A new life of him has been written by Mr. McDonagh, which includes a large portion of his correspondence, and will be published by Fisher Unwin. Dr. Doyle was one of the most strenuous workers in the cause of Catholic emancipation.

SIR ELLIS WON THE SULTAN'S FAVOR.

The newspapers and the club men have been poking fun at Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. for the ecclesiastical division of Sheffield, since he has been seen at the Sultan's levee on Tuesday last with the Grand Order of the Medjidieh, as the Queen's permission to wear a foreign order is never given to a British subject. It is given as a reward for valor, or unless the recipient has been actively engaged in service. The newspapers ask which of these pieces Sir Ellis will advance.

TRUE TO THE EAGLE.

The Associated Press is authorized to state that all the recent reports in regard to Mr. William Waldorf Astor, which have been so prominently printed in many American papers, are untrue. Mr. Astor not only is not a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, but he has not the slightest intention of transferring his allegiance to the British crown. It is true that he recently sold a portion of his real estate in New York, but this was purely in the line of ordinary business. A friend of Mr. Astor's said: "Mr. Astor is a loyal American citizen, and all stories in regard to his change of nationality are absurd."

SLUM TICKETS FOR SALE.

The old-established ticket agency of Keith, Prowse & Co., which numbers among its patrons some of the most fashionable West End folk, has recently announced, by circular, that it will conduct slumming expeditions through Whitechapel and the East End of London. The terms therefore are high. It is imperative that no high hats shall be worn, and the places visited are "the resorts of the poorest of the poor." As a matter of fact, the Whitechapel district is now eminent for its respectability. Since the "Jack the Ripper" murders, the police regulation for the entire district have been completely changed, and the streets there, at all hours, are as safe as the Strand. The numerous courts and blind alleys, once dark and vividly suggestive of crime, have been thoroughly lighted, so that, despite its poverty, the Whitechapel district is not so dangerous as the corresponding tenement localities in New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION.

Londoners think it is their turn to growl at the Trans-Atlantic mail service. As stated in these dispatches a week ago, advice from New York about that time announced that the non-arrival of British mails for New York for a whole week was unfavourable.

Fun at the Expense of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett.

A Rival of the Famous Suit of "Jarndyce Vs. Jarndyce."

ably commented upon in America.

Not attention is given to the action of the United States post office authorities in sending mails by the American Line steamship *Paris*, which left New York under engine on Wednesday last for Southampton, when the *Majestic*, of the White Star Line, sailed the same day. The *Paris* Mail Gazette suggests that New York merchants are doubtless gloating of a dose of their own medicine being administered to London.

THE GREAT CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

which has been endorsed successively by Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury, and condemned by other statesmen, and all military and naval experts, has been abandoned. At a meeting of the company on Tuesday, it was decided to utilize the boring as a coal shaft, and proceed to develop the coal seams discovered.

WILSH COLLIERIES IN DISPUTE.

A Chancery suit which bids fair to rival the famous one of "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" will shortly come before the court. It is a claim for the sum of \$45,000,000, and concerns the right to the Dymma estates in Wales. These have an annual rental of £200,000, and are capitalized at £6,000,000, being let out as collieries. The claimant is Nathaniel Richard Thomas, a collier, as may be expected, there are numerous other claimants, one of whom, Elizabeth Vaughan, is a representative of the Associated Press. The original testator was John Banks, who died in 1841. Since then the direct heirs of the estate have been John Banks, who died in 1876, and his son, John Banks, who died in 1891. The estate has been locked up in Chancery, and £3,000,000 of income have accumulated. The direct heir of the Princes is Nathaniel Vaughan.

ART AND LITERATURE.

At a meeting of the Society for Checking Abuses in Public Advertising, on Thursday, the chairman, Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, said that the Government and Parliament must be told it is their duty to prevent the dissemination of places of nature, beauty and historical interest, though it was hard, he added, to interdict the farmers, who got more from a crop of posters than from a crop of wheat.

The Laurentian Library of Florence will shortly publish a book, and the order, which were addressed to Michael Angelo by his most celebrated contemporaries. These orders, from Popes, sovereigns, artists, and writers. They have been stored in the Laurentian archives, and only portions of them have hitherto been published.

LAMBETH.

La Grippe on His Rounds — A Pleasant Surprise.

Lambeth, Jan. 15.—La grippe is on his rounds, and has claimed a fresh batch of victims this week. Mr. Robinson has had a serious type of la grippe, but is recovering. Dr. D. Invin is laid up; so also is Squire Mathers and John Tunks. The Misses Arnold and Mrs. J. Brooks are also indisposed.

Miss N. Clarke has returned home from a visit to friends in Komoka. On Thursday night about 25 Lambeth R. T. of T's paid a fraternal visit to the lodge in St. Thomas. An enjoyable time was spent, and the party arrived home in the early morning.

On Friday evening a small party of friends proceeded to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Tie. This is a newly formed household, and the affair was a little surprise. The hosts entertained the company in a capital manner, and an enjoyable evening was passed. Before the gathering dispersed an order of the company to the bride, Mr. Tye made a suitable reply, and the company broke up with hearty wishes for the long life and happiness of the couple.

KOMOKA.

A Sunday Evening Fire — A Nest of Snakes.

Komoka, Jan. 15.—Last Sabbath evening while the congregation was getting out of the Methodist Church at Melrose, it was discovered that the house was on fire. The fire was extinguished by the assistance of many willing hands the fire was soon extinguished.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Mount Brydges, and Mr. Wm. Mortimer, of Melrose, exchange pulpits on Sabbath next.

Mr. Wm. Joyce, of Hyde Park, while building a fence one day this week dug out nineteen snakes of all sizes and colors from the bottom of an old posthole.

Mr. Dan McLachlan, of the 6th concession, is suffering very much from neuritis in his face.

Miss Nellie Hare, of Westminster, is visiting friends in Hyde Park. She is the sister of Mr. Wm. Hare, of this place.

AILSA CRAIG.

Gone to Attend Normal School—Child ren's Entertainments—Installation of Officers.

Advertiser Agent, C. Walker.

Ailsa Craig, Jan. 15.—Mr. Alfred Charlton and Miss Ella Campbell left here today en route for Ottawa, to attend the Normal School. Mr. Charlton and Miss Campbell are both old teachers. We wish them luck in their studies.

The children's entertainment in Trinity Church Tuesday evening was a great success. The little boys and girls acquitted themselves very creditably. Their singing of the kindergarten songs was very good, as also the recitations. The rector, Mr. Diehl, acted as chairman.

The officers of Canadian Order of Chosen Friends were installed by Chief

Councilor C. Walker, who was re-elected. The officers-elect for the year are: Chief councilor, C. Walker; past councilor, John Morgan; vice-councilor, W. E. Atkinson; Rec. Bessie Easton; Asst. Rec. O. McPherson; Treas. D. S. Cameron; prelate, Mrs. McNeil; marshal, Jas. McNaughton; warden, Mrs. Geo. Alexander; guard, J. L. Harrison; sentry, J. D. McNaughton; representative to Grand Council, C. Walker.

Mr. Charles Biggar, of Toronto, has been in the village for the past two days, and succeeded in selling one of Mason & Rich's best make of pianos to John P. Stewart, 184 East Williams. Mr. Thomas Brown, of London, is here for a few days. Mr. Brown is making arrangements for building a new brick home for his son in the township of Lobo.

Dugald McCallum paid a visit to Ailsa Craig today.

Miss Clara Allen, of London, is visiting friends here this week.

### Hon. Edward Blake.

Why He Was Chosen as Ireland's Spokesman.

The Chance of His Lifetime — A Magnificent Address Assured.

The Montreal Star's special cable says: In moving the amendment to Queen's speech the Canadian statesman has the chance of his lifetime. He was chosen because he represents the cool-headed, argumentative and logical type, rather than the hot-headed, warm-hearted enthusiast. That Mr. Blake will do the master justice to no one who has heard him before the Privy Council doubts. The subject calls for technical reasoning, and in this Mr. Blake is a past master. It will be the greatest speech which Mr. Blake has made since he entered the British Parliament in August, 1892, after being triumphantly elected member for South Longford.

Mr. Blake has two fundamental requisites of the orator—a commanding presence and a magnificent voice. Of the latter, the average size, with massive head, striking features and face clean shaven, save for a straggling fringe of whiskers on his cheeks, he would attract attention in any surroundings. Though he does not cultivate the art of the stump speaker, and seldom attains any sustained flight of eloquence, he has the power of awakening enthusiasm in his hearers, and around no difficulty in carrying his high auditors at Longford with him. But it is in Parliament that Mr. Blake is at his best. His speeches are masterpieces of destructive criticism. They are characterized by a wealth of sarcasm and show an absolute accuracy in his subject in its remotest aspects. In fact, if they have a fault, it is that they abound too much in detailed criticism. Mr. Blake's legal habit and indefatigable industry incline him to cover the entire ground himself, instead of leaving minor points to his lieutenants. His delivery is rapid and unhesitating, and he finds his way through mazes involved construction, inserting parentheses within parentheses with facility scarcely second to that of Mr. Gladstone.

### FILLING A BULLDOG'S TOOTH.

An Operation That a Scranton Dentist Did With Hesitation, but Success.

A powerful and ferocious bulldog, owned by Dr. Ward, of Scranton, Pa., enjoys the distinction of having a big tooth filling in one of his incisors, and a great many citizens who have caught a gleam of the gold in his mouth, wonder how the filling was done. Some think it was done through hypnotic influence by the doctor over the dog, while others insist that it was through the dog's implicit obedience to his master's command.

The bulldog's name is Gem. He is as ugly in appearance as a prize winner in a dog show. His nose is a mass of wrinkles, and his eyes have a wicked gleam for any one but his master and Mrs. Ward. His affection for them, however, knows no bounds. When Gem was discovered one day clasping his muzzle between his paws, rolling over and over on the floor, and moaning, his mouth was examined, and it was found that there was a big cavity in one of his incisors. It was decided that a dentist should be consulted. The dentist found that the dog was not only to use a rubber dam, and he promised to fill the cavity provided Gem was etherized. This was done, and the operation was considered a successful one although Gem evidently thought otherwise. Some time afterwards the filling came out, and Gem's state was worse than the first. He refused to submit to another operation with ether. At the first sniff of the anaesthetic he not only added a score of wrinkles, but he already in his nose, but showed his teeth in so dangerous a way that the dentist refused to proceed. Dr. Ward insisted that he could make Gem stand on the table and have the tooth filled without wincing. The dentist

Kur-a-Kof, for Coughs and Colds, 25 cents, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

It is stated in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 noveries were sold in London during one week recently.

### NOT A QUARTER

But just 20 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

No pain, no bad after effects, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good.

Cure sick headache, constipation, biliousness, nausea, sallowness. They are purely vegetable. In big demand and all druggists sell them. Mere granules in size.

OPTIMIST DEFINED.  
"How would you define an optimist?"  
"As a man who expects to pay his last week's board by drawing his next week's salary."

It is located in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 noveries were sold in London during one week recently.

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But just 20 cents, and 40 doses in a vial of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

No pain, no bad after effects, pleasure in every dose—little, but awfully good.

Cure sick headache, constipation, biliousness, nausea, sallowness. They are purely vegetable. In big demand and all druggists sell them. Mere granules in size.

Kur-a-Kof, for Coughs and Colds, 25 cents, at Anderson & Nelles' drug store.

It is stated in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 noveries were sold in London during one week recently.

NOT A QUARTER

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OPTIMIST DEFINED.  
"How would you define an optimist?"  
"As a man who expects to pay his last week's board by drawing his next week's salary."

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### The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—it's



## Peculiarities in Churches.

Marvelous Exhibit from Oddities in Principles and  
Over the Border. in Mission Effort.

How the Many Denominations Bodies Scarcely Known in  
Progressed in 1896. Canada Working Hard.

About Two-Thirds Protestant and One-Third Catholic--The Latter  
Day Saints Sent Out 1,400 Missionaries Last Year--Ad-  
ventists and Christian Scientists and Their Pe-  
culiar Views--Noteworthy Denom-  
inational Comparisons.

Though they exist in a country lying close to the Dominion, and in many cases have intimate relations with kindred bodies in Canada, how few people in this country know anything about the progress of the many religious bodies in the United States? They will enjoy and mayhap be instructed by a summary of the interesting reports which the New York Independent has procured from those bodies.

We have heard something about the Seventh Day Adventists in Canada. They are a pretty strong body in the States. Last year their ministers were increased by 61. They are a missionary sect, and 50 additional missionaries were sent into the foreign field in 1896. They have missionaries in Central Africa, and it is chronicled that during the native war in Bulawayo, theirs was the only mission station that was not burned and completely ruined. A number of colonists were sent to Matabeleland from the Adventist Church in America. Sanitariums, under skilled physicians and nurses, will be set up by the Adventists in Mexico and India this year. The Adventists circulated last year millions of their books and tracts, and printed 30 local papers and 33 general periodicals.

The principal event in the year's work of the Regular Baptists (white) was the sending forth of a special missionary in a chapel car to work among the Spanish-speaking populations. Missions are conducted in West and South Africa by the Regular Baptists (colored). Forty weekly and other journals and periodicals are printed and circulated by this church among its people. The Free Baptists have 30 foreign missionaries and 215 native workers.

There is a denomination known as "The Christians," which asserts that Christian character is the only test of church fellowship set up by it. The announcement is made that it has no debt. The Christians favor unity, and have been talking over organic union with the Congregationalists.

A feature in the year's history of the Congregational Church was the lifting of the debt of \$100,000 by the American board. It is stated that the church membership increased 20,000 during 1896.

The Disciples of Christ, it is asserted, made as great progress last year as they have ever made in a like period. In the Christian Endeavor army the Disciples are third in point of numbers. During the year they had a net gain of 569 societies--an average of 11 a week.

We have Dunkards in Canada, but they are a very reserved body. Over the border the sect is vigorous. It has seven ministers at work in Sweden and five in Denmark, three missionaries in India and two in Smyrna, under whom Greek and Armenian converts are reported. The denomination has six colleges, with work extending from Pennsylvania to California.

Members of the Evangelical Association have conducted a series of great revivals at different points, and they have been most successful. This body was founded by Jacob Albright just 100 years ago, and it now has churches over a wide portion of the United States and Canada, two strong conferences in Europe, and a prosperous mission in Japan, with 25 preachers and 800 members. Members of the United Evangelical Church are distributed an average of \$7 per member to sustain its work last year. The sect issues twelve denominational periodicals--nine English and three German--conducts three colleges, and sustains missionaries in the Western States and Canadian Northwest.

The Society of Friends still has vitality, though some of the younger brethren have rebelled against the garb. Haverford College, the leading seat of learning in the Eastern States, last year had added to its already liberal endowment an estate valued at \$750,000. In the State of Indiana alone there are 30,000 Friends. They sustain a college, as do the Friends in other Western States. No fewer than 800 Indians in the Indian Territory have become Friends. Some of them are effective ministers. There are Friends Orthodox, Hicksite, Wilburite and Primitive.

Communitistic bodies embrace the Shakers, Amana, Harmony, Separatists, Altruists, Adonal, Shomo and Church Triumphant (Koreanian Ecclesia).

The Jews are represented by the editor of the Jewish Messenger as "developing rapidly into an American denomination." They have flag drill in the Hebrew institution, New York, to teach the young patriotism. They have enlarged their hospitals and asylums, and have improved their

Sabbath school instruction. A Jewish university is projected.

From the historian of the Latter-Day Saints, we learn that they are erroneously called "Mormons." They aim to make proselytes, but "the paramount object is to warn all nations and peoples of the second coming of our Lord and Redeemer." New recruits are being sent into the missionary fields of America, Europe and the islands of the seas, while home institutions, co-operative companies and factories all promise increased advancement and thrift. From another correspondent it is learned that the Latter-Day Saints have a membership of 200,000 in the United States. All over eight years are counted, as at that age they are immersed and received into the church. About 1,400 missionaries were sent out in 1896. The church leaders in Utah are insisting that no member shall take political office without the sanction of his ecclesiastical superiors. Apostle Moses Thatcher rebelled against this decree, claiming political freedom, but he was deposed from his office, and the privilege of preaching was taken away from him. Mr. Thatcher is a candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator, and his arbitrary treatment is procuring him much sympathy in the church and out of it.

The Lutherans are increasing. They now represent about 7,000,000 of a population. Decided progress is shown in the Americanization of the foreign-born elements. Many pastors insist on holding one English service a Sunday, even in those districts, where the foreign-born population is numerous. There are German, English, Swedish and Norwegian elements in the church. Missionaries are maintained in India, and in America six deaconess houses are in operation.

Another earnest religious body is the Mennonites. The church increased its foreign missionaries to sixteen last year, and added 87 appointments to its home mission work. The sect maintains a deaconess home and hospital in Cleveland. A home for old people has been established. There is some prospect of unity between the Mennonite Church proper and the Amish branch.

Last year the Methodist Episcopal Church had a total income of about \$24,000,000. The church maintains 61 deaconesses' homes, hospitals and orphanages, of which 15 are in foreign lands. In this church, the time limit for pastors is now five years, and for presiding elders, six years. The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) gained nearly 50,000 in 1896; in the four years, up to 1896, the M. E. Church (North) gained 474,042 in membership. The Methodist Protestant Church have now made women eligible to the order of elders. This branch of the body has a university in Kansas City, with 60 professors. Marvelous progress, it is reported, has been made by the Colored Methodists in 1896. The A. M. E. Zion Church celebrated its 100th anniversary with 9 bishops, 17 general officers, 4,473 preachers and 500,000 members. The African Methodist Episcopal Church recorded 590,141 members, 4,335 itinerant preachers, and 15,835 local preachers, and exhorters. Women are now admitted to the general and annual conferences of this church. African Methodism contributes to her educational institutions \$2,000,000 annually, and controls church property valued at \$4,000,000.

The Moravian Church has increased 50 per cent in membership in 25 years. The church is now conducting a mission in Alberta, N. W. T., among immigrants from Volhynia, and other colonists.

Among the Reformed Presbyterian Churches, there is one body which holds that it is wrong to vote or hold public office. It has an agent, whose whole time is given to the presentation of its position.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church, the most noteworthy event was the organization of the Church Army, which is represented as "the expression of a great desire to bring the Episcopal Church, divested of conventionality and responsibility, of ritual and dogma, into vital relations with the elementary needs of the lowest people."

Presbyterianism makes steady progress over the border. In the Northern Presbyterian Church last year, the total contributions increased over half a million dollars. Steady advancement is also noted in the Southern Presbyterian Church, which has a total membership of 210,533. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church increased its membership by over 15,000. Its colleges, academies and female seminaries are doing well.

It will be remembered that attention was recently drawn in New York by Mr. Moody to the alleged fact that a large number of Presbyterian churches showed no increase of membership for the year, but this has been fully explained as applying only to a certain number of churches without pastors and in special conditions, as the allied Presbyterian bodies of

the United States show a very satisfactory advance in membership.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church is talking of union with other churches. Already a scheme for avoiding duplication in missionary effort is in force. The Reformed (German) Church is conducting a successful mission among Hungarians on this continent, and it has a missionary among the Bohemians in Chicago. It maintains three orphanages, ladies' colleges, and a home for aged ministers.

The state of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is represented as "never more peaceful." There is, it is stated, no truth in the alleged intention of the Pope to discipline the American bishops who believe in adapting her institutions to the circumstances of the republic.

The Salvation Army authorities state that the scheme of Commander Ballington Booth and wife has not materially injured it. It has yet 2,120 officers, 675 corps, with an average of 40,000 persons who seek salvation publicly at the penitence form each year. "The Volunteers of America," the body founded by Ballington Booth, chronicle satisfactory progress.

The Christian Scientists report 155 chartered churches--an increase of 40 during the year. There are also 145 regular Sunday services--an increase of 12. Forty-eight public Christian Scientist reading rooms have been es-

tablished. The enrolled membership is from 25,000 to 30,000, and the church attendance in Canada and the United States, 200,000. "The chief aim of the movement," it is asserted, "is the restoration of the primitive Christianity of Jesus through the healing of the sick, and the reformation of the depraved by one and the same method."

"An ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Japan," and other influential men are reported as among the year's converts to "The United Brethren in Christ." The church conducts a mission in Africa, and has considerably established a sanitarium, to which its emigrated missionaries in that tropical land may go to recruit. A mission to China is also maintained.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale reports for the Unitarians that their churches were represented at Buda Pesth at the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Hungary. The oldest Unitarian churches are to be found in that land. Eight preachers from other denominations joined the Unitarians in 1896. The Universalists report holding their own at home and conducting vigorous missionary work in Japan.

There is a very substantial increase in the membership of the religious bodies in 1896, and an addition of no fewer than 3,700 churches. Below we give a summary of the standing of the various denominations, as reported by themselves:

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Adventists, 6 bodies	1,365	1,860	415,357
Baptists, 13 bodies	33,492	47,807	2,153,857
Brethren (River), 3 bodies	155	111	3,427
Brethren (Plymouth), 4 bodies	314	314	6,661
Catholics, 6 bodies	10,871	16,247	8,287,048
Catholic Apostolic Association	85	10	1,491
Chinese Temples	47	47	1,277
Christadelphians	68	1,496	120,000
Christians, 2 bodies	10	13	754
Christian Missionary Association	3,000	313	25,000
Christian Scientists	183	294	18,315
Church of God	459	569	38,900
Church of Jesus Christ	12	384	7,527
Church of the New Jerusalem	143	149	3,450
Communitarian Societies, 7 bodies	5,471	5,600	622,557
Congregationalists	5,471	9,907	1,003,672
Disciples of Christ	2,137	1,026	83,475
Dunkards, 4 bodies	1,269	2,154	148,783
Evangelical, 2 bodies	1,314	1,087	116,989
Friends, 4 bodies	4	5	36,500
Friends of the Temple	4	5	240
German Evangelical Protestant	45	55	38,500
German Evangelical Synod	808	1,001	138,000
Jews, 2 bodies	290	548	129,500
Latter-Day Saints, 2 bodies	2,075	1,911	234,000
Lutherans, 19 bodies	5,943	10,022	1,420,805
Mennonites, 12 bodies	140	150	20,000
Methodists, 17 bodies	35,237	50,258	5,653,289
Moravians	123	108	32,614
Presbyterians	11,154	14,559	1,460,348
Protestant Episcopal, 2 bodies	4,705	6,190	245,566
Reformed, 3 bodies	1,717	2,391	248,471
Salvationists, 2 bodies	2,570	82	40,000
Social Brethren	17	20	916
Society for Ethical Culture	2	4	1,064
Spiritualists	234	45,000	4,000
Theosophical	122	3,000	3,000
United Brethren, 2 bodies	2,866	5,026	271,035
Unitarians	625	453	70,000
Universalists	797	825	49,025
Independent congregations	54	156	14,126
Total	136,960	183,761	25,424,333

## Who Was He?

Attempt to Solve the Port Stanley Mystery.

Nothing Definite Regarding the Identity of the Remains Found on Fraser Heights.

St. Thomas, Jan. 15.--The body found on the Fraser grounds, Port Stanley, is not yet identified, but it seems almost certain that it is not the body of Capt. St. Amour. John Price of Port Stanley, telegraphed to Mrs. St. Amour, at Wallaceburg, and received a reply to the effect that the captain was at present in British Columbia.

E. Keillor, a horseman, who is at present engaged here, believes the dead man is William Ward, a painter, hailing from Warusville. Keillor says he met Ward, whom he was well acquainted with in June last, and that he was then on his way to Port Stanley to endeavor to secure employment on a boat there. Ward and his wife separated some years ago, and her whereabouts is at present unknown. He also had a brother in the cigar business at Chatham. Detective Fairbrother is in communication with the authorities at Warusville and at Chatham, and will likely receive information as to whether it was the body of Ward.

Many residents of the Port say that it would be utterly impossible for a man to have been lying in the spot where the body was found during the heated term and busy picnic season, with hundreds of people rambling about there, without having discovered the remains.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 15.--Citizens of Chatham who knew Capt. St. Amour, of Wallaceburg, missing for several months past, believe that the remains found at Port Stanley are those of the unfortunate vessel man, Capt. St. Amour, who, at one time, sailed the steamer Morris, hailing from this port, and latterly the Mount Clemens. He disappeared mysteriously one night last June, while on his way to join his vessel. Traders say they saw him on board a C. P. R. express, bound west, in company with two sharpshooters. He was in liquor, and had a big wad of money. At Detroit he disappeared, and from that time no trace of him has been discovered.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA.

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CASTORIA.

## "77"

FOR

GRIP

FOR

COLDS

Everyone has a kind word for Seventy-seven, Dr. Humphreys' precious cure for Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES AT YOUR DRUGGIST'S OR MAIL ORDER FREE.

A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of five cents to Dr. H. H. Humphreys, Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Just Why

one thing you eat may be better than another for you depends upon how well it digests or how much good health you get from it.

The starch in Oats won't digest. Our process, "Pan Drying," changes starch into sugar and sugar digests easily. Your grocer sells

Pan Dried Rolled Oats.

The Tillsen Co., Ltd., Tillsenburgh.

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The Tillsen Co., Ltd., Tillsenburgh.

# Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

Are you interested in Bargains. If so, scan this List. Every item produced and worth what we say.

## CHAPMAN'S

HOSE--Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, seamless, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c.	Saturday Night 29c	FLANNELS--10 pieces All-Wool German Wrapper Flannels, suitable for tea gowns or wrappers, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 25c
HOSE--Boys' Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Hose, double heels and toes, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 19c	PLAIDS--7 pieces Knotted Plaid Dress Goods, regular 50c goods.	Saturday Night 25c
HOSE--Children's Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Hose, worth 20c.	Saturday Night 14c	DRESS GOODS--7 pieces Two-Toned Cloth Dress Goods, regular 25c.	Saturday Night 17c
HOSE--Children's Fine Worsted Hose, ribbed, worth 45c.	Saturday Night 34c	SILK--9 pieces Plain and Fancy Silks, regular price 25c yard.	Saturday Night 12 1-2c
GLOVES--Colored Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c.	Saturday Night 9c	SILK--20 pieces plain and fancy Surah Silk, worth 45c.	Saturday Night 25c
MITTS--Ladies' Fine Wool Half Mitts, worth 20c.	Saturday Night 14c	SKIRTS--20 Only All-Wool Flannel Skirts, silk embroidered, worth \$2.	Saturday Night \$1
MITTS--Children's and Ladies' Wool Mitts, worth 18c.	Saturday Night 12 1-2c	SKIRTS--40 Only Cloth Skirts, embroidered, worth \$1.	Saturday Night 50c
SKIRTS--Ladies' Fine Wool Knitted Skirts, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 62c	MUSLIN--10 pieces White Spot Muslin, for curtains, worth 15c and 20c.	Saturday Night 10c
VESTS--Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 65c.	Saturday Night 56c	TRIMMINGS--One Lot Astrachan Trimmings, worth 15c, 20c and 25c.	Saturday Night 10c
VESTS--Ladies' Plain German Merino Vests, full fashioned, worth 60c.	Saturday Night 44c	DAMASK--One Piece Unbleached Table Damask, 66 inches wide, worth \$2.	Saturday Night 25c
SALT AND PEPPER SETS--With glass tray.	Saturday Night 90c	QUILTS--White Quilts, Tolee Patterns, large size, worth \$1 50.	Saturday Night \$1 25
NIGHT GOWNS--Ladies' White Cambric Night Gowns, trimmed with embroidery.	Saturday Night 78c	GLOVES--Ladies' Tan or Cream Undressed Kid Gloves, Musquetaire, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 18c
RUGS--Fine Large German Lap Rugs, worth \$1 50.	Saturday Night \$1	UNDERWEAR--Boys' Fine Natural Wool Underwear, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 33c
UNDERWEAR--Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 36c	SHIRTS--Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast colors, worth 65c.	Saturday Night 39c
SHIRTS--Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast colors, worth 65c.	Saturday Night 39c	SCARFS--Men's Heavy Neck Scarfs, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 2 for 25c
UNDERWEAR--Men's Fine Fleece-Lined Underwear, worth 65c.	Saturday Night 43c	SOCKS--Men's Fine Black Wool Socks, worth 25c.	Saturday Night 3 for 50c
CAPS--Men's Silk Sealette Caps, worth 75c.	Saturday Night 50c	SHIRTS AND DRAWERS--Men's Heavy Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.	Saturday Night 69c
SHIRTS--Men's Heavy Wool Knit Top Shirts, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 37 1-2c	PEA COATS--Men's Heavy PEA Coats, all sizes, worth \$4 50.	Saturday Night \$2 95
PANTS--Men's Fine and Heavy All-Wool Pants, worth \$2 25.	Saturday Night \$1 59	OVERCOATS--Men's Fine Beaver Overcoats, chamois lining, worth \$12.	Saturday Night \$8 49
ULSTERS--Men's Ulsters, Frieze, grand goods, worth \$6 50.	Saturday Night \$4 95	ULSTERS--Men's Frieze Ulsters, chamois lining, worth \$10.	Saturday Night, \$6 95
SUITS--Men's All-Wool Suits, worth \$9 50.	Saturday Night \$7 49	KNICKERS--Boys' Knickers, fine goods, worth 50c.	Saturday Night 29c

TERMS CASH.

## CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street.

LONDON. - - - - - ONT

## TIMBER WANTED.

Parties having TIMBER to sell should inquire of

S. GILLIES & SON,

Bathurst Street East.

Who are open to purchase all kinds of Timber and Logs.











## Stock Taking.

Wall Paper,  
Window Shades,  
Cornice Poles,  
Picture Frames

At Reduced Prices.  
Until February 1.

E. N. Hunt

190 DUNDAS STREET.

## A Lover's Triumph.

"She thought a moment, then lifted her head with a resolute air, and said: 'Yes, I will marry you, William, if you are willing to take me just as I am, without any more heart to give you, but willing to be my best friend, and make you a good wife; I believe it will be the wisest course for both of us.' Thus our engagement was made, and we were married the following month. I have endeavored to keep my promise to my wife to make her life a pleasant one, and until now, with a sorrowful glance at the bowed head and shivering form of his proud wife, I believe we have been comparatively happy in our domestic relations; at least, I have known more of quiet content than I thought it would ever be possible for me to attain. I have kept this secret—the only one I ever kept from her—until this hour. I did not have the courage to confess it after our marriage—I kept putting it off after my son, Everett, was born a little less than a year after our marriage, and when I saw how my wife's heart was bound up in him, I could not bring myself to tell her. Later, when I thought to see how my boy was thriving, intending to make some other provision for him, when I learned of that tragedy in the Henly family and that both the man and boy had disappeared, I was almost glad I had never spoken of it. I was almost in my life, although I spared no expense to try to trace my child.

"Estelle, this is my confession; you have heard the whole, and know the extent of my deception. So many years had passed that I had grown to believe that it would never be unveiled until that day when all secrets are to be made known. This young man, whom I introduced to you as Mr. Huntress' son, is my son, whom I believed lost to me forever; but he was, most strangely led, to the discovery of his parentage, and he, hither tonight to claim acknowledgment. By the way, Geoffrey, I never knew either whether that portion of the knight templar's cross you found, I missed it shortly after my last visit to Santa Fe, but never expected to recover it. I will keep it, my boy; it has always been regarded as a pocket piece for luck; may it ever prove so to you. My only reason for having the Henly's letters simply directed to 'Lock Box 43' was to prevent my identity being discovered. I could not give my real name, and did not wish letters addressed to William Dale to come to the same box, so I just gave the number.

"About my visit to Saratoga last summer, the colors continued, and a short pause, I have to come to something that I never experienced before, either in times of peace or war, a feeling of cowardice. I was on my way to Newport to join Mrs. Mapleson, and took a notion to run up to the Springs, which I had not visited for years. On the train from Albany to Saratoga an elderly gentleman accosted me, expressing great pleasure at meeting me once more, and acquainted me kindly after my wife. He was a man whom I had known during that short happy year that I had spent in that mining village, and who had known me only as Captain William Dale. He, too, was going to Saratoga, and begged the privilege of accompanying me to the hotel where I intended stopping. At first I hardly knew what to do, I could not see to it to deceive him regarding my name, for it would have required explanations too painful to make to a stranger, so I finally thought it would not matter if I registered for once in my assumed name; therefore I wrote it and named him to my residence at Santa Fe, since he knew that I used to do business there. A strange fate I thought it, which threw you in my way under just those circumstances. You remember how I took you for Everett, at first; but I was terribly shocked when it dawned upon me who you were, and I fully intended, at the time, to keep my appointment with you for that afternoon. But when I came to think it all over quietly, to realize all the revelations that must be made to my wife, my son, to yourself, I was nearly crazed. I thought your appearance that you had been well cared for, that life was bright and prosperous with you, and it seemed as if I could not take over all that must, and in the midst of my frenzy I packed my valise and left on the noon train. I have bitterly regretted it.

"What does this mean? Do you know?" Colonel Mapleson asked, hesitatingly, as his visitor—perchance feeling that magnanimity of his glance—turned his eyes from the bowed form of Mrs. Mapleson to the mystified husband.

"I—know something, but not all," he answered, hesitatingly.

"Then you have met my wife before?"

"Once, and only once, as I have already told you."

Where, and under what circumstances, demanded the colonel, with considerable excitement.

(To be continued.)

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Eighteen Months Trying to Get Cured—Had the Best Doctors—He Found What He Wanted in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Goderich, Jan. 11.—A case of great interest here just now is that of Mr. Alexander J. Sharkey, who for some time has been an extreme sufferer from rheumatism. His statement to the correspondent is as follows:

"For eighteen months I was a victim of rheumatism, and during the whole of that time was trying every means to cure it. I had the best doctors in Canada, and took their prescriptions with faith and patience. I got tired at last, for I found the disappointment nearly as killing as the disease.

"But one friend wiser than the others convinced me that my disease must be cured by way of the kidneys, and recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used two boxes of these pills to effect a perfect cure, and I don't care who knows it."

Sir Hope Grant tells of a status of Queen Victoria which was made in India and had large rings in each nostril.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the bowels into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

The Kafirs in the eastern provinces of Cape Colony produce an ably edited newspaper of their own.

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

A Kansas woman has become a blacksmith.

Fitzgerald, Seandrett & Co., 169 DUNDAS STREET.

GOOD NEWS

To Lovers of Good Health.

We have just received a quantity of the

RASTON

Breakfast Food

Pancake Flour

These are made from the Raston formula, and are recommended by the President of the Raston Health Food Club.

They are guaranteed to be the purest and most wholesome and palatable goods on the market. You can eat the pancakes without suffering from indigestion. One trial will convince you.

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GOOD NEWS











## Labor Matters.

Officers of the Local Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Proposed Convention to Consider the Question of Unemployed Printers.

Several Organizations to Ask Eight-Hour Day on May 1-General Industrial News.

The building laborers' unions have decided to meet in Labor Hall on alternate Mondays.

The meeting of wage-earners to be held in Labor Hall on Wednesday evening promises to be largely attended. The question of organizing various trades will be discussed. All who are interested are invited to be present.

Trades and Labor Council meets on Tuesday evening. All new delegates should be present. Several important committees are to be appointed. Very few city bricklayers are working at the present time. This has been one of the driest seasons for some time.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held an interesting meeting this week. The following are the officers for the ensuing term: President, Charles Pierce; vice-president, W. Spry; secretary, James Crawford; financial secretary, J. Aust; treasurer, R. H. Hessel; trustee, William Spry; sergeant-at-arms, J. Gerry; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Ed. Aust, R. H. Hessel and John Nicol.

The Tailors' Union has issued a very attractive calendar, in which special attention is called to the union label. A ladies' auxiliary in connection with the B. of R. T. will be organized in this city next month.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.  
Typographical unions are to be formed at St. Cloud and Mankato, Minn.

New York laundry employees won 10 to 15 per cent increase in a number of establishments in the last month.

An effort is being made to amalgamate the paperhangers and painters and decorators.

Nine new unions have been gained by the Building Trades Union of America.

The building trades of Cleveland, O., set out working eight hours a day and try for it on April 1.

The Leadville Miner published by the striking miners of Leadville, Col., will now appear as a daily.

The national convention of the United Garment Workers has been set for a second Monday in February.

Give K. of L. carpenters' unions of Chicago have affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Shoemakers of St. Paul are preparing to demand an increase in wages. The union has a membership of over 200.

The headquarters of the American Federation of Labor have been transferred from Indianapolis to Washington.

Indianapolis garment workers have accepted a 10 per cent reduction in wages, conditioned on permanent employment.

The Troy, N. Y., girls who manufacture shirts, collars and cuffs have won their long strike. They went out last July.

The printers' trouble at Kansas City still continues, and President Prescott has about given up trying to effect a settlement.

In Cincinnati sweat shops the average weekly earnings of a family of six, making cloaks, is but \$9.30—a little over \$1.30 per week each.

The painters and decorators of Detroit have secured the pledge of nearly every employer for an eight-hour day at the opening of the coming season.

The long continuance of the strike in the glass factories has left the warehouses empty and created a great demand. The men expect to have a busy season.

A Chicago saloonkeeper was fined \$125 and cost for selling cigars from a box bearing a bogus label. Two other individuals were arrested for selling counterfeit labels.

Ed in Maine the "new woman" is even running the railroad crossing tender out of his job. Quite a number of railroads are said to have hired women for just such jobs.

A publisher in Cleveland who pleaded guilty to the charge of using the label of the Allied Printing Trades' Council without authority was fined \$50 and costs by a police justice.

The mayor of San Francisco has notified the Trades Assembly of that city that organized labor will be represented on the committee to be appointed to prepare a new city charter.

The scale difficulty between the Cundingham Printing Company of St. Paul, and Typographical Union No. 30, was mutually adjusted last week.



Heart Disease Kills.

Relief in 30 Minutes.

The most pronounced symptoms of heart disease are palpitation, or fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, another spells, swelling of feet or ankles, nightmare, spells of hunger or exhaustion. The brain may be congested, causing headaches, dizziness or vertigo. In short, whenever the heart flutters, or tires out easily, aches or palpitates, it is diseased, and treatment is imperative. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure has saved thousands of lives. It absolutely never fails to give perfect relief in 30 minutes, and to cure radically.

The trouble had been pending for several months.

A movement is afoot to organize a miners' union at Rat Portage, Ont., which will take in all the miners in the district. The American Federation of Labor organizer is helping the movement.

An effort is being made to organize the street railway employees of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. It is said that notice has been served on the employees of the Cincinnati lines that any man joining the proposed union will be discharged.

Statistics compiled by Labor Commissioner Ruehrwein, of Ohio, from 1,338 industrial establishments in 46 States and Territories, show that 52,442 less hands were employed in July, 1896, than in July, 1892, and that \$19,214,488 less is paid in wages annually.

Disappointed by the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in postponing a general demand for the eight-hour work day another year, several national and international organizations are combining with the purpose of making the demand on May 1, 1897.

George W. Perkins has compiled a record of the cigar product of the United States for the month of October, 1896, together with the record of the first four months of the present fiscal year. The total for October last shows a decrease of 37,954,169, and for the longer period a decrease of 119,082,900.

The printers' union at Birmingham, Ala., was disappointed that the recent international convention at Colorado Springs took no measure for the help of the unemployed, principally those compositors who have been displaced by machines, and has issued circulars to all unions in the country, inviting the sending of delegates to an informal convention for the special purpose of considering the matter.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council: President, J. H. Mason; vice-president, Mr. R. Underwood; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. W. White; statistician, Mr. J. Osborne; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. George Clark; chairman of legislative committee, Mr. J. Appleton; chairman of municipal committee, Mr. Wm. Small; chairman educational committee, Mr. A. G. Brown; chairman of organization committee, Mr. W. J. Hodgkin.

## The Poets.

### On His Blindness.

When I consider how my light is Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,  
And that one talent which is death to hide  
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent  
To serve than master, than my Maker, and  
My true account, lest he returning chide—  
"Doth God exact day-labor, light denied?"  
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent  
That murmur, soon replies: God doth not need  
Either our work, or his own gifts; His state  
Is kings; thousands at the bidding speed,  
And post o'er land and ocean without rest.  
They also serve who only stand and wait.

—John Milton.

### The Far Away Country.

Far away's the country where I desire to go,  
Far away's the country where the blue roses grow;  
Far away's the country, and very far away,  
And who would travel thither must go 'twixt night and day.  
Far away's the country, and, O, the seas are wild,  
That you must voyage over, grown man or child;  
O'er leagues of land and water a weary while you'll go,  
Before you find the country where the blue roses grow.  
But, O and O, the roses are very strange and fair,  
You'd travel far to see them, and one might die to wear;  
Yet far away's the country and perilous the sea,  
And some may think far fairer the red rose on her tree.  
Far away's the country, and strange the way to fare,  
Far away's the country—and would that I were there!  
It's on and o'er past Whinnay Moor,  
And you shall pluck blue roses the day that you are dead.

—Nora Hopper.

### How Weary Is Our Heart?

Of kings and courts; of kingly, courtly ways  
In which the life of man is bought and sold;  
How weary is our heart these many days!  
Of ceremonious embassies that hold Parley with Hell in fine and slyken phrase,  
How weary is our heart these many days!  
Of wavering counselors neither hot nor cold,  
Whom from His mouth God speweth, be it told,  
How weary is our heart these many days!

Yea, for the raveled night is round the lands,  
And sick are we of all the imperial story.  
The tramp of Power, and its long trail of pain;  
The mighty brows in the meanest arts grown hoary;  
The mighty hands,  
That in the dear, affronted name of Peace,  
Bind down a people to be racked and slain.  
The emulous armies waxing without cease,  
All-puissant all in vain;  
The pacts and leagues to murder by delays,  
And the dumb throngs that on the dead thrones gaze;  
The common loveless lust of territory,  
The Hips that only babble of their mart,  
While to the night the shrieking hamlets blaze.

The bought allegiance and the purchased praise,  
False honor and shameful glory;  
Of all the evil whereof this is part,  
How weary is our heart these many days!

—William Watson.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition.

## News Links.

Gossip From Every Land Summarized for Busy Readers.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE, the daughter of the Grand Old Man, has given up the principality of Newnam College, Oxford, which she has held for fifteen years, in order to remain with her father and mother.

RABBITS which have overrun Kentucky this fall and winter have damaged young trees in Breckinridge and Meade counties; and in the district known as the French Lick precinct they have eaten all the grass in one pasture.

A PIG jumped in front of a B. and O. train near Jeffersonville, Ind. The engineer saw it and signalled for one farmer's loss. But when the train got to Watson, five miles away, the pig was found on the pilot of the engine, a little bruised, but not otherwise injured.

THE two widowed sisters, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson, of Cambridge, England, who are celebrated for the discovery of Biblical manuscripts on Mount Sinai, have given a site and plan for the proposed new College to be removed from Bloomsbury, London, to Cambridge.

SOME farmers in Polk county, Fla., as an experiment, last spring sent for some Cuban tobacco seed and planted it. When the plants had grown the Cuban expert to cure the leaves, and the results have been so good that the farmers feel themselves assured of a successful new industry.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT, of London, has been sent by the International Armenian Committee in London, of which society Lady Henry Somerset is secretary, to locate a refuge for Armenian refugees near the border between Bulgaria and Turkey. White Ribbons in all countries will contribute.

A LIVELY old lady of 100 years named Sarah Thomas provides excitement for the town of Llanelly, in Wales. She possesses all her faculties, but has to be looked up in her bedroom at night, as she is a dangerous somnambulist.

LILLIE has a hundred-year-old woman who has not only obtained all her life from wine, beer and liquor, but has also never smoked a pipe. She drinks bouillon and occasionally tea. She is descended from a merchant who is still celebrated in Lille as "Père Quarante Deux," having been the father of 42 children in Louis XV's time.

A CLAIM is put forward that the Czar is to some extent a Scotsman. Czar Paul, when in London, is said to have fallen in love with Miss MacGregor, a young lady noted for her beauty, who happened to be riding her bicycle with the Czar. He married her privately, so the story goes, and she was the mother of Nicholas I. The present Czar would, therefore, be her great-grandson.

ONE brilliant Western woman living at Forest Heights, near Minneapolis, should not be despised. Having ordered some provisions to be sent home in the afternoon and finding that after all the waiter could not get out, she pinned a note on the door to inform the delivery man where he could find the key. The note was as follows: "There were no groceries there; neither was there any silverware or other easily portable valuables."

SOUTH AFRICAN millionaires who have returned to England are building magnificent dwellings in London. Mr. Beit, the stock broker, has built a palace near Grosvenor Gate, and Barney Barnato, the diamond merchant, has built a most pretentious private building in England in Park Lane. J. B. Robinson has been satisfied to purchase a house in Park Lane, Piccadilly.

A STRANGE case of mistaken identity has come to light in Belfast. A few months ago a young man in a state of collapse from carbolic acid poisoning was found in the Royal Hospital. At the inquest the father and mother of a young clerk named Naan identified the remains as that of his son, and the body was buried in the family burying ground in the county Fermanagh. What was their surprise to get a letter last week from their supposed dead child, who is living in Florida, and doing well.

THE results of the last French census, just published, show that there is no sign of recovery in the birth rate. The total increase in the population of France since 1891 is only 175,027, while the number of foreigners in France is decreasing. The large towns are growing slightly at the expense of the smaller towns and the rural districts. The inhabitants have increased in 24 departments and decreased in 60 departments. The Minister of the Interior, M. Barthou, notes an increase of emigration, but is compelled to confess the marked tendency of the population to remain stationary as to numbers.

REV. JOHN ROSCOE has a most encouraging story to tell of the development of Uganda. We read of good roads, postal facilities, and most amazing all-Parliamentary institutions. The procedure in "Kampala Lukiko"—i.e., Parliament House—is said largely to follow that of the English Parliament. So the Mother of Free Parliaments has another child—even if it is "only a little one." The King is so pleased with the reformed character. He is learning to read and write, looks favorably on Christianity, and drinks nothing but milk. The result is stated to be what we, says the Westminster Gazette, can well believe—that he no longer gets intoxicated.

MAR LODGE, the new Highland residence of the Duke of Fife, is in striking contrast with the old country houses of England and Scotland. It is modern in all senses of the word, even to the lighting and heating of it by electricity. The house is pleasantly sited in Mar Forest, in the Valley of the Dee, and replaces the ancient mansion which was destroyed by fire a year ago last July. It was built of coral colored granite, quarried on the Duke's estate, Scotch fir from Mar Forest, and oak from the wood. The upper part of the gables are half timber, the spaces being plastered and haried with an outer coating of crushed quartz from the Cairngorm Mountains. The roofs are made of red English tiles. The house is built with two projecting glass por-

ned in the form of a crescent, and is surrounded on all sides with verandas. When the Duke and his friends go hunting deer in the surrounding forests they will find comfortable quarters after a hard day's work in Mar Lodge. The interior is simple, and is finished with a view to extreme ease and convenience for those fortunate enough to be able to use it. Mar Forest is one of the best deer preserves in Scotland, and the Duke is very fond of the sport. The Queen laid the corner stone about a year ago.

EVOLUTIONISTS are not having everything their own way, but meet from time to time with protests from keen and profound thinkers and observers. One of the latest to demur against their claims is Lord Kelvin. Here are his strong and suggestive words: "I have always felt that the hypothesis of natural selection does not contain the true theory of evolution. If evolution there has been in biology, I feel profoundly convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent biological speculations. I am, however, powerfully struck by the intelligent and benevolent design he around us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living things depend on one everlasting Creator and Ruler."

## Women's Weakness.

Female Complaints Combined With Kidney Troubles Are Fatal.

## LUCKY WOMAN ESCAPED

Consented to Try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The Premier of Proprietary Medicines, and is Now Strong and Well—One Box Cured Her.

Warkenton, Ont., Jan. 14.—Half a dollar saved a woman's life in this town not many months ago—only last August, to be exact.

Half a dollar is the price of a box of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Other than these far-famed and justly-famed pills was enough to put Mrs. Elwena Aday on her feet, when she was very ill with female complaint, combined with kidney trouble.

With this example in view, why should there be a single woman in Canada tottering on the brink of the grave, or going about her work dragged down, dispirited, despondent and "Père Quarante Deux?"

Kidney diseases are fatal. They mean slow death, if not cured. And this is a cure, and is the price of these lines to demonstrate it. Here is Mrs. Aday's testimonial:

Gentlemen—I have been troubled with complaint called women's weakness and kidney trouble. I read of the many cures DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS had done. I consented to try them. I have used one box, and I am completely cured. No pains or backaches have returned. I can now highly recommend them to all women. You may publish this so as to help others.

E. A. DADY, Warkenton, Ont. Any druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. If your druggist should be out of them, address the DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto. Price 50 cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50.

## To Make Plain Food Savory.

Hints for Giving Delicate Flavors to Many of the Common-Place Dishes.

The good cook is known largely by her success, her relishes and the flavor she manages to give even ordinary viands. It may not require culinary genius to make partridge a dainty dish, but certainly high order of talent is necessary to make baked beans unusually tempting. Here are a few new ideas which the housewife or housewife who is struggling to impart fine flavors to plain food:

Put sugar in water used for basting meats of all kinds. It adds a flavor, especially to veal. Three tablespoonfuls of freshly made Japan tea with a pinch of nutmeg imparts a delicate flavor to apple pie. A cup of sweet cream added to Boston baked beans during the last hour of their baking will improve them.

To the water in which fish is boiled add a cup of elder vinegar, especially if the fish is a salt one. Shrimps all kinds of fish sauce with a dash of lemon. When baking fish, place on top thin slices of salt pork. This both bastes the fish and improves its flavor.

To give an appetizing flavor to a broiled beefsteak, rub a cut onion over the hot plate with the butter.

To improve sweetbreads and give them a fine flavor, soak them in mild lemon juice water an hour, and then broil 20 minutes in beef stock.

Snow cake made with arrowroot flour is greatly superior to that made with the ordinary wheat flour.

When using vanilla for flavoring add half a teaspoonful of peach extract. A dash of black pepper greatly improves vanilla ice cream. Chocolate is greatly improved by adding a teaspoonful of strong coffee just before serving.

## DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Almost a Fatality But for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Disease.

Story of a Northwest Lady.

A death to be dreaded is that from suffocation, and yet this is one of the usual phases of heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Miller, of Whitewood, N. W. T., came as near this dangerous point as an unprecedented event. Lord Huntly, she says, "I was much afflicted with heart failure, in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried the doctors in this section of the country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine the trouble altogether left me. It is not too much to say that it saved my life."

The election of the Marquis of Huntly as Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University for the third time is an unprecedented event. Lord Huntly succeeded Mr. Goschen in 1887, and has attended closely to the business of the office.

## Church Saloon.

A London Vicar Runs a Public House.

Bar Stocked With Intoxicants—Billiards Played on Sunday.

London "Today" warmly supports Rev. P. Denison, of Notting Hill, who has recently established a workmen's club with a drink-bar attached. In the current number there is a report of an interview with the reverend gentleman, and a description of the club. When Mr. Denison's young man arrived and asked to see the club, the vicar said heartily: "I am just going there myself to get some tobacco—some Westward Ho! which is my favorite brand—and I will take you with me and honor you with membership for the night."

"Have you received many letters of condemnation?" asked the interviewer. "I have received letters from lots of people from one who thinks I should receive the forty stripes save none, and from another who has conceived the notion that I would best serve the church if I tarried at Jericho until my beard grew. One letter reached me from Mary Ann, who lives in the south of London. It was marked 'private.' I read it as far as the salacious part, and then I saw my son having been dragged into places which led to hell, and then into the fire went 'Mary Ann' and her letter."

"The Bishop of Chester," said Mr. Denison, "has shown a kindly interest in the club and has asked me to occasionally let him know how it succeeds. The Bishop of Peterborough has also sent a kind letter, and would have put in an appearance at the opening if a death had not occurred in his family. We have some curious critics," he assured the interviewer.

"One gentleman, who wore a coat which, I have heard, cost 40 guineas, wanted people not to do this, that and the other, and joined the other Sabatarians who are so angry because we have beer and skittles on a Sunday night. There is no limit to the bigotry of some people. 'Now, you know,' said the vicar, 'you cannot answer these people. Some of them are very funny, but perhaps the funniest are those who do not object to the drinking, but wish to draw the line at skittles on the Sunday.'"

We are refusing members every day. Let me tell you how and where we stand. I have advanced the capital, and, therefore, it is practically my show until this has been replaced by the money of the members."

"Inside the club," writes the interviewer, "nothing is hidden away, and in general appearance it does not differ in the least from the ordinary back-street public house. On the shelves of the bar, brightly-colored and boldly labeled, and I did not miss the name of a single popular drink."

In answer to the question, "Do you, so far as the law is concerned, enjoy all the privileges of a West End club?" We do—and more. We play billiards on Sunday, and they don't. Assuredly the vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels has not lived in vain.

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Quackery is always discovering remedies which will act upon the germs of disease directly and kill them. But no discovery has ever yet been approved by doctors which will cure consumption that way. Germs can only be killed by making the body strong enough to overcome them, and the early use of such a remedy as Scott's Emulsion is one of the helps. In the daily warfare man keeps up, he wins best, who is provided with the needed strength, such as Scott's Emulsion supplies.

## USE Baby's Own Soap

and you'll know why we recommend it

BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

## FACE BLEACH

Removes pimples, freckles, sallowness, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not take away natural rosy look.

Madame Foy's Dermatological Institut AGENTS FOR Mrs. Gervase Foy's Cosmetics. 140 Maple Street. xt

## LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

London, Canada. Ask for our Paint and Varnish Brushes, which are fitted with Jenkins' Patent Bridle Catch.

## Thos. Bryan

Send for Illustrated Price List

## YOUR HAIR



**A Rousing Call for Reformation by  
Rev. Dr. Talmage.**

Again, this song of the drunkard is a multitudinous song; millions are there to sing it. I do not think that alcoholism has tamed all to itself. It has powerful effects in the world of nations; hashish and arrack, a pulque and opium, and quavo and hashish have been used by barbaric as well as civilized, has put intoxicant. This song of the drunkard is reminiscent of the Lindo Arabian, Assyrian, Persian, Mexican, and all the languages of the world in this song of the drunkards.

Again, the song of the drunkard is suggestive song. You hear a very refrain, and right away you think of your childhood home, and you think of the old times when you played, and mother, long since gone to rest. You hear an old chime and you remember the old times, the vivid scenes amid which you grew up. "Go down, nothing was so strange," you recitations as if something were played upon instruments, and the drunkard's song is full of suggestion. As you hear on the street late some night, you begin to say to yourself, "I wonder what my mother? Is his wife waiting for him?"

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a try. It removed ten corns from one of feet without any pain. What has done once it will do again.

Some idea of the remarkable character of the proposed telescope for

Some of the Eastern cities have lately been investigating, through their officials and engineering experts, the possibility of obtaining water from Detroit and other Western cities for drawing water for fire service from rivers and the great lakes. The system in Detroit consists of four lines of eight-inch steel pipe which has been subjected to the same standards hydraulic pressure. These are laid underground at depths varying from four to twenty-two feet, according to the depth of the water in the Detroit River to hydrants having a six-inch standpipe with two three-inch pipes leading to the hydrants being 74 in number, located with more or less regularity over the district, and each with a pump with a maximum power of 250 pumps each, but usually worked at 150 pumps of twelve miles apart. The saving has been attained by this craft. In connection with the boat is obtained a small tug, with two and one-half masted, with three and one-half

IN MALE ATTIRE.

The council held their first meeting for 1897 in the town hall, St. Johns Monday, Jan. 11. Present, James Hodgins, reeve, and Edward D. Thomas, clerk. Joseph McLeod and Thomas Clark, first and second fourth deputy reeves. Declaration of qualification and office having been taken by the members, the minutes of the previous and special meetings were read and signed by the reeve. An agreement regarding a ditch in

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

It is estimated that there are in existence 5,000 different likenesses of the Christ all over the least were mentioned. Of these, 150 are by hands that have been rated masters of art.

**PURSE POCKET.**

**SYMPTOMS**—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, the tumor becomes inflamed, bleeds and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching, soothes the bleeding, and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Beware of cheap imitations. Philadelphia. **LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.**

of Carlisle, Canon Kelly, and other speakers addressed the meeting.

**Sure to Win.**

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular medicine in the world. Merit in medicine means power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases. It is the One True Blood Purifier. No superior merit is an established fact and merit wins.

**HOOD'S PILLS** are easy to take and sure to cure. Cure indigestion, headache,

The people recognize and appreciate the real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact and merit wins.

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HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.



## Moody's Latest Appeal

Statements Made Regarding Hundreds of Churches Which the Great Evangelist Says Should Send a Thrill of Horror Through the Soul of Every Christian—Press Comment on the Remarkable Confession.

The evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has addressed an appeal to the clergy and the editors of the religious papers, through the columns of the Independent, asking them to help him send the "very all over the country" that the churches may be "open every Sunday night for the PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL." (The capitals are Mr. Moody's.) He bases his appeal on an article published in a preceding issue of the Independent, in which it was stated that 1,400 Congregational churches in this country and 1,700 Presbyterian churches did not report a single accession on confession of faith during the year 1895. Mr. Moody says that this statement has taken such hold of him that he "can't get it out of his mind," and that "it is almost enough to send a thrill of horror through the soul of every true Christian." The evangelist then proceeds to say:

"If this is the case with these two large denominations, what must be the condition of the others? Are we all going to sit still and let this thing continue? Shall our religious newspapers and our pulpits keep their mouths closed like dumb dogs that can not bark? Shall we people of approaching danger? Should we not all lift up our voice like a trumpet about this matter? What must the Son of God think of such a result of our labor as this? What must an unbelieving world think about a Christianity that can't bring forth an more fruit? And have we no care for the multitudes of souls going down to perdition every year while we all sit still and look on? And this country of ours, where it will be in the next ten years if we don't awake out of sleep!"

"I wish some of you editors of the influential papers, who are in close touch with the ministers and churches, would tell us what the matter is. Is this the result of what they call the 'modern criticism' of the Bible? Is this a specimen of the better times when we would get rid of the old stories about Moses writing the Pentateuch, and the sun and the moon standing still, and the fish swallowing Jonah? How much of all this is owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question, and the stereotypical shows on Sunday evenings, and all these other things that have been driving out the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ? When ministers go into pulpits on these topics, they expect they expect any aftereffects of conversions?"

In the same issue in which Mr. Moody's appeal appears the Independent makes an editorial reply to it. It heartily indorses the appeal, but does not "wholly accept" the world of which Mr. Moody makes it. It approves the suggestion that the Sunday evening service be held at the churches, but it also endeavors to show that the actual state of affairs may not be quite so bad as Mr. Moody seems to think on the strength of the figures quoted. It proceeds from this to say:

"Mr. Moody's whole article is a series of interrogations. He wants to know if the fruit of the churches is the result of what they call the 'modern criticism' of the Bible? whether it comes from the fire to get rid of the old stories about Moses and the Pentateuch and the sun and moon standing still and the fish swallowing Jonah? whether it is owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question, and the stereotypical shows on Sunday evenings, and the 'preludes on current topics.' We certainly do not believe that these are the causes."

"The critical study of the Bible is a very different thing from its religious study. But no honest and fair study of the Bible has any tendency to make people think any the less of the duty of repenting and of giving their hearts to the service of God. Ministers that preach on doing their duty to the state also preach on their duty to God. They use the stereotypical to bring the life of Christ before their hearers, and the statistics show that in these better times, with all the sharp thinking and the questioning, those who have the Christian faith are more and not less in number."

"But with all this true, the great sad fact remains of an enormous number of people in our large cities and towns, and in our smaller towns also, that have not the Christian faith and life and for whom the churches work languidly, whom they too often leave to the evangelistic methods of the Young Men's Christian Association and Salvation Army. But these also are a part of the great church. They are its agencies; they are made up of its members; they are companies of believers working for Christ and are to be counted in and not out of the reckoning of results. Mr. Moody does well to be astonished and pained at the thousands of churches—three thousand in the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber in Washington. The system of ventilation which is already in operation in the Senate Chamber is a very good one, and the fans under the flooring are twelve feet in diameter, and are driven by electric motors of 18 horse-power each. There is also a fan on the roof, which is connected to an 8 horse-power motor. The pure air is drawn from a stone tower, situated on the northwest section of the Capitol grounds, and passes between steam pipes before it is driven up through the double air-tight flooring and into the Senate Chamber. At the front of each of the numerous desks provided for the senators are a number of perforations, and through these holes the air passes inward. Each desk is provided with means of shutting off the supply of air, or regulating it. An ice plant is to be erected later and in warm weather the air will be cooled before being forced into the chamber."

A novel application of electric heating has been made in an Indiana hospital for the insane. The laundry in this institution has been equipped with electrically-heated sad-irons, with the result of reducing the number of employees from twenty to twelve, nearly one-half. The irons are constantly supplied with a uniform amount of heat, and which is absolutely steady by the work, and by reason of the steady supply every iron is equally efficient. The amount of heat radiated from the iron is not appreciable, and as there is no vibration of the atmosphere much more work can be accomplished. The temperature of the ironing tables is about 74 degrees. The operators are fresh looking and healthy. They say they do the work with much less fatigue than formerly. Under the old system the irons were

heated with natural gas. The gas is now used for fuel in generating electricity, and the laundry after some months operation is said to be more than sufficient to offset the total cost of the new installation.

A good deal of activity in storage battery electric street cars appears to prevail in Europe. In Hanover, where a combination of trolley and accumulator is employed, 40 cars have been equipped with batteries, and 80 more are to be installed by next spring. In Dresden 20 storage battery cars are running, and fifteen more are to be put on shortly. Here also the cars are run by the trolley outside and by the storage battery inside the city. In Copenhagen 18 accumulator cars are to be in operation in the early part of this month. The system employed will be entirely storage battery. In Hagen eight cars on the same system are to be in operation in the early part of this month. The cars are to be added. In Paris 28 storage battery cars are to be equipped on the lines of the Compagnie du Nord. In Berlin the city government has decided to run on all the lines of the city storage battery cars on the mixed system, the trolley for the outside and the storage battery for the inside. The underground conduit has been entirely abolished, and it is expected that the cars will be in operation from 600 to 700 cars actuated by storage batteries.

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) has a leading editorial note on the subject, in which it says: "Suppose a Christian in America should begin in dead earnest to battle for the Lord at the same time; has any one doubt as to the result? This is all that Mr. Moody asks. He would have every Christian report for duty January 1, to serve during the campaign. He would have every man employ the intervening time arranging his affairs and preparing his arms and equipment."

In the Lutheran Observer (Philadelphia) the appeal issued by Mr. Moody is referred to in the following words: "We have our pastors and people will read and ponder Mr. Moody's pungent appeal. It is a sad fact that many pastors and churches are not doing their duty for the conversion of the multitudes of the outsiders in every community who are not members of any church, and who seldom attend divine service. It is largely from these, as well as from the young in the congregations, that the churches must look for accessions and for the full accomplishment of its mission in the world."

The Observer (St. Louis) has the following: "We desire to join Mr. Moody and all other Christian workers in laboring for a great spiritual awakening in our churches. But we again call attention to the miserable nature of church statistics. The more than three thousand churches that report no accessions on profession of faith in the majority of cases no churches at all. The Observer, reviewing the statistics upon which Professor Howarth has based his arraignment of our lack of progress, called attention to the large number of dead churches on our rolls."

The Advance (Chicago) seconds Mr. Moody's call to the churches, and says: "It is unmistakable that in some of our pulpits where culture and not regeneration is the word, where the example of Christ is preached to the exclusion of his atonement for sin, that their occupants do not, in Mr. Moody's opinion, have in conversion as they used to do."

"But how widespread or restricted is this spirit, or how much better or worse than temptation times, is a subject of opinion hard to determine exactly, and certainly not to be decided by statistics. A general impression is from what is learned from historical statements and from testimony of witnesses whose experience has covered the two periods, that the spiritual life of the churches today is not as deep as in the time, for example, of the great revival movements under the lead of Nettleton and Finney. But whether the type of Christian experience has changed or not, it is certain that serious, urgent need exists for evangelistic effort upon the churches. We can not support too strongly the appeal that the movement begun by this great leader in New York for deepening the sense of responsibility among church members for the conversion of those around them shall extend to the churches throughout the nation."

The electric letter box is by no means an unfamiliar device. As the letter carrier's mail is dropped into the street door box electric contact is made, and a bell is rung in the kitchen. This is a very good one, and the fan under the flooring are twelve feet in diameter, and are driven by electric motors of 18 horse-power each. There is also a fan on the roof, which is connected to an 8 horse-power motor. The pure air is drawn from a stone tower, situated on the northwest section of the Capitol grounds, and passes between steam pipes before it is driven up through the double air-tight flooring and into the Senate Chamber. At the front of each of the numerous desks provided for the senators are a number of perforations, and through these holes the air passes inward. Each desk is provided with means of shutting off the supply of air, or regulating it. An ice plant is to be erected later and in warm weather the air will be cooled before being forced into the chamber."

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## A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE

From a Life Burdened With Pain and Suffering.

Langour, Severe Headaches and Pains in the Region of the Kidneys Made the Life of Mrs. McCauley Miserable—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Medicines Failed.

From the Gravenhurst Banner. "Poor health is an affliction that is dreaded by everyone, and the first sign of approaching disease is usually met with an attempt on the part of the patient to check and kill it. Frequently, however, even the most skillful physicians fail, and the sufferer endures a weary round of agony such as those who are in the full enjoyment of health can have no conception of. But when at last a cure is found that will cure with no conception of the sufferer's condition, it is the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCauley, of Ashdown, Ont., Mr. McCauley tells the story of his wife's illness and cure as follows: 'For three or four years past my wife has been constantly failing in health. The first symptoms of her trouble were loss of appetite, accompanied by bearing-down pains and headaches, which affected her periodically. As time grew on she was attacked with pains in the region of her kidneys that became almost unbearable owing to the great number of uric acid and different medicines were tried, but with no good results. Last winter she grew so weak and helpless that I was obliged to seek medical aid for her, and accordingly sent her out to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She received the best medical attention, the result of which was only slightly beneficial. On her return, owing no doubt to the tediousness of the journey, she fell into a relapse, and her trouble came back in a form more aggravated than before. I noticed that her condition was rapidly growing worse, and I was reading one day a testimonial from one who had been cured of a similar trouble, and although knowing that other remedies had failed, I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for more than a couple of months, she attends to all her household duties, and is as healthy and vigorous as ever. Taking all things into consideration, I feel it a duty I owe to other sufferers to recommend these little pink messengers of health which have between my well high distressed wife and the jaws of a lingering but certain death.'

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills, and you will be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit, may sell it at a price as low as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

God's Leading. I would have gone; God bade me stay. I would have worked; God bade me rest. He broke my will from day to day; He warded my yearnings unexpressed, And said me nay.

Now I would stay; God bids me go. Now I would rest; God bids me work. He broke my heart to pieces and to shreds; My soul is wrung with doubts that 'urk And vex it so.

I go, Lord, where Thou sendest me! Day after day I plod and mope; But Christ, my God, my Lord, will it be That I may rest with Thee? And rest with Thee?

SAD FOREBODING OF AUTUMN WEATHER. Thousands Who Dread an Attack of Catarrh as Winter's Cold Approaches—Yet Catarrh Can Be Banished Under the Magic Touch of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

This is not a dogmatic statement, strong as it may seem. Leading members of Parliament, most prominent clergymen of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, have borne testimony to the efficacy of this medicine. Mr. John McEldowney, the popular Archbishop of the Canadian Pacific, writes: 'I have been cured of catarrh of the bladder by the use of this medicine. Good Samaritanism, as it has ever since recommended it to any who suffer, lead off an attack of catarrh by having this medicine at your hand.'

They Select a Newspaper Man for Their King. Man-Eating Abolished and Pearl Fishing Prevails.

New York Herald. Col. John F. Hobbs, King of the Cannibal Islands of Illika, at 7 o'clock this evening will wed Miss Ella Collin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Collin, in their residence, No. 277 Fourth avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Maritus Stolpe, pastor of the Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Lutheran Church, in East Twenty-second street.

As soon as the marriage service is concluded, Oumalea Hobbs—which is the same as to say "Caesar" in the language of his subjects of the South Seas—will proclaim and crown his "Queen of Illika"—that is to say, Queen of Illika.

Inasmuch as Col. Hobbs has abolished cannibalism throughout his realm, the wedding guests may sit down to the feast without fear of being killed and devoured to make an Illikan holiday.

## Quarried Hobbs.

Strange Freaks of the Illika Cannibal Island People.

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The royal pair will start immediately for their island domain by way of Australia—provided, of course, the bride is not adverse to so sudden a transformation of her mode of life.

Oumalea is likely to be received by his people with extraordinary honors and conveyed from shipboard to Illika in his famous war canoe of 60 rowers, which is capable of a speed of eighteen miles an hour and once was rowed around an English man-of-war as it proceeded under full steam.

Col. Hobbs, about six years ago, was sent as a special commissioner by a Sydney (N. S. W.) newspaper to investigate the condition of an abominable traffic in Kanakas by the Queensland sugar cane growers.

Col. Hobbs' schooner was wrecked by a hurricane. He was thrown off, and after floating by means of a life-belt until nearly exhausted, was picked up by a canoe manned by natives of Illika, which, by the way, is an island not down on the map.

He did not devour him, but treated him kindly, and, in return, he ordered them services which led to his being created a war chief and king on the death of Oumalea, the reigning monarch.

These islands, which contain a population of 30,000 souls, have since become a diplomatic quantity. Both Great Britain and France yearn for them on account of their pearl fisheries, but a treaty prevents either power from sending an armed expedition to British Islands, however, has sought to coddle Oumalea Hobbs with the following tempting offers:

His Britannic Majesty's Ministers told him that if he would permit them to establish a trading station at Illika, the result of which would be the honor of knighthood, and also assure him and his subjects the protection of the British flag. Col. Hobbs, who made a shrewd guess at the value of this proposal, and then they said they would give him \$75,000 for permission to work the pearl-shell deposits of the island. He put this temptation behind him with equal firmness. He declared that he did not care to have his subjects contaminated by civilization.

Oumalea Hobbs says his Illikans are a simple and virtuous people, unlike their neighbors who have fallen under the influence of Europeans. Their moral code teaches that selfishness is the worst of crimes, and the revelation of which, either by himself or his heirs, at any time will insure the ready recognition of his kingship. The Illikans believe that when he is not with them, he is in direct communion with the great white Spirit Father.

PUMPING FOR MILLIONS. An Attempt to Drain a Rich Gold Mine That Was Flooded Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

San Francisco Chronicle. After lying idle for over a quarter of a century, the Allison Ranch mine, famous as one of the former big producing properties of Grass Valley, is to be reopened and worked to its full capacity. There is ample capital behind the enterprise, for the mine is now the property of John W. Mackay and James L. Flood.

## GREAT NORTHERN

MINING, EXPLORATION, and DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ONTARIO, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Capital, \$475,000.00. Divided into Shares of \$1.00 Each.

DIRECTORS:

TORONTO. President, SIR MELVILLE PARKER, Bart. Vice-President, H. A. DRUMMOND, Esq. Consulting Engineer, W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., F.R.S.

SAULT STE. MARIE. President, C. J. ASHWORTH, Managing Director. Vice-President, FRED ROGERS, Esq., D.C.L. THOMAS H. MURRAY. Consulting Engineer, W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., F.R.S.

Although the Great Northern Mining Corporation received their charter less than one month ago they have already sold sufficient shares to insure the immediate start of the company, namely, to commence operations in developing their claims, and with the proceeds of sales now in bank have ample funds to insure a full testing of their claims. They have commenced work on four claims, which are among the most promising that have now regular gangs of men at work on the development. These are the Northern Lead, the Particulate, the Mississippi and the Golden Egg. The intention is to start one large development on each of the claims which have shown fair surface assays, and it will be remarkable indeed if they do not make several rich finds. They have at present 60 claims under option, for some of which they have to pay a dollar, but merely to give the owners a small percentage of the net returns whether worked by the company or sold to English investors.

Twenty-five thousand fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of Treasury Stock now offered for sale to the public at the low price of 50 cents per share.

Applications accompanied by a check for blocks of twenty shares and upwards will receive prompt attention.

Write for prospectus to 12 King street east, Toronto.

DRUMMOND & ASHWORTH, Brokers,

The Tariff Commission have made up their minds

The Government has declared in favor of Protection...

for our volunteers against Rain, Sleet and Inclement weather.

The Rigby Process can be applied to any cloth, making it waterproof and still allowing it to remain porous. It will keep out the wet, but admits the air and cannot be told by its appearance from unproofed goods.

running out of the mouth of the tunnel as if from some enormous monitor. Mackay and Flood made the purchase with the idea that some day possibly the leak in the bottom would exhaust itself. Now they are determined to pump the mine out in any event. An enormous pump with a lifting capacity of 1,680,000 gallons a day will be put to work on Feb. 1. It is estimated that even with this pump two years will be required to clean the mine of water. After that development work will be begun.

Owing to the sliphed manner of doing business in the early days, no accurate record or survey of the underground workings of the mine was kept, which is a result that beyond the fact that the lowest level is at the foot of a 750-foot incline, neither Mackay or Flood have any definite knowledge of the interior arrangement of their property. As soon as pumping is completed a definite underground survey will be the first work undertaken. As well as can be remembered the ledge is a big one in its formation. After this a big stamp mill will be erected.

The projectors of the enterprise believe they have one of the best gold properties on the coast somewhere down among those countless gallons of water. At any rate, they will spend a fortune to find out. Steam will be utilized as the pumping power at first, although it is probable that an electric power plant will be erected this coming summer.

James L. Flood, his private secretary, Walsh, and Richard V. Dev, who possesses Mackay's on this coast, have just returned from a personal inspection of the property. They are enthusiastic over the prospects, and believe that the Allison Ranch is destined for a new and long lease of prosperous life.

A NEW SOCIETY NEEDED, Boston Herald.

At the last meeting of Sorosis, one brave woman got up and told about a child who, on Christmas day, prayed that God might organize a society to look after the families of philanthropists, as all her people were out on charitable work, and she was lonesome.

DISTORTED JOINTS AND ACHING LIMBS That's Rheumatism's Legacy to Its Victims.

If rheumatism fastens its grip upon you you'll soon be a sorry sight. Every movement will make you writhe with pain, and limp with ached joints. Don't neglect the warning pains and aches in the joints which are the herald of rheumatism's approach. Get Mack's Rheumatic (Liver and Kidney) Pills before you become a distorted wreck. They clear out all rheumatic acids and poisons from the system and remove the last vestige of the disease. Price fifty cents a box, all druggists.

"Cough Chaser" Strengthens the Voice, Cures Sore Throat, Etc.

SILVERWARE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. THE QUESTION WILL IT WEAR? NEED NEVER BE ASKED IF YOUR GOODS BEAR THE TRADE MARK OF R. T. ROGERS BROS.

ASTORIA, OREGON. GUARANTEE THE QUALITY. BE SURE THE PREFIX > 1847 < IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE. THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF HALF A CENTURY. SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

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Sweet Home Soap....

No danger to the most delicate fabrics or to the hands.

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Is always sweet and clean.

Made of improved milk Pails, Milk Pans, Butter Tubs, Butter Cans, etc., etc.

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To aid digestion and lay up a store of health, use

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

See that the trade mark name Tutti Frutti is on each 5c package. Save coupons for books and music.

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## Animal Curiosities.

**A Dog Who Can Tell Time by Looking at the Clock.**

**The Champion Bear Story of the Season.**

**A Match-Striking Cat Astonishes Her Owner.**

**Serenaded by Mice.**

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Four Courts was filled with strange noises yesterday. Especially was this the case on the third floor, where Matron Harris hears the tales of woe of young girls who have seen better days. Matron Harris was surrounded by a choir composed entirely of mice. They sang aloud in a merry fashion for nearly an hour, and people who have had experience in such matters will advise a search for dead mice. For it is generally known that mice sing only when they are in great bodily anguish, and it is usually followed that musical mice will expire in a few hours. They do not discover their ability in the musical line until it is too late, and their song is like the last sad note of the dying swan.

The mice that serenaded Mrs. Harris were three in number. They have made the Four Courts their home for some time, and have frequently been seen scampering across the floor. Yesterday they came out boldly and chirped a wondrous refrain. They were not at all frightened by the people who congregated to witness the odd sight, but stood upon their hind legs and sang as though oblivious of their surroundings. One of them did not last long. After singing for a few minutes he toppled over and died. The other two retreated into a hole in the wall, and their faint singing could be heard for several hours. The old colored woman who works in the matron's department was horrified at the actions of the mice. She said it forebode death and disaster, but the generally accepted theory is that the only dead will be the singers themselves.

**This Dog Tells Time by the Clock**

A Paris, Texas, dispatch says: H. C. Peterson, a workman at the cottonseed mill of this place, owns a dog, Nick, that can tell the time of day. It is Nick's duty to take his master's dinner to him in a little hall, and should Mrs. Peterson, by any mischance, overlook the matter, the dog is sure to remind him in proper time by bringing the bucket and urging her to fill it. At first it was supposed to be the dog's habit merely that enabled him to know the hour, but he has many times been seen watching the clock, and once, when Mrs. Peterson set the hands ahead to test the matter, Nick brought the dinner pail promptly on the stroke of 12, though in reality it was only 11. Nick is as familiar with the whistles as Peterson is himself, and always seems to it the time of day. At the proper time each morning to begin his work. If Peterson oversleeps himself, Nick is sure to be on the alert, and at the first sound of the early whistle runs to the bedside and barks till his master is awake.

**Good Bear Story.**

The editorial department of Harper's Magazine has an article on Yellowstone Park which gives more of both instruction and entertainment to the square inch than any writing we have seen in some time. We learn from it, and can easily remember that Yellowstone Park is somewhat larger than the State of Connecticut; that it is a perfect Dante's inferno in some parts and a magnificent hunting ground in other parts. Moreover, the people of the United States may congratulate themselves that there, under the vigilant superintendence of Captain George S. Anderson, U. S. A., the game, forest and other laws pertaining to the situation are probably more thoroughly enforced than in any other part of the land.

But the cream of the sketch is in the bear story. It tells us how a she-bear made friends with the keeper of a lunch station at the Upper Basin. The bear came daily to get food from the keeper. She took the food to her two cubs. She at length became very tame and sociable. One precaution, however, she always took. She would never bring the cubs to the restaurant kitchen, evidently not deeming it safe. But one day the cubs dared to follow her to the keeper. What happened then the editor tells us, as follows:

"Having received her portion, the bear went out of the kitchen to carry it to her cubs. To her surprise and anger, the cubs were there, waiting for her. She laid down the food and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. She did not cut them; she spanked them, and then she drove them back into the woods, cutting them and knocking them at every step. When she reached the

spot where she had told them to wait, she left them and returned to the house. And there she stood in the kitchen for two whole hours, making the disobedient children wait for their food, simply to discipline them and teach them obedience. The explanation is very natural. When the bear leaves her young in a particular place and goes in search of food for them, if they stray away in her absence she has great difficulty in finding them. The mother knew that the safety of her cubs and her own peace of mind depended upon strict discipline in the family. Oh, that we had more such mothers in the United States!"

**This Setter Hunts Frogs.**

"Talk about your dog stories," said a prominent sporting man, the other day. "I saw something out at Cutoff Lake which beat anything I ever heard of. I was out there hunting snipe, and saw a man riding around on horseback, and in front of him was circling an Irish setter. The fellow did not have any gun, my curiosity was aroused to know what he was doing, but I supposed he was simply breaking his dog. In a few minutes I saw him ride up to where the dog was on a dead stand, and the horseman proceeded to jab a pole he was carrying down into the ground, and, bringing it up, took something off the end of it. My curiosity was greater than ever, and circling around I came up with the horseman and asked him what he was doing.

"Hunting frogs," was the reply.

"What is the dog doing?" said I.

"Hunting frogs," was the laconic answer.

"You don't mean to tell me that the dog will set the frogs, do you?"

"I don't mean anything else."

"A few more questions and answers brought out the fact that the dog had seen his master hunting around in the grass for frogs and spearing them, and had of his own accord taken up the task of locating the green beauties. He was a thorough trained hunter on birds, and he soon became very expert in locating frogs, so his owner informed me, and my observations of his movements confirmed the statements."—Omaha Bee.

**Capt. Frazier's Maltese Cat.**

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch says: Capt. Jerome B. Frazier, ex-chief of police of Lexington, tells this story about Jumbo, his large Maltese cat:

"I am a domestic man. I do many of the chores, and one of my self-imposed tasks is to lay the table at night so that I can light it in the morning in an instant and go back and attend to the children, while my better half is superintending the preparation for breakfast. The range has the usual hot water boiler attached, which keeps the kitchen fairly warm during the early hours of the night. But before day the heat dies out these cold mornings, and the kitchen gets uncomfortably cool.

"We have a splendid Maltese cat that we call Jumbo on account of her extraordinary size. She sleeps in the kitchen at night, for she catches most of her rats during the daytime in the cellar, which is very dark, and she fairly feasts on rat meat all day. This makes her sleepy, and she coils up under the range after supper is over and sleeps there until morning. For several mornings after the cold weather set in, I was surprised on entering the kitchen to find that the fire in the range had been lighted, and the morning had been going so long that the top of the range was red hot. I questioned the girl, but she knew nothing as to how the fire was started. I determined to watch.

"I got up about 3 o'clock and dressed hurriedly, and went to the kitchen door, which I had purposely left partly open so that I could see the range. I waited patiently for about an hour, when I saw a dark burst into flames in front of the range. By its light I saw that the cat Jumbo was holding the match, and in a few seconds the fire was roaring. Jumbo jumped down, and after stretching herself, crept under the range and laid down, as much as to say, 'I'll soon be as warm as a bug in a rug.' Since then I have not lighted a kitchen fire. Jumbo does it for me.

No, I don't know where she gets the matches."

## Novelties in Invention.

Paper is now being used for underground gas pipes in England. The material is cellulose paper, soaked in asphalt. The pipes are said to be impervious to water and air, capable of resisting heavy pressure, not subject to the ordinary causes of deterioration, and not affected by the action of electric currents. Paper collars are used for the joints.

In a paper presented lately by A. J. Michelin to the French society of Civil Engineers, the author gives a suggestive account of his experiments with the pneumatic tire and the ordinary wheels. The first experiment was made on three days, that is, when the ground was covered with two inches of snow, also when the snow was melting, and then when the ground was muddy. The results showed that when the empty carriage moved at a walk through the snow, the draft or pull required to move it was 35.9 pounds with iron wheels, and only 25.2 pounds with pneumatic wheels; while moving at a trot, with a load of 690 pounds, the pull was 68.5 and 39.5 pounds respectively. In the mud, under the same conditions of load and speed, the pulls were 35.2 and 50.7 pounds for the iron wheel, and 23.1 and 21.2 pounds for the pneumatic tire. Other tests consisted of pulls of varying speeds over macadam, paved and ordinary roads, in all of these the pneumatic tire showing a saving in pulling power of from 30 to nearly 50 per cent. The main feature of interest in Michelin's experiments consisted, of course, in the fact that the actual amount of power required to pull a carriage equipped with pneumatic tires was so much less than when ordinary wheels were used.

In the new process invented by M. Chardonnet for producing "silk" from wood, the simple plan pursued, as given in the American Silk Journal, is to work the wood into paste, which is dipped in nitric and sulphuric acids, dried, and placed in a bath of ether and alcohol at 90 degrees. The result is a kind of glue or colloid, which is subjected to high pressure in strong metal cylinders, and expressed through pipes of the size of the ordinary gas pipes. These pipes are laid horizontally; to them small faucets are fastened at regular intervals over the whole length. An operator opens a faucet, and an extremely fine thread is

seen emerging from a glass tube. It is the "colloid" driven by the pressure, the small glass tube being to the apparatus which is to be the silk-worm. The threads thus formed are of such fineness that as many as six of them have to be twisted together before winding on the spool. The silk thus made is afterward incombustible, the skeins being thrown into ammonia, in order to neutralize the sulphuric acid.

One of the most remarkable of war inventions is attributed to the ingenuity of a Frenchman, Paul Giffard. His "miracle gun" appears to be aptly named, as it is a repeating rifle which employs no gunpowder. Liquefied air, obtained under high pressure at a temperature hundreds of degrees below zero, and thus representing an enormous expansive power, is the projecting force. The rifle is described as being much lighter in weight than an ordinary rifle. The steel cartridge, nine inches long, and as thick as one's thumb, contains 300 bullets, which may be discharged as quickly or as slowly as desired. There is no smoke, and no flash, only a sharp and low report. As soon as one's cartridge is empty, another can be screwed on instantly, 300 shots costing but 2 1-2 cents. Mention may be made here of a recent important modification of the present type of shell, now being experimented with by the United States Ordnance Department, viz., a hollow steel projectile, with thick walls. Heretofore it has been made purposely thick that it may not break in passing through the side of a ship; but this new shell is curiously thin, with a large cavity to contain gun-cotton, and keep from breaking up by a copper ring around the front end, the projectile being a foot in diameter and as tall as a man, with a smashing energy reckoned at 21,000 foot tons.

## Floral Hints and Helps.

**Gloom Dispellers—Beautiful Leaves—Failures—Better Still in Future.**

By Narcissus.

You can now enjoy to the full the bulbs which your forefathers and ours have made to bloom indoors. Chinese sacred lilies and hyacinths are now filling the house with their fragrance, while the crocuses and tulips will soon be showing their bright bloom, bringing a gleam of summer brightness into these otherwise dark days.

There is a little secret to be told, and that is, if there is anything that will dispel the gloom of winter, and make the time pass cheerily, we ought to have it. If there is some feeling down into our pockets for the wherewithal to pay for it. One of the best dispellers is a large glass case in the dining-room window filled with ferns and begonias. To look through the beautiful shades of green out into the sun, is to make one forget the disagreeableness of old winter. Another grand thing is a royal palm in your sitting-room, a Lantana. The beautiful leaves, when kept dusted, suggest pleasant things, especially as in its native country it is used for making fans.

Have you made a study of the beauty of the leaves of plants? Those who complain that their plants are "bit of green" in the house, when there is none without, should know that there are a beautiful plant, prettier in its foliage than many plants are in their bloom. The fuchsia with its dark, glossy leaves shining in the sun, is a beauty one for the care given it, even though it does not give out a single flower all the winter. The begonia, with its beautiful leaves, and so also has the fern. Ferns are rather difficult to manage in ordinary living rooms, but if one can cultivate them, they are a rich reward in their graceful and beautiful foliage. It is easy to grow tiny orange ferns from the seed, but the leaves have a beautiful gloss when kept free from dust. Let us have leaves if we cannot have flowers.

Some amateurs meet with failures in bulbs, notwithstanding the ease with which they are usually grown. Truly the ways of some bulbs are as mysterious as the ways of some men. They are apt to be a bit capricious at times. Whose fault is it if they fail to come into leaf and bloom? The florist has frequently to bear the burden of the blame, although his responsibility ends when he has sent the bulb out in good shape, if it is a good bulb. And reliable florists do not knowingly send out poor bulbs; they would not soiled their name. But even a sound healthy-looking bulb may prove to be a disappointment. When this happens, the failure can generally be attributed to improper planting, or to a lack of proper care after the bulb has been planted. A good bulb will usually "bring forth good fruit" if it is given a fair chance. If you will inquire faithfully into the cause of your failures, you will discover where the fault lies.

I would like to be the means of stirring up in the minds of some of my readers a desire to cultivate flowers. You cannot engage in a more elevating and healthful work. No matter how limited your opportunities may be, you may have some flowers. If you have neither back yard nor front yard, you have windows, and you can grow flowers on them if you will. Have flowers somewhere and somewhere this year if you have never had them before. A few boxes of paid bulbs may be bought and planted with seeds in the spring may, with a very moderate amount of care, be made into a source of much beauty and pleasure during the summer months. The culture of flowers is a most fascinating occupation, and one grows fonder of it every year.

If we have grown flowers before, let us try and have more and finer flowers this year than in any previous year. Let us try and improve on last year's experience.

Look well to the house plants; we have plenty of time to do so these dull, gloomy days. See that they have water when they require it, and not too much. Watch for insect pests, and take them at once, give them no quarter. Let the plants have all the light and sunshine possible, and a little fertilizer now and then, and they will amply repay all your care.

## THE TARIFF COMMISSION

elicits some strange and curious facts, but none more true than the good words spoken by both Free Traders and Protectionists for the tariff.

They are our BEST ADVERTISEMENT, and we esteem them of more value than all the forces and banners in the country covered with posters.

## Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

## PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates



on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

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We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair again. Send for a free trial. Address: Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

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HOCKEY STICKS.  
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All at Lowest Prices.

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No. 118 North Side of Dundas St., London.

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MERCANTILE REPORTS.  
COLLECTIONS.  
Personal attention given to slow pay accounts.

162 St. James Street, Montreal.

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## Legitimate Mining vs. Speculative Mining.

### Mining Investors:

We invite your careful consideration for the prospectus of the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company and its auxiliary, the Kootenay Exploration Company, Limited.

As you will notice by the plan presented, our proposition is purely a business one, we confining our attention to working only such properties as have been sufficiently developed to show a profit over our original investment, and as we work collectively an unlimited number of these claims, it gives us an opportunity of presenting an investment of unquestioned superiority.

**The groups of properties now under control of these companies are the most important yet offered in the Dominion under one management.**

There are many mining companies that have valuable properties, but have not the means to develop them, and it is this class only that we take up and work for the profit in sight. If there is more beyond, we are so much better off but we do not hazard our original investment, therefore, the element of loss, so prominent in the average mining venture, is practically done away with.

Another favorable feature is that every shareholder participates in the profits in direct proportion to the amount invested, no stock being set aside for an officer or director, except as it is subscribed and paid for the same as by every other shareholder, and all are equal partners as their interests may appear.

This is worthy of the favorable consideration of the small investor, for until the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company was brought out never before did the small shareholder have an equal chance with the promoters of the Company.

The magnificent success achieved by the parent company during the past nine months is sufficient indication of what can be done on these lines under competent management.

We anticipate equally gratifying results for the Kootenay Exploration Company, Limited, and will be pleased to have you join us and receive your subscription for the number of shares desired.

Subscription books are now open at the office of LOWNS BROUGH & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 22 King street east, Toronto, Ont., where J. GRANT LYMAN, Managing Director, will be pleased to receive your subscription. Price 10 cents per share, par value \$1, full paid and non-assessable, being subject to no further call.

The price of these shares will be advanced to 20c on Jan. 31. All applications must show a postmark not later than Jan. 30, 1897.

**N. B.—The price of the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company's shares are now selling at 50c. Correspondence invited.**

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS MAY, IF DESIRED, APPLY FOR SHARES THROUGH MESSRS. FLOOD & LINDSAY, 410 RICHMOND STREET, OR JAMES MILNE, 88 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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MELLIN'S FOOD is specially fitted to meet the varying requirements of different children. It is to be prepared with good fresh milk, and when so prepared it is the nearest approach to human milk and contains the flesh, bone and muscle forming elements necessary for the perfect growth of the child. It is easily digested, contains much nourishment and always produces good results.

**MELLIN'S FOOD Makes Milk Like Mother's Milk.**

I am much pleased with Mellin's Food and I recommend it to all whom I know feed their babies on such foods; I fed it to my first child, my second, and also to my third, and it has agreed with them better than anything else.

Mrs. Chas. Crawford, Zyltonite, Mass.

Write to us (a postal will do) and we will send you a sample of Mellin's Food free of all expense.

DOLBER-GOODALE COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.







## Boys and Girls

## A Christmas Acrostic.

Martha B. Banks.  
S stands for Sugar-plums, dainty and good,  
T for the Toys, made of tin or of wood.  
O for the Oranges, yellow and sweet,  
C for the Cakes, the delicious to eat.  
K is a Knife that has six blades in all.  
I's Indian-rubber, made into a ball,  
N stands for Nuts that are shiny and round.  
G for the Goodies that more than abound,  
And the whole is the Stocking in which they're all found.  
—The Outlook.

## A Little Girl's Adventure.

Probably no other 4-year-old child ever had so desperate an adventure, and survived it, as that which in July befell little Emma Nelson, daughter of the postmaster of Susanville, California. That she should have survived it at all, to say nothing of coming through it in good health, and in entirely cheerful and hopeful spirits, is proof of remarkable bodily vigor and mental balance.

On the fourth of July, while the celebration of Independence Day was in progress, little Emma, who is not yet 5 years old, wandered away from her father's house, behind the town and a mountain covered with wild woods, through which bears and mountain lions always roam. Into these woods, following a stream, little Emma wandered, and soon was completely lost. She did not lie down and cry, and give herself up to exposure and death; she seems to have had but one idea, and that was to keep walking until she found her papa.

She kept on walking around the mountain. Then she became aware that she was hungry. The woods about her were full of berries. She ate of them, and when night came, found a comfortable place and lay down and slept.

In the morning she woke and found more berries, and tramped on, still looking for her papa, with perfect confidence that she should find him soon; but she wandered farther and farther into the woods—quite away from the men who were searching for her, and who could hardly imagine that she was capable of traveling so far, or of taking care of herself for a day in such a wilderness.

After a time she ceased to find enough sustenance in the berries, and it would probably have gone hard with her if she had not come upon some "meat." In the woods, what this "meat" was the people afterwards discovered—it was the body of a calf, killed and partially eaten by coyotes. How desperate the little girl's state had become was proved by her eating of this; though she had not in the least lost her courage, and she wandered, indeed, for seven days on this dreary mountain, eating berries, drinking from the stream, and when she was scrupulously washing herself in it every morning, as if she had been at home—and always looking hopefully for papa.

On Sunday, the twelfth day of July, days after she had been given up for lost, a man, while passing along the bank of the river, in the most dangerous part of the woods, heard someone call to him. "Hello, Mr. Dashi!" He was startled, but turning, he saw sitting on some driftwood on the bank of the stream, the little girl, safe and well, and apparently unconcerned. He picked her up, and all he could say was:

"Why, Emma, where have you been?"  
"I've been looking for papa," answered the child.  
He took her home, and she told the story of her long wandering quite connectedly. She said that she knew she was lost, but that she thought she should soon find papa. In the seven days through which she had wandered, she had made a nine-mile circle around the mountain. She had not seen a bear, a cougar, or a coyote. Certainly it would not be hard to believe that a special providence guarded and fed the child in this long sojourn in a wilderness.—The Youth's Companion.

## Silvercap, King of the Frost Fairies.

By Alice J. Patterson.

Silvercap lived far up among the white, fleecy clouds of the North. All his life he had played and studied with his brothers and sisters and cousins in the fair kingdom of his father. But now he was almost grown, and he began to look with disdain upon childish sports and occupations, and to long for something greater to do. He was much rejoiced, therefore, to receive one day, a message from his father commanding him to come at once to the Gnomes' Chamber of the palace to hear the discussion of plans for an expedition to the Earthland, and to receive orders to assist in the onslaught.

Silvercap did not waste a moment, but rushed into the palace, where he found his father, King Winter, seated upon a magnificent throne of crystals, and surrounded by his attendants. The king, as usual, as Silvercap took his place, arose and thus addressed the assembly:

"I have called you together, my dear subjects, because my son, the West Wind, has just returned from a flying trip to the Earth. He informs me that Prince Autumn, with his followers, is lingering longer than usual this year, and is loth to leave, even though he knows it is time for my reign to begin. We must, therefore, hasten down and strike him such a blow that he will be glad to depart without further delay.

"North Wind, you must start with your forces at once. Make your first attack upon the trees, and scatter their leaves in all directions; for there are some of the bold autumn fairies still at work painting them all sorts of brilliant colors. Then, for the heads of the asters, the goldenrod, and the other flowers that you may

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

find. But you understand your work; see that you do it well.  
Prince Snow, set your forces at work today, to fill your bags with flakes from the mountains. Have them ready tonight, so that you may fly down early in the morning, and begin scattering the crystals before the sun has a chance to peep at the ruins left by the North Wind.

When King Winter had given orders to West Wind, and Prince Ice, and others, he turned to Silvercap. "My son," he said, "I have decided to intrust to you the band of Frost Fairies. They have remained in idleness long enough. It is high time they were beginning to serve me. Just what they can do I am not prepared to say. You may form your own plans; but whatever you do, never forget that you are a prince, the son of King Winter."

Silvercap made a very low obeisance to the king and left the council chamber. All the rest of the day he spent in deep thought. At length, after a sleepless night, he called the Frost Fairies together and said:

"My father has appointed me to lead you forth to Earthland to aid in maintaining his rule there. North Wind has just returned, telling of the wonders he has wrought. He has wrenched the beautifully painted leaves from the trees, he has killed the flowers, he has driven all the birds away. I am making me very unhappy for I am sure the Earth children must be mourning and weeping for their flowers and leaves and birds. Let us, then, dear fairies, gather together myriads of the feathery leaves of our trees, and our dainty crystal blossoms, and hasten to the Earth to deck their chariots with our waste building material; perhaps we may find some place on which to build fairy castles for the children, and thus make them happy once more."

The fairies were delighted, and set up a great shout for Silvercap, for he had always been their favorite. All day they worked busily, filling their chariots, and when the twilight began to gather, with happy hearts they started on their expedition to Earthland. They flew to the trees, and decked every bough and twig with their most exquisite leafy leaves. They covered every plant in the gardens, even the weeds and grasses, with their wonderful feathery blossoms.

"I don't believe their own leaves and blossoms could look more beautiful," whispered Silvercap as the last twig was finished. "Now, for the castles; where shall we erect them?" asked the chief builder.

"On the windows of the rooms where the children are sleeping," answered Silvercap.

So into the rooms, through chimneys and crevices, the tiny fairies crept. Silently they began to build, not only grand castles with towers of all shapes and sizes, but the surrounding hills covered with silvery trees and rushing waterfalls, its sloping valleys and bounding streams, its fields filled with rare blossoms, flocks of flying birds, and hundreds of tiny insects.

The last chariot was emptied just as the sun began to unfold great streamers of red and gold in the eastern sky.

"Into your chariots, brave fairies! We must be gone!" cried their leader. And away they flew. Silvercap alone waited long enough to hear the merry shout from the Earth children as they arose, exclaiming:

"Oh, the beautiful trees! Oh, the wonderful silver castles! Oh, the kind, loving Frost Fairies!"

King Winter was so pleased with the success of this plan that he immediately appointed Silvercap King of Frostland. And every winter since, and his fairies come and work night after night to make the world beautiful for the Earth children.—The Outlook.

## Picked Up in Passing.

According to Mr. Arthur Waugh, a fresh form of entertainment has been inaugurated by a no less important personage than Mr. Hall Cain. The novelist has written a short story exclusively for purposes of recreation, and will deliver it himself from the public stage.

The Interior thinks that "it is not in the least an act of narrowness, sectarianism or bigotry to recognize in Gospel work the wisdom of the world, and the fact that there is a gigantic error between those who affirm and those who deny Christ's divinity, for which the one or the other is responsible. We must either stand for our divine Redeemer and King, or against him. There is no possible compromise."

A Boston scientist has demonstrated that by extensive cultivation it is possible to raise \$27,600 worth of grain on a single acre of New England soil. Allowing \$1,000 each, an acre would support in comfort 27 families. The world would never be overpopulated until one-half the land surface of the globe was covered by residences.

Miss Winter, the English governess who has for so many years had charge of Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, has now returned to her home in England, pensioned for life with \$2,000 per annum, her salary having been \$2,000 a year. She has been loaded with presents by both the Queen and her mother. They really have much for which to be grateful to her, the education of a youthful sovereign being at all times a difficult and responsible piece of work.

The death of Coventry Patmore again calls attention to the skit which he published regarding the habit of the German Emperor, during the war of 1870-71, of sending telegrams of a somewhat religious character to Queen Augusta:

"By will Divine, my dear Augusta, We've gained a battle, such a buster; Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below, Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Of Bernhardt, Mercedes Lee writes in the Home Journal as follows: "Bernhardt's favorite roll is 'I love it.' She once said to me enthusiastically: 'I love my life; it is ideal, simply ideal! But oh! I suffer so from stage fright every time I go on scene. It is terrible. Tonight I play in Brooklyn, and I am nervous, very nervous.' We are told further that Bernhardt, who was christened Rosine and not Sara) is very charitable, and is loved by all the poor of Paris. She is not strong, lives on her nerves, and suffers much from insomnia."

Edward Atkinson states that with the aid of a trumpet he could make himself heard by all the hosts of earth, every man, woman and child, providing they would all congregate about him, as they could all be contained within a circle with a radius of three miles. The human family, if so congregated, would make a speck

on the face of the earth about in proportion to that of a pin-head on the wall of the Masonic Temple. These facts show that the fears expressed by the followers of Malthus are entirely unwarranted.

Mrs. John D. Townsend is making efforts to secure a curfew ordinance in New York city. She has been collecting statistics of youthful crime, and since last January has found highway robbery at six years, and incendiarism at twelve. "Not wickedness," says Mrs. Townsend, "but awful precocity and parental irresponsibility are causes of a great amount of youthful crime."

"Krafft-Ebing, of the University of Vienna, according to the Medical Times, New York, 'entwined his instruction lately by allowing a madman, one of his patients, to lecture on mental diseases in his steat. The madman, during which he is much more sane and witty than when sane. His lecture on 'The Mental Condition of the Maniac in Periodical Attacks of Madness' was a brilliant success. After it was over he was shut up again.'"

A Smile:  
A Laugh.

A pupil teacher from the board school at H. J. was charged in a religious knowledge, was asked: "Can you explain the apparent discrepancy between St. Stephen's speech and the Old Testament history?" The puzzled look, then triumphant reply: "He used the Revised Version."

Tommy had been reprimanded by his mother for playing in the dirt with the children who live down the gutter, with happy hearts they sobbed through his tears. "I'm going to be a politician." "What put that in your head?" asked his mamma. "Uncle told me they are always throwing mud at each other."

St. Francis, the commander of the British expedition to Ashanti last winter, addressing his troops, expressed his disappointment that they had no chance to show their bravery in battle. "But," added he (and he is not an Irishman), "if there had been fighting there would have been many absent faces here today."

The examiner wished to get the children to express moral reprobation of lazy people, and he led-up to it by asking them to write the names of who got all they could and did nothing in return. For some time there was silence, but at last a little girl, who had obviously reasoned out the answer inductively from her own home experience, exclaimed with a good deal of confidence: Please, sir, it's the baby."

It is said that a merchant in Montreal, N. J., was charged in court with obstructing the sidewalk in front of his store, and a telephone message came ordering him to appear to answer the charge. He was very busy, however, so he shouted a plea of guilty. Fine, \$100, came the reply. "All right," he said, "I'll send you right away. Good-bye." Not even Edward Bellamy, with his dream of going to church by telephone, thought of that.

There was a little boy whose mother had made a little Lord Fauntleroy of him, training his hair in long curls and dressing him in black velvet knickerbockers and jacket, ornamented with white lace. One day a large girl thought to frighten the picture-like little chap by rushing toward him, brandishing a large pair of scissors and exclaiming, "I'll cut off your hair!" The little Lord Fauntleroy was not frightened. He merely replied in a shrill little voice, "Wish you would!"

A priest who was notorious for his frequent absence from his parish, one day called upon Archbishop Ryan to ask for a vacation. His holiness required it, he said. "Do the physicians say that you need a change of air?" asked the archbishop. "Yes, your grace." "Then how would it do for you to try the air of your parish for a month or two?" At another time the archbishop rebuked a priest for wearing a disreputable-looking silk hat. "But I would not give up that hat for two years," said the priest. "It belonged to my father, who fell in the rising of '48." "Ah!" was the archbishop's retort, "and evidently he fell on the hat."

The Northwest Magazine says that after the late minister delivered his first sermon in the Presbyterian Church of a little Washington town and said, a deacon approached him and said: "You are very good, but you are a little out of your element. Latin or Greek in yer sermon today?" No," said the minister. "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation included any who understood these languages." And that was a none too true statement, for the deacon, who was a deacon, said: "We folks up here want to hev wa's goin' on in them city churches, an' we'll hav to ax yer to give et tu us."

A visitor to a lunatic asylum in Scotland was asked by a man working on some repairs about the building. One of the inmates, who was assisting him, was rolling his barrow upside down when returning from the building to the stones, at length the visitor passed him, and the sixth time with the barrow inverted, the visitor called to him: "Why, man, you're wheeling that barrow upside down. Why do you do it?" said the lunatic. "That's the best way." The visitor took the barrow, and turning it right side up, said: "This is the proper way." "That's a' ye ken," said the inmate. "I tried it that way, but they filled it fu' o' bricks."

NO USE OF HIS LEGS.

Doctors Could Not Help Him, But Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Removed the Disease.

—The Story of a Wingham Farmer.

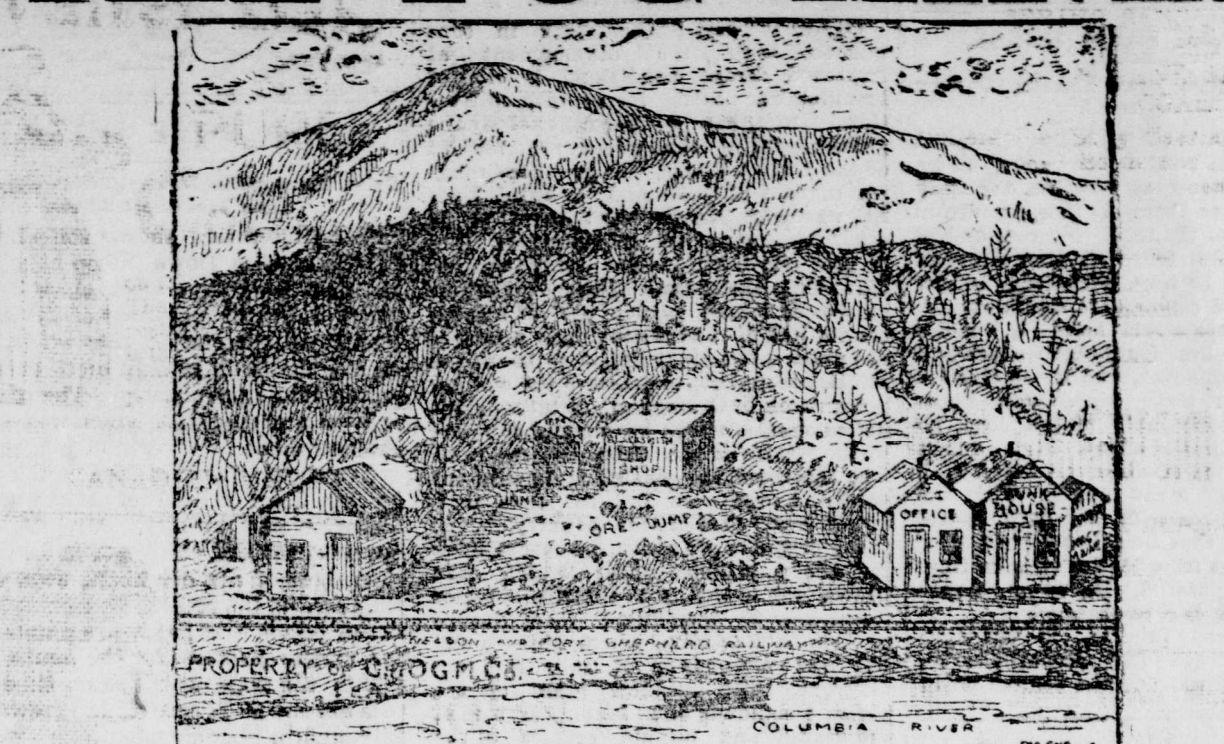
Kidney disease can be cured. Mr. John Snell, a retired farmer, of Wingham, Ont., says: "For two years I suffered under much misery, and at times could not walk, as my standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney disease. Local physicians could not help me, and I was continually growing worse, until I was almost a wreck. Seeing South American Kidney Cure advertised, I grasped at it as a dying man, and grasped it. Result: Before half a bottle had been taken I was totally relieved of pain, and two bottles entirely cured me. To cure kidney disease a liquid medicine must be taken, and one that is a solvent, and can thus dissolve the sandlike particles in the blood."

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This company is organized for the purpose of working the Pug mine, which is situated on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, close to the bank of the Columbia river, in Trail Creek mining district of British Columbia.

The claim is full-sized, 1,500 by 1,500 feet; the title being perfect in every respect. Three parallel ledges run across the claim, and show rich deposits of ore, giving gold and copper values of \$24.50 per ton. The mine has been worked for several years, disclosing a rich ore body, and a cross-cut tunnel located at a distance of 100 feet from the railroad track has been driven over 75 feet, tapping one of the ledges at a depth of 15 feet. This ledge shows a fine body of ore, with a seam of calcite giving good assays.

The tunnel is being continued so as to cut the second ledge at a distance of 75 feet further ahead. This second ledge will be tapped at a depth of 100 feet. It will be seen that the property is no longer a "prospect," but will in a very short time be a shipping mine.

The question of transportation is solved, as the tunnel opening to the mine is only 100 feet from the railroad track, and the Columbia river is but a few hundred feet distant. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway will give access to the smelter at Nelson on the coast, and the smelters in the United States to the south. The Columbia river will give access to the smelter on Trail. The ore, being rich in calcite, which is an excellent flux, will be in great demand at the smelters, and will always find a ready market.

Buildings consisting of board-ing-houses, offices, blacksmith shop, and all the accommodation necessary for mining purposes, have been erected on the claim. Over \$400 has been spent on development work to date, proving the property.

Mr. J. B. Miller, the superintendent, has been for a number of years actively engaged in prospecting and development work in the Sudbury district, and is well known in the Ontario mining regions. He is satisfied he has one of the best properties in the Trail Creek district.

A limited number of shares are now offered to the public at 10c until January 20th, when the price will advance to 15c, with a further advance to 25c without notice. Specimens of the ore obtained on application to

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## THE FARM

## THE LAZY FARM HORSE.

How to Make Him Draw Exactly His Part of the Load.

The question is often hotly discussed whether, when two horses work on an "even" without any harness, the lazy horse that lags behind should draw just one-half of the load, or more, or less than half. The truth is that either of the three may be true, according to how the harness is adjusted. The harness is adjusted in three ways: 1.—If all three clevis holes, a, b and c, are equally distant from each other and are on a straight line, and if the clevises are freely on their pins, each horse will draw exactly half of the load, no matter which one is ahead. Fig. 1 shows this. If the line of the clevis holes, a, b and c, is not a right angle with the central line of draft, m, n, both horses will be nearer that line, but both will be equally distant from it, drawing in lines a, p and q, parallel with m, n. Hence each will draw half of the load.

2.—But if, as in Fig. 2, the three clevises are at unequal distances from the moving machines and the central point

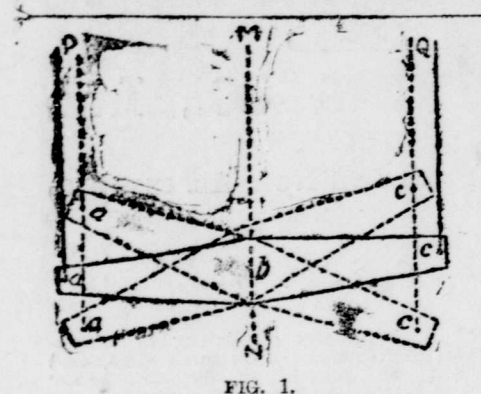


FIG. 1.

of draft (or fulcrum), b, is behind, and the fulcrums, a and c, are in front of the center, then when both horses are even, as in the upper position shown in Fig. 2, each draws half. But when the lazy horse is a lags behind (middle of Fig. 2), he throws his line of draft, o, q, further from the middle line of draft, m, n, than the line of the other horse. The lazy horse has by his harness given himself the long end of the lever.

If, however, the free horse lags at a bottom of Fig. 2) his line of draft, a, r, is thrown further off from the center line m, n. That is, he gets the long end of the lever. For, in this last case (bottom of Fig. 2) a line drawn from a to b would make a right angle with the line m, n while a line from b to c would form a sharp angle with the center line of draft m, n and of course o would be nearer to that line.

3.—But if the center hole b for the main clevis were ahead of the middle

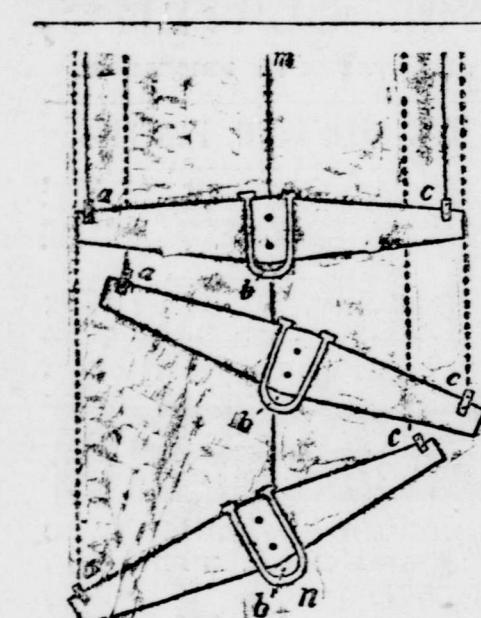


FIG. 2.

line and the end hole a and c were behind the case in Fig. 2 would be exactly reversed, and the lazy horse by lagging behind would give himself the short end of the lever and must do the least work. This can be inferred from Fig. 2 without a separate set of illustrations.

Of course, the only correct way to have the three holes (fulcrums or points of draft) a, b, c exactly on a line. Then each horse draws exactly his half of the load, no matter whether he forges ahead or lags behind.—Ohio Farmer.

**American Corn for Mexico.**  
Owing to the removal by the Mexican Government of import duties on corn for the two states of Vera Cruz and Tlaxcala, and owing to the scarcity of grain there, large shipments are being made from this country, chiefly via Mobile, Ala., which has facilities for shipping to Mexican ports. One steamship company has been ordered to the security of the coast. For August and September the total reached 1,500,000 bushels. What these figures mean is shown by comparison with the total shipments to Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1900, the aggregate being 1,677,633 bushels. In the year previous the total was only 170,611 bushels. The corn sells for \$2.80 a bushel in Mexican money.

**The Nature of Sandy Soil.**  
Sand has a great power for the transportation of water. It will convey water quicker than any other soil, but it will not hold as much. A clay soil will hold more, but water will pass through more slowly. Sandy soils take in all the rains that fall, and if there is a subterranean supply within ten or fifteen feet of the surface, it seems to have a power to pump the water up to the roots of the plants. If, however, there is no such supply, the higher temperature of summer will usually increase the temperature of the top sandy soil and gradually dry it out faster than a fine, clayey soil. Clay will hold more moisture and hold it longer than any other form of soil, but it must be protected by surface cultivation.—Rural World.

**Celluloid for Surgical Splints and Corsets.**  
One of the latest uses for celluloid is for surgical splints and corsets. Hitherto plaster of paris has been used, but great objection was found to it from the fact that it was too absorbent. Both Dr. E. Kirsch and Prof. Landauer, who are well known in Germany, advocate the use of the celluloid. The substance is dissolved in acetone, and made into a splint which fits the body, by taking a plaster cast of the part to which it will be applied, and lining the cast with felt. The felt is then rubbed and stiffened with the celluloid, and a support of great toughness and strength is thus provided.

The value of the British ships and cargoes lost every year at sea is about \$7,000,000.

## IMPROVING GRASSES.

Why Our Farmers Should Bring Native Species Into Cultivation.

One of the best lines of work in connection with the development of improved forage conditions is that of bringing our native grasses into cultivation. More than 20 per cent of all the grass species of the world are natives of the United States, the number ranging upward of 700, and I think I am not wrong in saying that there is no other continent on which there is a greater number of native forage plants than the United States. Nearly all of our cultivated forage plants are of foreign origin, and if it were not simply a matter of public interest, it ought to be one of public sentiment, to preserve the coming generations of American farmers those native species which have added so much to the wealth of the land in the past. The species of the grazing regions in the west and southwest, and for that matter, in every part of this country where sheep or cattle are raised, are best adapted to the conditions under which such grasses grow, and it is folly to think that better forms may be introduced from Europe or Asia or Australia, where climate and soil are entirely different. The fall and winter meadow grasses of the parks, woodlands and mountain slopes, the grama and buffalo grasses of the southwest, and the blue stems of the eastern prairie belt, cannot be improved upon.

We must go out into the fields and meadows and select, care for and propagate the thrifty grasses and native clovers, just as the horticulturist selects and propagates his finest varieties of fruits, or the florist his most perfect and most highly developed flowers. Every cultivated grass, every cereal, every fruit or flower, has been developed up from just such small beginnings, and when we take into consideration the importance of the grazing industries, the great amount of money invested in them, and the vast yearly income from these sources, we must adopt the conclusion that such a line of work is an exceedingly important one.—United States Department of Agriculture.

## EXHAUSTED FERTILITY.

A Good System of Rotation is the Best Restorer of Worn-Out Soil.

The following conclusions by one of our experiment stations apply everywhere: The continued cropping of soils to grain crops only without any system of rotation, or other treatment, is telling severely upon the original stock of half-decomposed animal and vegetable matters, and nitrogen. Soils which have produced grain crops, exclusively, for ten or fifteen years, contain from a third to a half less humus and nitrogen than adjoining soils that have never been plowed. Soils which have been cropped until the organic matters and humus have been materially decreased, retain less water and dry out more easily than when there is a larger amount of organic matter present in the soil. Soils which are rich in humus and organic matter produce a larger amount of carbon dioxide that acts as a solvent upon the soil particles and aids the roots in producing food. One-half of a cubic foot, heavily manured with well rotted manure, contained nearly a quarter more water during a six weeks' drought than the other half that received no manure. The supply of organic matter in the soil must be kept up because it takes such an important part in directly, in keeping up the fertility of soil. A good system of rotation, including sod crops, and well prepared manures, will do this, and will avoid the introduction and use of commercial fertilizers which are now costing the farmers of the United States over \$55,000,000 annually.

**Farm Notes.**  
If we do not study our farms so that we know what parts of it are adapted to growing crops, or if we do not keep abreast of the times in using machinery and in the improved methods of cultivating our crops, our farming will be a failure. We are all very apt to be imitators instead of inventors.

It is very difficult to keep soils fertile if they are kept under cultivation this difficulty is increased, as the sand both blows and washes away when exposed to winds. For this reason many owners of sandy fields keep them seeded with grass or clover as much as possible, only plowing them when the seedling runs out. According to the just issued annual report of the United States Land Office, there was during the past year a decrease in original land entries of 591 in number and 142,388 acres in area. In recapture there was an increase of 87,907. The total area of land entries of all kinds made during the year was 13,774,070 acres. There are 600,049,071 acres of public land still unsurveyed, exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alaska and military and Indian reservations. There were patented during the year to aid in the construction of railroads 15,837,843 acres, an increase of over 7,000,000 over last year. There remain railroad allocations unpatented amounting to 14,195,736 acres.

One cause for hard times in buying 82 worth when we have only \$1 to pay with. Overestimating what we are going to get out of a crop, and not being careful enough about expenses, plus us in a position that is embarrassing. It is much better, and the only safe way, to market our product and buy accordingly, than to buy, and sell our produce afterwards; the former will cause less disappointment and more satisfaction. The successful business-man always profits by his mistakes, because he is careful not to make the same ones over again. Do we farmers follow this rule? Every man must answer that question for himself. When dashed by success it is easy enough to remember how we have succeeded, but we are prone to overlook our faults, or wherein we have erred. We all make mistakes, and surely the only way to make a correction is to take a retrospective view of the past, and see what can be done in making as few as possible in the future.

**The Cherry Orchard.**  
Professor Budd of the Iowa station says that cherry orchards do best when planted thickly in rows running north and south and giving a wider space between the rows to admit the sun and allow free circulation of air. Orchards where the rows were 24 feet apart and the trees 10 feet apart in the row have done better than those planted in the usual way. He also thinks root grafting of the cherry is better than budding, setting them in the ground to the top end of the scion, which enables roots to be thrown out directly from the scion.

It takes each year 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States.

## LIVE STOCK

## HANDSOME SHEEP.

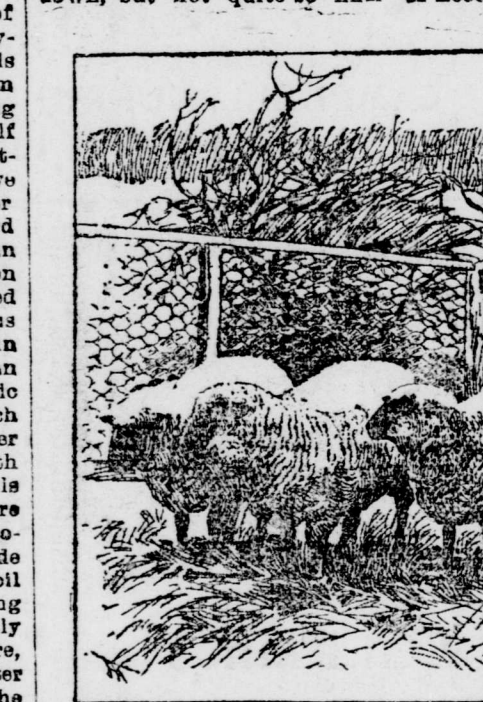
Price Hampshire Down from the New York Live Stock Show.

The illustration shows some beautiful Hampshire Down sheep brought at the New York live stock show by Major O. J. Smith, president of the American Breeders' Association. The animals are among the finest of their breed ever imported into this country. The picture is from a photograph, which was a very successful one.

The sheep were exhibited at the show by Mr. John Milton of Michigan, an importer and breeder. Mr. Milton's lambs in the fall are larger and heavier than those of his neighbors, even when the breed is the same. He says the reason of this is that he always plants rape for spring pasture for the lambs. He plants the rape at the same time that oats are sown. It sprouts and grows rapidly, and in scarcely more than a week's time is large enough for the lambs to nibble at before any other kind of pasture is available. We hope this hint will be of use to some of our readers.

The Hampshire Down sheep originated three-quarters of a century ago in Hampshire, England, in a cross between the Southdown and a native white faced sheep which had heavy horns and was larger than the Southdown.

In the course of years the Hampshire Down became what it is now, a sheep larger than the Southdown and by as odd happening one with a blacker face than the Southdown. The horns have been bred off. The body is massive and compact. The lambs frequently weigh 100 pounds at a year old. The fleeces are of six to eight pounds weight, and wool being longer than that of the Southdown, but not quite so fine. A fleece



HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

more close, soft and compact than that of a good specimen of Hampshire Down is hard to find indeed.

The Hampshire is a most profitable mutton breed. The large size of the lambs makes them peculiarly valuable. The meat is not so fat as that of some other breeds, but is just fat enough and is juicy and well flavored. A fine flock of these gentle, docile animals, with their black faces, thick, almost white, coats and rounded, broad bodies, are as picturesque an object in the landscape as one would see in many days' travel.

**To Make Most Profit Out of Pigs.**

On our farms we make a good deal of pork, and by careful watching we have found that the way to make the most profit is to crowd the pigs with all the food they can digest and assimilate from the day they will eat until they will kill at 150 to 175 pounds and then put them in market and give the feed to other pigs.

If pigs be fed on skim milk, wheat middlings and a little linseed, with a run on clover pasture or in an orchard, or if in winter they have plenty of clover hay and mangolds, or even turnips, the feeder need not be afraid of their getting too fat. They will make a rapid growth, but it will be largely lean meat, tender and juicy—just what is wanted these days.—J. S. Woodward.

**Dainty Dish for the Hog.**

The best approved delicatessen for the pig's pen is composed of 3 bushels wood ashes, a bushel of charcoal in small pieces, one-half bushel slaked lime, a bushel of fine sand, 3 pounds sulphur, 5 pounds saltpetre, one-half pound copperas and one-quarter pound saltpetre. Pulverize the last named two, thoroughly mix with the rest in a bin or box and keep in an open trough where the hogs can have free access to it. All hogs require something of this sort as an aid to digestion and to counteract the acidity of the stomach. When running at large, they find a supply in their rooting, but when confined it must be provided for them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**By the Way.**

A Bradford (England) expert, to whom was submitted for inspection an Angora fleece from California, is reported to have pronounced it superior to Cape or Asia Minor fleeces and to have said that if we can produce wool of that quality we can get the highest prices in the world.

The Utah experiment station is devoting a good deal of work to the solution of the hog problem. The hog problem is how to produce pork at a profit at present prices. The solution is in the lines of breeding and feeding. Those interested in the subject should write to the director of the Utah station at Logan, Utah, for bulletin 40.

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## FALL AND WINTER COLTS.

Better to Change the Usual Order and Breed For Them.

The demand of the times is not so much for fewer horses, but for better ones. The efforts of the ranchmen to cheapen horseflesh and to monopolize the horse trade, as they did the cattle business, flooded the states with mongrels—half broncho and half beef—until the law of supply and demand turned them into the fertilizer factories and rendering tanks, to the benefit of the dealers in hides and tanbark and to the relief of the public. When the hide was worth twice as much as the living beast, the numbers were reduced with a speed that will be equaled soon by the smash up of bicycle factories—of which 131 of a total of 873 have failed in the last six months. The decadence of plugs has been as marvelous as it has been beneficial to the skillful breeder. The demand for superior horses is increasing. The country has been delivered from thousands of stallions whose get disgraced the sire and owner and brought both to ruin. The riddance of such brutes has cleared the field, so there is now a chance for breeders of enterprise to go up and possess the land with horses that will meet the coming demand for a higher style of animals.

The low prices have invited foreign buyers, who are taking only the best and such as the farmers of the states must breed for to meet the coming demand. The farmers who have taste in breeding and handling horses can produce a higher class of coach, carriage, saddle, cavalry and truck horses than it is possible for the plains to produce in droves. The plains and territories may control the cattle and sheep trade in the future, but from the nature of the animals the useful horse, trained for service, must come from the farmers and breeders of the states. The salable and valuable horse must have the handling that educates and fits for safe and pleasant use by the city buyer. Training and quality are essential for the good selling horse. The coming scarcity of such horses will force

of it. At the annual royal agricultural show in England some years over 500 Shires are entered in the various classes.

A full grown Shire is sometimes 17 hands high and weighs considerably over a ton. The one in the picture is in height 16.4. He was sold in England for the great sum of \$12,500. This shows the estimation in which the Shire is held at home. In America he is considered rather heavy and slow for everyday use, though for the heaviest trucks upon the docks and wharfs this horse would undoubtedly be in demand.

Very different is the French coaching stallion here shown. He, too, is a foreign animal.

The trimming of his mane seems peculiarly French. The beautiful French coaches present the largest type of car-

riage animal. They are 16 hands high and sometimes more. The cross of the French coaching stallion upon good sized American trotting mares would apparently produce the ideal carriage horse.

Last of all we offer you herewith the picture of an American horse, as purely American as any can be. Ethan Allen III is a stallion of the pure Vermont Morgan blood, descended from Vermont Blackhawk. He is considered one of the finest living types of the royal Morgan blood. He is 15.2 in height and weighs 1,100 pounds. In color he is bay. His delicate, finely pieced head shows the Morgan life and spirit. Imported animals are well

enough, but we will put this Yankee against any one of them in all the qualities that go to make a perfect horse. We cannot have too much Morgan in this country. Bred for size, these horses can be made to fill the bill for any kind of driving purposes. They make exceptionally fine saddlers too. They drop dead in the traces before they will give up, and they are the kindest and most intelligent creatures.

The man who won the first prize for sheep shearing at the New York live stock show completed his task in 27 minutes and 2 seconds. There were others who made better time, but this man did far the nearest job. Moral.—It pays to do a thing well even if it does take a little more time.

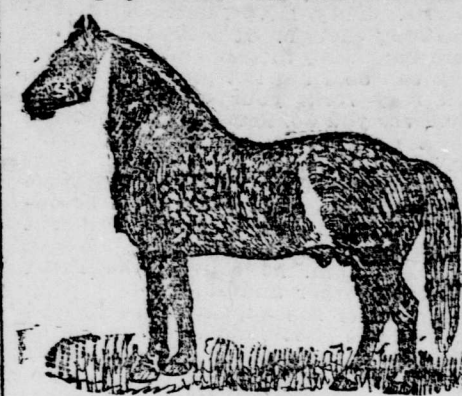
**Photography Artist!** Photography Permanent. Quainties so essential in first-class portraiture to be had every day at Frank Cooper's old established studio over No. 17 and 17 1/2 Dundas street.

Judge Laird, of Saginaw, wife and family, have been spending a few days at the London Sanatorium, for the benefit of their health, and have returned home.

## HORSE TYPES.

Here Are Handsome Specimens of Four Noted Equine Tribes.

Taken all together the four samples of horseflesh represented in the illustrations show the points of the different families as well as any pictures we have seen.



PERCHERON.

There is always a demand for these splendid grays in the cities, for express and beer wagons and for wholesale groceries that pride themselves on the looks of their teams. Grade Percherons, if large and handsome, also bring good prices.

The second illustration shows the heaviest type of draft horse, the huge Shire.

The Shire is the great draft horse of England, where things must be heavy and strong, even when there is no need

of it. At the annual royal agricultural show in England some years over 500 Shires are entered in the various classes.

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The value of the British ships and cargoes lost every year at sea is about \$7,000,000.

One of the latest uses for celluloid is for surgical splints and corsets. Hitherto plaster of paris has been used, but great objection was found to it from the fact that it was too absorbent. Both Dr. E. Kirsch and Prof. Landauer, who are well known in Germany, advocate the use of the celluloid. The substance is dissolved in acetone, and made into a splint which fits the body, by taking a plaster cast of the part to which it will be applied, and lining the cast with felt. The felt is then rubbed and stiffened with the celluloid, and a support of great toughness and strength is thus provided.

It takes each year 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States.

## THE DAIRY

## DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

How to House Cows So They Will Pay for Themselves.

I will first quote the golden rule of dairying: Make the cow thoroughly comfortable by keeping her warm and satisfied with good food and pure water, and keep her clean and give her exercise. The man with only three or four cows can fix a warm place in or about his barn. But I will give a plan for ten cows which can be reduced for a smaller number or enlarged as much as desired, and yet be very handy and economical. For ten cows I should certainly have a silo. In this article I shall not give a detailed plan for building the cheapest and best silo, but may in the future. A stable should be light, well ventilated and warm. It should be so arranged as to be handy and save as much labor as possible. I think these points are stated in the following plan, and a look at the diagram will be sufficient to prove it. For 20 cows I would extend the length of the building, and for a greater number I would build in the opposite direction from silo. The outer ends on the

floor, up level with frame on wagon, making it easy to unload the heavy corn. You ask what all this has to do with the producing of milk. Well, you can't produce much milk in winter without good winter quarters. Though they need not be expensive, they must be warm and if really handy, one man can care for twice as many cows, and thus make the product cheaper.

The double lines in diagram represent double walls made as the wall of a house, and filled with out straw or sawdust. I would have foundation of brick if able; if not, I would set walls on square logs laid right on the ground, but as the frame is without nails, to logs so they may be easily replaced when rotten. Put the lining on like house weather boarding, inverted, so as to run the leaking dust into the wall. Concrete floors are as cheap as planks and much better. I would have a window 34x36 inches behind each two stalls; if in cold climate, have double sash on hinges, so you can throw manure out in shed. Also in front a larger window to same space, with curtain to regulate the light. Between stalls I use two little posts, one 15 inches from manger and the other 17 inches from that. They are sure of 24x4 stuff and are 34 and 34 inches respectively; this makes the best stall I ever saw. The hay carrier and track can be moved from left to feed alley and made to carry a large box of feed along the alley to mangers, which is a great convenience. We have room for about all the different kinds of hay, ensilage and ground grain.

Give the cows a balanced ration of say one pound cottonseed meal, two pounds oil meal, five pounds bran, and if ensilage is not rich in gain, enough corn meal to make 40 pounds as rich as you can use your senses. Be wide awake and study the wants of each cow. Be quiet and gentle with them at all times and change the ration as many times a week as you have kinds of food, and have as many kinds of hay, fodder and ground grains as possible.

By means of pipes and buckets each stall shall be supplied with pure water all the time, and the penning-room also. Also a box of rock salt in each department for the cows to lick for amusement. Don't forget to give a mangel or two in each day's ration; they can be raised cheaply, and although they contain but little that goes into the milk, they aid digestion and give tone to the system and appetite.

We think we can't do without clover hay (cut early). A little mash of cut clover and wheat bran, made real wet, is relished by every cow and has no equal for producing good milk. In the management of cows we turn them in the penning-room after milking at night, and put feed in the manger before we turn them in to milk them in morning. In every herd there are some very timid cows also some regular bosses; even if they are deborated they push and knock the timid ones around too much. We stall the bosses all at once, while the others are in the pen, and vice versa. We always milk while the cow is eating.

There is no rule as to feeding that will apply all over the country because the crops are so different in kinds, but if you realize the full meaning of the rule I have quoted, and desire success, you certainly won't fail.—A. F. Webb, in Ohio Farmer.

**Cause of Over-salted Butter.**  
The habit of oversalting butter comes from neglect to properly work it. If all the milk were got out of the butter, a very little salt would suffice to keep it sweet. It is the fermentation of casein in the butter rather than the fat itself that makes butter rancid. The popular taste requires much less salt on butter than is used to do. One reason for his probably is that butter eaters have found out that the very salty taste means an attempt to cover up defects in the butter, just as a highly salted and spiced meats are open to the suspicion that they have been made so after beginning to spoil.

In the year 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for \$2,200. It weighed 200 grains.

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