r Ending the Thirteenth da

M PAID.	REMARKS.
Burlington,	Committed to jail for 6 months.
Georgetown.	Paid on conviction formerly returne
Acton.	
Georgetown.	Committed to jail for 54 days.

Clerk of the Peace, County of Halto

Leod & Co.

t to enlighten our patro
new born fashions that a
ing from over the sea an
counters in Dress Good
antles, it would seem hardl
vertising, as it is acknow
are the leaders in thos
hes.

ew, rare and exquisite fabrics in Dr
prices. Our Millinery is simply lovel
s and Jackets at $1 - the wonder
nts and *Cotton Wosh Goods*
riety, beauty and cheapness.
k of Staple Goods is right up to
cked Shirtings, Cottonades, Wh

hing Department never was in bet

t your measure for one of those $
nce to do it at once. Cheapest goo

aining times. Remember we have
ent Carpets, Curtains, in Lace Che
varieties Union and Tapestry 25
s $2 75 per pair. Lace Curtains 25
Curtains 50c. per pair. Screen Cu
and Shoe stock complete.
ing, in men's and boys' large variet

and M.Liners are hard at work.
g Show of Millinery and Dress Goo
rsday, April 5th and following da
tended to all to call and see.
oney savers in our stock. Why
e? Come and take advantage of t

Thursday in Georgetown and spec

on Local Courts Calenda
FOR 1894

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan., 1895	Here Open
ton	19	16	18	13	28	18	16	13	10	8	12	10	9	9.30 a
her	10	7	9	4	18	7	9	6	3	1	7	5	10	10 a
nt	16	13	15	10	25	13	15	12	9	7	14	12	15	9.30
ws	18	15	17	12	27	15	17	14	11	9	16	14	17	10 a
ll	15	12	14	9	24	12	14	11	8	6	13	11	14	10
on	9	6	8	3	17	6	8	5	2	12	7	5	8	11

unty Court sittings, with or without Jury, 12th June and
3rd April and
s, 8th July and 9th October at 10
3rd January, 3rd April, 3rd July and 3rd October, at 11 a.m
y order.

T. G. MATHESON,
Clerk of the Peace

TABLISHED 1847.

HALL BROS.,

MPORTERS OF—

ND : COFFEES

s treet, LONDON, ONT.

ton, Agt. for Co. of Halton

WILSON'S

FOR

Footwear

variety in the county.

ed Felt Boots & Shoes

The Canadian Champion

AND COUNTY OF HALTON INTELLIGENCER.

VOLUME 33. MILTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894. NO. 42.

The Canadian Champion

—IS PUBLISHED—

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

—AT THE—

TOWN OF MILTON

COUNTY OF HALTON, ONT.

CAMPBELL & PANTON,

PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE:—On Main Street, one door east of the Palace House.

TERMS:—$1 a year in advance or within one month from the date of subscribing; if not so paid $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 Column 1 year		75 00
1 do 6 months		45 00
1 do 3 "		30 00
1 do 1 year		40 00
1 do 6 months		25 00
1 do 3 "		15 00
1 do 1 year		25 00
1 do 6 months		15 00
1 do 3 "		10 00
1 do 1 year		15 00
1 do 6 month		10 00

Business Cards of ten lines or less $5.00 per annum.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space they occupy, measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil.

Advertisements without special instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the publishers will not be responsible.

Any Special Notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company, institution, or fund, will be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

No special notice of any kind admitted among the local news at less than 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of births, deaths, and marriages, 25 cents each.

Transient advertisements ten cents per line, first insertion; those of lost, strayed, stolen, and wants, of a kind that will be inserted at 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cash must accompany order in every case to insure insertion.

Terms for job work strictly cash.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—No paper will be stopped until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietors. A post-office notice to discontinue is sufficient.

LEGAL.

D. DEWAR,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Office:—Dewar's Block, cor. Main and Martin Streets, Milton. Also agent for Sun Life, and Sun Fire Insurance Companies.

D. McGIBBON,

Barrister Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Etc.

Office:—Booth's Block, Main St., Milton. 50

THOMAS. G. MATHESON,

County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.

Office:—In Court House, Milton. 38

J. W. ELLIOTT, B. A.,

Barrister, Etc., Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Office:—In rooms occupied by Duncan Dewar, Esq., (Dewar's Block, Milton. 42

VICTOR CHISHOLM,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

Office:—Next door to Bank of Hamilton, Milton.

WILLIAM I. DICK,

Barrister, Solicitor and Conveyancer,

MILTON, - ONT.

Office:—In the Town Hall. 41-1yr

BAIN, LAIDLAW & CO.,

Barristers and Solicitors.

Office:—Over Imperial Bank, 34 Wellington St. Main Entrance, Exchange Alley.

JOHN BAIN, Q. C. WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Q. C.
GEORGE KAPPELE.

MEDICAL.

DR. D. ROBERTSON,

Surgery—Main Street, Milton, next door to Mechanics' Drug Store.

Residence and Private Office—Charles Street.

DRS. STUART & ANDERSON.

Surgery—Porter's Block, Main Street.

Residence—Opposite Town Hall.

DR. C. FREEMAN.

Consultation Days—Tuesday forenoon and Saturday afternoon.

Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p. m. or may be consulted whenever not professionally engaged at his office, Main Street, Milton.

Calls and messages dropped into the letter box will be promptly attended to.

DENTAL.

DR. H. WINN, L.D.S.,

SURGICAL DENTIST.

Office:—Dewar's Block, Main Street, Milton.

T. T. HARRIS L.D.S.,

DENTIST, - OAKVILLE,

Will be at Milton on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Office:—Bennett House.

DR. J. HADDOW FELL,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BURLINGTON, - - ONT

(Honor Graduate, Toronto University)

Will be at Waterdown every Wednesday.

DR. GOLLOP, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

DENTIST.

(Lately associated with Dr. Whaley, of Chicago.)

Honor Graduate Toronto University.

Office—Two doors west of Post Office.

Visits Georgetown 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.

Bill Heads,
Note Heads,
Letter Heads,
Envelopes,
Etc., Etc.,

Printed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,

36 & 38 KING ST. WEST, 94 JOHN ST. SOUTH } HAMILTON

Black Fence Wire 2c. lb.
Plain Twist Wire 3½c. lb.
Steel Barb Wire 3¾c. lb.
Fence Wire Flyers 50, 65 and 75c.
Grape Twine 10c. lb.
Grape Shears 40, 50, 60 and 75c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

All of our seeds are perfectly reliable. We handle none but what we are sure will give best satisfaction. All regular 5c. pkgs of Vegegable seed may be had from us at 3c. each. Flower seeds in pkgs at 5, 10 and 15c. Carrot 8c. oz. Beets 8c. oz. Cucumber 8c. oz. Lettuce 10c. oz. Water Melons 8 and 10c. oz. Onion 15c. oz. Radish 8c. oz.

ONION SEED $1.50 LB

Our strains of Danver's Yellow Globe and Red Wethersfield Onions are the best grown in America. We obtain our seed direct from the largest growers and consequently can sell it at a very low figure. Try our seed.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

NOTE.—Seeds will be delivered free of postage to any post office in Canada on receipt of catalogue prices.

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MILTON, - ONT.,

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars

The house has been all newly refitted and furnished.

JOHN DEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Buss calls for all trains. Terms, $1 per day. Good Commercial Rooms. Telephone connection.

VETERINARY.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Treats all classes of Domestic Animals.

Calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the Thompson House, Main St., Milton.

DR. TELFER,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.

(Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.)

All diseases of domesticated animals treated on the latest principals of Veterinary Science.

Calls promptly attended to night or day.

RESIDENCE—Two doors East of the Old Kirk Main Street, Milton.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

UNDERTAKING

Having opened out an Undertaking establishment in the

STEVENSON BLOCK, MILTON

(in the store lately occupied by James A. Frazer)

we will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Caskets, Coffins and Furnishings. Funerals personally attended to with neatness and despatch.

First-class Hearse. No connection with the association. Open day and night.

49- JOHNSTONE BROTHERS.

I. N. FAULKNER

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

First-class Meats,

with a full supply always on hand.

SPLENDID - CORNED - BEEF

now selling at 4c. per pound.

Pork, Butter and Eggs

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

FRESH FISH EVERY WEEK.

Orders carefully attended to and delivered promptly.

I. N. FAULKNER,
Main Street.
Milton, May 3, 1893. 47-tf.

MOTHER-WORT PILLS

A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail price $1 per box, six boxes, $5. The Celery Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale by HIGGINBOTHAM & CO. Chemists and Druggists, Milton.

Bank of Hamilton

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA.

Capital (all paid up).....$1,250,000
Reserve Fund..... 650,000

DIRECTORS:

John Stuart, President; A. G. Ramsay, Vice-Pres. John Proctor, Geo. Roach, A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee (Toronto), Wm. Gibson, M. P.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier. H. S. STEVEN, Asst. Cashier. H. M. WATSON, Inspector.

Deposits received at current rate of interest.

Notes discounted and advances made on suitable securities.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Farmers' notes discounted at reasonable rates, and special attention given to the collection of commercial paper.

Collections made on all points.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

GEO. W. BRENT,
AGENT, MILTON.

NOW IS THE TIME

to secure your

FLOWER POTS

—BUTTER CROCKS—

Bowls and Jugs

—FRESH—

-GROCERIES-

arriving every week at

ROPER'S.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

PRINTING

Executed in a Superior Manner at the

CHAMPION OFFICE

Our Job Department is replete with a large assortment of plain and ornamental faces in type, ornamental borders and designs suitable for card and circular work. Striking type for Poster Work.

Prices Moderate.

All work turned out promptly on time, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED

AGENTS to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock either on Salary or Commission. We also give our men the privilege of selling our new and choice varieties of seed potatoes. Secure the agency at once, which will handsomely repay you as now is the time to sell such goods for spring planting.

Address F. N. MAY COMPANY, Nurserymen and Propagators of Choice Seed Potatoes, Rochester, N.Y. 22-5m

IF CHRIST CAME.

Editor Stead's New Book on Chicago.

BOODLE REIGNS SUPREME

Extracts from a Book That Has Created a Great Deal of Stir—Loafers Everywhere—Tramps Sleep in the City Hall—Virtue Is Its Own Reward in Chicago—Whisky and Politics—The Saloon and the Church.

Editor Stead's book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," is divided into five parts. The first deals with the impression made upon the author while in Chicago; the second he calls "Christ's Mute Wand in Chicago"; the third, "Satan's Invisible World Displayed"; the fourth, "Christ's Church in Chicago," and the fifth is the summing up of what Mr. Stead thinks Christ would do in Chicago. There is an appendix in which the author gives the number, location and owners of houses used for ill-fame, the assessment of Chicago property, particularly that of the "millionaires," and a map of a section of the city, marking the brothels, saloons and lodging houses in the district bounded by Dearborn and Clark, Harrison and Polk streets.

In his preface Mr. Stead says:

"If Christ came to Chicago." It was under this title that, after a month's sojourn in the city, I summoned a conference in the Central Music hall, which was held in November, 1893. Nothing was further from my thoughts at that time than publishing a book on Chicago. * * *

"Oh, Christ is all right!" said one poor girl on Fifth avenue. 'It is the other ones that are the devil,' and she spoke a bitter truth. For he dwells in us but partially, and that which is in us without Him is carnal, earthly and devilish in sad reality. But the thought of him recalls the ideal, and by applying that ideal to the actual circumstances of the civic life of Chicago, men realized more clearly how far short they have come of carrying out His will. To very many the conception of the citizen Christ was so new as to be distasteful. * * * To reinforce this growing sentiment, to strengthen this dawning consciousness of the reality of the citizen Christ, this book is given to the world.

"The original conception of Christ coming to Chicago reached me, like most of my religio-philosophical notions, through the poetry of James Russell Lowell. * * *

"The tramp is Christ's brother; the harlot is Christ's sister. These are the images which we have made of Christ. As the strength of a chain is tested by its weakest link, so the extent of our failure to save the least of these. His brethren, may be illustrated by the actual condition of those who are lost."

IN HARRISON STREET POLICE STATION.

In the first chapter the author treats of the treatment of the tramp in Chicago last winter. He says:

"Like the frogs in the Egyptian plague, you could not escape from the tramps, go where you would. * * * Some were kerneled in the empty trucks on the railway sidings, rejoicing even in fireless retreat; others crept into the basements of saloons, or coiled themselves up in outhouses, but the bulk of them were accommodated in the police stations, in the Pacific Garden Mission and in the City Hall. Such improvised shelters were all the appliances of civilization which Chicago, in the year of the World's Fair, had to offer to the homeless out-of-works.

"Harrison street police station stands in the midst of darkest Chicago. Behind the bars of its underground cages are penned up night after night scores and hundreds of the most dissolute ruffians of Chicago, cases that can be raked up in the dives of the levee. * * * Sometimes when the justice needs dollars, and raids are ordered that the bail bonds may be paid, there are 200 women crowded into the cells. * * * Only once had I seen anything like it outside the picture book. It was when I was in one of the worst prisons in St. Petersburg. But in Russia they were more merciful than in Chicago. * * * So the work of criminalizing goes on apace."

As to tramps using the city hall as a lodging house: "I have never seen a city hall so thronged with loafers during the day time. * * *

"In Chicago it is, let us hustle the tramp out of town and thank God we are rid of the nuisance of his presence. * * *"

MAGGIE DARLING.

The second chapter is devoted to the fallen women of Chicago. Speaking of the conventional sentiment against the intermingling of the Christian and the lost women, he relates a story told him by a zealous Chicago woman who is devoting her life to raising the fallen. "She told me," said Mr. Stead, "with a heart sore with the anguish of thwarted sympathy, that, so far from her efforts being supported by the church, they were regarded as a development not to be encouraged." And quoting the woman's exact words, which were, "The doors of Christ's church are closed on the penitent Magdalen," he says: "Such a church may be as respectable as Thurdell, the murderer, was declared to be respectable, because he kept a gig; but its respectability will not save it from going down, with all its conventionalities, into perdition, nor will it have to go far, for the abode of such is nigh unto the gates of hell." * * * The Chicago policemen who are bought off for $2.50 worth of drinks each week by proprietresses are roundly condemned.

Then follows the pitiable story of Maggie Darling, who was found in the resort of Mme. Hastings. It is the same old story. Her final downfall was ultimately followed by the turning over of a new leaf, when her former life followed her. The woman for whom she was working at the time not only refused to keep her, but denied her a recommendation, so the girl drifted back to her old haunts. The chapter ends with a bitter wail of the girl, charging this woman with not being willing to help her to a better life.

WHISKY AND POLITICS.

In another chapter Mr. Stead reveals what "Farmer Jones," a frequenter of the saloon of Brant Smith, "Democratic captain of the Ninety-First Precinct of the One Hundredth Ward," tells of the corrupt methods pursued by the Democrats in that ward previous to the recent election of mayor. He tells how much was paid a head for votes, how many were bought in this way and how an Italian girl was used as a tool to win over the non-English-speaking Italians.

Continues Mr. Stead: "To most people, possibly to every one who reads this chapter, such an inside working of the Democratic machine in Chicago would fill them with a feeling of despair. This, they will say, is the outcome of Democracy, the latest triumph which Republican institutions have achieved in the new world. What a picture! Bribery, intimidation, bull-dozing of every kind knifing, shooting, and the whole swimming in whisky!"

THE CHICAGO TRINITY.

"The Chicago Trinity" is pictured in another chapter, and Mr. Stead says: "It subscribes with both hands to anything that is undersigned by the three Dii Majores of Prairie avenue—Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour and George M. Pullman. What Chicago is suffering from, as a city, is a want of probity, an almost total lack of ordinary business honesty in the transaction of the city's business. * * * The spectacle is a sorry one."

WHO ARE THE "DISREPUTABLES."

"If Christ came to Chicago He would find that many of the citizens have forgotten the existence of any moral law apart from that which is embodied in the state or municipal election. * * *

"In Chicago everything that is not illegal is assumed to be right, no matter how dishonorable it may be, no matter how infamous it may be, or cruel it may be. They believe in the state; they have ceased to believe in God."

Mr. Stead then makes reference to the speech made before the Woman's Club of Chicago, which insulted some members of Chicago's four hundred. He says his remarks were misrepresented. "What I did say was this: Those women who have great opportunities only to neglect them, and who have great means only to squander them upon themselves, are more disreputable in the eyes of God and man than the worst harlot on Fourth avenue.

FIRST WARD PRECINCT.

"If Christ came to Chicago it is one of the last precincts into which we should care to take him." Here, it is claimed, there is absolutely no one who "has any moral, spiritual and educational oversight of the people."

Chicago is reminded that this a good field where the idle rich might use their spare time in missionary work. This precinct was so new as to be distasteful. * * * To reinforce this growing sentiment, to strengthen this dawning consciousness of the reality of the citizen Christ, this book is given to the world.

"The original conception of Christ coming to Chicago reached me, like most of my religio-philosophical notions, through the poetry of James Russell Lowell. * * *

"The tramp is Christ's brother; the harlot is Christ's sister. These are the images which we have made of Christ. As the strength of a chain is tested by its weakest link, so the extent of our failure to save the least of these. His brethren, may be illustrated by the actual condition of those who are lost."

IN HARRISON STREET POLICE STATION.

In the first chapter the author treats of the treatment of the tramp in Chicago last winter. He says:

"Like the frogs in the Egyptian plague, you could not escape from the tramps, go where you would. * * * Some were kerneled in the empty trucks on the railway sidings, rejoicing even in fireless retreat; others crept into the basements of saloons, or coiled themselves up in outhouses, but the bulk of them were accommodated in the police stations, in the Pacific Garden Mission and in the City Hall. Such improvised shelters were all the appliances of civilization which Chicago, in the year of the World's Fair, had to offer to the homeless out-of-works.

"Harrison street police station stands in the midst of darkest Chicago. Behind the bars of its underground cages are penned up night after night scores and hundreds of the most dissolute ruffians of Chicago, cases that can be raked up in the dives of the levee. * * * Sometimes when the justice needs dollars, and raids are ordered that the bail bonds may be paid, there are 200 women crowded into the cells. * * * Only once had I seen anything like it outside the picture book. It was when I was in one of the worst prisons in St. Petersburg. But in Russia they were more merciful than in Chicago. * * * So the work of criminalizing goes on apace."

As to tramps using the city hall as a lodging house: "I have never seen a city hall so thronged with loafers during the day time. * * *

"In Chicago it is, let us hustle the tramp out of town and thank God we are rid of the nuisance of his presence. * * *"

MAGGIE DARLING.

The second chapter is devoted to the fallen women of Chicago. Speaking of the conventional sentiment against the intermingling of the Christian and the lost women, he relates a story told him by a zealous Chicago woman who is devoting her life to raising the fallen. "She told me," said Mr. Stead, "with a heart sore with the anguish of thwarted sympathy, that, so far from her efforts being supported by the church, they were regarded as a development not to be encouraged." And quoting the woman's exact words, which were, "The doors of Christ's church are closed on the penitent Magdalen," he says: "Such a church may be as respectable as Thurdell, the murderer, was declared to be respectable, because he kept a gig; but its respectability will not save it from going down, with all its conventionalities, into perdition, nor will it have to go far, for the abode of such is nigh unto the gates of hell." * * * The Chicago policemen who are bought off for $2.50 worth of drinks each week by proprietresses are roundly condemned.

Then follows the pitiable story of Maggie Darling, who was found in the resort of Mme. Hastings. It is the same old story. Her final downfall was ultimately followed by the turning over of a new leaf, when her former life followed her. The woman for whom she was working at the time not only refused to keep her, but denied her a recommendation, so the girl drifted back to her old haunts. The chapter ends with a bitter wail of the girl, charging this woman with not being willing to help her to a better life.

WHISKY AND POLITICS.

In another chapter Mr. Stead reveals what "Farmer Jones," a frequenter of the saloon of Brant Smith, "Democratic captain of the Ninety-First Precinct of the One Hundredth Ward," tells of the corrupt methods pursued by the Democrats in that ward previous to the recent election of mayor. He tells how much was paid a head for votes, how

PENSIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Details of the Plan Now in Operation Throughout Germany.

Following the example of Germany, the French Senate began to adopt a system of pensions for workingmen, says the Omaha World-Herald. The Abbe Garnier, proprietor of a newly started journal at Paris, is the projector of the system, and, so far as the world at large has been informed, the process consists in the depositing of a sou a day for three months, with a subscription for the paper, of course, the price of which is also a sou. At the end of that time the depositor receives a "bon" for 18 francs and 50 centimes. The distribution of these savings is to be of four kinds—viz., one-fourth for unemployed workers, another fourth in gratuitous loans to the temporarily unemployed, a like amount for cases of sickness in families and the remainder for payment of rent. The whole idea is evidently a private enterprise very narrow in its influence, with neither the relief benefits nor the far-reaching effect of the German system.

In Germany workingmen's insurance is compulsory, but it imposes obligations upon the employer as well, and is governed by an intricate set of rules devised after great deliberation by the lawmakers of the empire. The sick insurance, which is quite separate from the accident insurance, comprises membership in at least one of five different kinds of sick clubs. The purpose of this insurance is to secure to the insured an even, certain and sufficient relief in case of illness during at least thirteen weeks. The minimum relief to which all insured have a legal claim includes free medical attendance and medicines from the beginning of the illness, likewise spectacles, trusses, bandages, etc.; in case of incapacity to work, from the third day of illness, for every working day a sick pay, amounting to one-half of the daily wages on which the contributions are based; free admittance to hospitals, with half sick pay for family; burial money amounting to twenty times the average daily wages; sick relief to women during four weeks after confinement. The money value of this assistance is considered equal to three-fourths of the average wages upon which the calculation is based. There are about 8,000,000 persons insured in the sick department and $90,000,000 marks are annually expended in Germany for sick relief alone.

The accident insurance is compulsory upon all workingmen and officials with salaries of 2000 marks and upward. It is worked upon the mutual system by employers united in trade associations, the object being to secure compensation for bodily injury or death in consequence of an accident to workingmen while in employment. The compensation includes the cost of cure and a fixed allowance during the period of incapacity for work, or, in fatal cases, burial money and an allowance to the survivors of the injured man. Where the injury amounts to total disability the compensation amounts to two-thirds of his average year's earnings. The sick association cares for an injured man for the first thirteen weeks, or in lieu thereof the employers must step in, and the employer's expense is at least two-thirds of the standard wages. There is also an invalidity and old age department. In the case of old age a waiting period of thirty years exists, a workman to become entitled. The money to pay him is furnished jointly by the empire, the employers and the workmen.

HORSE AND MULE MEAT.

Large Amounts of It Disposed of Daily in the Paris Restaurants.

No meat is allowed to be sold to the retailers without first having the seal of a government inspector placed upon it. All slaughtering is done under the official eye. The main abattoir is in the city, surrounded by masses of buildings, but is so admirably kept that no bad odor is perceptible from either the live stock market sheds or adjacent slaughter pens. Inquiries, by a special for the New York Mail and Express, brought out the fact that fully 29,000 horses, mules and donkeys are annually slaughtered for the Paris market. This curious statement seemed so incredible that further and more particular investigations were made, and two of the retail markets where this kind of meat is exclusively sold were visited. The visitor was received courteously at both places and information freely given on all points except as to the cost (to them) of the meat. All three kinds were on the hooks and each labeled with a brass or copper label in large letters to show what it was. To and any American sojourner in Paris who may wish to try a mule steak for breakfast, and in acknowledgement for the courtesy shown us, a little free advertisement would seem not to be out of place. M. Tremerel, 124 Rue de la Roquette, said that he had been selling horse meat from this same stand for twenty-seven years. In response to a remark as to the fine fat appearance of the meat displayed, showing "two fingers' width" of fat on the rib, the old gentleman said that he frequently had it "three fingers' thickness," or, in other words, with more than two inches of fat. The other market, Emile Prevost, 81 Rue de la Roquette, had a full variety, horse, mule and donkey meats and sausages from each or all three combined. At each place customers were purchasing and paying their money, coming and going without seeming to think their purchases were of a nature to attract any unusual attention. The inquiries brought out the facts as to the very high prices of meat in Paris. A choice beefsteak cost 50 cents per pound; an ordinary cut 30 cents. A choice cut of horse, donkey or mule steak costs 20 cents per pound, while the ordinary cuts run to 10 cents, so that after all it is cheapness, not taste, that impels or compels people to buy these varieties of animal food.

The Name of Turner.

Not every Turner owes his name to a lathe-working ancestor, for, as Mr. Davies wrote in his account of the New York press "the elaborate initial and capital letters and floreated marginal borders (in the MSS.) were invented and drawn by the turniours and flourishers," and it is highly probable that they made their impress on the nomenclature of posterity. Mr. Lower ("Patronymica Britannica") says that "those who disliike the plebeian tournour of Turner have contrived to turn it into Turnour" on the plea that they came from some Tour Noir in Normandy. He states that Turner is one of the most common of surnames, and inclines to agree with Mr. Ferguson that the popularity of tourneys or tournaments has much to do with it. —Notes and Queries.

COLLECTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Columbian Series in a Few Years Will Command Enormous Prices.

The Columbian series are said to be the most set of postage stamps in the world, and in a few years will command enormous prices. The printing alone has cost the government $190,000 more than the old style of stamp. It may be news to some people that a complete collection of Uncle Sam's postage stamps is infinitely more difficult to get than those of Germany or France or Great Britain.

There is one variety extensively used by Uncle Sam's postal clerks which defies even the rage of the enthusiastic collector to obtain. One single specimen, used or unused, would undoubtedly fetch a high figure, and it speaks volumes for the honesty of the postoffice employes that not one of these stamps is to be found in any collection in the country. This is a special issue for newspaper packages or second-class mail matter. They are very handsome stamps, about the size of the Columbian stamp, and exquisitely engraved. There are twenty-four denominations, worth anywhere from one cent to $60.

These stamps came into being June 25, 1872, and were approved by an act of congress. The act took effect on January 1, 1875. The issue was begun on December 11 following. These beautiful stamps are never seen by the public. The person mailing matter of this class gets a receipt from the postmaster for the amount he paid for postage, and a corresponding amount in these newspaper stamps is affixed to the stub of the receipt. These are returned to the postoffice, counted, and then destroyed.

The stamps of this class from one cent up to ten cents have an emblematical figure of America, modeled after Crawford's statue surmounting the dome of the capitol. The left hand rests on a shield and holds a wreath. The right is resting on a sword. The head has a headdress, a coronet of stars. Above this are an eagle's head and plume. Above vignette is an arched frame. On either side and at the top of this frame are slabs with this inscription: "Newspapers," "Periodicals," "U. S. Postage." At the bottom are shaded letters representing the value, which is also indicated by large figures in the upper corner. The lower corners have shaded ones. The stamps are black in color.—New York World.

Secretary Asquith's Affianced.

Miss Margot Tennant, who is shortly to wed Home Secretary Asquith has been a decidedly disturbing element in London society for some years past. She is a leader of the "Souls," that mysterious society which rumor says is described in that breezy novel "Dodo," but for her she herself being identified with Miss Tennant. The Czar and Emperor of Germany are among the young lady's admirers. At London functions she is always the center of a group of statesmen, both Liberals and Conservatives falling under her spell. It was only six months ago that she was reported engaged to Arthur Balfour, the young Conservative leader, and now her favor has been given to one of Mr. Gladstone's steadfast supporters. She is a beauty, with large dark brown eyes, but her great attraction lies in her wit and high spirits. Two weeks ago, while hunting with the Cottesmere hounds, in taking a stiff fence her horse fell, and the daring young lady's collar-bone was broken. Sir Charles Tennant, the young lady's father, received his baronetcy from Mr. Gladstone in 1885. He is a trustee of the British Museum, and the head of a great Scotch chemical firm. H. H. Asquith, who has succeeded in winning Miss Tennant, is a lawyer, a little past forty, a wonderfully clever man, but without genius or enthusiasm. He is a widower, thin-faced, pale and kindly. His distinguished quality is his common sense. He is inclined to be a Radical, but his great ambition has made him support the Liberals. He was rewarded when Mr. Gladstone made him Home Secretary, for merely as a successful lawyer with little parliamentary experience, there seemed no reason for Mr. Asquith being made a Cabinet officer, except that everybody had great faith in his future. As Home Secretary Mr. Asquith has been quite a success, and with the clever wife he has chosen to supply the enthusiasm and the personal magnetism in which he is wanting, his political career is likely to be a brilliant one.

Chinese Punishments.

In December, 1891, I was in Canton. One afternoon I visited the principal law court. Two prisoners in chains were introduced—one an old man, too infirm to walk, the other a youth, tolerably vigorous, but abject and forlorn in demeanor. The presiding mandarin appeared, sat down, and sipped his tea, while an official pattered out a long oration, presumably an indictment, for the prisoners proceeded, as I understood, to plead "not guilty." What followed was this: The old man was held up—not held down—while two stolid Chinamen flogged him with long, pliant canes above the knees. The youth was divested of his chains, which were then piled up in front of him. Upon these he was compelled to kneel, while his feet, hands and pigtail were all attached by a cord to a post behind him and were tightly secured.

The cries of the victims and the complete composure of the spectators were alike disgusting. I said so much to my guide, whom I generally regarded as an amiable being. His reply was: "This very interesting. I never seen this before," though I have no doubt he had. The explanation of the dreadful scene—excuse there could be none—was that, by the law of China, no man can be executed until he has confessed his guilt. These two individuals had been convicted beyond doubt of heinous crimes, but they refused to confess. The alternative before them was execution or death by torture, and apparently they preferred the latter. The ceremony I witnessed was to be repeated de die in diem until either life or resolution gave way. How the end came, of course, I never knew. —The Spectator.

Kangaroo Rivalry to Sheep.

Writing to The London Standard on kangaroo farming, Mr. G. S. Morris, of Wimbledon, says that kangaroo meat is very similar in appearance and flavor to good English veal with the additional zest of a soupcon of venison. It is quite true that Australians will not eat it, except kangaroo tails in the shape of soup, which are irrestibly delicious, but this is no reason why we should refuse wholesome and savory fare. Besides this, kangaroo leather makes excellent boots, and so the animal would be profitable all round if introduced into England.

THE WOMEN OF EUROPE.

The Spanish Said to Be the Most Beautiful, the Germans Best Educated.

The celebrated man of letters Paolo Mattegazza, of Florence, is airing his opinions through a German newspaper on the women of Europe. He gives the palm for beauty to the Spanish women, thereby showing keen discrimination and excellent taste. His praise is not, however, wholly unmixed.

"The Spanish woman," he says, "is bewitchingly beautiful. She has small hands and feet, and large eyes, like the open windows of a sunburnt marble palace. A figure full of grace and life, and long, wavy, dark hair. She is very religious, very ignorant, very jealous, sensitive, idle and proud."

The English woman, he thinks, is beauty itself. "Her hair is like gold. She has heavenly eyes, a peach-like complexion, a delicately formed nose and good teeth. She is reserved, a little hypochondriacal, very active and generally a slave to etiquette." But the French woman is "a cat and a serpent, a palm and a violet and even when she is not pretty she is charmtng. She is amiable, a dreadful coquette and generally false." The women of Germany are not graceful as a race, but are strong and withstand the ravages of time. They are "blond, blue-eyed, with white skins and are more suited to play the part of wives than lovers. They are naive, good-natured and industrious and make splendid housekeepers and mothers. They are, on the whole, the best educated women in Europe."

The Russian woman is an oriental type which has been prematurely transplanted to Europe. "In her are combined the extraordinary charms of a savage and a highly civilized woman." The Italian woman is generally ignorant and is often false. Two important points in forming the character of the women of different nations are, according to Mattegazza, the religion and the amount of freedom they enjoy. The more freedom allowed, the more virtue.

Ruskin's Bed-Chamber.

Into this room let us peep for just a moment. It is surprisingly small—hardly more than fourteen or sixteen feet square; nor is the floor space very ample when the encroachment of the furniture is deducted. A little table stands before the little window; a little wash-handstand and a small wooden bedstead flank the little fireplace; a chest of drawers and a bookcase—this last named the most important item of furniture, containing, too, some wonderful missals, a collection of the work of his well-loved Walter Scott, and other most highly treasured volumes—these line the room. A glass of flowers on the tapestry-bordered mantelpiece, a coal-scuttle of ancient sort, and a chintz-covered chair complete the inventory. But the walls—the walls are the wonder of Brantwood. For they are virtually covered with the finest masterpieces in water-color that ever issued from Turner's brush—drawings worth probably at least a thousand pounds apiece, each exquisite in itself, every one a well-known epoch-marking work, from the earliest, when the great landscape painter was quite a boy, to the last, which in his age he painted to Mr. Ruskin's order. And amongst them, with characteristic taste and reverence, above the fireplace, are a beautiful fruit-piece by William Hunt—"hanging among the rest like a brooch," he will tell you—and a water-color view of a lake and mountain scene by Ruskin's own father. McClure's Magazine.

The Kind of Whale They Fish for.

Of course, it is only the one species, and the very rarest species of whale, which is the object of the fishery. The common rorqual or finner, largest of creatures upon this planet, whisks its eighty feet of worthless tallow round the whaler without fear of any missile more dangerous than a biscuit. This, with its good-for-nothing cousin, the hunch-back whale, abounds in the Arctic seas, and I have seen their sprays on a clear day shooting up along the horizon like the smoke from a busy factory. A stranger sight still is, when looking over the bulwarks into the clear water, to see, far down, where the green is turning to black, the huge, flickering figure of a whale gliding under the ship. And then the strange grunting, soughing noise which they make as they come up, with something of the contented pig in it, and something of the wind in the chimney! Contented they well may be, for the finner has no enemies, save an occasional swordfish; and Nature, which in a humorous mood has in the case of the right whale affixed the smallest of gullets to the largest of creatures, has dilated the swallow of its less valuable brother, so that it can have a merry time among the herrings.—McClure's Magazine.

Politics and the Liquor Traffic.

**The Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic would help wonderfully to accomplish a reformation of politics. The divorce would be absolute and perm