

A House of Refuge.

ED. CHRONICLE, SIR.—Having frequently noticed in the columns of your paper the earnest plea you set for the advocacy of a House of Industry in the County of Ontario permit me to say a few words in connection therewith. I am not personally an advocate of plunging into debt where only a special few could derive a benefit, but I am in favor of the establishment of a house of industry in this county where aged and infirm people, who when no longer self-sustaining, can be placed where they will receive proper care, instead of being forced to spend the rest of their days in a prison, mingling in their solitude with criminals. The incarceration of the poor in a common goal affords considerable thought for both sides of the question. They are kept warm, but receive fair care from the goal officials while only they are attending them personally. It stands to reason that a poor and decrepit old man or woman would not receive any too kind handling from a criminal who was forced through his or her daily routine to attend their wants. Do they receive the necessary supply of nourishment which enables life to be brighter and keener than hearts and souls together while confined in a goal? I shall not say here that they do not, but reason leads me to believe that in most cases they come off short. Very little effort or exertion is put forth to get those requirements which might alleviate their suffering or distress. I say suffering, for suffering I think is the proper term to use for such cases and for this reason. Where would you find a man or woman who would not contented to live in the depths of misery and want rather than allow themselves to be taken to a prison to spend the rest of their days? "Where bare walls and iron gates only mock them in their misery." In such a place their only wish could be that a Merciful Creator would hasten their "enrapture" to the earth—"This far and no nobler Canada of ours." Were they in a house of industry everything produced on a farm, in the way of nourishment, could be administered to their wants, and although they then would have to be attended chiefly by those who had been less unfortunate than themselves, this attendance would not be the same as that which is exacted from persons as a punishment for crime. As an example. That which a person has seen with his own eyes within the walls of a common goal is nearly proof of the great need of a house of industry. One day, I need not mention time or place, I happened to be within the walls of a common goal when a poor inmate well known to the elder residents of Ontario died. The Turnkey had looked at him at intervals and during one of these spells the spark of life had fled. He immediately notified the authorities who in turn ordered two of the prisoners, an Irishman and an Indian, to wash the deceased. Curiosity led me to witness the operation and never shall I forget the ghastly spectacle presented. There lay the poor old fellow on the floor of one of the corridors and these uncouth hands were preparing the dead body for burial. When none of the officials were present the treatment shown was the most inhuman. He was held up in a sitting posture to wash off his back, his limp neck letting his head fall on his shoulder and his mouth open wide. This operation being over, the lifeless form was allowed to fall whack on the floor and as he did so one said with an oath, "Thank God he is dead, we won't have to wash him again." I do not wish to say or insinuate that the officials of this particular institution knew anything of this whatever, and I am certain they would not have allowed it had they been there at the time. The goal law of Canada is such that I think it is compulsory to notify the authorities when a death has occurred in the place, and that an inquest be held. It was while these preliminaries were being carried out that the above happened.

I think a few words relative to inquests in such cases would not be amiss, and my idea of it is that it is a perfect farce. Twelve to twenty men are coralled by the chief constable, and many of these have urgent business requirements but must go. They simply view the remains, are shut up from one to three hours and finally decide that deceased came to his or her death from natural causes. This equally as ridiculous in the case of executions, but the law must be carried out.

Quite different is it in the case of those who shuffle off their mortal coil in a poor house. They are accorded a plain burial, in a plot set apart for such purposes on the farm, unless they happen to have a plot in a convenient cemetery. This true nothing elaborate is gone into and what more need any one want than a decent, plain burial. We are of the dust and only to dust can we return, and in many cases it would shew a greater marked degree of common sense if people were to treat their near relatives a little better on earth instead of throwing away money in useless expenditure upon a lifeless form. Ah! how sad it is in many cases to witness a senseless booby, a mere make up for the time being, over some poor departed soul which they treated more like a dog than a human being while they were living. I say approach the dead with reverence and let the living have that just respect shown them due every man and woman God has made and then see how much happier our homes would be. There would be less need for a poor house or a common goal to house our fathers or mothers in sometime in the future.

Apart from the foregoing thoughts there always was the poor, and there always will be to the end of the earth, and while we have them they must be provided for. It sometimes appears to me they are like women "a necessary

evil," and due consideration must be exercised to find some means for sustenance for the same. This then brings us back to the common goal, to mingle amongst crime, vice and misery, or the House of Industry, where they can be thoroughly comfortable. They can there converse with those who through no fault of their own have been forced to find shelter under the wings of such a blessing as the House of Providence. This true the poor are kept in other ways than in the goal or poor house. Our various towns and municipalities have what is termed the indigent fund, but look at the cost to maintain these individuals singly. There are plenty of instances I might allude to where the expense of the maintenance of one individual is extravagant, but let us look for a moment at one of our own cases. Here a woman gets \$2.25 a week allowed for board besides having her coal furnished. This, I consider, is extravagant in the extreme, and there is no earthly reason why persons receiving such an amount could not in the course of time have quite an addition made to their bank account. One of the old members of the council some time ago intimated that the town poor could be kept in the goal cheaper. I wouldn't for decency sake say that a woman should be confined there but the allowance in this case is exorbitant. In the cities hundreds of young women are working for \$2.50 per week and have to clothe and board themselves out of that and still they live and appear to enjoy themselves. There are many men with families who would think they had a little Heaven as it were had they free coal and \$2.25 a week allowed them by charity.

The county council made a grave mistake in neglecting to do something no matter how trivial, in the way of a house of industry. It's not only the welfare of our fellow beings we have to look after but it is a matter purely of dollars and cents in these days of hard times and keen competition. Everything is cut so fine there's not a living for anyone, and it is high time some measures were set on foot to establish some sort of a refuge. Life is too short for dilly-dallying now-a-days with a question of such vast importance. A man or woman can be kept comfortable in a house of industry for \$1.00 to \$1.10 per week everything being taken into consideration. Then why should towns and municipalities not act at once in their own interest from a pecuniary standpoint of view if for nothing else?

Having taken a trip in Western Ontario recently and knowing that the Fergus House of Industry in Wellington County under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin was the best kept of any in the Dominion, I with a friend decided to visit this institution. Wednesday is the regular visiting day, but from what I had heard of the generosity and sociability of this amiable couple we determined to try our luck on a Thursday. We were disappointed? Not at all. We were met at the door by Mr. Griffin and from the kind manner in which he received us we found a warm place for him in our hearts and I soon had the idea that I also would not very seriously object to becoming one of his numerous children. The main building is 100x24 feet, three stories high and built of stone and faces the south. The hospital is 50x34 feet of the same height and forms a wing to the north, extending westward from this is the wash house and cells 40 x 24 feet and 1 story respectively. I might here add that the accommodation of this institution is at present so taxed that part of this wash house and the cells are utilized for sleeping purposes but only for those who are capable of looking after themselves. The farm consists of 70 acres upon which there is a barn 60x48 feet with stone cellars underneath. All the vegetables are stored in these cellars. Only enough horses are kept to be sufficient in working the land and cows enough to supply the necessary quantity of milk. Nothing is allowed to waste, sufficient hogs being kept to eat the refuse. The building is very well laid out. There are single bed rooms and those with two or three siniorities in a room besides the dormitories which contain 15 single beds in each. There are large dining rooms, bathrooms, and sitting rooms and 'tis rather amusing to see the different number of things going on all at once in these sitting rooms. The clothing, boots and shoes of all are made by experienced hands assisted by the inmates, and the stock room shows an abundance for some time to come. Everything in the kitchen is the picture of cleanliness and is fitted up with the latest and best contrivances for usefulness and labor saving. Contracts are let by the year to butchers, bakers and grocers. Everything is weighed and counted before the man leaves the place and an entry of the same made in the books belonging to the institution. A regularly qualified physician is engaged by the year to attend all calls by their few or numerous. The institution provides out medicines, drugs, etc., which are also procured by contract. The number of inmates at the time of visit was 97, 140 thirds of them being males. About 12 of this number were children ranging from two weeks old up to 12 years, two of which were in attendance at the public school. The cost of this house of industry was in the neighborhood of \$27,000 and has been established for a number of years. The cost of maintenance, last report, that is taking all that was produced on the farm into consideration as value, was \$6,090.00 some odd dollars, or on an average of the attendance \$1.06 per week per member. Contrasting this \$1.06 per week with the jail report of Ontario county for the last half of 1896 wherein the latter shows \$8 to be the number of inmates at a cost of 54 cents per day or 404 cents per week, it might appear to some that they (the poor) could be kept in the goal cheaper. There are different ways to view

this cost of maintenance and it would be misleading the public and folly to suppose for one moment a person could be fed, clothed, kept warm and cared for all for 54 cents per day. That sum I should judge is the mere cost of food, but what a different aspect it would present in the way of figures were the salary of the various officials, the coal bills, physician, medicine and every other incidental expense in connection therewith taken into consideration. Of course these officials of the goal have to be paid even if the white flag were flying and some might be unreasonable enough to say we are saving salary if nothing else by so doing, but it is decidedly unfair that these officials should have this extra amount of work saddled upon them simply to stave off for the time being the erection of a proper place and thus eradicate this crying evil, the incarceration of the poor in a common goal.

I might have said far more of the systematic workings of this house of providence, but all it needs to convince any right thinking person which of the two is the better is a visit to one of such institutions which so many of the counties possess and which Ontario alone will soon be the only backward one in making a movement in this direction.

Hoping that the eyes of our country fathers will soon be opened in this direction, I am, Dear Sir,

Yours Respectfully,
WM. MEEN,
Whitby, Feb'y. 8th, 1897.

Thin, Pale Children

One satisfaction in giving Scott's Emulsion to children is they never object to it. The fact is, they soon become fond of it. Another satisfaction is because it will make them plump, and give them growth and prosperity. It should be given to all children who are too thin, or too pale. It does not make them over-fat, but plump.

It strengthens the digestive organs and the nerves, and furnishes material for rich blood.

We have a book telling you more on the subject. Sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

BOWMANVILLE

Dr. Lammiman, one of our most prominent physicians, was found dead in his office on Sunday morning. He was last seen alive on Friday. On Sunday morning his brother-in-law, Mr. Ellis, of Solina, came in to see him, and, being unable to get any trace of him around town or get into his office, the front door being locked, got across through Mr. McLean's house and found the doctor lying dead on his couch. Dr. Hillier was at once summoned, and said he must have been dead since Friday night, evidently from an overdose of chloral as some was found on his table, not wholly dissolved, also a bottle of the same medicine close at hand. The coroner, Dr. Mitchell, of Ennisville, was notified, but decided from evidence given that an inquest was not necessary. The deceased was about 38 years old, and has been practising in Bowmanville for about ten years, formerly in partnership with Dr. Hillier. He was a prominent Mason, and his death will be deeply regretted all through this district, as the doctor was universally esteemed.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, of new dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Brigat's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally. "I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Bell, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything. Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kinds of complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Willis, of Chesley, Ont. "He had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c.

A Disease Pill.—Many persons suffer from extraordinary agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They completely open the secretions and convert food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

KINSALE

Owing to quarterly meeting at St. Zion no service was held here. S. S. was conducted at 2.30.

Great preparation has been going on for some time back to secure an excellent programme for the S. S. anniversary on 16th inst. Special sermons will be conducted here on Sabbath by Rev. Dr. Lambly, of Brooklin. Collections will be taken in aid of S. S. fund. Picking Methodist church choir will furnish Sabbath music. On following Tuesday evening a tea and entertainment will be given. Mrs. Eddy, of Brooklin, and Miss Clarke, of Dunbar, will contribute to the programme; addresses will be given by Rev. Thos. Manning and Mr. Bernard, of Whitby; resident ministers and others. An excellent time is expected should we be favored with suitable roads and good weather. Admission 25c and 15c.

A sleigh load of young people attended a social at Mt. Zion last week and enjoyed a pleasant evening with the friends to the north of us. Sleighs from the way Kinsale people turn out and patronize entertainments at Zion, they will come down in crowds to our Sunday school entertainment.

Many returned home from Sunday school with wet feet owing to the overflow of water over the roads.

Most of the farmers have made the best possible use of the tice sleighing and secured their summer's supply of wood. Nothing like taking time by the forelock.

Mr. Thos. Lewis visited Toronto with a load of farm produce last week. He reports a dull market.

Mr. E. W. Wice now carries a pleasant smile and no wonder, it's a bouncing boy. This makes the fourth boy in his family. In all probability boys will be plentiful in Wabagone. More plentiful than the great gold veins, we doubt not.

A fraternal visit from Union Grange was paid our Kinsale brethren on Tuesday afternoon last. These two sister organizations have always been of the most intimate and sociable turns, and have enjoyed many similar visits. Mr. David Brown, the old time grange warrior, is still found in his place and meets with the good will of all his co-workers.

We still remind the public that Kinsale is in need of a harness maker, and no trouble need be feared as to finding a house to rent or buy, as Mr. Weatherall holds his now vacant house in the market, and it is situated beside the harness shop, a little to the north.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother gives Worm Expeller devotes worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25c a tin to try and be convinced.

The remains of Mr. Robert Buzzard, of Oakview, were found in the lake. He is thought to have committed suicide.

Legal.

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Over Gross & Granger's, Whitby.
Open every Saturday night.

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HARNESS MAKER, WHITBY.
Having moved into my new premises, we are prepared to extend the range of business. All work pertaining to the harness-making and saddlery business will be done to satisfaction. Collars a specialty. Call and see my shop and stock.

W. CALVERLEY,
Second door west of old shop,
Dundas Street, Whitby

W. ADAMS,
DENTIST.
Rooms over John Ferguson's clothing store Residence—No. 1, The Terrace, Byron St. Whitby, Jan. 29th, 1897.

Miscellaneous.

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DEALER IN
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Her full restoration to health and spirits was rapid and continuous. She has now more of her former vigor, and is able to attend to her school studies without any feeling of indisposition, and for more than a month has enjoyed the most vigorous health. She has not lost a day at school since she commenced taking the pills, and has so much faith in them since they restored her to full health that she wants me to keep six boxes in the house all the time in case they should be needed and not available. Her mother has been wondering and thinking they will cure any complaint. If the pills had cost \$1000 a box, I would not have begrudged the money. The restoration of my daughter to full health and strong vitality, from her former serious sickness, etc., has made her mother, myself and our friends, according to the Act respecting Extra Judicial Oaths 1896.

"I make this sworn statement with the full approbation of my wife and daughter, voluntarily and without any feeling of inducement whatever, to show the gratitude my daughter, Polly, feels for the wonderful cure wrought by the Doan Kidney Pills. We have not the least doubt that her trying the pills will do her good, and that she will be cured. I am sixty-two years of age, a carpenter by trade, have been a resident of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth, this 5th day of March, A. D., 1896.

WM. N. FORD,
A Commissioner in High Court of Justice, Ontario.

FOR SALE BY—

J. E. WILLIS,
Chemist and Druggist, Brock Street, WHITBY.

Injury and Neglect

He Failed in Health and Strength—His Kidneys Ached and he Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dessaronto, Feb. 8. (Special).—Among business people here, and especially by his fellow workers great interest has been taken in the case of James Stokes, who for the past fifteen years has been shipper for the Kambura Company.

Lately he had run down in health and strength to the point of being compelled to quit work and his recovery now as the result of using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the talk of the town. On seeing Mr. Stokes he said:

"From over-living and stress I suffered greatly from kidney trouble, being advised, after all else had failed, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, from the first dose I got relief, and hundreds of people here can testify for me."

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Sittings of The Division Courts.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO 1896.

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By order,
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Clerk of the Peace.

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W. E. YARNOLD, D. L. S.,
County Surveyor and Drainage Engineer, Port Perry, Ont.

WM. CALVERLEY,
HARNESS MAKER, WHITBY.
Having moved into my new premises, we are prepared to extend the range of business. All work pertaining to the harness-making and saddlery business will be done to satisfaction. Collars a specialty. Call and see my shop and stock.

W. CALVERLEY,
Second door west of old shop,
Dundas Street, Whitby

W. ADAMS,
DENTIST.
Rooms over John Ferguson's clothing store Residence—No. 1, The Terrace, Byron St. Whitby, Jan. 29th, 1897.

Miscellaneous.

W. H. WARNER,
DEALER IN
COAL,
LATH,
LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
CORDWOOD,
SLABS, ETC.

W. H. WARNER,
DEALER IN
COAL,
LATH,
LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
CORDWOOD,
SLABS, ETC.

W. H. WARNER,
DEALER IN
COAL,
LATH,
LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
CORDWOOD,
SLABS, ETC.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

From a Well Known Citizen.

"My daughter Polly, has for more than a year been troubled with severe symptoms of kidney disease. She had constant and acute pains in her back. The pain in her head was fearful and almost insupportable. It frequently prevented her from attending school, and she found study at home practically impossible. She had no appetite, and did not sleep well. The pain was very severe around her head, and she was much troubled with vertigo and palpitation. She was completely worn out in body and was tired and drowsy all the time. Her mother and myself became seriously alarmed at her condition, and I am taking Doan's Kidney Pills and they are doing me much good. I have a box with me and will divide with Polly, which she did. By the time Polly had finished the half box her improvement in health was so marked, that I procured more from Mr. Fraleigh's drug store.

Her full restoration to health and spirits was rapid and continuous. She has now more of her former vigor, and is able to attend to her school studies without any feeling of indisposition, and for more than a month has enjoyed the most vigorous health. She has not lost a day at school since she commenced taking the pills, and has so much faith in them since they restored her to full health that she wants me to keep six boxes in the house all the time in case they should be needed and not available. Her mother has been wondering and thinking they will cure any complaint. If the pills had cost \$1000 a box, I would not have begrudged the money. The restoration of my daughter to full health and strong vitality, from her former serious sickness, etc., has made her mother, myself and our friends, according to the Act respecting Extra Judicial Oaths 1896.

"I make this sworn statement with the full approbation of my wife and daughter, voluntarily and without any feeling of inducement whatever, to show the gratitude my daughter, Polly, feels for the wonderful cure wrought by the Doan Kidney Pills. We have not the least doubt that her trying the pills will do her good, and that she will be cured. I am sixty-two years of age, a carpenter by trade, have been a resident of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth, this 5th day of March, A. D., 1896.

WM. N. FORD,
A Commissioner in High Court of Justice, Ontario.

FOR SALE BY—

J. E. WILLIS,
Chemist and Druggist, Brock Street, WHITBY.

Injury and Neglect

He Failed in Health and Strength—His Kidneys Ached and he Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dessaronto, Feb. 8. (Special).—Among business people here, and especially by his fellow workers great interest has been taken in the case of James Stokes, who for the past fifteen years has been shipper for the Kambura Company.

Lately he had run down in health and strength to the point of being compelled to quit work and his recovery now as the result of using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the talk of the town. On seeing Mr. Stokes he said:

"From over-living and stress I suffered greatly from kidney trouble, being advised, after all else had failed, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, from the first dose I got relief, and hundreds of people here can testify for me."

The Tariff Commission is sitting in Winnipeg.

When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrofula. Many valuable lives are saved by using Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline in health is observed.

Almost a Hopeless Case

A Terrible Cough. No Rest nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING
AYER'S PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, which soon developed into a terrible cough that me no rest, either day or night. I consulted several of the best physicians, and they all advised me to give up. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to take it, and very soon I was relieved. By the time I had used one bottle, I was completely cured. I had had much of a cough since that time, but I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 25 Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIRS.
Ayer's Pills the Best Family Medicine.

HOPE ENTHRONED

LIFE PROLONGED AND FULLNESS GREATLY TENDED.

The Ruthless Hand of Nature Only the Survival of the Fittest. Medical Science Secures the Survival of the Weakest.

From the Cornwall Standard.

The science and art of medicine holds a unique place in the entire civilized world, because judicious application of professional science relative to the art of healing, is the most important factor in the preservation of human life. The progress of medicine we may safely say, is the triumph of hope over despair. It is borne daily by the millions who are in the vanguard of the great discoveries are a boon to humanity. They have given relief to thousands who have dragged out a miserable and less existence. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has had enjoyed the gratitude of untold numbers who were on the verge of death, because their cases, in skill of the ordinary medical profession, were hopeless. The ruthless hand of nature, which would have destroyed the survival of the fittest, was stayed by the tender ministrations of science, as exemplified in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secured the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not ourselves." These famous pills have given vitality and invigorated fragile constitutions, enthroned strength, thus increasing vigor and enhancing every joy. In testimony