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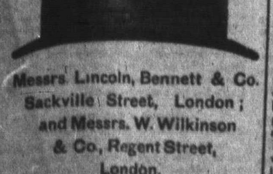

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

BETTING IN ENGLAND.

One of the greatest curses in England is betting, and a vigorous movement was recently started against it by church and state. In the house of lords a bill has been passed to render penal the inciting of youths or boys to betting. The bill proposes to make it a misdemeanor if "anyone, for the purpose of earning commission, reward or other profit, sends to a person whom he knows to be an 'infant' any circular, notice, letter, telegram or other document which invites or may reasonably be supposed to invite, the person receiving it to make a bet or enter into or take any share or interest in a wagering transaction, or to apply to any person or at any place with a view to obtaining information or advice for the purpose of any bet or for information as to any race, fight, game, sport or other contingency of which betting is generally carried on." The penalties are heavy for violation of the law. During a discussion on the bill, taken part in by quite a number of peers, including the Archbishop Canterbury, it was disclosed that "bookmakers" were in the habit of sending circulars to boys in the public schools, the sons of men prominent in parliament or in the church being perferred as victims. Many of these lads ranged in age from ten to fifteen years, and great promises of winning were held out to them. So common had it become to send out such circulars that it had reached a scandalous point, and hence the attempt to stop it by law. Church congresses have lately given much attention to the subject, and the result is the bill passed by the lords, with great hopes that the commons will speedily pass it also.

FASTING CURES.

The medical journals contains records of the cures that are being effected through fasting, and they are certainly very interesting. In Washington the most cultured classes are giving the scheme a trial. Mrs. M. Laren-Sheppard, of Washington, a daughter of Bishop McLaren, of Illinois, has endured a fast of sixty days. She has been a sufferer from rheumatism and heart disease. Physicians pronounced her incurable. After the second day of her fast she felt better. On the tenth day she walked three miles, was able to attend to her household duties, make her social calls, and in every way enjoy life. At the end of the sixty days she began to eat because it was advisable, not because she felt hungry. Mrs. Conger, wife of ex Senator Conger, was afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, heart disease, dropsy and others. In despair she determined to try fasting. It lasted fourteen days. She insists that she felt no inconvenience from hunger or weakness, and so far recovered as to take a long trip through Minnesota. She now lives on one meal a day, consisting chiefly of brown bread and roast potatoes. Mrs. Lippitt, widow of General Lippitt, suffered continually during her fast and since, but she insists that it is the only way that she can be well and she is willing to crucify her appetite in order that she may have good health. The believers in the principles of starvation are few, and they will not increase to the extent of experimenting as these ladies have done for the purpose of escaping bodily pains and aches. But human ity suffers by reason of the indiscriminate eating which appears to be so popular now-a-days. Many of the disorders to which flesh is heir originate with the stomach, which cannot perform its normal functions because it is overworked, and digestion is impaired. The *Canada Health Journal*, whose contents are generally interesting, declares that "it is easy for any one to understand that the excess of the indiscriminately mixed food, so universally eaten, fermenting and putrifying (for it cannot be all digested) in the stomach and bowels, cannot fail to be injurious to the health. We believe, indeed, that this unclean condition of these parts is one of the most fruitful causes of disease and premature death in what otherwise would be healthy people." And so the lesson of the hour is that he who curbs his appetite prolongs his life.

EFFECT OF GREED.

Cardinal Gibbons' article on godliness and greed, in the April number of the *North American Review*, has a refreshing pungency and point. He declares that those familiar with the daily lives and sentiments of the laboring classes know what a stumbling-block to their faith is pious pomposity, the charity that begins and ends at home. They cannot reconcile godliness and greed. For most other forms of human weakness there is tolerance, even at times compassion; but for the man who acknowledges our common fatherhood and brotherhood, with his hands tightly closed upon his purse-string, there is a fierce contempt, "curses not loud, but deep." It may safely be affirmed that one sanctimonious miserly millionaire in a community works more deadly harm to christianity than a dozen isolated cases of burglary or drunkenness. Of course it is hard to determine when a man is miserly, or narrow, and ungenerous. There is, in connection with all relief work, so much mismanagement and so much imposition that oft-times the flow of liberality has been checked and good people made to feel that closeness is better than wastefulness. There has, too, been identified with church enterprises a lack of carefulness which is not suggestive of bounty on the part of those who can give it. The WHIG has, in advocating measures for the amelioration of poverty, urged such combinations as tended to economy in the application of relief; and it has, in advocating the extension of church influence, with the financial aid which systematic giving affords, called for that unity and conservatism of action which warrants all in expecting the best results with the least expense. Of course all this may be outside of the trend of thought which actuated Cardinal Gibbons when he wrote the magazine article from which we have quoted. He appears to have had in his mind's eye only those who are by nature and culture so selfishly made that out of their abundance, whatever be its limit, they can spare nothing for any public good, live out their years without respect, and die unwept, unhonored and unsung. The wealthy individual may find excuses for withholding his inheritance, but, moved by the impulses of the truly christian, exhibiting those graces that are nurtured best in the heart of the pious and philanthropic, he will look beyond the imperfections of the few to see the wants and needs and distresses of the many, and so set as to merit the love and esteem which is without a money value.

THE HATS OF THE HOUSE.

HOW THE ONTARIO LEG SLATORS COVER THEIR CRANIUMS.

A Gossipy Letter From the House of Assembly—The Various Headgear of the Members And the Appearance They Give to Orators.

(Correspondence of the WHIG.)

TORONTO, April 3.—"Where did you get that hat?" This is the classic quotation that rises to the lips of a visitor as the Legislative hall who, for the first time, sees "Mr. Speaker" rise to his feet and ask the house, "Shall this motion pass?"

The Hat is built after the model of the electoral system of Toronto. There is something three-cornered about it. If viewed from one side of the house it always seems perfectly square, while from the other it appears crooked, twisted and out of plum's. When the Hat is resting peacefully on the desk it is permitted for honorable members to address "Mr. Speaker," but when it is on his head all must be silent and the mandate that issues from under the longest corner of the head covering is like the well being of the people—the supreme law. Yet whether resting on the head or on the desk of the Hon. T. Ballantyne, of Perth, there is a latent dignity in that Hat that seems to shed an influence over all beholders, and to make a deeper impression than the burnished brass of the mace or the polished ivory sword bilt of the 'sergeant-at-arms."

Next in the order of interest and importance is the tile of the attorney-general—the only specimen of the genus vulgarly known as "ping" to be found in the house. It is always carefully brushed and shines with a gloss befitting the dignity of the owner's years and exalted position. It is low on his brow (the hat of course, not the dignity) and whenever a young member of the opposition makes a vigorous attack on the government's policy it seems to borrow an added brightness from the premier's amused smile. Mr Mowat evidently gives his hat the same "serious consideration" that falls to visiting deputations.

On the other side of the house, close to Mr. Meredith's elbow, is the soft black head covering of H. E. Clarke, the senior member for Toronto. It has a high crown, moderate, even brim and might be carelessly passed by any casual observer. But like its owner that hat must be known to be appreciated. It is whispered in the hall and openly asserted in the lobbies that when Mr. Clarke swells with anger against Frenchmen in general and French schools in particular, and boldly advances against the lines of parliamentary language, the apex of the crown is seen to elongate and the rim to contract and fold down till it resembles the spiked helmets of the Teutons who stormed the capital of the unfortunate Gauls. In his calmer moments, when he opposes the demands of labor reformers for employers' liability and mechanics' lien acts it is said that the hat grows hard and inflexible and when he has to resist the demand of the disciples of Henry George for more taxation on land values it becomes as rigid and uncompromising as the conservative Derby of the opposition leader. On the other hand when the redoubtable senior member indulges in a radical departure in favor of extending the franchise, secularizing education or granting extended powers to municipalities rumor asserts that the hat assumes a crushed, dented Jeffersonian simplicity outline in harmony with its owner's peculiar mood. In short the old weather wise members say that they can invariably tell by the shape of Mr. Clarke's hat the position he intends to assume on any question.

Hon. G. W. Ross, editor of the Rossbible and minister of education, has a brand new high-crowned Christie of a soft, pale, neutral tint in which brown predominates. The form expresses energy and determination, while the color shows a refinement of taste and feeling which is often sadly wanting in cabinet ministers.

The new provincial treasurer, Hon Richard Harcourt, wears what is in every respect a hat of business. It is elastic and flexible like the Canadian monetary system, and has an "insolvent debtors' act" quality of regaining its former shape in case of accident. It is made of whole cloth, like the *Empire's* story of the disappearance of the surplus, or like certain rural newspapers' parliamentary correspondence. Its color is a light grey certified check, and in the pattern can be traced the long columns of figures and cross bars of suggestions that left their impression on the treasurer's mind when he was preparing the estimates for the elevator and packing his budget for immediate delivery. On the whole it is a hat capable of enduring the strain of heavy parliamentary responsibility.

Mr. Meredith, the opposition leader, is a man of good ability. Nature has never been lavish with minds such as his, and, like the frugal manager that she is, does not entrust the seat of his intellect solely to the care and protection of a hat, the only covering of the brain-boxes of so many M.P.P.s. She has thatched his head with a rich profusion of fair hair, so thick and strong that his modest and unassuming black Derby is as unnecessary appendage and always lies on the desk by his side. Mr. Meredith's hair, like necessity, knows no law. It darts down over his forehead as if eager to engage in debate with the government leaders opposite, and stands out on all sides as refractory as the followers of a party leader after an unsuccessful campaign. Yet how he must be envied by the less favored members who look forward to the gladsome summer as the time when pestiferous flies will be playing tag on their shining craniums.

Whenever a page runs to the tap in the northeast corner for a glass of water to cool the journal boxes of a member's train of eloquence he is made nervous by the proximity of a remarkable hat, a hat that will in the evolution of years become a veritable "plug." It rests gracefully on the head of Mr. Cleland, of North Grey. The crown is high and flat, the rim strictly orthodox, the color black, and the upward taper scarcely perceptible. When natural selection, the struggle for supremacy and survival of the fittest makes its sides glossy and parallel, it will be classified with the attorney-general's. If anything can compensate a member for a seat in the back row beside the water tap it is the possession of a hat of such unlimited possibilities.

Mr. Guthrie, of South Wellington, wears a small, soft, black felt hat without form and void of binding. It has no regular habits. The rim turns up very much in isolated localities. There is no recognized handle to such a hat. When the owner wishes to take it off he puts his hand towards it as if he had paid a quarter for a grab in a luck bag at a rural Sunday school entertainment, and grasps whatever he touches.

Mr. Carpenter, of Norfolk, one of the liberals who have been crowded over to the left side for lack of space, wears a navy blue hat resembling Mr. Guthrie's in absence of form only a great deal more emphatic. The chief advantage of such a hat is that it can be folded up and stowed away in the vest pocket while in church. That is doubtless sufficient to account for its great popularity among the members.

Dr. Gilmour, of West York, wears a large and dangerous looking black felt. Its pronounced individuality would win distinction anywhere. But it overshadows, and is overshadowed by a counter attraction, the classic profile and handsome black moustache and goatee. Both the doctor and his hat are objects of interest, especially in the ladies' gallery.

All hats, however, whether large or small, hard or soft, black, white or brown must uncover their heads before the terrible sombrero worn by the Hon. C. F. Fraser, commissioner of public works. It has the broadest rim, the softest crown and the deepest and most irregular indentations of any cowl within the sapient precincts. It is a hat suggestive of the patriot who would cut off a king's head for the good of his country. I cannot proceed with the opening quotation and say, "I would like to have one just the same as that," for not one man in a thousand could wear such a hat with impunity. I remember when a boy playing truant from school for about a month to take a go as-you-please course in literature. It was before the issue of Cap. Collier's five cent detective library, and every volume cost a dime. Librarian Houston, the man who knows everything, says that when governments fail to perform necessary services the people will act independently. Our circulating library afforded an excellent illustration. It had no board of management, no municipal grant, no regular agent through whom all books must be purchased, and no one was obliged to abstain from spitting on the floor. When the wheel blew cold we took the sunny side of the fence, and vice versa. The muzzle-loading pistols, part of the course, cost one dollar each, and would not crack caps after three days' service. They would be discarded by the boys of to day who can get a seven shooter on York street for 25c. But those were pioneer days, and [the youths of this luxurious generation will never know all the trials, struggles and privations of their fathers.

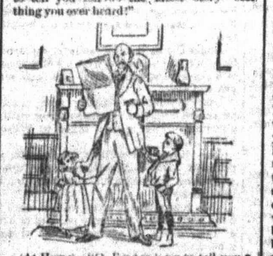
Why this long digression, you will ask. I can never look at the Hon. Mr. Fraser's hat without feeling again the thrill of excitement that came with the adventures of Buffalo Bill, Rattlesnake Ned, Bloody Ben and Texas Jack. Below the shadow of his broad brim in a long flowing beard that transports me in thought to the wild region where razors are oftener weapons of combat than articles of toilet. Coming down to actual realities, such a hat and such a beard can only be worn by the hardest hitter and cleverest sparrer in the legislative hall. Fancy the Hon. Mr. Ross coming out from under such a hat to make an explanation regarding the French school in the county of Russell. The house would not listen to him. Under its overmastering shade the genial and knowing smile of Toronto's Mr. Tait would be changed to a sickly grin, and H. E. Clarke would look like a child in his father's suit of armour. Mr. Meredith might wear that hat if he took the precaution to accustom our eyes to it by gradual transitions. But the Hon. A. S. Hardy could not do so without falling ten per cent in the estimation of his friends. That hat could turn even the attorney-general's smile of good nature into cunning glances of suspicion and rob his address on "the evidences of Christianity," of half its power and influence. Those who have been permitted to look beneath its rim say that Mr. Fraser is not the cold repellant man that his hat would indicate. So let us reflect, in all charity, that Mr. Fraser was not made for the hat, but the hat for Mr. Fraser.

A Railway Manager.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway, Office of the President and Gen'l Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., Nov. 15, 1886. Gentlemen: Recently while in the act of alighting from my car I stepped upon a stone, which turning suddenly under my foot, threw me to the ground with a severely sprained ankle. Suffering exceedingly I was helped into the car, and my man rubbed me most generously with arnica and kindred remedies, but to no avail. Reaching a station where St. Jacobs Oil could be secured, two bottles of it were bought and the application resulted at once in a relief from pain, which had become well nigh unbearable. I was out and about my work in three days. W. W. PEABODY, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

A Bit of Everyday Inconsistency

(Down-Town)—"Hold on a minute, I want to tell you [illegible] the latest story—best thing you ever heard!"



(At Home)—"O, I'm too busy to tell you a story—run away, and don't bother me!"

$745.00 in Gold For a Wife.

We will give to the first person telling us before June 1st, 1891, where in the bible the word "WIFE" is first found $100.00 in gold. To the next $50.00. To the third, $25.00. To the fourth, $20.00. To the fifth, $15.00. To the sixth, $10. To the next 25, $5 each. To the next 25, $2 each. To the person sending in the last correct answer, we will give $100 in gold. To the next to the last $50, and so on same as from the first. With your answer send 25 cents in silver, well wrapped, or Post Office money order or script, for a box of Dr. Cole's Blood and Liver Pills, the best Blood, Liver and Stomach Pill ever made. Sure cure for sick headache. Don't gripe. REMEMBER the presents are ABSOLUTELY FREE, being given away to advertise Dr. Cole's Perfect Pills and Family Remedies. At the close of the contest the names and addresses of all the prize winners will appear in THIS paper. We refer you to the Traders' Bank of Orillia. Send at once and be first. Address, HOME SPECIFIC CO., ORILLIA, ONT

Long Time in Service.

Sergt. Major Conroy, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, has been presented with a gold headed cane, for long service, on his retirement. Sergt.-Major Conroy first enlisted in the Canadian rifles in 1844, and six years afterwards was promoted to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant. In January, 1870, he was awarded the meritorious medal with an annuity of £15, which was presented to him at Kingston by the commandant of the garrison, which he is still enjoying, and was the last man discharged from the Canadian rifles on its disbandment in August, 1870. He joined the Brockville and Ottawa artillery company as sergeant for three years, and in 1866 joined the Guards as drum-major, which position he held for a year and eight months, when he was promoted to sergt.-major in May, 1878, holding that position till now, making a total service of 43½ years.

Free To Ladies.

Every lady reader of this paper sending A Oscr her address on a postal card will receive a Free copy of the THE LADIES' (Pictorial) NEWSPAPER, containing full particulars of their old-fashioned English Prize Competition. Over $6,000.00 in prizes will be given away between now and June 1st, with special daily prize of value for each locality. THE LADIES' NEWSPAPER is one of the largest and most profusely illustrated publications in Canada, and the Competition offered by them is to be conducted in a strictly fair and honorable manner without partiality to persons or locality. Anyone can secure a good prize by a little work. NO CHEAP PRIZES will be given. It costs you nothing for full information and a sample copy, if you send AT ONCE. Address: THE LADIES' NEWSPAPER Co., Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.

Eyes Right!

When lovely women stoops to fasten
Her shoestring on the crowded street,
Even necks of military training
Are turned askew to eye her feet.
—Texas Siftings.

Closes April 15th.

The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The grand prize competition of the Canadian Fireside Weekly, in which 300 valuable prizes are offered, will close on April 15th. In addition, from now until that date a Special Daily Prize will be given for the first correct list received each day. The competition is simply a combination of numbers, and requires no searching in dictionaries or books of any kind. Among the prizes are Bicycles, Tricycles, $100 cash, Furniture, Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Summer tours—prizes for men, women, boys, and girls, 300 in all. Send at once 5 cents for sample copy with full particulars, to 9 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

C. A. Abraham, formerly of the Belleville *Ontario*, has disposed of the Woodstock *Standard* and cleared $5,000. With his partner, W. O'Beirne, they have purchased the Stratford *Beacon*, owned by Mr. Mathewson, who retires and assumes the bursarship of the Institute for deaf mutes, Belleville.

HOW TO USE YOUR FISTS.

AN ARTICLE ON THE MANLY ART BY CHAMPION FITZSIMMONS.

Some of the Australian Middle-Weight's Effective Blows Described, with Directions for Delivery and Hints for General Conduct with the Gloves.

In the first place, before I start in to tell how the difficult points in boxing are made, I want the reader to fully understand that a person cannot become a proficient boxer in a day, a week or a month. In fact, to become a first-class boxer requires that one should practise continually, taking care not to try and learn too much in a day, but making sure that one point is thoroughly mastered before another is attempted.

Before I start with the different points I want to tell you a few simple rules which may help you considerably if you are trying to learn to spar.

In the first place you should be temperate in all things, and when in front of your opponent cool and collected. Never lose your head for an instant. If you have a quick temper and have a tendency to get angry should a blow be a trifle harder than you expected, do everything in your power to control yourself, for a man who loses his temper when he is hit can never make a good boxer.

Never stand on one foot longer than on the other, for if you are boxing for any length of time and do this, the leg which does the most work will become very tired and weak. Therefore, keep shifting the weight from one foot to the other, keeping the body well balanced all the time.

Take care that you do not box violently before two hours after eating. It will injure you. Always try to make your opponent think you are going to hit him in a spot where you have no intention of doing so.

In everything you attempt to do, do it quickly. Some teachers will tell you to try the different blows, slow at first, until you get them perfect, but in my opinion, this is not right, as a man who starts in by practising slowly, can seldom, if ever, gain speed, and a slow boxer is of no earthly use. So practice every blow with a quickness and snap from the start. You may not be able to do it right the first time, but keep practising until you can do it right.

Another thing I want to warn you about is not to box too long at a time. From half to three-quarters of an hour is long enough for one day's lesson. If you box much longer than that or until you become thoroughly tired out you will soon become disgusted and dissatisfied with a sport which you would otherwise admire.

Never strike the opponent without lifting the left foot slightly from the floor; it will give you the secret of striking hard and quick. The point of striking from the body is the ball of the right foot, and no man can learn to strike hard and quick unless he springs lightly off of same.

Now for the proper position: You must stand with the left foot advanced fully fifteen inches in front of the right, the heel of the left being in a line with the hollow of the right. Both knees should be slightly bent all the time, so that you may be able to move forward or step back quickly. You will find that by keeping the knees bent that you will be able to get toward your antagonist or away from him much quicker than if you keep them straight and stiff. Never try to stand in front of your adversary, as it shortens your reach. Keep your left side toward him and bring your left arm up from the seam of the pants until the hand is on a straight line with the elbow. Keep the left shoulder slightly raised. You will readily perceive the advantage of this when your adversary leads at your head. Your shoulder being high is on a line with your chin, and by lowering your hand quickly you will receive the blow either on the top of your head where it will not do as much damage to you as it will to your opponent's hand. The right arm should be brought up across your left breast and the head should be held erect. At all times work from the balls of the feet and at no time stiffen the muscles. Let the body go without any strain. When striking or stopping a blow, fill the lungs and shut off the wind. It will enable you to strike much quicker and with greater force, while should you be struck it enables you to withstand a much harder blow than you would otherwise, and an ordinary blow will have less effect on you as you are braced against it. Remember to keep your hands open at all times, until you hit. Then shut the hands and shut off the wind at the same time. It won't take you long to find out the advantage this will give you. A man who keeps his hands shut during half an hour of lively boxing is sure to lose the power of his grip. It is a strain on the muscles of the arms and shoulders to keep the hands closed all the time and has a tendency to weaken a man all over. You can test the advantage of shutting off the wind when giving or receiving a blow, by practising on yourself. For instance, shut off your breath and strike yourself a good, sharp blow in the stomach, then strike yourself in the same spot when the breath is coming and going, and note the difference in the effect of the blows.

After you get so that you can break ground (that is, drop your hands, walk two or three paces away and then return and take your proper place immediately) you should commence the leg movements, advancing a step with the left foot followed by the right. Then retire a step with the right foot followed by the left. In all cases the feet should be kept the same distance apart. After this advancing and retiring, practise the movement vice versa. When you can do these things perfectly it is time to begin to try the left lead, and right here let me say that whenever you lead, whether it be with the left or right hand, you should spring off the ball of the right foot slightly, lifting your left foot from the ground as you start to lead. This will throw the whole weight of your body with your blow, and will enable you to strike a much harder blow than you would otherwise be able to do. In leading off with your left you should turn the head and body to your right, at the same time guarding your face from your opponent's blow by bringing your right arm up across you face and about two inches in front of it.

It may take you some time before you will be able to do all these things perfectly, but if you spend the time of seven or even ten lessons in getting the position and left lead down perfect it will be time well spent.

Above all things don't try and advance too fast, but make sure that you can execute one point well before going on with the next one. Then if it is possible for you to do so get some one to spar with you who knows a great deal more about boxing than you do. By doing this you will find that you can advance much faster than you would sparring with some one on the same level as yourself or inferior in point of knowledge in boxing. By sparring often with a quick and clever man you will yourself gain quickness, while if you spar repeatedly with a slow-moving boxer, you will without knowing it get slower in your own movements. Look out for this, for a slow boxer is an abomination.

The next point should be, in my opinion, the lead, stop and return.

To do this you will take your position in front of your adversary and stopping in lead your left at his head. This lead he must stop with the palm of his right hand and then stepping in himself he lets go his left at your head which you must stop in the same manner. Now a great many who are learning to spar, in stopping a blow bring up the arm straight, catching the blow on the back of the hand or fore arm. This often hurts the arm and makes one lame. In order to avoid this, when bringing up the right to stop a blow, turn the fore arm about so that the palm of the glove is outward. Then the blow will land on the palm of the hand and will not hurt in the least, while you have an additional advantage of being able to throw off his lead in a direction which will often prove advantageous to yourself. Of course you must step in with the left foot, followed by the right when leading with the left, and then immediately after the blow lands step back with the right followed by the left.

The third point is the straight counter at the head. To do this point requires a great deal of caution. When sparring wait until your opponent leads with his left at your face. Immediately turn the head to the right, and at the same time step in with a good, straight left-hand blow at opponent's mouth, letting his left pass over your left shoulder. If you get your counter in then take all the advantage you can. Some teachers say that in stopping in with your left foot you should place it just outside of your opponent's left foot, and others claim that you should step inside. I would advise you to step just which way seems the most convenient for you and never try to do anything which strains you or which after practising seems awkward. In delivering this counter you should brace the body well forward to give your blow force. If you have missed the blow, immediately close with your adversary, and if you place your head close to his breast while you are clinched, he will not be able to hurt you much. By observing this you may save yourself from getting many a hard knock, as by being in so close to your opponent you take the striking power away from him.

The next lesson is a cross-counter at the body. To do this properly wait until your opponent leads at you with his left. Then throw up your own left to guard your face, at the same time drop the head and body forward and send in your right for your opponent's left side. If done right your adversary's lead will pass over your right shoulder and you should turn your body to your left with your blow. The blow can also be delivered without waiting for your opponent to lead and can be practised with telling effect, as your blow will land somewhere in the region of the heart, and these heart blows have a tendency to deaden a man all over.

Feint at the head with the left and give a short-arm upper cut at the body with the same, striking as near the breast-bone as possible.

To properly execute this you must get yourself ready for a quick spring off of the right foot, with the head and body turned to the right and the right arm up to guard the face. Now you must feint at him to make him think you are going to strike him in the same spot, when you have no intention of doing so. Then as he changes his guard to cover the spot you have feinted at, send in your left at the spot you intended to hit in the first place. A man must be very quick to get this blow in well. At all times you must lead your opponent to think you are going to strike him at the place just the opposite of where you intend to. Be sure to keep your left shoulder and side towards your opponent, as it gives you a longer reach and places your head further away from him.

A right hand counter on the stomach is one of the blows which wins a fight. It is a serious blow, too, for if landed properly it is almost sure to send a rush of blood to the head, when the man gets dizzy, staggers about and in fact becomes well nigh helpless. Wait until your opponent strikes at you with his right or feint at him with your left to bring out his right. When he lets go his right at your face, as quick as possible throw your left across your face as a guard, dropping your head towards your opponent's right side, and at the same time send in the right for the pit of his stomach. Oftentimes this point is very hard to get in, but can be landed easily on a man who is inclined to use his right more than his left, and it will pay a man to wait a long time to get the blow in safely, for, as I have said above, it is very effective.

Right-counter and half left-hand swing for opponent's jaw. Like many of the other points in boxing this one is done when your opponent leads at your face with his left. Lean to your left, letting his blow pass over your right shoulder, and then quickly send your right in on his left side, giving a short-arm swing at the same time with your left for his jaw. This can also be done if your opponent leads at your body with his left. Wait until he is on the retreat, throw your left up across your face and send in the right for his body, following it with your left for the point of his chin. You can also use this point by rushing in at your opponent and letting drive both hands, right at body and left at point of chin at the same time. You must be careful, however, to place your head well forward and close in towards his breast to be out of danger. Remember, the closer you are to him the less damage he can do you.—Robert Fitzsimmons.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Down and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

Wade's mandrake liver pills, sure cure for biliousness and constipation, at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

Beer drinking, it is reported, is rapidly displacing the consumption of ardent spirits in Mexico, and breweries are springing up in every city of importance.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. 15c. per box at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

It cost 5 cents to swear in a certain Grand Rapids, Mich., factory, and the box which contains the fines, and which is now nearly full, is soon to be sent to the heathen.

Wisconsin and Minnesota appear to be doing well in the way of the formation of school libraries. During the past year the two states have established over 1,200.

All cases of weak or lame back, headache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Chicago will soon have the largest 10 cent lodging house in the world. The building will be seven stories high, will cost $85,000 and be heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Ex Mayor Cobb, of Boston, is dying of arsenical poison, and the doctors have agreed that it was taken into his system from dust arising out of the colorings of his furniture coverings.

I have known hair to come out in combfulls and I have known the balance to be kept on by using Prof. La Forest's Parisian hair reviver. Sold at Wilson's Pharmacy for 50 cents.

It is on record that the waves of the German ocean once broke in two a solid column of freestone 36 feet high and 17 feet in diameter at the base. The diameter at the place of fracture was 11 feet.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

In counting his small change the other day a Michigan man found an extraordinarily valuable five-cent piece. The jarring on the table caused the piece of money to split in two, and from center rolled a good dollar.

The largest barometer yet made has just been put in working order in the St. Jacques tower, in Paris. It is 12.65 meters high, was manufactured in St. Denis, and was carried by six men to Paris in a strong wooden frame.

A Handsome Offering.

The publishers of *Our Homes*, a large, elegantly printed 32-page magazine, announce that in order to increase their circulation they are willing to devote their entire first year's profits to this end, and in order to do so, offer competitions in which they give large cash rewards to those taking part. One of these competitions is now in progress, and closes on April 25th. In addition to the large amount given in cash on their general prize list, they offer as an extra inducement the following special cash prizes: During the weeks ending April 11th and 18th they offer daily cash prizes of $10, and a weekly cash prize of $50 for the first named week, and $100 for the latter. For the week ending April 25th they offer daily cash prizes of $25, and a prize of $100 for the week. These exceedingly generous prizes are in addition to the general prize list, and the person who gets one of the special rewards may also get a large prize in the general list. No other magazine publishers have ever made such a liberal offer, and as the competition only remains open three more weeks you should avail yourself of liberal offer at once. Send 10 cents in stamps for a sample copy of *Our Homes* and complete particulars of the competition. Address OUR HOMES PUBLISHING Co., Brockville, Ont.

A District Manager Wanted.

For the Ontario Mutual Life Company in Kingston and vicinity. This is a good opening for a man who will devote his whole time to it, and will secure new business, as the company is well and favorably known and has already a good business force in the above district. Salary, commission, or both is offered to a pushing man. Apply S. Harrower, general agent, Belleville, or John Sherlock, Kingston.

Used in the Hospitals.

And endorsed by medical faculty throughout the state. Clark's Catarrh Cure has come to be regarded as the only real specific for that disease. In every case it works a certain, safe, and speedy cure. No other remedy gives such satisfaction, because the results from use are not the same. Sold by all druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents by [illegible] Medical Co., Toronto, New York.

Cherries. California Cherries.

California pitted cherries, 20c per lb. James Crawford.

RULES FOR BRAIN STUDY

THE ANTHROPOMETRIC SOCIETY'S POST-MORTEM REGULATIONS.

Genius Seen in Convolutions—How Scientists will Examine Organs that Thought Great Things and Record the Things They Shall Teach After Death.

Philadelphia has a queer society. It was recently organized with the object of enrolling in its membership the great brain workers of the world, who will bequeath to the scientific members of the organization their brains for examination in the interest of science and humanity, has adopted the name of The American Anthropometric Society. The society and its object have attracted wide attention and interest, and its success is almost assured. It will be the purpose of the society to study the racial features of the brain, as in the case of the North American Indian, the Chinese, and the African, as well as the cerebral convolutions of famous thinkers.

The rules of the organization are as follows:

1. The purpose of the association shall be the study of the anatomical evidence of human cerebral structure and development.

2. Its members shall direct that at their death accurate records of their cerebral topography shall be forwarded to the permanent secretary of the society.

3. Rules for the preparation of these records shall be made, and from time to time shall be revised by the Committee on Publication.

4. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, and Honorary Vice President for Europe, an Honorary President for Great Britain, a Permanent Secretary, and a Publication Committee.

5. The duties of the President, the Vice Presidents and the Permanent Secretary are such as usually pertain to these offices. The Permanent Secretary shall be ex-officio member of the Publication Committee.

6. The Publication Committee shall have charge of this collection of topographical records which shall be preserved permanently in the fire proof library building of the University of Pennsylvania. They shall, when notified of the death of a member, take steps to secure a proper examination of his brain in accordance with his testamentary direction. They shall secure similar records in the case of others than members as may be deemed desirable. They may undertake the study of such cognate anatomical questions as may help to elucidate the main problems. They shall perform the duties of treasurer. They shall from time to time as the records accumulate sufficiently publish the results of such examinations with suitable illustrations.

7. The annual dues of this society shall be $5, payable on January 1 of each year. It is expected that in the case of members who have children, the importance of this continuous collective investigation will be so fully appreciated that membership will be sought by the descendants of successive generations.

The Population of Kingston

Is about 20,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. *Trial size free.* Large bottle 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists.

Sit Down and Think.

Sit down and think; 1st, that dyspepsia is caused by wrong action of the stomach; 2nd, that Burdock Blood Bitters is designed to correct and regulate the stomach; 3rd, that it always cures dyspepsia and costs less than a cent a dose. Can you afford to be dyspeptic?

AUCTION SALE —OF— CITY PROPERTY

UNDER POWER OF SALE contained in a mortgage (to be produced at the time of sale) there will be sold by auction, on the Market Square, in the City of Kingston, by W