GOD AMONG THE SHELLS

"FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR" EVERYWHERE ABOUT US.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons of Love and Grace from the Exquisite Harmonies of Nature's Forms and Colors-"Every Several Gate Was One of Pearl."

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19, 1891.—In the Taber-BEOOKLYN, Feb. 19, 1891.—In the Tabermacle this forencon, Rev. Dr. Talmage continued his course of sermons on "God
Everywhere." His subject was: "The
Conchology of the Bible, or God Among the
Shells," the text being taken from Exodus,
30th chapter, 34th verse: "And the Lord
said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet

spices, stacte and onycha."
You may not have noticed the shells of the Bible, although in this early part of the sacred Bible God calls you to consider and employ them, as He called on Moses to consider and employ them. The onycha of my text is a shell found on the bank of the Red Sea, and Moses and his army must have crushed many of them under foot as they crossed the bisected waters; onycha on the beach and onycha in the unfolded bed of the deep. I shall speak of this shell as a beautiful and practical revelation of God, and as true as the first chapter of Genesis and the last chapter of Revelation or everything between. Not only is this shell, the onycha, found at the Red Sea, but in the waters of India. It not only delectates the eye with its convolutions of beauty, white and lustrous and seriated, but blesses the nostril with a pungent aroma. This shell-fish; accustomed to feed on spikenard, is redolent with that odorous plant, redolent when alive and redolent when dead. Its shells, when burnt, bewitch the air with fragrance. In my text, God commands Moses to mix this onycha with the perfumes of the altar in the ancient Tabernacle, and I propose to mix some of its perfumes at the altar of Brooklyn Taber macie, for having spoken to you on the Astronomy of the Bible, or God among the Stars; the Chronology of the Bible, or God among the Centuries: the Ornithology of the Bible, or God among the Birds; the Mineralofy of the Bible, or God among the Amethysts; the Ichthyology of the Bible, or God among the Fishes, I now come to speak of the Conchology of the Bible, or God among the Shells.

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It is a secret that you may keep for me, for I have never before told it to anyone, that in all the realms of the natural world, there is nothing to me so facinating, so completely absorbing, so full of suggestiveness, as a shell. What? More entertaining than a bird, which can sing, when a shell cannot sing? Well, there you have made a great mistake. Pick up the onycha from the banks of the Red Sea, or pick up a bivalve from the beach of the Atlantic Ocean, and listen, and you hear a whole choir of marine voices-bass, also, soprano-in an anknown tongue, but seeming to chant, as I put them to my ear: "The sea is His and He made it;" others hymning "He ruleth the raging of the sea. "What," says someone else, "Does the shell impress you more than the star ?" In some respects, yes, because I can handle the shell and closely study the shell, while I cannot handle the ster, and if I study it, must lions of miles. "What," says someone else, "are you more impressed by the shell than Yes, for it has far greater varieties and far greater richness of color, as I could show you in thousands of specimens and because the shell does not fade. as does the rose leaf, but maintains its beauty century after century, so that the onycha which the hoof of Pharaoh's horse knocked aside in the chase of the Israelites across the Red Sea may have kept its lustre to this hour. Yes, they are so particolored and many colors that you might pile them up untll you would have a wall with all the colors of the wall of heaven,

Oh, the shells! The petrifted foam of the sea. Oh, the shells! The hardened bubble of the deep. On, the shells! which are the diadems thrown by the ocean to the feet of the continents. How the shells are ribbed, grooved, cylindered, isottled, iridescent. They were used as coin by some of the nations. They were fastened in belts by others, and made in handles of wooden implements by still others. Mollusks not only of the sea but mollusks of the land. Do you know how much they have had to do with the world's history? That saved the Church of God from extinguishm nt. The Israelites marched out of Egypt two million strong, besides flocks and herds. The Bible says: "The people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in the clothes on their shoulders . . . They were thrust forth out of Egypt and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for them-selves any victuals." Just think of it! Forty years in the wilderness. Infidelity triumphantly asks, how could they live forty years in the wilderness without food? You say manna fell. Oh, that was after a long while. They would have starved long before the manna fell. The fact is they were chiefly kept alive by the mollusks of the land or shelled creatures. Mr. Fronton and Mr. Sicard took the same route from Egypt toward Canaan that the Asraelites took, and they give this as their

from the jasper at the bottom to the ame-

"Although the children of Israel must hage consisted of about two million of souls, with baggage and innumerable flocks and herds, they were not likely to experience any inconvenience in their march. Several thousand persons might walk abreast with the greatest ease in the very narrowest part of the valley in which they first began to file off. It soon afterwards expands to above three leagues in width. With respect to forage, they would be at The ground is covered with tamarisk, broom, clover and Saint Foin, of which latter especially, camels are passion-ately fond, besides almost every variety of odoriferous plant and herb proper for pasturage. The whole sides of the valley through which the children of Israel marched are still tufted with brushwood. which doubtless afforded food for their breasts, together with many drier sorts for lighting fire, on which the Israelites could with the greatest ease bake the dough they brought with them on small iron plates, which form a constant appendage to the baggage of an Oriental traveller. Lastly, the herbage underneath these trees and shrubs is completely eovered with snails of a prodigious size and of the best sort, and however uninviting such a repast might appear to us, they are here estee a great delicacy. They are so plentiful in this valley that it may be literally said that it is difficult to take one step without treading on them."

So the shelled creatures saved the host So the shelled creatures saved the host of Israelites on the march to the Promised Israelites on the Israelites of infidelity at this founded on ignorance. In writing and printing, our interrogation point has at the soutom a mark like a period and over it a flourish like the swing of a teamster's whip, and we put this interrogation point at the end of a question; but in the Spanish language the interrogation point is twice used fer each question. At the beginning of the question the interregation point is presented upside down and at the close of the question, right side up. When infidelity puts a question about the Scriptures, as it always indicates ignerance, the question ought to be printed with two interrogation points.

one at the beginning and one at the close, but both upside down.

Thank God for the wealth of mollusks

Thank God for the wealth of mollusks all up and down the earth, whether feeding the Israelites on their way to the land flowing with milk and honey, or, as they are better acquainted with the mollusks, when flung to the beach of lake or sea. There are three great families of them. If I should ask you to name three of the great royal families of the earth, perhaps you would respond, the House of Stuart, the House of Hapsburg, the House of Bourbon, but the three royal families of motolusks are the Univalve, or shell in one part, the Bivalve, or shell of two parts, and the Multivalve, or shell in many parts, and I Multivalve, or shell in many parts, and I see God in their every hinge, in their every tooth, in their every cartilage, in their every ligament, in their every spiral ridge, and in their every color, prism on prism, and their adaptation of thir shell for still ponds and thick coatings for boister-ous seas. They all dash upon me the thought of the providential care of God. What is the use of all this archi-tecture of the shell, and why is it pictured from the outside lip clear down into its labryinths of construction? Why the infinity of skill and radiance in a shell? What is the use of the color and exquisite fish? Why, when the conchologist, by dredge or rake, fetches the crustaceous specimens to the shore, does he find at his feet whole Alhambras and Colosseums and Parthenons and crystal palaces of beauty in miniature, and these bring to light only an infinitesimal part of the opulence in the great subaqueous world. Linnæus counted twenty-five hundred species of shells, but conchology had then only begun its achievements. While exploring the bed of the Atlantic ocean in preparation for laying the cable, shelled animals were brought from depths of nineteen hundred When lifting the telegraph wire from the Mediterranean and Red Seas, shelled creatures were brought up from depths of two thousand fathoms. The English Admiralty, exploring in behalf of science, found mollusks at a depth of swenty-four hundred and thirty-five fathoms, or fourteen thousand two hundred and ten feet deep. What a realm awful for

As the shell is only the house and the wardrobe of insignificant animals of the deep, why all that wonder and beauty of construction? God's care for them is the only reason. And if God provides so munificently for them, will he not see that you have wardrope and shelter? Wardrobe and shelter for a periwinkle; shall there not be wardrobe and shelter for a man? Would God give a coat of mail for the defence of a Nautilus and leave you no defence agasnst the storm? Does He build a stone for a creature that lasts a season and leave without home a soul that takes hold on centuries and wons? Miller found "The Footprints of the Creator in the Old Red Sandstone," and I hear the harmonies of God in the tinkle of the sea shells when the tides come in. The same Christ who drew a lesson of providential care from the fact that God clothes the grass of the field instructs me to draw the

same lessons from the shells. In almost every man's ife, however well born and prosperous for years, and in almost every woman's life, there comes a very dark time, at least, once. A conjunction of circumstances will threaten bankruptcy and homelessness and starvation. study it at a distance of millions and mil- It may be that these words will meet the ear or will meet the eye of those who are in such state of foreboding. Come, then, and see how God gives an ivory palace to a water animal that you could cover with a ten-cent piece, and clothes in armor against all attack, a coral no bigger than a snowflake. I do not think that God will take better care of a bivalve than of one of his children. I rake to your feet with the Gospel rake the most thorough evidences of God's care for his creatures, I pile around you great mounds of shells, that they may teach you a most comforting theology. Oh, ye of little faith, walk among these arbors of coraline, and look at these bouquets of shell fit to be handed a queen on her coronation day, and see these fallen rainbows of color, and examine these lilies in stone, these primroses in stone, these heliotropes in stone, these cowslips in stone, these geraniums in stone, these japonicas in stone. Oh, ye who have your telescope ready, looking out on clear nights, trying to see what is transpiring in Mars, Jupiter, and Mercury, know that within a few hours' walk or ride of where you now are, there are whole worlds of which you are unconscious, and among the most beautiful and suggestive of these worlds is the conchological world. Take this lesson of a providential care. How does that old hymn go?

We may, like ships, by tempest be tossed
On perilous deeps, but cannot be lost,
Though Satan enrages the wind and the tide,
The Promise assures us, the Lord will provide.

But while you get this pointed lesson of providential care from the shelled creatures of the deep, notice in their construction that God helps them to help themselves. The house of stone in which they live is not dropped on them and is not built around them. The material for it exudes from their own bodies and is adorned with a colored fluid from the pores of their own neck. It is a most interesting thing to see these crustacean animals fashion their own home out of carbonate of lime and membrane. And all of this is a mighty lesson to those who are waiting for others to build their fortunes, when they ought to go to work, and, like the mollusks, build their own fortunes out of their own brain, out of their own sweat, out of their own industries. Not a mollusk on all the beaches of all the seas would have a house of shell, if it had not itself built one. Do not wait for others to shelter you or prosper you. All the crustaceous creatures of the earth, from every flake of their covering and from every ridge of their tiny castles on Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean coasts, say: "Help yourself."
Those people who are waiting for their father or rich old uncle to die and leave them a fortune are as silly as a moilusk would be to wait for some other mollusk to drop on it a shell equipment. It would kill the mollusk, as, in most cases it destroys a man. Not one person out of a hundred ever was strong enough to stand a large estate by inheritance dropped on him in a chunk. Have great expectations from only two persons—God and yourself. Let the onycha of my text become your

preceptor.

But the more I examine the shells, the more I am impressed that God is a God of emotion. Many scoff at emotion, and seem to think that God is a God of cold geometric think think that God is a God of cold geometric think think the God is a God of cold geometric think think the God is a God of cold geometric think think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the God is a God of cold geometric think the Go try and iron laws and eternal apathy and enthroned stoicism. No! No! The shells with overpowering emphasis, deny it. While law and order reign in the universe, you have but to see the lavishness of color on the crustacea all shades of crimson from faintest blush to blood of battle-field, all shades of blue, all shades of green, all shades of all others from deepest black to whitest light, just called out on the shells with no more order than a mother premedi-

tates or calculates how many kisses and hugs she shall give her babe waking up in the morning sunlight. Yes. My God is an emotional God, and he says: "Wemust have colors and let the, sun paint all of them on the scroll of that shell, and we must have music, and here is a carol for the robin, and a psalm for man, and a doxology for the saraphim and a resurrection call for the archangel. Aye, he showed himself a God of sublime emotion when he flung himself on this world in the personality of Christ to save it, without regard to the tears it would take, or the blood it would

exhaust, or the agonies it would crush out.
When I see the Louvres and the Luxembourgs and the Vaticans of Divine printing strewn along the eight thousand miles of coast, and I hear, in a forest, on a summer morning musical academies and Handel's societies of full orchestras, I say God it a God of emotion, and if he observes mathematics, it is mathematics set to music, and his figures are written, not in white chalk on blackboards, but written by a finger of sunlight on walls of jasmin and trumpet-

In my study of the conchology of the Bible, this onycha of the text also impresses me with the fact that religion is perfume. What else could God have meant when he said to Moses: "Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte and onycha?" Moses took that shell of the onycha, put it over the fire, and as it crumbled into ashes, it exhaled an odor that hung in every curtain and filled the ancient Tabernacle, and its sweet smoke escaped from the sacred prequets and saturated the outside air. Perfume? That is what religion is. But, instead of that, some make it a mal-odor They serve God in a rough and acerb way. They box their child's ears because he does not properly keep Sunday, instead of making Sunday so attractive the child could not help but keep it. They make him tearn by heart a difficult chapter in the Book of Exodus, with all the hard names, because he has been naughty. How many disagreeable good people there are. No one doubts their piety, and they will reach heaven, but they will have to get fixed up before they go there, or they will make trouble by calling out to us, "Keep off that grass?" "What do you mean by placking that flower?" "Show your tickets!" Oh! how many Christian people need to obey my text and take into their worship and their behavior and their consociations and presbyteries and general assemblies and conferences more onycha. I have sometimes gone in a very gala of spirit into the presence of some disagreeable Christians and in five minutes feit wretched, and at some other time have gone depressed into the company of suave and genial souls, and a few moments I telt exhilarant. What was the difference? It was the difference in what they burnt on their censers. The one burnt onycha; the other burnt asafætida.

In this conchological study of the Bible, I also notice that the mollusks or shelled animals furnish the purple that you see richly darkening so many scripture chapters. The purple stuff in the ancient Tabernacle, the puiple girdle of the priests, the purple mantle of Roman Emperors, the apparel of Dives in purple and fine linen, aye, the purple robe which, in mockery, was thrown upon Christ, were colored by the purple of the shells on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was discovered by a shepherd's dog having stained his mouth by breaking one of the shells, and the purple aroused admiration. Costly purple! pounds of the purple liquor extracted from the shell-fishes was used to prepare one pound of wool. Purple was also used on the pages of books. Bibles and prayer books appeared in purple vellum, which may still be found in some of the national libraries of Europe. Plutarch speaks of some purple which kept its beauty for one hundred and ninety years. But, after a while, the purple became easier to get, and that which had been a sign of imperial authority when worn in robes, was adopted by many people, and so an Emperor, jealous of this appropriation of the purple, made a law that anyone except royalty wearing purple should be put to death. Then, as if to punish the world for that outrage of exclusiveness, God obliterated the color from the earth, as much as to say, "If all cannot have it. none shall have it." But, though God has deprived that race of that shell-fish which afforded the purple, there are shells enough left to make us glad an worshipful. Oh, the entrancement of hue and shape still left all up and down the beaches of all the continents! These creatures of the sea have what roofs of enameled porcelain! They dwell under what pavilions, blue as the sky and fiery as a sunset and mysterious as an aurora! And am I not right in leading you, for a few moments, through this mighty realm of God so neglected by human eye and human footstep? It is said that the harp and lute were invented from the fact that in Egypt, the Nile overflowed its banks, and when the waters retreated, tor-toises were left by the million on all the lands, and soon these tortoises died, and soon nothing was left but the cartilages and gristle of these creatures, which tightened under the heat into musical strings that, when touched by the wind or the foot of man, vibrated, making sweet sounds, and so the world took the hint and fashioned the harp; and am I not right in trying to make music out of the shells, and lifting them as a harp, from which to thrum the jubilant praises of the Lord and the

pathetic strains of human condolence? But I find the climax of this conchology of the Bible in the Pearl, which has this distinction above all other gems that it requires no human hand to bring out its beauties. Job speaks of it and its sheen is in Christ's sermon, and the Bible, which opens with the onycha of my text, closes with the pearl. Of such value is this crustaceous product, I do not wonder that, for the exclusive right of fishing for it on the shores of Ceylon, a man paid the English Government six hundred thousand dollars for one season. So exquisite is the pearl, I do not wonder that Pliny thought it was made out of a drop of dew, the creature rising to the surface to take it, and the chemistry of nature turning the liquid into a solid. You will see why the Bible makes so much of the pearl in its similitudes if you know how much it costs to get it, Boats with divers sail out from the island of Ceylon, ten divers to each boat. Thirteen men guide and manage the boat. Down into the dangerous depths, amid sharks that swirl around them, plunge the divers, while sixty thousand people anxiously gaze on. After three or four minutes' absence from the air, the diver ascends, nine-tenths strangulated the blood rushing from ears and nostrils, and flinging his pearly treasure on the sand, falls into unconsciousness. it is an awful exposure and strain and peril to fish for pearls, and yet they do so, and is it not a wonder that to get that which the Bible calls the Pearl of Great Price, worth more than all other pearls put together, there should be so little anxiety, so little struggle, so little enthusiasm. Would God that we were all as wise as the merchant-man Christ commended, "who, when he had found one Pearl of Great Price) went and sold all that he had and bought it."

But what thrills me with suggestiveness

is the materials out of which all pearls are made. They are fashioned from the wound of the sheil-fish. The exudation from the wound is fixed and hardened and enlarged into a pearl. The ruptured ressels of the water animal fashioned the gem that now adorns finger or ear-ring or sword hilt or king's crown. So, out of the wounds of earth will come the pearls of heaven. Out of the wound of conviction the pearl of pardon. Out of the wound of bereavement the pearl of solace. Out of the wound of loss the pearl of gain. Out of the deep "wound of the grave the pearl of resurrection joy. Out of the wounds of a Saviour's life and a Saviour's death, the rich, the radiant, the everlasting pearl of heavenly gladness. "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls." Take the consolation, all ye who have been hurt, whether hurt in body, or hurt in mind, or hurt in soul. Get your troubles sanctified. If you suffer with wound of the shell-fish. The exudation

A Reduction of the Duties on

COAL OIL AND BINDER TWINE

Other Reductions to be Considered.

The Export Duty on Logs Will Not Now Be Re-imposed, But May Be Later On -Mining Machinery Still Exempted-Preferential Trade a Big Plank in the Conservative Platform - Cartwright Condemned the Policy of the Government as Presented-Large Increase in

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Budget Speech of the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, delivered yesterday, was one of the very best of its kind ever heard since Confederation. The galleries were packed on the four sides of the chamber. Nearly every member was in his seat.

Lady Thompson and Miss Thompson and the wives and daughters of a great many ministers and members filled the Speaker's gallery, while in the Senators' gallery there was a goodly attendance of the old gentlemen and their lady friends.

Mr. Foster's speech occupied exactly two hours and 20 minutes, the last hour of which was devoted to the tariff, its effect upon the country, and the proposed revision and present amendments brought down by the Government.

Mr. Foster is a slight man in his 46th year, weighing less than 140 pounds, with a small, well-shaped head covered with fine brown hair, not often cut but always well brushed, and a mustache and half-pointed beard, and spectacles of a high power al-

ways on his nose. He wore a black morning coat, stood up quite erect in his place and is very free and easy on his feet in addressing the House. His voice and cut and manners are all flavored with his early occupation of teacher. He has a well-pitched voice, and his address is marked by a frequent emphasis on many of his words.

During the course of his speech Mr. Foster was loudly cheered by his followers, and especially when he took a shot at his opponents across the way. The Opposition listened in good temper, and gave him, as like everyone in the House, an attentive

hearing.
Mr. Foster opened by reviewing the revenue and expenditure for the past year, which had resulted very nearly as he had forecast in March last. The revenue had been \$36,921,871, a decrease from the previous year of \$1,657,439.

He went over the increases and decreases which had taken place in imports, the most noticeable of which was the remarkable increase in the quantity of sugar imported, which was 345,418,485 pounds, or advanced by the insolvent for the deficit are an average of about 70 pounds for every loss on stock at Fenelon Fells, too much man, woman and child in the Dominion. advertising and competition. The insolvent All the duty collected on sugar was \$77,828, but if the duty had not been almost abolished in 1891 and the old doctrine had been maintained, the duty would have amounted to \$5,418,918, so that, even allowing for the increase in excise duties, the decrease of taxation had been about four and three-quarter millions, or about 90 cents per head of the

It was the fashion, he said, to pretend that taxation was lower under the Mackenzie regime, but on the articles of tea, coffee and sugar alone there had been a saving to the people of \$6,833,000, from what it would have been had the duties remained as they were under Mr. Mackenzie.

Turning to the expenditures he said that they showed an increase of \$422,327, but this was entirely caused by the long session of 1891, which had cost \$1,209,876, as compared with an expenditure of \$596,486 the previous session. He added, amid laughter from the Conservative side, that the Government had no control over the length of the session and had given no occa-

From 1887 to last year the expenditure had been kept almost at a dead level, and for the long session. This was the best answer to the charge that the Government

was rolling up the expenditure.

With regard to the debt he pointed out that for several years there had practically been no increases, but the reduction of the revenue by the removal of sugar duties had caused an increase of \$3,322,403 last year. For the current year he estimated that the revenue would be over \$37,000,000 and the expenditure about \$36,000,000; but this may increased by the expenditure on quarantine stations.

Turning to the commerce of the country he regretted that the statistics relating to internal trade were not more complete and hoped that the new Minister et Trade

In round numbers the exports in 1878 amounted to \$79,000,000, in 1891 to \$98,000,000 and in 1892 to \$114,000,000. The percentage of increase in 1892 was the largest ever known. He then entered into details of the export trade, showing how greatly the trade with Great Britain had increased, as well as the trade with Germany, France, the West Indies and other countries.
Trade with the United States had decreased, and this he attributed largely to the McKinley tariff. He dealt at some ength on the development of our trade with Great Britain, and pointed out the great increase which had taken place in our exports of cheese, bacon, eggs and other

articles to that country.

At 47 minutes past 4 he turned his at-At 47 minutes past 4 he turned his attention to the tariff, saying that no man with his eyes open could deny that the tariff was attracting great attention. There is a good deal of agitation on the subject and a good deal of discussion. He reviewed the three propositions of free trade, revenue tariff and moderate protection, pointing out why the latter was best suited to Cauada.

With recercit to preferential trade within

With regard to preferential trade within the empire, he said that the idea of pre-ferential free trade between all the islands and countries embraced within the British and countries embraced within the British Empire was a very seductive one, but he doubted whether it was one which could be carried out immediately. If it could be brought about he thought it would be the highest, greatest and grandest achievement ever accomplished in the world's history. It was so great an idea that it would be well for Canada to hold herself in a position to take advantage of it should it ever become practicable.

Parliament was already pledged to the principle of preferential free trade, and many leading thinkers in Great Britain

the subject during summer, and if any changes were found necessary they would be proposed next year. There were a few items, however, which it was proposed to

deal with this year. deal with this year.

With regard to the export duty on logs he said that question would be examined during the summer, but clearly indicated that if the duty was reimposed no respect would be paid to any conditions which had been incorporated in timber limits sales.

With regard to coal oil it had been decided to leave the coal oil it had been decided.

cided to let the duty of seven and one-fifth cents per imperial gallon remain, but to remove the incidental protection in the way of importation in bulk, duty on barrels and inspection, which was estimated to amount to about two cents a gallon.

With regard to binder twine the duty was reduced from twenty-five per cent. to twelve-and-a-half per cent. The present exemption from duty of mining machinery was extended for three years.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke for about an hour and a half, replying to Mr. Foster and criticising the policy of the Govern-ment, which he strongly condemned. In conclusion he moved the following amend-

"That the present customs tariff bears heavily and unjustly upon the great consuming classes of the Dommion and should be at once thoroughly reformed in the direction of freer trade, and that the amount of taxes collected be limited to the sums required to meet the necessities of government efficiently and economically administered. Hon. Mr. Haggart moved the adjourn-

ment of the debate. Sir John Thompson moved that the debate be continued from day to day. Carried. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock until

Thursday.

TWO FAILURES.

The Total Liabilities in One Aggregate \$24,000, and in the Other \$17,000. Toroxro, Feb. 15.-A meeting of the creditors of Begg & Co. of Colling-wood was held yesterday in this city, when the assignee, John McClung, brought down the statement showing liabilities of \$23,935, and assets of \$12,607, leaving an apparent deficit of \$11,327. The firm consisted of C. C. Begg, but the real man in the concern was W. G. Begg, who managed the whole business.

An assignment was made by this firm about three years ago, when they compromised at 75 cents on the dollar. It appears they have had several losses by fire. A no offer was made by the insolvents the stock will be sold within the next week by public auction. The inspectors appointed were Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Lailey and Mr. Blackley.

The meeting was adjourned for two weeks in order to await the result of the sale. The principal creditors are in Toronto and Montreal, S. Greenshields, Son & Co. of the latter place being in for \$3095. They hold an assignment of the book accounts, notes and acceptances of the insolvents as

The assignee's meeting of creditors in the matter of Patterson & Co. of Lindsay was held in this city yesterday. The statement brought down by Mr. McClung, the as signee, shows liabilities of\$17,000, with assets amounting to about \$10,000. The reason vents were visited by fire a short time ago, and although the matter is not yet adjusted, the assignee hopes to get about \$2000 insurance, which, added to \$10,000 worth of stock, will bring the assets up to \$12,000.

Mr. Patterson made an offer of 40 cents on the dollar, 20 cents payable in 30 days, 10 cents in two months, and the balance in three months, the meeting being adjourned for a week in order to hear from the creditors as to their acceptance of the insolvent's offer. Mr. Watson, Mr. Caldecott and Mr. J. A. Macintosh were appointed inspectors of the estate. The larger creditors are: Caldecott & Co., \$2800; Lailey, Watson & Co., \$1800; John Macdonald & Co., \$1800; Hutchison & Co., \$1000; Sampson, Kennedy & Co., \$900 and Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., \$1700, the latter being a Montreal firm.

A STUDENT'S DEATH.

Had Only Recently Arrived From Dakota to Attend the Veterinary College, TORONTO, Feb. 15.-John Mackenzie. a student at the Ontario Veterin-ary College, died at St. Michael's Hospital Sunday night. He came to the college on October 27 from Sherman, South would not have increased last year but Dakota, and continued in attendance till a week ago, when his old malady, liver and spleen complications, returned, and he rapidly sank. On Friday he was removed by the order of Dr. Cuthbertson, his physician, to St. Michael's Hospital, where he died on Sunday at 9.30 p.m. His mother arrived at 8 a.m. yesterday and started last night for Ulverton, Quebec, the former place of residence of the family.

SOL WHITE'S GOWN.

Unless He Hands Over \$250 He May Lose It. Toronto, Feb. 15. - A motion was made to Mr. Justice Street to strike Solicitor Sol White of Windsor off and Commerce would do something in the the rolls, but was enlarged till Friday to way of improving these statistics. In foreign commerce, however, the increase had been the largest ever known. suit re Janette. If the amount is not then paid the order is to go.

> Love's Young Dream, Sofia, Feb. 15. - The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, is announced officially.

A Gain for Liberals LONDON, Feb. 15. - The Liberals yesterday carried the Pontefract division by a majority of 63. It went Conservative at the general election by 40.

PETROLIA, Feb. 15.—Fire destroyed Miss Field's fancy goods store yesterday morning. The loss to stock is \$1000; insured for \$600.

WARKWORTH, Ont., Feb. 15.-Frank L. Webb, a barrister of Colborne, got a valentine yesterday in the form of an appeal to him to contest the riding for the Legislature. Le accepted.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15. - Lieut.-Governor Chapleau is seriously indisposed and will soon leave for Paris to undergo another operation.

Name. Reported at. Feb. 14—Rotterdam.... New York... Rotterdam Feb. 14—Teutonic.... Queenstown... New York Feb. 14—Gallia...... New York... Liverpool

achievement ever accomplished in the world's history. It was so great an idea that it would be well tor Canada to hold herself in a position to take advantage of it should it ever become practicable.

Parliament was already pledged to the principle of preferential free trade, and many leading thinkers in Great Britain were becoming impressed with its importance. It did not appear as if it was immediately practicable, but still changes of opinion sometimes came very swiftly, and it was well to be prepared.

Coming to the question of tariff changes,

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

Stomach Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years. It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar. It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the

general public. This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Debility of Old Age,

Loss of Appetite,

Frightful Dreams,

Indigestion and Dyspepsia,

Heartburn and Sour Stomach,

Weakness of Extremities and

Weight and Tenderness in Stomach.

Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears.

Nervousness. Nervous Prostration. Nervous Headache. Sick Headache. Female Weakness, Nervous Chills. Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness. St. Vitus' Dance. Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age. Neuralgia,

Pains in the Heart.

Pains in the Back,

Failing Health,

bottles of the remedy each year.

Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles. Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs. Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough. Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea. Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the atiments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous de-

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.

To the Great South American Medicine Co...

DEAR GENTS.—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stom ach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.

I. A. HARDEE, EN-Treas, Montgomery Co. e able to supply the demand.

J. A. HARDEE, Ey-Treas. Montgomery Co. | few bottles of it has cured me completely. consider it the grandest medicine in the world.'

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause. State of Indiana,

Montgomery County, \ 88: Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the one and only one great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

Wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

Harrier E. Hall, of Waynetown, Ind., says:
"I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervine Tonic improved meso much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a cure for the Nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of falling health. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price. Large 16 ounce Bottle

Price, Large 16 ounce Bottle \$1.00; Trial Size, 15 Cents. EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. If not kept by Druggists order direct from Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

E. GREGORY

Wholesale and Retail Agent for