the spheres for which we were intended. I think our Creator knew the place that was good for us." He could proceed no further, for the whole convention broke

there was a thrusting out of addering sting and a swinging of elephantine tusk and a stroke of boak and a swing of claw until it seemed as if the convention would

Just at that moment, at the door of is natural amphitheater of the forest, e curtain of the leaves litted, and the

shoved back, and there appeared Agas-siz and Audubon and Silliman and

Moses, and Agassiz cried out: "Oh, you beasts of the forests, I have studied your

ancestral records and found you always have been boasts, you always will be boasts! He content to be boasts!" And Audubon almed his gun at a baldheaded

eagle which dropped from the gallery and as it dropped struck a serpent that was

winding around one of the pillars to get up higher, and Silliman threw a rock of the tertiary formation at the mammals, and Moses thundered, "Every beast after its kind, every bird after its kind, every fish after its kind!" And, lo, the parlia-

ment of wild beasts was prorogued and

went home to their constituents, and the

bat flew out into the night, and the lizard slunk under the rack, and the gorilla went back to the jungle, and a hungry

wolf passing out ate up the primal germ

and a clumsy buffalo upset the proto-plasm, and the lion went to his lair, and

the eagle went to his syrie, and the whale

went to his palace of crystal and coral,

and there was peace—peace in the air, peace in the waters, peace in the fields? Man in his place; the beasts of the earth in their places. But, my friends, evolution is not only insidel and the atheistic

and absurd. It is brutalizing in its ten-

that will make a man bestial in his hab

from the beast. Why, according to the

idea of these evolutionists, we are only a superior kind of cattle, a sort of Alderney

mong other herds. To be sufe, we

browse on better accommodations, but then we are only Southdowns among the great flocks of sheep. Born of a beast, to die like a beast, for the evolutionists have no idea of a future world. They say the

mind is only a superior part of the body.
They say our thoughts are only molecular
formation. They say when the body dies
the whole nature dies. The slab of the

sepulcher is not a milestone on the jour-

ney upward, but a wall shutting us into

eternal nothingness. We all die allke—the cow, the horse, the sheep, the man, the reptile. Aunihilation is the heaven of the

evolutionist. From such a stenchful and

damnable doctrine turn away. Compare that idea of your origin—an idea filled with the chatter of ages and hisses of serpents and the creak of frogs—to an idea in one or two stanzas which I quote

from an old book of more than Demos-thenic or Homeric or Dantes ue power: "What is man that thou art mindful of

im? Then hast made him a little lower

than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him

to have dominion over the works of thy

hand. Thou hast put all things under

his feet. All sheep and oxen—yea, and the beasts of the field the fewi of the

air, and the fish of the sea, and whatso-

ever passeth through the paths of the

How do you like that origin? The lion

the monarch of the field, the eagle the

monarch of the air, behomoth the monarch

of the deep, but man monarch of all! Ah my friends, I have to say to you that I

am not so anxious to know what was

my origin as to know what will be my

destiny. I do not care so much where I

came from as where I am going to. I am

not so interested in who was my ancestry

10,000,000 years ago as Lam to know where I will be 10,000,000 years from

now. I am not so much interested in the

preface to my cradle as I am interested in

the appendix to my grave. I do not care

so much about protoplasm as I do about eternasm. The 'was'' is overwhelmed

with the "to be." And here comes in the

evolution I believe in-not natural evolu-

tion, but gracious and divine and heaven-

ly evolution-evolution out of sua into

holiness, out of grief into gladness, out

of mortality into immortality, out of

Evolution from evolvere, unrolling!

Unrolling of attributes unrolling of

rewards, unrolling of experience, un-

rolling of angelic companionship, un-rolling of aivine glory, unrolling of

canopy the throne, unrolling of a new

heaven and a new earth in which to

dwell righteousness. Oh, the thought overwhelms me! I have not the physical

Monarche on earth of all lower orders

of creation and then lifted to be hier-

see our tienesis, and, holding in the other hand the book of Revelation, I see

our celestial arrival. For all wars I pro-

prescribe the hand that wipes away all

tears from all eyes. Not an evolution from beast to man, but an evolution

from contestant to conqueror, and from the struggle with wild beasts in the arena of the amphitheatre to a soft, high blissful seat in th King's galleries.

The Sheep for the Epicare. The principal kind of must consumed by the people of Arabia, both native and

foreign, is the mutton of the Somali, or

foreign, is the muttan of the Samati, or black-head sheep, and, no matter by whom eaten, all pronounce it the best mutton ever tasted. This sheep, as its name indicates, is from the Samali country, on the Atrican coast. These sheep have no weel, but short, fine hair, similar to that of the doc. The proof peculiar

scribe the Bethlehem chant of the ang for all sepulchers I prescribe the archangel's trumpet, for all the carthly griefs

providential obscurities, unrolling doxologies, unrolling of rainbow

endurance to consider it.

earth into heaven. That is the evolution

excellent is thy name in all the earth."

O Lord, our Lord, our Lord, how

its, it is the idea that he was descende

cies. If there is anything in the world

belts and bars of the tree branches

THEY PECAME FOOLS

WHEN THEY ADDEPTED THE DAR-WINIAN THEORY OF EVOLUTION

"MISSING LINK" THEORY.

paratu's Kutico System a Guess - No Kinthip from oou Man and Boast, Accorde ing to the Rev. tire Talmage Rioc quant becomption of a Ried's Winger Eristonce of trivias Power.

Washington, Ang Skanfley, Dr. Tale page pieashed this morning from the material et est' trofunting theme to be wise, they became fools and Spanisor and Stock of \$16 Reconstribution n image made like to corrupt and to birds and four-footed of complete things."

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chill longth portrait of an eve who cubatibutes the besting the circumstance of the contract o ok that evelution was contraeation and by common sense; that the ount of the oreation of man and the of the world, and the evelu-ir as two express trains going to directions at 60 miles the t showed that all the eveluhe without an exception, were in thousands of years old; that . 'games and Hugh Miller bey and Dawson and Dana had bottmituu noitutova lo one showed you that their favor-.. the survival of the attest wat an absorblity and an untruth, and over been any improvement for man and or world except through the dire to a indirect influence of our glorious thusbands. And in the closing part of that some I told vent I was not a possimist but an optimist, that instead of it inclock at night it is half-past 5

is evolutionists are trying to imto great misses of the people with in that there is an ancestral line the sorpent and on up through the man. They admit that there is re is not a missing link-sit is a whole chain gone. Hotwoon the physical con-struction of the highest animal and the physical construction of the lowest man there is a phasm as wide as the Atlantic Evolutionists tell us that some in ('entral Africa or in Bornea thurs is a creature ball way between the brute and the man, and that that creaburn is the highest step in the animal acond and the lowest step in the human reation. But what are the facts. The of the largest gerilla that was ever must ignorant man that was over . 1 is 70. Vast difference between 80 and in 16 needs a bridge of 10 arches to

we in this gull. twon the gorilla and the man-a differonce of blood globule, a difference of sorro a difference of muscle, a difference of tone, a difference of slnew. The horse te more like man in intelligence, the bled to more like him in mucloal capacity, the mastif is more like him in affection. thousands of years ago, is just as comin boon a particle of change, booking dis andant, why would not all the appearance the came kind of descendants? Can to that that one favored pate only was west with human progeny? Bestdes the evolution save that as one species to another appoint the old type dies they have is it that there are whole of the of chimpanese and gorilla and

or intionists have come together There tried to explict a bird's wing. theory has always been that a facis but the wing of a bird, in the constitute of years it was being developed, so far from being any help must have been a hindrance until it could be trought into practical use away on down the ages. Must there not have been an that wonderful fiving instrument, so that a find 500 times heavier than the air can it and put gravitation under claw of book! That wonderful mechanical incommont, the wing, with between 30 and in different apparatus curiously conspread, does to not imply a divine intolligence. Does it not imply a direct act the in the world cannot explain a bled's

wing or up insect's wing. So they are confounded by the rattle of the rattleanake. Ages before that rept to had any enemies this warning weapon was prouted. Why was it created? When the reptile, far back in the ages, had no anomies, why this warning weapon? There must have been a divine intelligence foresaving and knowing that in ages to come that reptile would have enbinted, and then this warning weapon would be brought into use. You see evolution at every step is a contradiction of a mea-atrosity. At every stage of animal life as well as at every stage of human life there,

ly evidence of direct action of divine with flecities that, it is very evident from another fact that we are an entirely differont creation and that there is no kinchip. The animal in a few hours or months I thath. The human race for the first one, two, three, five, ten fears is in complete helplessness. The chick just come out of its shell begins to pick up its own foul The dog, the wolf, the lies, soon even their own livelihood and get for their own defense. The human two does not come to development until 30 or 30 years of age, and by that time the animale that were born the same your the thom, have died of old age. This shows there is no kinship, there is no similarity.
If we had been born of the beast, we would have had the beast's strength at the shart or it would have had our weakpiecon has not changed in thousands of rouse. It is demonstrated over and over tion of rocks was just as complete as the ivard now It is shown that the good. the first fish, was just as complete as the sturgeon, another name for the same fish now Darwin's entire system is a guess, and thatler and John Stuart Mill and I adult and especially Professor Hacekel

about the brute, and guess about man,

one sold fuot of ground to stand on they

never have had it and never will have it.
I put in opposition to these evolutionist

theories the inward consciousness that we have no consanguinity with the dog that fawns at our feet, or the spider that crawls on the wall, or the fish that flops in the frying pan, or the crow that swoops on the field carcass, or the swine that wallows in the mire. Everybody sees the outrage it would be to put aside the litble record that Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob legat Judah, for the record that the microscopte animalcule begat the tadpole, and the tadpole begat the polliwog, and the polliwog begat the serpent, and the serpent begat the quadruped, and the quadruped begat the haboon, and the baboon begat man.

The evolutionists tell us that the apes were originally fond of climbing the trees, but after awhile they lost their prehonsile power and therefore could not climb with any facility, and hence they surrendered menkeytom and set up in business as men. Failures as apes, successes as men. According to the evolutionists, a man is a bankrupt monkey.

I pliy the person who in every nerve and muscle and bone and mental faculty and solutional agrantant does not realize The evolutionists tell us that the apes

and spiritual experience does not reand spiritual experience does not realize that he is higher in origin and has had a grander incostry than the beasts which porish. However degraded men and we-men may be, and though they may have foundered on the rocks of crime and sin, and though we shudder us we pass them, nevertheless there is something within us that tells us they belong to the same great brotherhood and sisterhood of our great brotherhood and sisterhood of our race, and our sympathies are aroused in regard to them. But gazing upon the swiftest gazelie, or upon the tropical bird of most flamboyant wing, or upon the curve of grandest courser's neck, we feel there is no consanguinity. It is not that we are stronger than they, for the lion with one stroke of his paw could put us into the dust. It is not that we have better avariable, for the eagle can desery a tor eyesight, for the eagle can descry a mole a mile away. It is not that we are fleeter of foot, for a roebuck in a flash is out of sight, just seeming to touch the earth as he goes. Many of the animal creation surpassing us in fleetness of foot and in keenness of nostril and in strength of 'limb, but notwithstanding all that there is something within us that tells us we are of celestial podigree. Not of the mollusk, not of the risiped, not of the prival gently but of the living and opposirimal germ, but of the living and omni-otent (lod. Lineage of the skies. Gene along of heaven.

I tell you plainly that, if your father was a muskrat and your mother an op-posum and your great aunt a kangaroo and the teads and the snapping turtles were your illustrious predecessors, my father was God. I know it. I feel it. It ther was fool. I know it, I feel it. It shrills through me with an suphasis and an ecstasy which all your arguments drawn from anthropology and biology and scology and morology and paleontology and all the other ologies can never shape.

Evolution is one great mystery. It hatches out 50 mysteries, and the 50 hatch out 1,000, and the 1,000 hatch out 1,000, and the 1,000 hatch out 1,000.

000. Why, my brother, not admit the one great mystery of God and have that settle all the other mysteries? I can more easily appreciate the fact that God, by one stroke of his amnipotence, could make man than I could realize how out of 5,000,000 ages he could have evolved one, putting on a little here and a little there. It would have been just as great a mir-acle for flod to have turned an orang ontang into a man as to make a man out and out, the one job just as big as the

have a little place in our world where. It seems to me if we cannot have him make all creatures we had better have him make two or three. There ought to be some place where he could stay without interfering with the evolution-"No," says Darwin, and so for years he is trying to raise fantaited pigeons and to turn these fantailed pigeons into some other kind of pigeous or to have them go into something that is not a pigeon—turning them into quall or barnrard fowl or brown thrasher. But pigeon And others have tried with the ox and the dog and the horse, but they staid in their species. If they attempt to cross over, it is a hybrid, and a hybrid is alwars storile and goes into extinction. There has been only one successful at tempt to pass over from speechless ani-mal to the articulation of man, and that was the attempt which Balaam witnessed in the beast that he rode, but an angel of the Lord with drawn sword soon stopped

that long earest evolutionist. But says some one, "If we cannot have tod make a man, let us have him make a horse," "Oh, no!" says Huxley in his great lectures in New York years ago. No, he does not want any God around the premises, God did not make the horse. The horse came of the pilohippus, and The horse came of the priorippus, and the protohippus came of the protohippus and the protohippus came of the miohippus, and the miohippus came from the meshohippus, and the meshohippus came from the orohippus, and so away back, all the living creatures, we trace it in a line until we get to the moneron, and no evidence of divine intermeddling with the creation until you got to the moneron. and that. Huxley says, is of so low a form of life that the probability is it just made itself or was the result of spontaneous generation. What a harrow escape from the necessity of having a God!

As near as I can tell, these evolution As near as I can tell, these evolutionists seem to think that God at the start had not made up his mind as to exactly what he would make, and having made up his mind partially he has been changing it all through the ages. I believe that God made the world as he wanted to

of creation and then lifted to be hierarchs in heaven. Masterpiece of God's wisdom and goedness, our humanity; masterpiece of divine grace, our enthronement. I put one footion Darwin's "Origin of the Species," and I put the other foot on Spencer's "Biology," and then, holding in one hand the book of Moses, I that God made the world as he wanted to have it, and that the haspiness of all the species will depend upon their staying in the species where they were created.

Once upon a time there was in a natural amphithentre of the forest a convention of animals, and a gorilla from Wostern Africa came in with his club and nounded "Orden!" Then he sat down in Western Africa came in with his club and pounded "Order!" Then he sat down in a chair of twisted forest root. The delegation of birds came in and took their position in the galleries of the hills and the tree tops. And a delegation of reptiles came in, and they took their position in the pit of the alley. And the tiers of rocks were occupied by the delegation of intermediate animals, and there was a great aquar lum, and a canal leading into it, through which came the monsters of the deep to join the great convention. And on one table of rock there were four or five primal germs under a glass case. or five primal germs under a glass case, and in a sup on another table of rock there was a quantity of protoplasm. Then this gerilla of the African forest with his club pounded again, "Order, order!" and then he eried out: "Oh, you great throng of beasts and birds and reptiles and in-

see's, I have called you together to propose that we move up into the human race and be beasts no longer! Too long already have we been hunted and enged and harnessed. We shall stand it no

have no weel, but short, fine hair, similar to that of the dog. The most peculiar thing about them is that they have a large lump of pure fat growing right at the root of the tail, and this fat varies in size and weight according to the condition of the sheep. A medium-sized lump of this fat weighs about four pounds. Such a sheep which weighs from 35 to 40 pounds, is sold at from 4 to 5 rupees (35 cents to \$1.05). The skin, when sun-dried, is exported, and they are known as "mo-At that speech the whole convention broke out into roars of enthusiasm like as though there were many menageries being for by their keepers, and it did seem as if the whole convention would march right up and take possession of the earth and the human race, but an old lion arese, his mane white with many years, and he uttered his voice, and when the old lion uttered his voice all the other

beasts of the ferest were still, and he said, "Peace, brothers and sisters of the ferest. I think we have been placed in the subcress for which we were intended."

PICTURESQUE WORK THAT FLOUR-ISHES IN MARITIME ALPS.

further, for the whole convention broke out in an uproar like the House of Commons when the Irish question comes up or the Lamerican Congress the night of adjournment, and the reptiles hissed with indignation at the loomino Gambetta, and the frogs croaked their contempt, and the bears growled their contempt, and the panthers snarted their disgust, and the insects buzzed and buzzed with excitement, and, though the gorilla in the African forest with his club pounded "Order! Order!" there was no order, and there was a thrusting out of adderine Tons of Flowers Are Used-The Process by Which the Odors of the Rose and the Violet Are Transformed Into Sweet Smelling Extracts.

The extraction of perfume is an exceedingly complex art, says La Nature. The department of the Maritime Alps is a marrelous garden that has always given French perfumery an indisputable su-premacy, and is, moreover, the granary of foreign perfumeries. The pretty city of Grasse, the sole centre of flowers of the entire world, has, for several centuries been the home of an extensive, interest ing and very picturesque industry. The cutters, women and children, at daybreak, before the rays of the sun have fallen upon the flowers (and sometimes called by the sound of a horn at night when a storm threatens) assemble, and, excited by the rhythm of their songs, perch upon the trees or stoop beneath the bushes to do the gathering. For the most part these are Italians, since the ordinary native force does not suffice. The cut flowers are put into bags and carried upon the backs of donkeys to the works, where they are received by girls who sort them and spread them out upon the pavement of a cool hall, where the manipulator comes

There are two sorts of flowers-those in which the perfume exists entirely condensed before beginning to evaporate and those in which it is gradually produced a few moments only before it is disengaged. Hence arise two different methods. flowers that readily give up their con-crete odor by rapid and violent means are treated by distillation, while the others require a slower and more delicate pro-

-the use of a solvent. Here is presented a second difficulty, that of separating the essential oil from resin, tannin and impurities. A solvers of the essential oil will, as a general thing, carry along a portion of these substances. If, for example, the oil is soluble in the aqueous liquids that impregnate the tissues of the flower, it will partake of the ill odor thereof. On the other hand, if it is too active, it will kill the plant and prevent the odor from developing. The solvent used is a mixture of beef suct and lard washed, melted and prepared with the greatest care. It may be replaced by very pure clive oil or highly

distillation and solution. The latter, when performed in the warm way, is called maceration, and, in the cold, en-There are but two flowers that will

Such are the two principal methods-

nd distillation, the rose and the

Maceration is applied to the violet, women standing in front of a water bath stove melt the fat in tinned basins called "bugadiers." Into these they throw called "bugadiers." Into these they throw
the flowers, and keep them submerged,
by means of a spatula, at a temperature
of about 65 degrees for half an hour.
Then they take them out, drain them
and pass the amalgamated residua, heated
by boiling water, into a hydraulic press,
in order to remove the last traces of fatty matter. But a single maceration does not suffice to perfume the suet, which is so then take this same fat, recharge it with flowers and rebegin the operation, and proceed until the fatty body has acquired the desired strength. It is estimated that it takes five pounds of flower to perfume a pound of fat. With certain flowers, 25

catments are required.

Enfleurage is employed for the jasmine and tube rose. In the beginning it was performed in double plates called "tiames," and capable of holding 12 ounces of pomade. From the beginning of the present century, wooden frames three inches in depth. 24 inches in width, and 38 inches in length, and with a glass bottom, have been used.

A layer of fat is spread upon this glass by means of a spatula, and upon this are directly laid the flowers. The frames are arranged in piles of 46, one upon another flowers are thus inclosed between two frames, which form a small, close, cool chamber, in which the aroma develops under the best conditions possible The next day the flowers are replaced by fresh ones, and so on until the pomade has acquired a sufficient strength of perfume. In order to manufacture perfumed oils, use is made of frames in which the glass is replaced by wire gauze, upon which rests a piece of woolen saturated with oil. The perfumed oil is collected by pressing all the pieces of woolen.

The process is very lengthy, and with mine takes three months. Moreover, it is very expensive, on account of the material that it requires. The smallest establishments possess 4,000 frames, and large works 40,000. One frame, in fact, cannot support more than 15 cunces of fat, and one piece of woolen more than two pounds of oil.

transform this perfumed fat into extracts it is macerated with alcohol. In the department of the Maritime Alps there are annually treated:

4,400,000 pounds of roses.
5,500,000 pounds of orange flowers.
440,000 pounds of jasmines.
330,000 pounds of cassia flowers.
330,000 pounds of tuberoses.
440,000 pounds of violets.

For the Barge of Henry VIII. An interesting discovery has been made at Hampton Court in the course of the executations for the effluent pipe of the new Thames Valley drainage along the towing path by the palace gardens. Between the railings of the private 'garden opposite the end of Queen Mary's Bower the foundations of the old water gate, or "water gallery." built by Henry VIII., have been cus through. The walls or piers are of immense thickness, being no less than 25 feet wide and constructed of the hardest chalk, faced with stone. The opening through which the state barges passed is clearly discernible.

time ago, on enquiry, it was as ertained that among 411 male patients dmitted into the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum there were 170 married, 208 single, 25 widowers and eight not ascer-tained. Amongst 669 female patients ad-mitted, 180 were married, 356 single, 109 idows and 24 not ascertained. These instances are cited in addition to other existing proofs of the tendency of "single " to foster insanity, especially ng the female sex.

A Novel Light. The lighthouse on Armish Rock, in the Hebrides, is about 500 feet from the shore. To avoid having an attendant on the rock, the light is produced on the shore and projected across the water upon a mirror in the lighthouse, the mirror

ecting the light in the desire's direc-

ITS WATERS ARE BLACK. A lake of Ink Which Exists in Cali-

ald. In this region of ugly volcances, desolate wastes and slimy swamps, the strangest phenomenon of all is what the naturalists call a "lake of ink." No other

description fits so well. The strange black fluid that forms the lake bears no resemblance to water. It must some day have been a "lake of fire," and even now it tallies excellently with the familiar description of the infernal regions. Thick and viscous and foul-smelling, it seems altogether unfit that it should deface the surface of the

The pool of ink is situated about ball a mile from a volcano. It is about an acre in area. The surface is coated with gray ashes from the volcanoes to the thickness of about six inches, thus concealing its real nature. A traveler not prepared to avoid its treacherous depths might easily walk into it.

Experiment has proved that the black fluid of the lake is not poisonous. It acts as a dye, and cotton goods soaked in it keep their color for months, even when exposed to the sun. They also acquire a stiffness similar to that produced by weak starch. The fluid has been analyzed, but its component parts have not been made known. As to the source of the supply of the lake nothing definite has been ascertained. It is undoubtedly of volcani origin, but nothing more definite i

Naturally this remarkable phenom forded the Indians abundant materia for legend. Scores of bad red men, they claim, have gone to death beneath the ashes of the lake, which is three hundred yards deep. The lake itself, say the Indians, is composed of the blood of their had brothers, who are suffering in their hell amid the volcances. And a more impressive hell it would be impossible to conceive. In this rock hemmed basin are active and dead volcanoes, spouting gey-sers, boiling springs, a lake of some black, sticky substance resembling ink, craters that blow out only dry ashes, others that send forth stones and gravel, and still others that belch liquid and blazing streams of mud. There are other holes which emit only indifferent puffs of smoke or steam, while from all issues a ourning odor of brimstone.

This is a land that has never been traversed. Human beings have tried it, out they never return to tell of their experience or of their discoveries. Little heaps of bleaching bones can be seen scat-tered about here and there over the lavastrewn surface of the ground. Benes of animals also lie about, telling the story of the fatal wanderings of beasts

WILL HELP TO PRESERVE SIGHT. Things Worth Knowing About the Eyes-Cold Water Bath.

Few people are aware what an excellent tonic a cold water bath is for the eyes. BELTS. Not the ordinary sponge bath, with closed lids, but opening the eves and holding them open for a minute or more in clear, HAIR PINS, Etc. To do this, take a teacupful of water

and hold it close to the eye, against the face, and open the eye in it. Open and shut two or three times to wash out the eye. Then dry with a soft towel. Never rub your eyes; it is an exc ous practice, and children should be warned against it. If your eves are weak put a pinch of salt in the water.

To relieve a sty, wet a compress of old linen with boiling water and lay on the sty. Repeat every few minutes several times, and do this once an hour as len; as may be necessary. Good sight is among the greatest bless-

ings of life, and it behooves women for their own sake to take good care of their eyes. When you have nothing to do, when you are simply resting, close your eyes and let them rest also. As long as the eyes are open they are at work to greater or less extent, and oculists will tell you that the moisture of the closed lids is good for them.

Never press the eyeball, as that flattens it in time and brings on premature less of vision. If a cinder gets in the eye, wet a flaxseed and put it in one corne of the evelid. Close the lid and the seed will attract the einder and bring it out. Closing the eye and anointing the edges of the lid with vaseline is another means to accomplish the same end without irri tating the delicate organ.

Diphtheria in Holy Water.

Professor Vincenzi of the University of Sassari, has investigated the holy water from "one of the most popular churches' of that city, with the following results: A single drop taken a few hours after the water was renewed and spread upon gela- Half column, by the tin yielded in forty eight hours about twenty-three hundred and fifty bacterial colonies, including besides those common in water bacillus tetragenus and staphylococcus albus. This drop was taken on a Saturday evening, when the water had been little used. The next evening, after been little used. The next evening, after numerous and crowded services. each drop of the water tested yielded innumerable colonies. Among these were numerous specimens of the bacillus coli, and others which Professor Vincenzi identified with the bacillus mucosus of Abel, believed by some to be the exciting cause of coryza. But the most important discovery was that of bacilli which in microscopic appearance, result of cultivation, and action on animals were, according to our author, undoubtedly identical with Loeffler's bacillus diphtheriae. Four cases of diphtheria were notified at Sassari while these investigations were proceeding, and, it being the custom there for lines and under, first insertion.

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The number of lines to the reckoned by the space occupied, measured by a scale Loeffler's bacillus diphtheriae. Four cases of diphtheria were notified at Sassari while these investigations were proceeding, and, it being the custom there for persons to touch their lips as well as other parts with holy water, the possibility of infection is obvious. "The notable number of solories of beciling water. ble number of colonies of bacillus muco sus perhaps stands in relation to the fact that contact between fingers and nose is frequent, whence it is not improbable that the bacilli are directly carried into the holy water." The bacillus coli, though the directly introduced was according to the carried into the carried introduced was according to the carried possibly directly introduced, was, according to Professor Vincenzi, probably pres ent in the church dust, which, he remarks, was copious,—Archivio per le Scienze Mediche.

By Rail to the Land of Ice.

Sweden is going to build a railroad from the head of the Gulf of Finland to the Ofoten Fiord, on the Norway coast, 120 miles north of the Arctic circle. The line to the Gellivare mines will be used, and a branch run from the present northern end of the Swedish railroad system to Tornea, on the Finland Gulf. The extension is made chiefly for strategic rea-

Tanestry Weaving Slow Work. The manufacture of some of the finest French tapestry is so slow that an artist cannot produce more than a quarter of a square yard a year,

Martyr to Heart Trouble. Mrs Selins E. Core, Amheret, N S., saye:
"At times I suffered intensely from palpitation and fluttering of my heart. I was week and

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sdults when Dr. Low's Worm Sprap is used. 251 Ail deslets -63 5.

Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it.

Here's how you can tell :If you have Back Ache or Lame Back. If you have Puffiness under the Eyes

If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet.

If your Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty.

If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth.

If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams, — Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.

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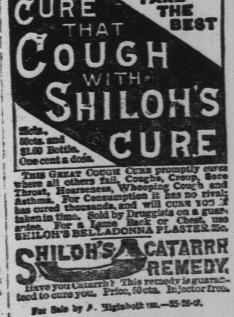
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For internal or external use Hagyard Yellow Oil cannot be excelled as a pain retisving and soothing remedy for all pain.—

Law Governing Newspapers

The following are points in the law governing newspapers that are frequently enquired about and that are worth re-

1-Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contra:y are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2-If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responeible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

3-If subscribers neglect to take the periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4-If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address;

they are held responsible.

5—The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is evidence of intention to defraud.

6-If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is bliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until a notice with payment of all arrearages is due to the

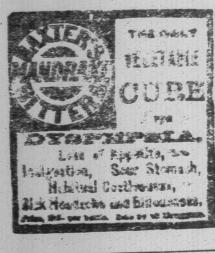


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