AN ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY.

Many a poet has sung ere now
Of the song he hoped to sing,
But never has quite found the music right
That was there in the quivering string, Forever lovely and strong and sweet, It was there just back of his tongue; But never the word, like a joyous bird, Its heart on the breeze had flung.

Now we that preach as the others sing, We know how it is ourselves; We have sermons galore, a fearful store, Packed up on the handy shelves; But where is the sermon we fain would

Have followed for many a year, And, yet, somehow, to our cleaving prow, It is never a whit more near?

There are days when we think it will surely come, There are nights when the dark is bright, With the trail of its hem, like a priceless

As we wake with happy fright-To find it has vanished, already far On the track it has held so long, Away and away where it will not stay Any more than the flying song.

Now you that love the preacher's work As much as the poet his, Come, tell me true, what would you do For to touch this height of bliss? I know; you would wrestle and sweat and

Like Jacob, the livelong night, If at break of day it would come to stay-The sermon you fain would write.

And when it came, O God, to think What a sermon it would be! It would be as high as the starry sky And as deep as the deep, deep sea; It would stir the heart of the youth and

With a strange and sweet unrest, And their souls would yearn for a glad re-To the things they know are best.

And the sinner there in his cosy pew, As snug as a man could be, Should sudden feel, like a stroke of steel, The truth that would make him free-If he would but heed; and the aching heart, So weary under its load,

For joy of the painful road. And the Sunday paper should be accursed And the women forget their whist, And the children's play for that one day Be never a moment missed, It would be for all such a goodly time

Would laugh and sing like a crazy thing,

Andth e stars in their courses know When they are all out with a joyous shout, And the earth lies still below. But it will not come, it will not come, The sermon we fain would write, It is evermore just on before,

If it isn't way out of sight; But better so than to smiling go In the way by the foolish trod; Let us do our best with a manly zest, And leave the rest to God.

-John White Chadwick.

The Pope's Household. Pope Leo XIII. is a very careful housekeeper, and accordingly provided for the budget of the Vatican for the year 1897 long ago. The expenses for the year will foot up fully seven and one-half million lire (\$1,500,000). The "St. Peter's Pence" is still one of the largest sources of the Papal income. It is contributed principally by the poorer classes in the various Catholic countries; but, if all Catholic in the world were to pay the entire expense of the Vatican, a pittance of three-quarters of a cent from each would furnish sufficient funds. The "Department of State," which is managed by Cardinal Rampolla; the Legations in France, Austria, Spain and Portugal; the nuncios in America, Bavaria, Belgium and Brazil and the other diplomatic representatives of the Holy See cost at least 1,000,000 lire. The Cardinals' College, consisting of six Cardinal Bishops, 52 Cardinal Priests and 14 Cardinal Deacons, costs another 1,000,000 lire. This includes, however, the income of the four Cardinals in the Palace, the 15 Cardinals who are prefects of congregations and the six prefects of congregations and the six Cardinals in charge of Papal Cabinet offices and ministries. The greatest item of cost is the household proper. At the head of this is the majordomo, then the high chamberlain, the cardinal auditor and the master-of-thepalace; among the other high charges are the secret chamberlains, of whom four are always on duty; the master of alms, the master of ceremonies, secretaries and pro-secretaries, assessors chiefs of various offices; the employes of the museum, of the galleries, of the Astronomic Observatory, of the Vatican Library, and the Swiss Guard and Palace Guard of Catholic Noblemen. The finances or the Vatican are managed by a bureau named the Papal Chamber.

Bull Fighters' Wages. It is popularly supposed, writes Consul-General Bowen, from Barcelona, that the interest in bull-fighting in Spain is lagging, but the facts of the case indicate that, if anything, popular interest is more intense than ever. The remuneration received by the matadores, from the figures he gives, appears to rank with that obtained by the star operatic singers in this counthe star operatic singers in this country. During the bull-fighting season, from April v to October 20, 1896, there were 413 fights in Spain 1218 bulls, was 413 fights in Spain 1218 bulls, valued at \$200.000, were killed. The numued at \$200.000, were killed. The number of matadores, the principal name who killed the bulls, was 23, and they were paid for their services in all about \$221,500. The least renowned matadores received from \$300 to \$400 for each fight in which they took part, while the more famous were paid \$500 while the more famous were paid \$500 to \$850. The famous Guerrita appeared in 68 fights, killed 174 bulls and received in all \$51,000. Bombita fought 43 times, killed 112 bulls and was paid

A Bevuest for Good Roads. The will of the late Peter Whitcomb The will of the late Peter wintcomb of Boxboro, Mass., filed in the Middle-sex probate court at Cambridge re-cently, bequeaths \$5000 to the town of Boxboro, the income of which is to be used for the care and rebuilding of roads and bridges in the town.

Watches Instead of Medals. The Japanese Government, instead of presenting medals to the soldiers who participate in the war against China is to give them excellent Swiss

A Locomotive's Life. Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,-

California Mustard. This year's mustard crop in California amounts to 16,000.000 pounds.

Clearness in water is no sign of purity. It may contain many germs invisible to the naked eye. Spring water is considered the best that can be obtained, and shallow well water is generally the worst.

Teacher—"Tommy, you're a bright little chap. Can you tell me what grass is?"

Tommy—"Yes'm; grass is de whiskers on de earth."—New York Tribune.

ARE FLANNELS DANGEROUS?

A Strong and Solid Plea for the Use of

Linen Underwear.

Linen is the oldest material in existence for skin wear. Investigation and experience prove that the old-time custom of wearing linen garments next to the skin was a sensible and healthful one. Suggest the use of such a garment to the present wool-wearing generation of the present wool-wearing generation of the present, and it will shiver at the mere thought, look askance at you and think you non compos mentis. But the fact that our forefathers and mothers, clothed in homespun linen, were able to bear the hardships and privations of pioneer tife, and knew so little of the ailments prevalent among the people of our genprevalent among the people of our generation, attests the fact that at least linen is not death-dealing in its effects. Investigation into the habits of the people of northern Russia furnishes further testimony in favor of linen as a warm and satisfactory material for underwear.

as a warm and satisfactory material for underwear.

Listen, ye fiannel advocates! A writer on the habits of the people of that severe climate says that "they wear linen underwear instead of woolen fiannels, since experience teaches them that it answers the purpose far better." What will the fiannel-wearing rheumatics say when their favorite material is attacked, and they are told that, far from possessing the sanitary qualities they ascribe to it, it simply increases their rheumatic tendencies, by clogging the pores of the skin and preventing the excretion of waste matter, and by keeping the skin moist ter, and by keeping the skin moist and the atmosphere about it damp, a condition favorable to rheumatism.

If one wishes to eradicate the rheumatism one must keep the atmosphere about the skin dry and the skin in an active condition, that it may rid the body of waste matter. For a long time the more advanced and scientific men in the medical profession, realiz-ing the unhygienic effects of flannel on rheumatic patients, have advised them against the use of it, and recom-mended the substitution of silk. To maintain a dry atmosphere about the body it is necessary to carry off the moisture excreted by the skin as fast as it is produced. Any material that absorbs and eliminates moisture re-luctantly is not suitable for skin covering, while the one that most readily absorbs moisture and dries most rapidly is the most perfect for this purpose. While wool absorbs moisture, especially in the form of vapor, slowly, it holds a large quantity and tries very slowly. On the other hand, linen absorbs moisture almost immediately and dries quickly. Silk ranks next to linen in hygoric qualities. It absorbs moisin hygenic qualities. It absorbs mois-ture and dries less readily than linen,

but more rapidly than wool. The longer a woollen garment is worn the more unhygienic it becomes; for the shrinking, milling process that it undergoes in washing decreases more and more its porosity and air-holding capacity. The air held in a garment is the real protective agent, consequently the ently the textures which are most easily permeated by air keep one warmest. For this reason a porous linen is more hygienic than a smooth one, and a linen-mesh fabric is the most desirable one for underwear at

any season of the year. If women generally could realize the in country way beautifying effect of linen underwear Gentlewoman. on the skin it would be universally adopted by them. The sallow, lifeless complexion frequently seen in wearers of wool is due to the overheating of the outer skin and the consequent weakening of its functions. This condition is communicated to the inner skin or nucciis membrane, which is a continuation of the outer skin lines all the respiratory organs. What-ever weakens the outer skin decreases the activity of the inner, and the cir-culation not being sufficient to warm the air in its onward passage, the air becomes an irritant and produces colds, catarrh, pneumonia and all kinds of pulmonary troubles. These affections in turn react upon the skin to its further detriment. The fact that catarrh, la grippe and other troubles of this class have been more prevalent since wool has become a favorite ma-terial for clothing the skin is worthy of consideration when giving thought to hygienic and unhygienic clothing.

MABEL JENNESS VENTER.

The color of the soil will affect its temperature. If a white piece of paper and a black piece of paper be placed upon the snow in the sunlight, the snow under the black piece of paper becomes more rapidly melted than the snow under the white. This is an illustration of the white. This is an illustration of the white devices the device when the snow under the white. snow under the white. This is an illustration of the fact that dark substances absorb the sun's heat rays. In the same way, the darker the color of a soil the more rapidly do the sun's rays warm it, while light-colored soils become warmed only slowly. The dark color of soils is generally due to the presence of decomposed organic matter. Hence soils rich in humus are generally warm soils.—Western Plowman.

How He Celebrated. He was a generous fellow, and he had been married twenty-five years. He went into a Lewiston dry goods store the other day and said to the clerk: "I've been married twenty-five preyears, and I never gave my wife a pre-sent, and I think I ought to celebrate sent, and I think I ought to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of my wedding and carry my wife home a present." The clerk showed the stock and suggested many things that would probably please his wife, but could not suit the old fellow. Finally the man said: "Well, cut me off four yards of cotton cloth, and I'll carry it home and have my wife make me a shirt,"—Boston Herald.

Plant Life. The geranium has its name from two Latin words signifying "crane's bill," the reference being to the beaklike torus projecting beyond the seeds.

A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil 200 times its own weight in water during its life.

According to the leading botanists of the world plants grow faster between 4 and 6 o'clock a.m. than at any other

The Japanese claim that their nation was founded B.C. 660, by Jimmu, the dynasty of this monarch being still on the throne. The first literary account of the Japanese was from the pen of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century.

Not Full Yet. The world is by no means filled yet.

Queensland has still an area of 430,

600,000 acres to a population of about

450,000. Its government has lately
been offering more tempting conditions to settlers, who may now hold ordinary land for twenty years at a rental of 3 pence per acre, while "scrub land" may be selected in areas up to 10,000 acres and held for thirty years at an average rental of very much less than a penny. This ought to be good news for many struggling for a bare living in the Mother Country. Of course, the climatic conditions in many portions of the country are very trying, but so they are in Western Australia, which at the present time is adding 750 a week to its population, and the revenue of which has been increasing at a rate far outstripping the calculations of its treasurer. But this may be that Queensland will be the home of millions of our fellow-countrymen after the golden age in the west of the colonial continent has passed away.—Westminster Gazette. to settlers, who may now hold ordin-

Never economize politeness. To be courteous is a divine injunction. Courtesy should flavor every act of the most ordinary day. Its practice would invest life with beauty and sweetness, would garland the rough places and soften the hard, and be soothing balm to the sensitive, so often needlessly wounded. Linen Underwear.

separate the Sexes. If it can be done, now is a good time to separate the cockerels from the pullets. Both will be gainers from such separation. They will grow faster and mature into finer birds if they are separated. The pullets will be spared the vexatious attentions of these lusty young males, and the males will become quieter and more peaceable. A still further division is advisable when it can be made, and that is that the cockerels intended for breeders and exhibition should be removed from those intended to be moved from those intended to be killed. The latter can be more closely killed. The latter can be more closely yarded than the former, and should be fed on highly fattening food. It is, perhaps, almost too early to crowd the fattening, but they can be got into condition for killing, so that a little crowding will finish them off in nice shape. The breeding and exhibition cockerels should have a good range, plenty of bone and muscle forming food, and should be kept growing, in order that they may develop their possibilities. A like division can be made of the pullets if any are intended to be slaughtered, or indeed, one can separate the layers from the breeding and exhibition binds, in order to give the latter a better chance. The food for layers and those intended for breeders and exhibition, however, would not be and exhibition, however, would not be materially different at this time of year.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Where does Cleopatra's body rest? Scarcely a layman who would not answer: "Why, in Egypt." After her cajoleries, her wiles, her life of intense if not exalted loves, Cleopatra was laid in one of the loveliest tombs that have ever been fashioned by the hand to its head-mere roll of tightly swathed dust-lies crumbling in a hideous glass case at the British museum. It is Cleopatra, the once great queen, a Venus in charm, beauty and love. "To what base uses may we not?" etc .-St. Paul's Magazine.

Flower Farming for Women. Flower farming undertaken by women is by no means unlucrative. have one friend who is doing well with a violet farm and apple orchard. Another lady, no longer young, but with an indomitable pluck, compelled by circumstances to make her own living, started a lily farm last summer in a remote country village in Sussex. I am glad to say she is succeeding wonderfully, and besides her lilies disposes of eggs, cream, mushrooms and other garden produce, without difficulty. And my friend was a London woman who had had no previous experience in country ways and doings.-From the

L. V. O'CONNOB, B. A. Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Offices: Over Carter's Dry Goods Store, Kent-St., Lindsay.

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Tenders

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1897, for the purchase of the business carried on under the firm name of J. B. carried on under the firm name of J. B. Warner & Co., at the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Hats, Caps, Furs and Ready-made Clothing.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON,
Solicitors for Executrix.

Dated 18th day of February, 1897.—83-2.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R.S.O., Chap. 110, Section 26, that all persons having claims against the estate of John Billings Warner, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of February, A.D., 1897, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid, to McSweyn & Abderson, of the town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Solicitors for Louise Warner, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said John Billings Warner, deceased, on or before the Eighteenth day of March, A.D., 1897, a statement in writing, containing their names, addresses, and descriptions and full particulars of their claims and accounts and of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after the 18th day of March, A.D., 1897, the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to c'aims of which she shall then have notice as above required, and that the said Executrix will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims she shall not have notice at the time of such distribution.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON

of such distribution.

McSWEYN & ANDERSON,
Solicitors for Executrix.

Dated 18th day of Feb., 1897.—88-4.

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foods are well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If you want to read more about it let us send you a book.

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Wage - Earners'

Stock taking is finished, and we are planning now for the next season's work. There is no time for hesitation. We can't afford to wait for profitable selling. The Overcoats and Ulsters, the Winter Suits and Furnishings, and Hats-the whole combined aggregation of stock in our great store must get the grand bounce! Here are a few magnetic prices :-

75 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters, made full long, full back, double breasted, usual price \$6, go now at \$3 50 84 Men's Moscow Beaver Overcoats, large velvet collars, tweed lined, double breast, never sold less than \$7, will be sold during this sale 4 50

43 Men's Frieze Ulsters, cut full and long, usually sold at \$8, go now at..... 55 Fine Men's Tailor-made Overcoats, beautifully quilted, silk lined; these coats are made equal to the best custom work, never sold less than \$13, 40 Heavy Nap and Pilot Pea Jackets, warmly lined,

well cut, they answer the purpose of a winter overcoat, never sold less than \$7.50, net price at this sale 3 75 100 Youths' Overcoats, made from heavy beaver; \$6 those coats are sold for, bring your boy along, we will fit him to your satisfaction at this sale for 3 25 150 Men's Business Suits, the price previous to this

sale was \$11, go now at.....

this sale for.....

40 Heavy Tailor-made Scotch Tweed Suits, have only to be shown to be admired, we have been selling them freely at \$12, your choice during

28 Prince Albert Dress Suits, handsomely lined and trimmed, impossible to detect the difference be-tween these suits and those made by custom tailors, \$16 the price, during this great sale your

190 Youths' Suits, made from all wool tweed, the workmanship is warranted, the cut is the latest; they go at this sale at...... \$4.25, \$3.50, and 3 % 37 Youths' Dress Suits, made from fine black twills, fine farmer satin lined, cut in up-to-date style;

reduced from \$8.50 to..... 145 Boys' Suits, double breasted, made from all-wool tweeds. New patterns of materials, usual price \$4, reduced to...... \$2 50 and 2 25

78 Children's Suits, made from all the newest designs of materials, usual price \$4.50, we have determined to let them go at.....\$2.25 \$2 and 1 8 210 pairs Men's Trousers, made from strong tweed, usual price \$1.10, reduced to.....

Several broken lines of Fleeced Underwear, sold at 50c., reduced to..... Boys' Knicker Pants 25

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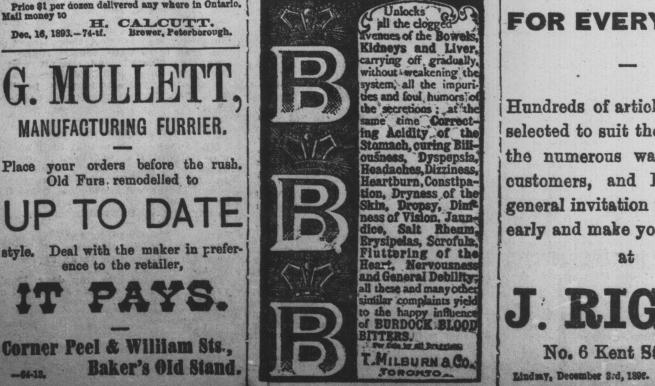
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