"A BAG WITH HOLES."

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES ON HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The Celebrated Divine Arraigns All Classes of Spendthrifts-Their Foolishness Breeds Poverty-A Sure Remedy

For Deep Losses. wages, earneth wages to put into a bag

In Persia under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They are like people who have a sack in which they put money, not knowing that the sack is torn or eaten of moths, or in some way incapable of homing valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end

What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent, or the Poverty for yourself and your children family expenses, or the necessaries of life, or to provide comforts in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Wasted at Wasted in intoxicants. Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for drink during last thirty years, and I will built for every workingman a house and lay out for him a garden and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and place at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays and secure him a policy of life insurance, so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor. It is the anarchist of the centuries and has boycotted, and is now boycotting, the body and mind and soul of American It is to it a worse foe than monopoly and worse than associated

It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its blasting solicitations to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the noon spell, and on his home at eventide; on Saturday, when the wages are paid, it snatches a large part of the money that might come the family and sacrifices it among the saloon keepers. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago. "Forward, march," says the drink power, "and take possession of the American

The drink business is pouring its vitriolic and damnable liquids down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employes, I proclaim a strike universal against strong drink, which, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who, within the next ten years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverage and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends \$1,500,050,000 for dripk. Of sands of dollars to Bible societies and spends \$1,500,050,000 for drink. course the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage earning classes of Great Britain expend in £1,000,000, or \$500,000,000 a year. Sit down and calculate, O workngman, how much you have expended up what your neighbors have expended, and realize that instead of answering the beek of other people you might have been your own capitalist. When you deplete a workingman's physical energy you deplete his capital. The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimu-lated workman. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I noticed in the harvest field that, though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants, I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard o this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The drinker who made the fewest bricks

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made the fewest bricks 746,000. The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, 87,000." When an army goes out to the battle, the soldier who has water or coffee in his canteen marches easier and fights better than the soldier who has whisky in his canteen. Drink helps a man to fight when he has only one contestant, and that at the street corner. But when he goes forth to maintain some great battle for God and his country, he wants no drink about him. When vants no drink about him. the Russians go to war a corporal passes along the line and smells the breath of every soldier. If there be in his breath a taint of intoxicating liquor, the man is sent back to the barracks. Why? He cannot endure fatigue, All our young men know this. When they are preparing for a regatta or for a ball club or for an athletic wrestling, they abstain. Our working people will be wiser after awhile, and the money they fling away on hurtful indulgences they will put into a co-operative association and so become capitalists. If the workingman put down his wages and take his expenses and spread them out so they will just equal, he is not wise. I know workingmen who are in a perfect fidget until they get rid of their last dollar. The following circumstances came under our observation. A young man worked hard to earn his \$600 or \$700 yearly. Marriage day came. The bride had inherited \$500 from her grandfather. She spent every dollar of it on the wedding dress. Then they rented two rooms in a third story. Then the young man took extra evening employment; almost exhausted with the day's work, yet took evening employment. It almost extinguished his eyesight. Why did he add evening employment to the day employment? To get money. Why did he want to get money? To lay up something for a rainy day? No. To get his life insured, so that in case of his death his wife would not be a beggar? No. He put the extra evening work to the day work that he might get \$150 to get his wife a sealskin coat. The sister of the bride heard of this achievement, and was not to be estipsed. She was very poor, and the seat up working nearly all the night are a great while until she bought a sealstin coat. I have not heard of the result on that street. The street is full of those who are on small incomes, but I suppose the contagion spread, and that everybody had a sealskin coat and the people came out and cried, practically, not literally, Though the heavens fall we must have a sealskin coat!"

I was out west and a minister of the gospel told me in Iowa that his church and the neighborhood had been impoverished by the fact that they put mort gages on their farms in order to send their families to the Philadelphia centen-rial. It was not respectable not to go to the centennial. Between such evils and paraperism there is a very short step. The vast majority of children in your almshouses are those because their paralmshouses are there because their parents are drunken, lazy or recklessly im-

sealskin coat!"

I have no sympathy for skinflint saving, but I plead for Christian prudence. You say it is impossible now to lay up anything for a rainy day. I know it, but we are at the derived a rational out of the parior. They leet they have ed if the doorbel rings before they have the hall lighted. They apologize for the plain meal if you surprise them at the table. Well, it is mean if it is only to pile up a miserly hoard, but if it be to educate you children, if it be to give more help to your wife when she does not feel strong, if it be to keep your funeral day from being horrible beyond all endurance because it is to be the disruption and annihilation of the domestic circle, if it be for that then it is magnificent.

is magnificent. There are those who are kept in pov-Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on Sunday from Haggai i, 6, "He that earneth wages, carneth wages, car ed or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is full to the chin with while many how. to the chin with whisky and beer. Wilsome way incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. Kins Micawber said to David Copperfield:

"Copperfield, my boy, £1 income; expenses, 20 shillings and 6 pence; result, of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, at they got, for they lost them. "He that income; expenses, 19 shillings and 6 pence; result, happiness." But, O workingman, take your morning dram and your noon dram and your evening dram, and spend everything you have over for

> be no advantage to hundreds of thou-sands of them unless they stopped strong drink. Aye, until they quit that evil habit, the more money the more ruin, the more wages the more holes in the.

tobacco and excursions, and you insure

bag.
My plea is to those working people who are in a discipleship to the whisky bot-tle, the beer jug and the wine flask. And what I say to them will not be more appropriate to the working classes than to the business classes, and not with the people of one age more than the pe ple of all ages. Take one good look at the suffering of the man whom strong drink has enthralled, and remember that towards that goal multitudes are running. The disciple of alcoholism suffers the loss of respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the cap-tive of strong drink, he feels demeaned. do not care how recklessly he acts. He may say, "I don't care; he does care. He cannot look at a pure man in the eye unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self respect is gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks, and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. I will prove it. He knows that his course is bringing ruin upon himself. He loves himself. If he could stop, he would. He knows his course is bringing ruin upon his family. He loves them. He would stop if he could. He cannot. Perhaps he could three months or a year ago; not

Of sands of dollars to Bible societies and reformatory institutions of all sorts. He reformatory institutions of all sorts. He was very genial, very generous and very lovable, and whenever he talked about this evil habit he would say, "I can stop any time." But he kept going on, going on down, down, down. His family would say, "I wish you would stop." "Why," he would reply, "I can stop any time if I want to." After a while he had delirium tremens. He had it twice, and yet after he said, "I could stop at any time if I wanted to." He is dead now. What killed him? Drink, drink! And yet among his last utterances was, "I can stop any time." He did not stop it because he could not stop it. Oh, there because he could not stop it. Oh, there is a point in inebriation beyond which

if a man goes he cannot stop!

One of these victims said to a Christian man: "Sir, if I were told that I couldn't get a drink until to-morrow night un-less I had all my fingers cut off, I would say, Bring the hatchet and cut them off I have a dear friend in Philadelphia whose nephew came to him one day, and when he was exhorted about his evil habit said: "Uncle, I can't give it up. If there stood a cannon and a glass of wine were set on the mouth of that cannon, and I knew that you would fire it off just as I came up and took the glass, I would start, for I must have it." Oh, it is a sad thing for a have it." Oh, it is a sad thing for a man to wake up in this life and find that he is a captive! He says: "I could have got rid of this once; but I can't now, I night have lived an honorable life and died a Christian death. But there is no hope for me now. There is no escape for me. Dead, but not buried. I am a walking corpse. I am an apparition of what I once was. I am a caged immortal beating against the wires of my cage in this direction; beating against the cage until there is blood on the wires

and blood on my soul, yet not able to ge out—destroyed without remedy." I go on and say that the disciple of rum suffers from the loss of health. The older men may remember that some years ago Dr. Sewell went through this country and electrified the people lectures, in which he showed the effects of alcoholism on the human stomach. He had seven or eight diagrams by which he showed the devastation of strong drink upon the physical system. There were thousands of people who turned back from that ulcerous sketch swearing eternal abstinence from every-

thing that could intoxicate.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain files on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every have and huns with every flame and bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his sleeping limbs! What fiends stand by his midnight pillow! What groans tear his ear! What horrors shiver through his soul! Talk of the rack, talk of the inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Juggernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says: "Hush, now be still! Stop making all this noise!" But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone they begin again: "O God, O God! Help, help! Dripk! Give me drink! Help! Take them off me! O God!" And then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handfuls and bite their pails into the quick, and then they out their hair by handfuls and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they biaspheme, and they ask the keepers to kill them—"Stab me! Smother me! Strangle me! Strangle me! Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch! That thing is going on now all up and down the land, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death some of you will die. I know it. I see it coming.

Again, the inebriate suffers through the loss of home. I do not care how

much he loves his wife and children, it his passion for strong drink has mastered him, will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drink in any other way he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way no one but God knows. Oh, is there anything that will so destroy a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? Do not tell me that a man but we are at the daybreak of national prosperity. Some people think it is mean to turn the gas low when they go is breaking his wife's heart and clothing is breaking his wife's heart and clothing

his children with rags. Why, there are on the roads and streets of this land to-day little children barefooted, unwashed and unkempt—want on every pact of their faded dress and the every wrighted their roses and the every processing their faded dress and the every process.

wrinkle of their prematurely old counten-ances—who would have been in churches to day and as well clad as you are but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave. Oh, rum, thou foe of God, thou despoile of home, thou recruiting officer of the pit, I hate thee!

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is that the unfortunate of whom I speak suffers from the loss of the soul. The Bible intimates that in the future world, if we are unforgiven here, our bad passions and appetites, unrestrained, will go along with us and take our torment there. So that, I suppose, when an inebriate wakes up in that world, he will feel an infinite thirst consuming him. Now, down in this world, although he may have been very poor, he could beg or he could steal five cents with which to get that which would slake his thirst for a little while. But in eternity where is the rum to come from?

Oh, the deep, exhausting, exasperating, everlasting thirst of the drunkard in hell! Why, if a fiend came up to earth for some infernal work in a grogshop and should go back taking on its wing just one drop of that for which the inebriate in the lost world longs, what excitement would it make there? Put that one drop from off the food's wing that one drop from off the fiend's wing on the tip of the tongue of the destroyed inebriate; let the liquid brightness just touch it, let the drop be very small, if it only have in it the smack of alcoholic drink; let the drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry: "That is rum, aha! That is rum!" And it would wake up the echoes of the damned: "Give me rum! Give me rum!"
In the future world I do not believe that it will be the absense of God that will be the absense of G make the drunkard's sorrow. I do not make the drunkard's sorrow. I do not believe it will be the absence of light. I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness. I think it will be the absence of rum. Oh, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it hitch like a sevent and it the last it bitch like a serpent and it stingeth like an adder."

When I declared some time ago that there was a point beyond which a man could not stop, I want to tell you that, while a man cannot stop in his own strength, the Lord God by His grace can help him to stop at any time. I was in a room in New York where there were many men who had been reclaimed from drunkenness. I heard their testimony, and for the first time in my life there flashed out a truth I never understood. They said: "We were victims of strong drink. We tried to give it up, but always failed. But somehov since we gave our hearts to Christ, He has taken care of us." I believe that the time will come when the grace of God will show its power not only to save man's soul, but his body, and reconstruct, purify, elevate and redeem it.
I verily believe that, although you feel

grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you give your heart to God, He will help you by His grace to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance. I have looked oft upon the desolation. Sitting next to make the remark that if they do not change their course, within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves, and as to their souls, he down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that is an awful thing to say, but I cannot help saying it. Oh, beware! You have not yet been captured. Beware! Whether the beverage be poured in golden chalice or pewter mug, in the foam at the tep, in white letters, let there be spelled out to your soul, "Beware!" When the books of judgment are open, and 10,000,000 drunkards come up to get their doom, I want you to bear witness that I, in the fear of God and in the love for your soul, told you, with all affection and with

all kindness, to beware of that which has already exerted its influence upon

your family, blowing out some

lights—a premonition of the blackness of darkness forever. Oh, if you could only hear intemperance, with drunkards' bones drumming on the head of the ligour cask the dead march of immortal souls, methinks the very glance of a wine sup would make you shudder, and the color of the liquor would make you think of the blood of the soul, and the foam on the top of the cup would remind you of the on the maniac's lip, and you would kneel down and pray God that, rather than your children should become captives of this evil habit, you would like to carry them out some bright spring day to the cemetery and put them away to the last sleep, until at the call of the south wind the flowers would come up all over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrec-tion! God has a balm for such a wound, but what flower of comfort ever grew on a drunkard's sepulchre?

Just the Place for Him. The remarkable youthfulness of Mr. Chamberlain's appearance has given rise to many distinctly amusing stories.

In the days when the Colonial Secretary was a member of Mr. Gladstone's nistration he had occasion to cross administration he had occasion to cross the Irish Sea on a day when the steam-er was overcrowded, and there were not berths for all. He was attended by a private secretary, with a beard, who picked acquaintance with a Scotchman. The latter made a suggestion for the distribution of the party on the principle of age before honors.

"You and I, mon," he said, "will occupy the berths, and the wee laddie"—indicating the distinguished statesman—"can just he himself down on the floor."

A Proposed Railroad to India. Railroad connection with India is again under discussion in England. A route now proposed runs from Port Said eastward across the peninsula of Simai to the gulf of El Akabah, and thence to leaving the thirties. following the thirtietn parallel of lati-tude, to Bussorah. From Bussorah the main line crosses the Shat-ei-Arab and Karum Rivers by swing bridges, and follows the coast line of the Persian Gulf and Makran to Kurrachee. Such a line would reduce the time between London and Kurrachee to eight days, and would run through regions where British influence is predominant and political complications attaching to lines remains through the Pussien subon of passing through the Russian sphere of influence are avoided.

"The milk is very warm when it reaches us these mornings," announced the lady of the house.

"I don't see how that can be," demurred the milkman, "we always put ice cold water in it just before leaving the farm." They Subscribed.

"I didn't know your folks took the Howler, Johnnie." "Yes, ma'am, we've been takin' it ever "Ies, in aim, we've been takin it ever since the Poolers moved away."

"Did you subscribe for it then?"

"No, ma'am; the Poolers forgot to stop it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. THE VICTORIAN ERA.

THE ADVANCE OF MEDICINE DURING HER MAJESTY'S LONG REIGN.

Chiefly Remarkable Because the Healing Science Has Established Its Dominion and Lent Its Aid to the Cause of

The number of The London Lancet, which was published in the Jubilee week, devoted some twenty-three pages to a summary of the progress made in the knowledge of the human body and in the treatment of its ills during the long reign of Queen Victoria. In a series of articles was traced the growth of anatemical, physiological and biological knowledge; of chemistry in its relation to therapeutics; of bacteriology and serum pathology; and finally, of surgery, midwifery, and medicine, special attention being paid to the last named science on the preventive side. should need many columns to set forth even a naked list of the names and facts that deserve commemoration in each of those departments, but by confining our selves to medicine, and noting the help received by it from many kinds of scientific research, we may take a birdseye view of the whole field. We can deal with the subject most

succinctly by propounding and answering three questions. How much better off are we in 1897 than we were in 1837, as regards our knowledge of the nature of diseases; as regards our capacity for detection and discrimination; and, lastly, as regards the power of control and management? It is manifest that three lines of investigation have assisted in widening and clarifying our conceptions of the nature of diseases; these are the anatomical, the physiological, and the bacteriological. When the Victorian era began, the at-

tention of pathologists was, in the main, confined to post-mortem dissection, and the study was rather of the effects chan of the process of disease. The perfecting of the microscope, however, and the investigation thereby of the intimate structures of tissues and organs were about to open up an entirely new field of anatomical research. The importance of the "cell" as the ultimate element in all livings things, was soon recognized, and a full exposition of its transformations and powers was given in the work of Virchow on "Cellular Pathology," which appeared after 1850. Enormous has been the insight into the workings of disease imparted by the derelopment of this branch of morbid anatemy, supplemented by similar researches in normal anatomy and embryology; the text books and monographs of the latter part of the Victorian era teem with facts gleaned from miscroscopic investi-gation, and the interences drawn there-

Wide, also, has been the expansion of knowledge touching the nature of discease derived from the application of the principles of physiologists, to the elucidation of morbid processes. To the school of experimental pathology, in which stand out the names of Trance, Cohnheim. Charles Bell and Marshall Hall, is owing a lesse special of our knowledge of is owing a large part of our knowledge of the actual process of inflammation, of the arrangements of the circulation, and of disordered nerve functions. Here, too, should be recognized the light shed on the circulation and the light shed on those intimate proc nutritional disorders which are still engaging the attention of the physiological chemist. The researches of Claude Bernard and of Pavy have given us an insight into the pathology of diabetes; those of Bouchard and his pupils into that of uraemia and of the blood states due to "self-intoxication," from defects in elimination, or the absorption of poissons generated in the alimentary canal. generated in the alimentary canal. The study of the gastric secretion is tending to a rational differentiation of the group of the dyspepsias, while the chemistry of gout and rheumatism is advancing to a more accurate perception of the rationale of those states of the blood. The recognition of the causes and effect of increased arterial tension, and the philosophical views of Gull and Sution have done much to give breadth to all conceptions of chronic Bright's disease; indeed, it would be difficult to point to any subject of medical treatment in which the physiological method of research has the physiological method of research has not been applied with more or less suc-

Meanwhile, the problem of disease was attacked from another side, when the chemist, Pasteur, by his studies on fermentation and putrefaction, discovered the part played therein by the ope ation of living organisms. By his investigations he haid the groundwork of vestigations he haid the groundwork of an edifice promising to attain dimensions which will embrace the whole range of infective diseases. Never in the history of medicine has a proposed addition to its resources reached in so short a time a position so unassaikanle as has the explanation of infective dis-cases ond of inflammation of the inter-vention of bacterial parasites. The science of bacteriology has grown up under the eyes of the present generation and has revolutionized our conceptions of the nature of disease.

While the nature of disease and its

causation have become plainer, equal progress has been made in the methods of clinical investigation; the powers of securate diagnosis have been vastly exsecurate diagnosis have been vastly extended during the Victorian era. Sixty
years ago but a short time had elapsed
since Laennee had directed attention to
the new field of observation opened by
the use of the stethoscope, an instrument then appreciated only by a few.
It would be hard to overrate the value
of the results of the physical exploration. As years rolled by, the clinical
armamentaria received other important
accessions, such as the thermometer. accessions, such as the thermometer, first used clinically in 1850; the ophthalmoscope, 1851; the largegoscope, 1857.

The aid given by electro-physiology in diagnosis forms another of the remarkable developments undergone by the study of diseases of the nervous system.

There is, in truth, no department of chisical medicine which has developed to so great an extent during the last two constants as that of neurology. The localization of cerebral functions; the discrimination of the "system diseases," of the spinal cord; the differentiation of of the spinal cord; the differentiation of spannothic muscular affections and of the forms of muscular atrophy; the study of neuritis; these and many more are the fruits of the clinical medicine of our era, supplemented, as it has been, by pathological and physiological research. We need not dwell upon the other mechanical means which have been turned to account for the study of dismechanical means which have been turned to account for the study of discusse; the clinical use of the miscroscope and of the test-tube, the invention of the sphygmograph and cardiograph, and other instruments imported to bedside observation from the physiological laboratory. Scarcely any agency has been left untried to secure greater accuracy in diagnosis, and the consequence is that the determination of disease can be made far more skilfully and unerringly than it could when the Queen was called to the throne.

than it could when the Queen was called to the throne.

So much for pathology, and clinical medicine; it remains to speak of therapeutics. Has there been a like advance in the art of bealing? To this momentous question The Lancet replies that the chief main to medicine has been not so much the actual treatment of disease as its prevention. The Victorian can has been characterized by the rise and development of sanitary science, the aim of which is to promote the public health.

With these efforts on the large scale to prevent disease should be coupled the exertions of those who strive to inculcate a knowledge of the laws of health He sowed and hoped for reapingamong the people and thereby to diminish the suffering and mortality which the

neglect of those laws entails.

But even when we turn from the development of public and personal hygiene to the actual treatment of diseases, we cannot fail to be struck by the progress effected in the last two generations. We have witnessed, for instance, the abolition of wholesale venesection, and of the lowering treatment of fevers; we have witnessed an unremitting effort to place medical therapeutics upon a rational basis, to determine with accuracy the action of drugs, and to limit their presecription to definite objects. We have witnessed, in a word, a gradual emergency of therapeutics from an empirical to a scientific status, a recognition of the limits of physics, and the intro-duction of methods other than those in which drugs are concerned. Quite recently, moreover, we have seen a direct application of more exact knowledge of the nature of disease to measures for its cure or mitigation, as the Pasteurian treatment of hydrophobia and the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria. In these and in analogous ennovations there is In this box the passenger sits, wrapped proof that the art of healing is becoming in rabbit skins so that he can hardly more rational and scientific and less a move, his head and shoulders only promatter of chance and guesswork than it has ever been before.

To sum up in a sentence the twenty-three pages of The Lancet, we may say that just as the Elizabethan era was characterized by triumphs in letters and learning, so the Victorian era will be known as that wherein science established its dominion and lent its powerful aid to the cause of humanity.

MEN WHO FEEL NO PAIN.

The Kaffirs Supplied With an Extia Insensible Cuticle.

Nearly everybody knows that the Kaffir has an extra skin beyond the number ap-portioned to the white man, and the fact of this additional cuticle may account for the extraordinary insensibility of this race to physical pain. The following facts are vouched for by the writer as this lash. The lash must be training at being absolutely correct: full length behind, when a jerk and turn

being absolutely correct:
In a smithy near Bloemfontein one afternoon some one noticed a strong and barefooted on a redhot horseshoe which had somehow fallen to the ground. Strange as it may seem he had not the slightest knowledge that the burning mass was beneath his foot, and al-

second storey window, about fifteen feet. bumping his head on the ground as he fell, and who rose after a few seconds, brushed the dust from his hair and pur-sued his way, laughing at the incident. Another instance of this extraordinary whole of his forefinger nail on the right hand torn off by the machinery. In an instant he plunged the mutilated member into a vat containing boiling alum, and bore the pain with simply a slight wince. By resorting to this course he showed himself an adept in the art of Bishop Newman. es of nutrition and self-cure, for a day or two later the finger was painless, and the nail soon grew again. But the extraordinary part of the business is that a process which would probably have made the ordinary

> Bees Are Valiant Soldiers. History records two instances, says The London Athenaeum, in which bees mines from above and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and hives of swarms

The second instance is recorded in an Irish manuscript in the Bibliotheque Royale, at Brussels, and tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester which was defended by the Saxons and which was defended by the Danes were some Gaelic auxiliaries. The Danes were hot the Norworsted by strategem, but the Nor-wegians, sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls of the town, what the Saxons and the Gaiedhil who were among them did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke the hurdles over their heads." What the others did to check this was to place rge posts under the

What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into caldrons of the town, to boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which ad! the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward desisted and left the city.

Unique Water Tower. A unique water tower has been erected at Nishni-Novgorod by a Russian en-gineer, W. G. Schuchoff, who patented the system of its construction. supporting frame of the tower consists of a trellis form of thin steel rods, the whole tower being shaped like a hyper-boloid. The steel rods are riveted at all crossing points, and, in order to further increase the soidity of the struc-ture, horizontal steel rings are laid around the tower ten feet apart. The framework of the tower to the base of the water tank is minety feet high. A small platform on the top of the water tank, to which access is had by winding stairs running through the center of the tank, is twenty feet higher. The advantage of this construction is the econ-omy of material. The trellis work being made of steel rods of the same diameter throughout, the material could be pur chased in great quantities and applied to the objects as needed, simply cut to the proper length and provided with holes at the proper points to admit the rivets. The absence of specially designed or forgings of girders and rafters reduce the cost to a great extent. A further advantage is that the material can be closely packed and, therefore, transportation of it will be considerably

Word-Printing Typewriter. A typewriter has been invented which writes whole words at a time instead of single letters. It is intended for use in the original dictation in place of stenographic notes, for as it spells eu-phonically it would not do for ordinary typewriting. This invention will doubt-less demoralize the spelling of the pret-ty typewriter still more hopelessly.

Restore Their Beauty. Restore Their Reauty.

A clever device for utilizing the beauty that remains in fine lace curtains that has been characterized by the rise and development of sanitary science, the aim of which is to promote the public health through securing eleanliness of air, water, food and drink; the construction of dwellings on hygienic principles, the avoidance of overcrowding, and the practice of measures of isolation; the control of unhealthy occupations and the back of the pillow made of silk of the better management of factories.

Restore Their Reauty.

A clever device for utilizing the beauty that remains in fine lace curtains that have seen their day, is to cut out the rich raised work, rings and wreaths from which the delicate net has worn away. Apply them to squares of velvet or satin for use as cushion covers. Applied on olive or metallic green velvet, or some soft wood brown shade, the effect is rich and elegant, especially when further set off with a frill of lace and the back of the pillow made of silk of corresponding tone.

Restore Their Reauty.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

The principle of the tubular boiler has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii, where a number of bronze domestic boilers have been found with the tubes inform away. Apply them to squares of velvet or satin for use as cushion covers. Applied on olive or metallic green velvet, or some soft wood brown shade, the effect is rich and elegant, especially when further set off with a frill of lace and the back of the pillow made of silk of corresponding tone.

A CHARACTER.

A happy man and wise; The clouds—they did his weeping; The wind, it sighed his sighs. Made all that fortune brought him

The limit of desire;
Thanked God for shade in summer days,
In winter time for fire.

senectial and never failing medicine, which gives immediate realist and appendity effects a curer—6-3.

When tempest as with vengeful rod His earthly mansion cleft.
On the blank sod he still thanked God
Life and the land were left. Content, his earthly race he ran

And died—so people say—
Some ten years later than the man
Who worried life away.
—F. L. STANTON. DRIVING A DOG TEAM.

Speeding Over the Snows of Far Northern Canada.

Well, here we are down on the ice, and the dogs impatient to start. Let me describe. The sled consisted of a narrow box four feet long, the front half being covered or boxed in, mounted on a floor eight feet long, resting on runners. jecting. In front and behind and top of the box is placed all the luggage covered with canvas, and securely lashed, to withstand all the jolting and possible upsets, and our snow hoes with in easy reach. An important item the dog-whip, terrible to the dog, is used by a skillful hand, and terrible to the user if he be a novice; for he is sure to half strangle himself or to hurt his own face with the business end of lash. The whip I measured had a hanlle nine inches long, and lash thirty feet, and weighed four pounds. The lash was of folded and plaited sealhide, and for five feet from the handle measured five inches round, then for four-teen feet it gradually tapered off, ending in a single thong half an inch thick and eleven feet long. Wonderful the dexter-ity with which a driver can pick out a dog, and almost a spot on a dog with

of the wrist causes it to fly forward, the thick part first, and the tapering end pungent smell as of flesh burning. On continuing the motion till it is at full length in front, and the lash making the that a stout Kaffir boy was standing fur fly from the victim. But often it is length in front, and the lash making the is evidence of intention to defraud. made to crack over the heads of dogs as a warning. The eleven dogs were harnessed to the front of the sled, each by a separate thong of sealhid all of different lengths, fastened to though an enormous blister was soon light canvas harness. The nearest dog raised, he averred that he felt no pain was about fifteen feet from the sled, and ment of all arrearages is due to the the leader, with bells on her, about All black men have the reputation of fifty feet, the thongs thus increasing in owning thick skulls, but what will be length by about three feet. When the thought of the Kaffir who fell from a going is good the dogs spread out like the fingers of a hand, but when the snow is deep they fall into each other's tracks, in almost single file. As they continually cross and recross each other the thongs get gradually plaited almost up to the rearmost dog, when a halt is called, the dogs are made to lie down, and the dogs are made to lie down, and best makes at reduced prices. Another instance of this extraordinate, insensibility to suffering comes from a consisting the driver carefully disentangles them, cyclemaker's shop in Johannesburg. A the driver carefully disentangles them, cyclemaker's shop in Johannesburg. A taking care that no dog gets away mean-taking carefully disentangles them. while. They are guided by the voice, using "Husky;" that is Eskimo words: "Owk," go to the right, "Arrah," to the left, and "Holt," straight on But often

one of the men must run ahead on spowshoes for the dogs to follow him.-

The New South Wales Minister for dealing with offenders under 25 years of white man lose consciousness did nothing more in the case of the Kaffir than elicit a grin of pain.—Pearson's Weekly. prisoners of this class with the Spartan simplicity of a plank bed and an oc-casional diet of bread and water, the bject being to make prison life as dis-The London Athenaeum, in which bees bave been used in warfare, as weapons tasteful to young criminals as was consistent beseigning forces. The first is sistent with a due regard for their sistent by Appian of the siege of Them. related by Appian of the siege of Them-iscyra, in Pontus, by Luculus in the war against Mithridates. Turrets were brought up, mounds were built and hage manes were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these being that this drill will tend to develop and manual exercises of various kinds. the prisoners' muscles and strengthen their bodies and minds, at time inculcating a spirit of discipline which might not otherwise exist. The new system has already been successfully tried in Darlinghurst jail, the Sydis how far it can be adopted without interfering with the intended deterrent nature of the punishment. The whole arrangement is being carried out under the supervision of the medical officers of the jail, and the training is given by a proper instructor. The new physical drill is stated to be very popular with the prisoners. It has the charm of no-velty, and lends a little variety to the somewhat monotonous life prison walls. So far, it is stated, the experience obtained is entirely opposed to any injurious effects and the beneficial results in creating a dislike for prison

life are marked. hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to throw down appears in marshy places in the territorial will-o'-the-wisps.

The rare and sometimes doubted phenomena called "will-o'-the-wisp" usually all the beehives in the territorial will-o'-the-wisps. Artificial Will-o'-the-Wisps yards. It is believed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of phosphureted hydrogen arising from decomposing or ganic matter, and it issues from the soil as a long flame, while on water it in flames at the surface with the production of long wreaths of phosphoric anhydride. It can be produced artificially by throwing calcium phosphate into water or burying it in moist soil. A French observer writes that during last August at Croisic, a seaport of France, the lights appeared every evening over a considerable area of water. The bubbles were very large in August, but decreased in size as the weather grew colder. The bubbles were mostly confined to two basins, that contained no mud, but were receptacles of much fish refuse. Experiments lead to the belief that the phenomena is due to the presence of rare stances rich in phosphorous in a manner to set free phosphureted hydrogen.

Children's Colored Woolen Frocks. Children, even little tots of three years, wear woolen frocks of small checks, plaids or mixtures of serge, cheviot or canvas weaves in shades of brown, green, tan and bright blue. Bright red dresses are never out of date, and for summer are of challie, cashmere, etc. With a white guimpe these frocks are bright and do not soil easily. They are trimmed with narrow black velvet or satin ribbon on the bert, wrists and revers, around the nck, or epaul tte pieces in pointed or square shape. Pink. pieces in pointed or square shape. I'mk, light green and pale blue cashmere frocks for really dressy wear have epaulettes of guipure lace square over the shoulders, ribbon bows near the collar, with loops hanging to the waist-line in front, using satin ribbon an inch and a half wide.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Good Reason. He—Why did you join that woman's secret society? She-It's emblem makes such a pretty watch charm.

of children or adults. It is a soothing, effectual and never failing medicine. which

CASTORIA

A Summer Specific.

oures cholera, onolera morbus, diarrhoea,

dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint,

canker of the month and all bowel complaints

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

For Infants and Children.

Law Governing Newspapers

The following are points in the law governing newspapers that are irequently enquired about and that are worth remembering :-

1-Subscribers who do not give express orders to the contrary 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 respon sible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued. 3-If subscribers neglect to take the

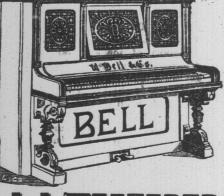
periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued. 4-If subscribers move to other places

without informing the publisher and the papers are sent to the former address; they are held responsible. 5-The courts have decided that refus-

ing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for

6-If subscribers pay in advance they are beund to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is a obliged to send it, and the subscriber will ment of all arrearages is due to the publisher.

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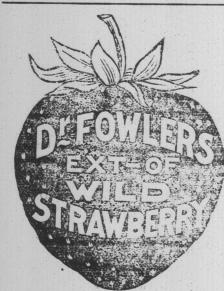


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