A PERTINENT QUERY.

WHEREFORE DOTH A LIVING MAN COMPLAIN ?"

From This Text Rev. Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Keturn of Prosperity -Three Prescriptions With Which to Cure Troubles.

On Sunday Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from Lamentations iii, 39, "Wherefore doth a living man complain"." A cheerful interrogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything is surcharged with grief and complaint we call it a jeremiad. in my text Jeremiah, as by a sudden

jolt, wakens us to a thankful spirit. Our blessings are so much more numerous than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find Having life, and with it a thousand blessings, it ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

While everything in our national years the land has been set to the tune of "Naomi." There has been here and ders described by the two short words, "hard times." The fact is that we have been praying for the bloody luxury of a war more than 30 years ago. There were great national differences, and we had not enough Christian character to settle them by arbitration and treaty, and so we went into battle, expending life and treasure and well nigh swamping the national finances, and north and south, east and west, have ever since been paying for those four years' indulin barbarism.

pression ought to end-yea, when it will people are willing to do two or three things by way of financial medicament, for the people as well as Congress must join in the work of recuperation. The best political economists ten us that there is no good reason for continued prostration. Plenty of money awaiting investment. The national awaiting investment. The national health with never so strong an arm or so clear a brain. Yet we go on groaning, groaning, groaning, as though God The fact is the habit of complaining has become chronic in this country, and after all these years of whimper and wailing and objurgation we are under such a momentum of the failing. Here a loss, and there

versation and behavior. I have noticed asked them, "Now, after all, are you not making a living?" After some hesitation and coughing and clearing their throat three or four times they say stammeringly, "Y-e-s." So that with a great of getting a livelihood, but they are dissatisfied because they cannot make as much money as they would like to make. They have only \$2000 in the bank, where they would like to have \$4000. They can clear in a year only \$5000, where they would like to clear \$10,000, dreds of the good families of this country who are at their wits' end, not knowing which way to turn?" Yes, I know it better than any man in private life can know that sad fact, for it comes con-

auty

tyles.

ond,

age,

responsible for this state of things?
Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances who by an everlasting growling, keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new houses from being built. You know very well that one despondent man can talk 50 men one despondent man can talk 50 men into despondency, while one cheerful physician can wake up into exhilaration a whole asylum of hypochrondriacs. It is no kindness to the poor or unemployed for you to join in their deploration. If you have not the wit and the common sense to think of something cheerful to say, then keep silent. There is no man that can be independent of depressed conversation. The medical journals are ever illustrating it. I was reading of five men who resolved that they would make an experiment and see what they could do in the way of depressing a stout, healthy man, and they resolved mysteriously somehow in some other fold of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved the stout of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved the stout of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved the stout of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved the stout of their pocketbook a fill, a stout, healthy man, and they resolved the stout of the stout a stout, healthy man, and they resolved to meet him at different points in his bill. You tell me that Christian general points are not as he stored out from his journey, and as he stepped out from his house in the morning in robust health hcuse in the morning in robust health one of the five men met him, and said:
"Why, you look very sick to-day. What is the matter?" He said: "I am in excellent health. There is nothing the matter." But, passing down the street.

There is nothing the matter." But, passing down the street.

There is nothing the matter." There is nothing the matter." But, passing down the street. matter." But, passing down the street, he began to examine his symptoms, and the second of the five men met him, and said: "Why, how bad you do look!"
"Well," he replied, "I don't feel very well." After a while the third man met him, and the fourth man met him, and the fifth man came up and said: and the fifth man came up and said: "Why, you look as if you had had the typhoid fever for six weeks. What is the matter with you?" And the man against whom the stratagem had been haid went home and died. And if you meet a man with perpetual talk about hard times and bankruptcy and dreadful winters that are to come you break down his courage. A few autumns ago, as winter was coming on, people said: "We shall have a terrible winter. The poor will be frozen out this winter." There was something in the large store of acorns that the squirrels had gathered and something in the phases of the moon and something in other portents that made you certain we were going to have a hard winter. Winter came. It was the mildest one within my memory and within yours. All that winter long l do not think there was an icicle that hung through the day from the eaves of house. So you prophesied falsely. Last winter was coming, and the people said: "We shall have unparalleled suf-

make a lively market for your real estate that is eating you up with taxes; I will stop the long procession on the way to the poorhouse and the penitentiary, and I will spread a plentiful table from Maine to California, and from Oregon to Sandy Hook, and the whole land shall carel and thunder with patiental inhiles. carol and thunder with national jubilee. But, says some one, "I will take that contract, but we can't affect the whole nation." My hearers and readers, representing as you do all professions, all trades and all occupations, if you should resolve never again to utter a dolorous word about the money markets, but by manner, and by voice, and by wit and caricature, and, above all, by taith in God, to try to scatter this national gloom, do you not believe the influence would be instantaneous and widesprend? The effect would be felt around the world. For God's sake, and for the sake of the poor and for the sake of the unemployed, quit growling. Depend upon it, if you men in comfortable circumstances do not stop complaining, God will blast your harvests, and see how you will get along without a corn crop, and He will sweep you with floods, and He will devour you with grasshoppers and He will burn your city. If you men in comfortable circumstances keep on complaining, God will give you something to complain about. Mark that!

The second prescription for the alleviation of financial distress is proper finances is brightening, for the last few | Christian investment. God demands of of "Naomi." There has been here and there a cheerful soloist, but the grand chorus has been one of lamentation accompanied by dirges over prostrated commerce, silent manufactories, unemployed mechanism and all those disorders described by the type of the ten thousand ways which ite every individual, state, and nation a cercan employ. The reason many of you are cramped in business is because you have never learned the lesson of Christian generosity. You employ an agent. You give him a reasonable salary, and, lo, you find out that he is appropriating your funds, besides the salary. What do you do? Discharge him. Well, we are God's agents. He puts in our hands certain moneys. Part is to be ours; certain moneys. Part is to be ours; part is to be His. Suppose we take it all, what then? He will discharge us; He will turn us over to financial dis-But the time has come when this de- asters and take the trust away The reason that great multitudes are not prospered in business is simply because they have been withholding from God that which belongs to Him. The rule is, give and you will receive; administer liberally and you shall have more to administer. I am in full sympathy with the man who was to be baptised by immersion, and some one said, "You had better leave your pocketbook out; it will get wet.' said he. I want to go down under the wave had put this nation upon gruel and allowed us but one decent breakfast in six my property and all to God." And so And so he was baptised. What we want in

snivel that we cannot stop.

There are three prescriptions by which the large that our individual and nation-down one day and said: "God must have down one day and said: "God must have about something." al finances may be cured of their present depression. The first is cheerful conversation and behavior. I have noticed a controversy with me about something. I believe I haven't given enough to the cause of Christ." And there and then that the people who are most vociferous he took out his chequebook and wrote against the day in which we live are those who are in comfortable circum. He told me: "That was the turning those who are in comfortable circumstances. I have made inquiry of these persons who are violent in their jeremiads against these times and I have day, age, from that very hour, I saw the change." And, sure enough, went on, and he gathered a fortune.. And, sure enough, Le The only safe investment that a man can make in this world is in the cause of Christ. If a man give from a superabundance, God may or He may not respond with a blessing, but if a man give until he feels it fetches the if a man gives until cringes and twists and cowers under it. he will get not only spiritual profit, he will get paid back in hard cash or in convertible securities. We often see where they would like to clear. Or in men who are tight hatch or things come out just even. Or in get along with their investments very their trade they get \$3 a day when they profitably, notwithstanding all their parprofitably, notwithstanding all their parprofitably. says some one, "are you not aware of the fact that there is a great population the fact that there is a great population the fact that there are hunsimony. But wait. Suddenly in that man's history everything goes wrong. throned, or a domestic curse smites him, or a midnight shadow of some kind drops upon his soul and upon his business. What is the matter? God is punishing him for his small-heartedness. He tried to cheat God, and God worsted him. So that one of the recipes for the cure of individual and national tinances is more generosity. Where you bestow-

ed \$1 on the cause of Christ give \$2. God loves to be trusted, and He is very apt to trust back again. He says "That man knows how to handle money." He shall have more to handle." to par, and the opening of a new street doubles the value of his house, or in any way of a million God blesses him. Once the man finds out that secret and or silent. There is no independent of depressions. The medical journals who I have known who for ten years have been trying to pay God \$1000. They have never been able to get it paid, for just as they were taking out from one fold of their pocketbook a bill, osity pays in the world to come.

it. The whole world and Christendom is to be reconstructed on this subject, and as you are a part of Christendom let the work begin in your own soul.
"But," says some one, "I don't believe
that theory, because I have been generous and have been losing money for
ten years." Then God prepaid you, that
is all. What became of the money
that you made in other days?

that you made in other days?
You say to your son, "Now I will give you \$500 every year as long as you live."
After a while you say, "Well, my son, you prove yourself so worthy of my confidence I will just give you \$20,000 in a single lump." And you give it to him, and he starts off: In two or three years he does not complain against you: "Father is not taking care of me. I ought to have \$500 a year." You prepaid your son, and he does not complain. There are thousands of us now who can this year get just enough to supply our this year get just enough to supply our wants, but did not God provide for us in the past, and has He not again and again paid us in advance—in other words, trusted you all along, trusted you more than you had a right to ask? Strike, then, a balance for God. Economise in anything rather than in your Christian charities. There is not more than one out of 300 of you who ever give enough to do you any good, and when some cause of Christianity, some said: "We shall have unparalleled suffering among the poor. It will be a dreadful winter." Sure enough it was a cold winter, but there were more large hearted charities than ever before poured out on the country; better provision made for the poor, so that there have been scores of winters when the poor had a harder time than they did last winter.

Some people are so overborne with the dolorousness with the times that they say we will have communistic outrages in this country such as they had in France, I do not believe it. The parallel does not run. They have no Sabbath, no Bible, no God in France. We have all these defenses for our American peo-

no Bible, no God in France. We have all these defenses for our American people, and public opinion is such that if the people of this country attempt a cutthroat expedition they will land in Sing Sing or from the gallows go up on tight rope. I do not believe the people of this country will ever commit outrages and riot and murder for the sake of getting bread, but all this lugubrosity of tone and face keeps people down. Now, I will make a contract. If the people of the United States for one week will talk cheerfully, I will open all the manufactories; I will give employment to all the unoccupied men and women; I will you would have ben reinvigorated and

come back to thee after many days." It may seem to you that you are throwing it away on charities, but it will yield a harvest of green and gold-a harvest on earth and a harvest in heaven. 12 men could appreciate that and act on that, we would have no more trouble about individual or natonal finances.

Prescription the third, for the cure of

all our individual and national financial distresses-a great spiritual awakening. It is no mere theory. The merchants of of this country were positively demented with he monetary excitement in 1857. There never before or since has been such a state of financial depression as there was at that time. A revival came, and 500,000 people were born into the kingdom of God. What came after the revival? The grandest financial prosperity we have ever had in this country. The finest fortunes, the largest fortunes in the United States, have been made since 1857. "Well," you say, "what has spiritual improvement and revival to do with monetary improvement and revival?" Much to do. The religion of Jesus Christ has a direct tendency to make men honest and sober and truth telling, and are not honesty and sobriety and truth telling auxiliaries of material prosperity? If we could have been awakened in this country as in the days of Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, as in the days of Dr. Finlay of Basking Ridge, as in the days of Dr. Griffin of Boston, the whole land would rouse to a higher moral tone, and with that moral tone the honest business enterprise of the country would come up. You say a great awakening has an influence upon the future world. I tell you it has a direct influence upon the financial welfare of this world. The religion of Christ is no foe to successful business. It is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening in this country, and all the banks and insurance companies and stores and offices should close up for two weeks and do nothing but attend to the public worship of Almighty God, after such a spiritual vacation the land would wake up to such financial prosperity as we have never dreamed of. Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as the well as for that which is to come; but, my friends, do not put so much emphasis on worldly success as to let your eternal affairs go at loose ends. I have nothing to say against money. The more money you get the better, if it comes honestly and goes usefully. For the lack of it sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in an empty bread tray, and nakedness shivers for clothes and fire. All this canting tirade against money as though it had no practical use, when I hear a man indulging in it, makes me think the best heaven for him would be an everlasting poorhouse. No, there is a practical use in money, but while we admit that, we must also admit that it cannot satisfy the soul; that it cannot pay for our ferriage across the Jordon of death; that it cannot unlock the gate

traded off for a mansion in heaven and as though gold were a legal tender in that land where it is so common that they make pavements of it. Salvation by Christ is the only salvation. Treasures in heaven are the only incorruptible treasures. Have you ever ciphered out that sum is loss and gain, "What shall profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" You may wear fine apparel now, but the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbear coat have sometimes been the shadow of robes of white in the ance is united to the question of suffrage bleod of the Lamb. All the mines of much more closely than anyone conceiv-Australia and Brazil strung in one carcanet, are not worth to you as much as the pearl of great price. You remember. I suppose, some years ago, the ship-wreck of the Central America? A storia came on that vessel. The surges tramped the deck and swept down through the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave. The pitching of the steamer, as though it would leap a mountain. The glare of the signal rock-The long cough of the steam pipes-The hiss of extinguished furnaces. walking of God on the wave. Oh, it was a stupendous spectacle. But that ship did not go down without a struggle. The passengers stood in long lines trying to bail it out and men unused to tail tugged until their hands were blistered and their muscles were strained. After awhile a sail came in sight. A few passenger got off, but the most went down. The ship gave one lurch and was lost. So there are men who go in life-a fine voyage they are making out of it. All is well, till some euroclydon of business disaster comes upon them, and they go down. The bottom of this commercial sea is strewn with the scattered hulks, but because your property goes shall your soul go? Oh, no! There is coming a more stupendous shipwreck after awhile. This world. God launched it 6000 years ago, and it is sailing on, but one day it will stagger at the cry of "Fire!" and the timbers of the rocks will burn, and the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. God will take a good many off the deck, and others out of the berths, where they are now sleeping in Jesus. How many shall go down? No one will know until it is announced in heaven one day: "Shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned!" Because your fortunes go, because all your worldly possessions go, do not let your soul go! May the Lord Almighty, through the blood of the ever-

of heaven for our immortal soul.

Yet there are men who act as though

packs of bonds and mortgages could be

Buy Pure Breeds Now. Just about this time of the year the breeders will have a large surplus which cannot be kept over winter, and now is the opportunity to buy, as they will sell much cheaper than during the winter or spring. There are many birds owned by breeders which are termed "culls," but their defects consist of such trivial draw-backs as a white spot on a feather, twisted comb, or lack of proper color in some section. These culls may have the same parents as gold-medal prize winners, and are frequently superior to the prize-winners in hardiness and for general purposes of utility.

lasting covenant, save your souls!

Royal Geographical Society. The Royal Geographical Society of England, founded in 1830, now has nearly 4000 fellows, In its library are about 70,000 volumes and pamphlets and it publishes two highly important periodicals. The society is not merely the bendeavorters of geographical science in headquarters of geographical science in Great Britain. It is virtually the headquarters for the whole world, and was the leading influence at the eleventh geographical congress, held at Jena last April, where polar exploration was the leading topic of discussion.

"Are duels really very dangerous?" she asked of the somewhat boastful gentleman from abroad.

"I should say so."

"But is there any actual risk of life?"
"Of course. The horses that take you to the dueling ground may run away, and there's no telling how bad a cold you may catch by getting overheated in the open air."—Washington Star. Struck for Good.

"Are you one of the striking miners?"
asked the woman at the door.
"Yes, mum. I'm what dey call a pioneer. I struck thirty years ago and I've never give in yet."—Detroit Free

A DIG AT GLADSTONE.

WOMEN FREER IN ENGLAND THAN IN FRANCE.

Jules Bois Compares the Progress of the Sex in the Two Countries-Appreciative Tribute to the Leaders of the Woman Suffrage Movement in Britain.

Mr. Jules Bois, the author of the most notable books on "Diabolism," and very recently the president of the first "Wo-man's Congress," held in Paris, has been studying the question of woman's suf-frage from the English point of view, and his remarks on this subject in a recent Figaro will be very interesting to those who have made a study of this vital question of the day.

"The feministe movement," he says, "has recently received a setback on the other side of the Channel. Although the time when wemen will enjoy equal po-litical rights with men is approaching, t has most decidedly not come yet. The English women have been playing, if one may so express it, the role of Tantalus. The um, which for one moment seemed almost in their grasp, was suddenly snatched away from them, due to a manoeuvre on the part of the men which was almost perfidious, and which proved conclusively that they had learned to use Eve's classical tactics. The rehement rejoicings which filled heart of the madames and misses the day after the passage of M. Faithful Begg's bill in the House of Commons are still unforgotten. This bill, which was in reality very moderate, demanded for widows and unmarried women, proprietors or lessees, the right to be in-scribed among the list of voters. That 3rd of February was a memorable day for the emancipated of both continents.

"And yet I think that English women are wrong to complain too much, for they have already reconstructed a number of laws relating to their rights. is only necessary to see them at home to be able to understand their importance as individuals and citizens. first agitation for the Parliamentary suf-frage of women began in 1866. Before 1869 municipal suffrage, which had been arbitrarily wrenched from them in 1835, was restored to them. Since then, women paying taxes, if we may believe Miss Edith Pallisser, the young apostle and one of the firmest upholders of the National Society for Woman's Suffrage, have voted in the affairs of the buroughs and counties it as large a number, proportionally, as the men, and with an interest equal to the greatest among them. That which characterizes them most is less a regard for the spirit of the party, as a constant preoccupation for the mo al character of the candidates. If the women are the same in all countries, is time that our French women voted We might the possess a more dignified and respectable Chamber, perhaps.

"The intervention of English women has

been particularly charitable—for example, the Poor Law Guardians, an institution which corresponds to our 'Assistance Publique.' They have really changed the condition of the old people and the children of the poor. Before, a child raised in one of the institutions knew nothing of family life, learned no self-control, had no friends and became naturally a retractory and 'mauvais su jet.' While now, thanks to these helpful women, they often find independence, moralization and a future. Before this agitation for suffrage women were torpid and neglectful of that beautiful and feminine role of benefactress. Her ambition has, therefore, been profitable to humanity. "The ever-burning question of temper-

ed possible at first. I can truthfully say that it brings to the Citizens' League the greatest number of names belonging to the nobility of England. If some few, like Lady Biddulph, still remain a trifle indifferent on the subject of any other struggle except that against alcohol. Lady Henry Somerset has thrown here with her whole heart into the political battle, asserting that England will never be free from the scourge of drunkenness until women are allowed to vote. "However, I must not go on so fast; the Englishman is not yet ready to di vide the contents of his urn with the Englishwoman. He will keep that as long as he can. In the meantime, the 'Primrose League' and the 'Women's Liberal Federation' will prove, more and more forcibly to the men of all parties, that the elections cannot be carried with-out their influence. The Grand Old Man, at present anti-feministe, owes all he is to women. But reforms are always slow. Lady Dilke, a very high spirited woman, whose insight into the future is sure, pretends that woman's suffrage in England has fallen into 'mue impasse.' She thinks it will only be estion of time when the suffrage will be menaced by numerous and closely ranked women's partisans, the then masters of the situation. 'You wish,' they will say at that day "that all men shall vote? Willingly. But, at the same time, we demand that all women shall vote.' Lady Dilke explained her ideas to me with the perspicacity of a born politi-

cian. "While waiting for the good time to come England is left behind by her colonies. New Zealand and Australia have already given to women the right to vote and to be elected to office, and they are not more badly governed in consequence. Women have so far shown how high a value they set on men by their discernment in their choice of candidates. To Labouchere's pleasantries they have replied by facts."

Horse dealers of France are apparently no longer able to supply the demand for the flesh of that animal in Paris. An order from the French capital for 5000 barrels of horse meat has been received by a company of Portland, Ore. The animals used are the half-wild cayuse of Oregon, which are bought for about \$2.50 each. As the use of horse flesh for food seems to be growing in several foreign countries, it may become a profitable article for export.

Salt For the Creamery. 'As much of the flavor of butter is strongly brought out in the salting of the same, it is therefore greatly to the financial value of the butter to salt with only the best salt, which has been kept in a cool, pure place. The value of salt, aside from its pureness, largely depends upon the dissolving of the crystals—the length of the time it takes. We should keep this in mind in buying salts for the creamery.—Dakota Field and Farm. and Farm.

The Fancy Farmer's Mission. "Fancy farmers," or the owners of "fancy" stock, are frequently ridiculed, but it is due to their willingness to improve stock and their persistency in adhering to their belief in something better than scrubs that the farmer is benefited. The man of capital goes on with his improvement of stock and may suffer loss at first, but after awhile he begins to make profits the farmers being lifted. to make profits, the farmers being lifted up with him, as the farm on which improved breeds are specialties becomes a fountain source from which superior animals are distributed in all directions.

Weary Raggles—What did th' ole duffer say when yer tole him yer jist buried yer wife an' five children?
Wandering Willie—Sed I must feel quite relieved fer I seemed to hev a job to support myself.

A YEAR IN PARIS FOR \$200.

From Nebraska Across the Continent With Lessons in Art for \$350.

When a woman accomplishes the feat of studying art for one year in Paris and Munich at a cost of \$200 she at once becomes a person of interest. Mrs. Alice Howard Worswick of Beatrice, Neb., has had the courage and persist-ence to accomplish this. She passed through New York last week on her way home and talked with a reporter for The New York Tribune of her ex-

Mrs. Worswick is a delicate looking little woman, less than 30 years old. She has taught painting in her own state for more than ten years. Her desire to go abroad and study formed itself in her mind when she found herself a few hundred dollars ahead.
"I determined that \$350 should pay

the expenses of my trip," she said. "I had taught every one of my pupils all I knew myself. I had to improve or stand still, so I planned the trip. Traveling expenses from Nebraska to Munich and then to Paris and from there home again, have amounted to \$150. I traveled first-class on the ocean, but on land I denied myself sleeping car comforts in order to economize.

"On the other side I shared my quarters with an American woman who was as zealous for economy as I was. took a small room in the vicinity of the art class where we were to study. We Examples of Children's Curious Ideas paid \$4 a month for it. Of course, you can't get anything so cheap as that in New York. The room was large enough to contain two couches, and we had tains an article by Dr. Marpillero on conveniences for cooking in a small children's ideas of life and death, Jecloset adjoining. These kitchen closets scribing how he questioned a number of are fitted up for students. They contain young children on these subjects at an a small stove and shelves on which are elementary school at Rovigo, and the an-

as both of these articles are expensive.

In place of coffee we drank malt, a boy of nine years philosophically obcereal preparation that is very whole
served: "Life is a sea of troubles, some and only costs six cents a package. which one may cross well, or with great One package lasts two people nearly unhappiness." A boy of ten said: "Life is a thing which is never extunguished." doubtless better for the nerves than coffee. While in Paris we lived in the Latin quarter, in order to be near our thing, which vanishes when it likes and work. Our room was on the sixth floor never returns." A small girl of poor

simple underwear and as little of it as er moves nor feels.'

because it would not sustain life, but a large majority, said "Yes." week certainly has a monotone bout

ed by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and other women. Tea is served there every afternoon at 5 o'clock. Graham bread and healthy." A little girl of eleven

than anything else. It is my firm conviction that art students, especially the young ones, require more restraint. They have too much liberty. I think mothers are very slow in recognizing dauger when they allow their daughters to go to they allow their daughters to go to influence is none too good in a great A little hov of six answered: "I fear than anything else. It is my firm conviction that art students, especially the young necessary with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying, because I could not play with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying, because I could not play with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying, because I could not play with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying, because I could not play with my sister any more." Another boy of eight said: "I am afraid of dying, because when one is dead one they allow their daughters to go to cannot see the men gathering the har-

of the master in whose class she enters. child of six, a boy, said: "I shoul She has no idea what is meant by his to live with my father and mother. talent. It is a very simple and common working and be a gentleman.

Only Diamond Fields in Russia. Count P. P. Schuvaloff is the fortunate possessor of the only diamond fields in Russia. On his estates, com-prising 200,000 hectares, five gems were accidentally found a few years ago. The first diamond was picked up on the place in 1830, and in the years since then shout 150 have been discovered. 150 have been discovered. Some years ago the Count decided to carry on the hunt for more diamonds with vigor, though whether or not he has done so is not known to the present with vigor. is not known to the present writer. The Count is among the wealthiest landed proprietors in Russia, and related to the Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

Municipal Gas. Tast January the city of Lausaune, Switzerland, took change of the local gas works. It was expected that there would be a profit of 64,000 francs the first five months, but the sum was as large as 105,000 francs. The private consumers at the same time got better and cheaper gas. JIM AND JOE AND L

Underneath the pussy-willows Where the pool is deep;
Where the shiners and the perch
And the turtles sleep;
Where the water, nice and cool,
Dimpled to the sky;
There we used to go and swim,
Jim and Joe and L.

Down the valley in the glen
Was a dam that we
Built when we were little men,
Happy, gay and free;
There we camped a week or so, Sleeping in a tent; here we had a way There we had a water-fall And a wheel that went.

Down among the area.

Hidden half away,

Was the sawmill by the stream

Where we used to play;

we used to launch our shipe— There we used to launch our Chips upon the tide, Londed down with sawdust, and

Wonder where the boys are gone?
Jolly Jim and Joe—
Chaps who used to play with me Years and years ago? Dam and mill and water-fall All have passed away; And there's nothing left but dreams, Dreams that come to stay. -H. S. KELLER.

Dreams, perhaps, beside.

LIFE AND DEATH.

About Great Mysteries.

The Rivista Italiana di Filosofia connecessary cooking utensils and swers he received. We quote some of dishes.

"The food we indulged in was, of necessity, of the plainest kind. We bought no butter and only a little meat, of the most curious. In answering the question, "What is life?" the boys were much more bold than the girls. Many children, boys, defined life as "A spirit the transfer of the control of work. Our room was on the sixth floor and the labor of ascent would have worn out less zealous women, I fear.

"The lessons in the art class cost \$\$ "Life is beautiful," or the opposite, "Life is beautiful," or the opposite is the oppos a month, my room rent was \$2 per is ugly," and most of the children who month, and the food I ate averaged \$5 a month. After that we had fuel and lights to buy; but, as there were two of us, we shared the same fire and lamp. That made a material reduction. We boys, noted the phenomenon of death. us, we shared the same fire and lamp. ally the girls. Very few, and these only That made a material reduction. We boys, noted the phenomenon of death, did our own washing, and, in order to and one gave as answer: "Death is a facilitate the laundry work, we wore as pure spirit; the blood dries up; one neith-

possible. As I sum it up, I believe it took more of grit and determination to carry the plan through than it did of cleverness.

"We studied the various foods, to find the most nourishing, and we never in vested in anything that would not viold.

"The moves hor feels."

Another boy of eight years gave an answer bordering on popular superstition: "Death is a thing that when I die, pulls my feet." Another boy of eight had a tinge of medical knowledge, and replied: "Death when one has more than 12 degrees of fever."

Another boy of eight years gave an answer bordering on popular superstition: "Death is a thing that when I die, pulls my feet." Another boy of eight had a tinge of medical knowledge, and replied: "Death and SEWING MACHINES of the the most nourishing, and we never invested in anything that would not yield essential properties. Vegetables are very cheap in Paris. We could buy 30 radishes in a bunch for one cent. Potatoes that thing of medical knowledge, and replied: "Death is when one has more than 42 degrees of fever." Another said: "Death is a thing that one never sees again, never again." To the question "Are you afraid of dying?" twentywere cheap, too. I dare say that one one children, all boys, gave no reply could not keep up that kind of living sixty-two, of whom seven were girls, re right along, year in and year out-not plied negatively; all the others, that is because of the inclination to self-neglect girl of ten, of well-to-do parents, gave among students and a tendency to burn | the answer: "I am not at all afraid of the candle at both ends. Of course, dying, because I am fired of living." All there is a nerve wear and tear in study that should be relieved by a good whole some diet, and the one afforded by \$1.50 cause I want to see my parents again." afraid of dying, because it is a thing sent "All the girls from this continent go by God." A boy of twelve replied: "I daily to the Girls' Club House, maintain-, am not afraid of dying, because I am

noon at 5 o'clock. Graham bread and butter, with meat sandwiches and French cakes, are also a part of the menu. This catches the art students on their way home from the studio, and the refreshment sustains them until their dinner hour."

In response to a contribute of the model of the part of the menu. This catches the art students of the little girl said: "I am afraid, because I am strong and healthy." A little girl of eleven other little girl said: "I am afraid of death, because it seems that it is my mother who is dead." A girl of eleven, who had evidently been told. heir dinner hour."
who had evidently been told some ghastIn response to a question about what
ly stories, replied: "I am afraid of death is most needed for the comfort and con- because it is so ugly, and one day Bervenience of girls in Paris, Mrs. Wors- nard went to bury a dead person and it "A home for girls is needed more kiss."

got hold of Bernard and gave him a anything else. It is not formally a dead person and it was a second person and i

Paris unprotected and unattended. The influence is none too good in a great city like New York, and the dangers are very many, but in Paris where the air is full of the camaraderie so well explained by Du Maurier in "Trilby," the peril is tenfold greater. The American Institute, situated near the Arc de Tromphe, is the kind of place needed in the Latin quarter. The institute is too remote from the studios, and it is also too expensive. The art student needs to should have to work hard for my childtoo expensive. The art student needs should have to work hard for my child-ren to feed and clothe them." Many to look after her clothes and her food girls feared to become ugly, saying: "No. and her general comforts. The girl grows more independent and more careless every year she lives there. Her life over there is, in fact, a great problem. Sometimes she grows discouraged. Too often there is a lack of talent, for only about one in six is possessed of the requisite ability. Sometimes the discourse of almost all my wishes." When asked about one in six is possessed of the requisite ability. Sometimes the discouragements are more than they can bear."

Speaking of the amount of training required before an earlier should not reason to the children were very modest, and did the children were very modest.

quired before an artist should enter a foreign class, Mrs. Worswick said:

"The girl frequently makes a great mot give way to fancy.

Many poor children wished that they might live "on broth and bread," "on mistake in going abroad too soon to rice," "on polenta," or said: "I don' study. She is not ready for the criticism want to suffer cold and hunger." "The values are all wrong' or "The construction is bad." The master remarks this as he passes along on his tour of inspection. He never explains, but leaves her to find out what he means but leaves her to find out what he means enough to live on, and go and be with as best she can. To the student who as best she can. To the student who does not progress he pays no attention whatever. The one to whom he does devote some attention or extra criticism feels at once that the master recognizes occurrence for a student to grow dissatisfied, discouraged, and finally become a victim of melancholia. Mothers should know that if their daughters do not know that if their daughters do not said: "I should like to live like a lady write home frequently they are not in a healthy frame of mind.

"With regard to a home for students, it goes without saying that the art student objects to any restraint whatever, but anyone who lives in the Paris students."

I should like to live like a lady and never work, and always be served."

To the question "How would you like to die?" the answers frequently alluded to family life. A boy of six said: "I should like to die in bed with my mother to the like a lady and like to live like a lady and like to live like a lady."

To the question "How would you like to deen showed to family life. A boy of six said: "I should like to live like a lady."

To the question "How would you like to die?" the answers frequently alluded to family life. A boy of six said: "I should like to live like a lady." but anyone who lives in the Paris student's atmosphere feels sure that too like to die at eighty-two years, with my dent's atmosphere feels sure that too much liberty is not a good thing. A home that is a happy medium between home that is a happy medium between would like to die "with the hope of findwords and brothers and sisters." nbsolute freedom and convent discipline is the one that is necessary, and then parents should see that their daughters Latronize it."

Only Diamond Fields in Russia.

Would like to die "with the hope of Indamond Fields in Russia."

A boy of thirteen said: "I should like to die all alone, leaving no brother or anyone else on earth." There were some small boys who wished to die on the field sing Russia. of battle, and others who did not wish to grow old because they would have to serve in the army. Two or three wished to die and have "a fine funeral." One

> Teacher-John, of what are your shoes Boy-Of leather, sir. Teacher-Where does the leather come Boy-From the hide of the ox.
> Teacher-What animal, then, supplies
> you with shoes and gives you meat to
> eat?

Boy-My Tather.-Boston Traveler.

Undoubtedly the Best. GENTLEMEN, -1 wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a wonderful remedy in my tamily. would not be without it for twice its price. I say it is the best (not merely one of the bestbut the best) medicine eyer brought before the public for summer complaint or diarrhoea, either in children or adults. JOHN UNDER-HILL, License Commissioner, Strathclair, Ont. -13.tf.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



Law Governing Newspapers

The following are points in the law governing newspapers that are frequently 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 responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

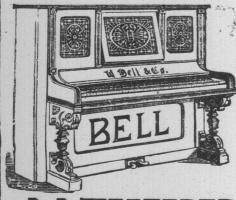
3-If subscribers neglect to take the periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered them discontinued.

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

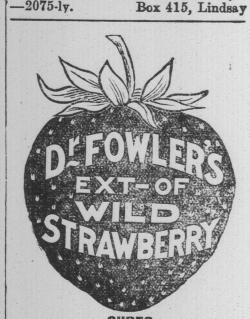
5-The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is evidence of intention to defraud.

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

and SEWING MACHINES of the best makes at reduced prices.



. J. WETHERUP -2075-ly.



CURES COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA. MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,

And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults. PRICE. 35c. Beware of Imitations

MARAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Read THE -Great Offer The London Free Press. The Free Press, desiring to greatly

increase its subscription list, makes the following great offer to the farmers and stockmen of Canada whereby subscribers to Weekly Free Press will get One Year's Paper Free.

The Free Press has made arrangements with the Veterinary Science Publishing Co. for a number of copies of their book, "The Veterinary Science," the price of which is \$2.00. This book treats fully and in plain language the Anatomy, Diseases and Treatment of Domestic Animals and Poultry, also containing a full description of Medicine and Receipts, so that every farmer can be his own yeterinary.

be his own veterinary. \$3.00 FOR \$2.00 The Weekly Free Fress and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and

The Weekly Free Fress and Farm and Home for one year (price \$1.00) and a copy of the Veterinary Science (price (\$2.00). Both will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of Two Dollars.

Do not miss this chance. We cannot afford to continue this offer indefinitely. Our object in making it now is to secure an immediate response which a less liberal offer might fail to attract. Remember, by sending \$2.00 for the book you get the Weekly Free Press and Farm and Home ONE YEAR FREE.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address all communications to the

Free Press Printing Co., London, Ont.