MAN'S WAR ON BIRDS AND BEASTS.

Extinction of the Arctic Sea Cow, the Great Auk, and the Dodo.

About 100 years ago the voyagers to the Arctic seas were familiar with a large and powerful animal resembling our manatee; in fact, it was a northern representative of this animal, called the Rhytina. It was extremely common, seemingly taking the place of the cloven-footed creatures among the milk-givers of the sea. In general appearance the Arctic sea cow was a stupendous spectacle, attaining when full grown a length of 35 feet and a weight of several tons. The general color was a dark brown; the skin thick and leathery, covered with a thick, bristling hair that matted together, forming a protection from the ice and cold, and was compared in appearance to the bark of a tree. The head of the sea cow was small in proportion to the animal's size, and, instead of possessing teeth, was provided with two curious masticating plates—one in the gum, and the other in the under jaw. The tail somewhat resembled that of a whale, having two flukes. The fore fins or paddles were blunt and without nails, having instead a thick growth of bristling hairs. Such was the general appearance of the animals that when first discovered were

PASTURING IN VAST HEEDS

among the seaweed of the shore. They showed no fear of the men, even allowing themselves to be touched by them; but when one was injured it is said that they displayed much bravery in its defence. Such was the state of things in the year 1742. At this time a vessel was wrecked in the Arctic Sea, the crew escaping and making their way to Behring Island. For some time they subsisted upon fish and birds, but finally the game became scarce, and on the 1st of June in the year mentioned they began a warfare upon the sea cow that has since been named after Steller, one of the party. The animals were killed with harpoons, and each was so large that forty men could scarcely drag it through the water.

The men were finally rescued from Behring Island, but in 1754 a vessel commanded by a Russian, Ivan Krassilnikoff, arrived there, and destroyed large numbers of the animals. In the succeeding year an explorer named Jakoolev, seeing that they were about to become exterminated, laid a petition before the authorities at Kamschatka asking that the animals be protected by law. He was not heeded, however, and in 1757 another expedition landed at the islands, and others in 1758 and 1762, and until 1780, when the last living sea cow was seen by a native of Volhynia. Thus in thirty-eight years from the time these monstrous animals were discovered they were totally exterminated, and to-day not a single skin, and only

A NUMBER OF SKELETONS,

remain in the possession of the naturalists to tell the story of the destruction of an entire race of large and powerful beasts. Much interesting information concerning the Rhytina was obtained during the Swedish expedition to the north, and Prof. Nordenskiold found numbers of deposits of their bones that are now utilized by the natives for various purposes, the ribs being used for shoeing the runners of sledges. When alive the fur or hide of the animal was made by the natives into boats called baydars.

It is supposed by some writers that the extermination of the great mammoth was hastened by early man who was of necessity a hunter, and that the great elephant existed at the same time with our ancestors is shown by the fact that in France their bones, together with those of man and many animals now extinct, have been found. As late as 1834, Nuttall, the famous authority on birds, wrote concerning the great auk:

As a diver he is unrivalled, having almost the velocity of birds in the air. They breed in the Faroe Islands, and in Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland, nesting among the cliffs, and laying but one egg each. They are so unprolific that if this egg be destroyed, no other is laid during that season. The auk is known sometimes to breed in the isle of St. Kilda, and in Papa Westra, according to Mr. Bullock, for several years past no more than a single pair had made their appearance.

To-day not a single individual of this species of auk is alive, and the skin in the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, that is valued at over one thousand dollers, one at Vassar college, and several others, probably not over twelve in all, are the only specimens known in the world. Sixty or one hundred years ago they were extremely common along the northern coast, coming as far south as Nahant; but warfare was begun upon them also, and though it hardly seems possible, the extermination is undoubtedly complete, the last living bird having been killed in 1844 on a group of islands called Funglasker, on the southwest coast of Iceland. In the last century these birds, which are large, handsome and striking in appearance, were very common at the Faroe Islands. They were found to be good eating, and were

SLAUGHTERED BY THE BOAT LOAD,

not only for immediate use, but to preserve or dry. They were finally driven to a desolate rock that was considered inaccessible, but on a calm day a Faroese vessel succeeded in landing, and the crew destroyed nearly the entire rookery. A few escaped to sea and returned after the departure of the men, and were for a time unmolested, but as if nature itself was in league against them, the rock was in a few years engulfed by submarine eruption. The few remaining great auks assembled and formed a rookery on a rock called Eldey, where for fourteen years they lived a precarious existence. During this time sixty of their number were captured, and finally the last pair were destroyed. The history of other localities is very similar. That the birds were once frequent on the Maine coast is shown by their bones, that are found in the oyster shell heaps of that region.

At this time there lived in the same localities the Labrador duck, a fine bird, stuffed specimens of which are quite rare even in collections. The last known living specimen was killed by Col. Wedderburn of Halifax in 1852. In a similar manner the curious dodo, a giant pigeon, was exterminated, the sailors who visited the Island of Mauritius killing them in mere wanton amusement, or to obtain the legs for pipe stems, and the curious dodo is now a rare guest. In our own time we have seen the buffalo crowded to the West. Civilization is also advancing from there, and before many years the buffalo, the mountain sheep, the prong horn, and all the noble game animals of the great West will be represented only by the stuffed skins and dried bone of our museum.

A sweet thing in bonnets: A honey bee.

The old tramp who was a "Michigan fire sufferer" last summer will go on the road this spring as an "Ohio flood-sufferer." He thought once he would have to appear as a "Java earth quake-sufferer," but the floods have fortunately rendered this rather far-fetched excuse unnecessary.

Physical Comfort from Old Newspapers.

To be able to get for a few cents a neatly printed daily journal, having twenty-three feet of surface, on which, as a panorama, is spread out all the leading occurrences for four and twenty hours just passed, is certainly a great comfort.—But that is not the comfort we now have uppermost in mind; it is rather one that may be enjoyed all over the land in these chilly days, and especially in the abodes of the poor, in the dwellings out on the bleak prairies, on the stormy hill elevations, and in the frozen regions of the North. Let us illustrate by experience: Providence, or chance, placed the writer in a farm dwelling on very high land, but so situated between the hills, that the mid-December western winds, gathered as in a funnel, swept through with terrific force, carrying off the heat from the house faster than a great box stove full of hickory and black birch could produce it. But the worst thing was, that the aged floor, albeit of good matched pine plank, had shrunk until some air could and did sift in between the tongue-and-grooves; and, driven as it was by hurricane force, the thick home-made rag-carpet was often lifted high up, and it too sifted through the freezing air. In fact, the only way to keep warm was to put on extra thick clothing, and shielding the feet in arctics, keep them perched upon a supplementary chair. With more such days in prospect, we had about decided to fly at once to some more modern house, with hot-air furnaces and other conveniences, when, on opening a closet, we found a large bundle of various daily papers. No quicker thought of than executed, the carpet was raised, and those papers spread out ten to fifteen thicknesses all over the floor. They were laid down promiscuously so as to secure thorough "breaking of joints." Additional listing was put on the doors, and another two extra angles and joints were added to the stove-pipe, giving it a complete curve up and down and securing some more heating surface.

Result: We have just now passed through the severest cold ever experienced when a thermometer was present to record it. Yesterday morning it was far below zero, and did not get above all day, while the winds were none of the quietest. But with one-third of the fuel used in the previous cold snap, our room is and has been as warm and comfortable as any furnace-heated city mansion. The extra pipe helped a little, but those newspapers did the thing! Why, even the most brittle "wood-pulp" newspapers are more impervious to wind currents than the thickest carpet. Three or four layers of them with the air spaces between, are as good non-conductors as a plastered wall with its minute air cracks, or as an ordinary bed spread; and one or two placed beneath the blankets are equal to an extra quilt, to keep in the warmth of the bodies of the sleepers.

Tacked on the beams over a cellar, a few thicknesses of newspapers are equal to an extra floor or ceiling placed there, in keeping the rooms above warm. Nailed up so that they will not be wet by rain, around the horse and cattle stalls, or the chicken abodes, or any buildings occupied by animals, human or otherwise, newspapers are warmer than the outer board siding, rough or planed; and they can be renewed at pleasure at no cost, and be removed in spring for additional ventilation. In short, the judicious use of newspapers may be made to save half the fuel in well-to-do homes, and supply its lack to the poverty stricken. We call the attention of benevolent societies to this fact. Farmers may by using newspapers save much feed otherwise used by the animals in keeping warm. Eggs will be far more abundant if the hens are kept warm, by lining their winter quarters with newspapers, and stock poultry go through well on half the feed otherwise required.

Woman Suffrage.

What an amount of nonsense continues to be said by some men aspiring to be leaders of public opinion about the dangers that threaten us of "unsexing woman" in connection with the progressive spirit of these times! It's all twaddle, in our honest opinion. Give the women a fair field and no favor and they will be pretty apt to take care of themselves individually, and of their sex generally. Sir John proposes to the Ottawa "assembled wisdom" to give the franchise to the women who own property and pay taxes, and in this he is showing himself a good deal more liberal than the Liberals at Toronto, who, so far, make no such sign. Why should Sir John deny the franchise to the women who own husbands as well as other property? We cannot see. The women who own husbands have quite as much interest at stake in electing good law makers—and more too—than those who do not. Sir John has not shaken off his old fogey ideas in the question or he would not stop short where he did. But possibly he has gone quite as far as he can go without raising more insurrections in the camp. He has broken the ice, any way, and the rest will come easy some day.

To-day women are writing some of the best books, editing some of the best papers, singing on the best platforms, and composing some of the best music. They are becoming most successful managers in trade, in employing labor, and in teaching in all our schools. A woman is among the wisest and most popular of Sovereigns that our Nation could ever boast of. All these things are established facts, and no amount of protests can gain say them. In a day of these things what is the use of some Rip Van Winkle waking up and shouting an alarm because the women who have a stake in the country, and help pay its taxes, and build up its prosperity, and have to obey its laws, are to be given the franchise? Some of these men would give any dude the franchise if he is only in trousers, and would withhold it from any intelligent merchant or banker, if she happens to be in petticoats. Well, well, anomalies will never end.

Death of a Curious Character

Mangin, the celebrated black-lead pencil maker of Paris, is dead. He drove every day in an open carriage, attended by a servant, to his stands either by the column of the Place Vendome or on the Place de la Bourse. His servant handed him a case, from which he took large partraits of himself and medals with descriptions of his pencils, which he hung on either side of him. He then replaced his round hat with magnificent burnished helmet, mounted with immense plumes. For his overcoat he donned a costly velvet tunic with gold fringes. He then drew a pair of polished steel gauntlets upon his hands, covered his breast with a brilliant cuirass, and placed a richly mounted sword at his side. His servant then put on a velvet robe and helmet, and then struck up a tune on an organ mounted in gold. To the crowds gathered round he then exclaimed, "I am Mangin, the great charlatan of France. Years ago I hired a modest shop in the Rue Rivoli, but could not sell pencils enough to pay my rent. Now, attracted by my sweeping crest, my wavering plumes, my din and glitter, I sell millions of pencils." This was true. His pencils were the very best.

PLANETS IN MARCH.

The attractions for Star-Gazers During the Present Month.

Neptune is evening star, and rapidly approaching conjunction with the sun. On the 27th at 9 o'clock in the evening, he is in conjunction with Venus. Saturn is evening star, coming next to Neptune in the order of rising. He will be a beautiful object in the western sky during the month, making his transit now about sunset, and holding a prominent position between his bodyguards, the clustering Pleiades on one side and red Aldebaran on the other.

Jupiter is evening star. He makes his transit now about 9 o'clock in the evening, so that he is nearly half-way to the zenith when it is dark enough for him to become visible. The winter star-lit nights are superbly beautiful with Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars to grace the show.

Mars is evening star. He is stationary in the middle of the month, and Jupiter presents the same aspect later in the month. Mars is still a brilliant object among the stars, but observers will note that his lustre dims more rapidly than that of Jupiter and Saturn.

Uranus is morning star until the 16th, when his name is registered on the roll of evening stars. He is then in the height of his glory to observers in this planet, for he is visible to the naked eye its a star of the sixth magnitude, the human eye being able to scan this distant orb, though he is nearly

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILLION MILES AWAY.

The reason Uranus is visible is because on the 16th at 2 o'clock in the morning, he is in opposition with the sun, and at his nearest point to the sun. After this event the five other planets are evening stars, and are all travelling from opposition to conjunction in the following order: Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and Uranus. There will be no more oppositions to note until December, when Neptune again takes the lead.

Uranus has been a known member of the solar family only since 1781, a little more than a century, a centennial celebration in his honor having taken place three years ago. He was discovered by accident, for Sir William Herschel, the discoverer, thought he had picked up a stray comet instead of a world. The new comet was duly announced, and mathematicians went to work trying to compute its orbit, but all in vain; their figures would not work. Finally, the theory was started that the astronomical prize, carelessly picked up in the sky, was another planet revolving outside of the six planets that had been known from time immemorial. With this clew for a guide, computations worked like a charm, and soon the new comer was mathematically imprisoned in an orbit whose deviations were to be the means of showing the presence of still another planet, Neptune, the latest, though probably not the last, addition to the sun's family as seen by mortal eyes. There was great rejoicing in the scientific world over the advent of the new planet. It was soon found that observers had detected his presence and marked his position on the star maps

NO LESS THAN NINETEEN TIMES,

supposing him to be a fixed star, never dreaming that the dim starry point was a planet. Flamsteed had seen the star five times, noting it on his catalogue as of the sixth magnitude, the first observation being in 1690, nearly a century before Herschel's discovery. Lemonnier came nearer to winning the prize, for he had observed the planet twelve times, making several observations within a few weeks in 1768-69. If he had taken the trouble to reduce and compare his observations he might have won the prize twelve years previous. But he had no system in his arrangements, and his papers are said to have been a very picture of chaos. An intricate observation of this very star was recorded on a paper bag that had contained perfumed hair-powder.

Venus is evening star, and is during the month a radiant representative of the solar fraternity. She seldom presents more favorable conditions for observation. She is moving rapidly northward, approaching the earth, approaching her eastern elongation, and remaining longer every night above the horizon after the sun has set, speeding away from the great luminary on the invisible wire on which she seems to be strung

LIKE A GOLDEN BEAD.

On the 27th, at 9 o'clock in the evening, she is in conjunction with Neptune, as we have already described. Venus seen through the telescope presents the phase of the gibbous moon when passing from the full to the last quarter. There are three points to be noted in regard to Venus during the month—her rapid progress northward, her progress eastward, and her long stay above the horizon after sunset. These are easily discernable to the unscientific observer, and are all due to her apparent progress in her orbit as she advances from superior conjunction to eastern elongation. We can find no new words to express the bewitching charm of her appearance as night after night she sits enthroned amid the sunset glow, or beams more brightly later in the evening from the dark back ground of the sky, amid the swarming myriads of stars.

Mercury is morning star, and after the 16th the sole planet enjoying this distinction. He retains the honor only until the 30th, becoming evening star, so that the month closes with every one of our brother planets congregated on the eastern side of the sun. On the 30th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mercury is in superior conjunction with the sun, passing from his western to his eastern side in his fleet-footed circuit.

The March moon fulls on the 11th, at 40 minutes after 2 in the evening, standard time. She is in conjunction with Neptune on the 2nd, with Saturn on the 3rd, with Jupiter on the 7th, with Mars on the 8th, and with Uranus on the 12th, paying her respects to each outer planet in the order of his distance from the sun. On the 26th the moon is in conjunction with Mercury, the day before her change. The new moon of the 27th commences the same unceasing round, passing near Neptune on the 29th, and paying her respects to Venus and Saturn on the 30th.

The Cedar of Lebanon.

In trees planted for ornamenting small or large places, there usually seems to be but little variety, and in this respect, one place bears a general resemblance to another. While there is a very little variety among deciduous trees, with evergreens there is even more sameness. A foreigner might suppose that our climate allowed of the use of but few evergreens, as he sees the half-dozen or so kinds repeated everywhere. The most frequently planted evergreen is the Norway Spruce, a most useful and picturesque tree, but one finds its constant repetition somewhat monotonous. Probably of every hundred evergreen trees planted in the Northern States, about ninety are of this kind. Norway Spruce, Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar, Balsam Fir, and the White, Austrian and Scotch Pines, make up the list of evergreen trees that appear to be generally known to our planters. Even the Hemlock and our White Spruce, native trees, not excelled in beauty by any others from anywhere, are very rarely seen. When a gentleman of our acquaintance was ridiculed for marrying a very large lady, he replied: "You can not have too much of a good thing." Norway Spruce is a good thing, but we find it easy to have too much of it, and it is unpleasant to see this and Arbor Vitæ occupying ground that might be filled by a great variety of beautiful and interesting species. Among the trees very rarely seen is the Cedar of Lebanon, which is desirable for its peculiar beauty, and especially interesting on account of the frequent reference to it in the Scripture. The young tree has a conical form, but when old it is remarkable for the great length of its branches, which spread in distinct layers, and give the head a most striking appearance. The tree is quite hardy in the climate of New York City, and in a well-drained soil would no doubt endure a much colder locality. When full-grown, it is from fifty to eighty feet high, with a spread of branches equal to its height; the trunk is often thirty feet in circumference. The wood of the Cedar of Lebanon is perishable, and of little value. The cones are three to five inches long, and are very obtuse; they are made up of broad, flat scales, between which are the flat, thin-winged seeds.

The Russian Nihilists.

The revival of the plots of the Russian Nihilists is one of the dark incidents of the new year. After the assassination of the Czar, Alexander II., in the spring of 1881, although the threats of violence continued, the stern acts of repression seemed to be successful, the great conspiracy sank out of sight, if not out of existence, and for more than two years almost nothing was heard of it.

But during the past few weeks, two attempts on the life of the present Czar have been reported. It is said that on returning home from a hunting party, he was shot at by some Nihilists, disguised as peasants. More recently, a plot to poison him is said to have been discovered and frustrated at Charkoff.

Shortly before the latter event, Col. Sudeikin, one of the principal officers of the Imperial gendarmes, was killed in his own room, after a most desperate and bloody struggle with his assailants. In various parts of Russia, movements threatening open revolt have been announced from time to time. Thus Russia enters upon the new year with a very dismal prospect of turmoil, and perhaps of serious convulsion.

It was hoped, on the accession of the present Czar to the throne, that he would proceed to introduce reforms, which should partially, at least, lift the burdens which weigh down the Russian people. The Czar himself, however, never promised or gave reason to believe that he would make any changes. Indeed it was with difficulty that he was persuaded even to consider some reforms which had been proposed to, and would probably have been adopted by his father.

Within three months of his succeeding to the throne, he issued a proclamation which dispelled the hope that he would modify the autocracy by giving the people some share in the government, or that he would change in any respect the official system of the Empire. This act he followed up by dismissing the semi-liberal ministers, and appointing adherents of the absolute monarchy in their stead.

The flames of the Nihilist conspiracy were smothered by harsh acts of repression, but they were never extinguished. Now they are [illegible] out afresh, and it will be [illegible] we hear of numerous at[illegible] Czar's life, in accordance [illegible] ing given to him three years ago.

Amid all his difficulties and perils, this mighty potentate who rules over eighty-four millions of subjects, whose empire stretches across two continents, and whose office endows him with despotic power, may well exclaim, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

He moves hither and thither, painfully conscious that at any moment, and in any place, an attack may be made upon his life. Public order is preserved in Russia by a force of little less than seven hundred thousand agents of police; yet the Czar's palaces have to be guarded by regiments of Cossacks, and the most minute precautions are taken at every instant of the day and night to protect him. Such an existence must be well-nigh intolerable.

Yet it would be perilous for him to undertake reforms if he were so disposed. His counsellors are strongly opposed to them, since they think that if any power is intrusted to the masses, it will be used to continue, with greater force, the attacks upon the Imperial system.

Thus it is that the Czar is placed between two bitter alternatives. If he refuses reform, he becomes a constant target for the hidden assassins; if he grants it, he runs in danger of losing his power as an absolute monarch, and of being reduced to the inferior position of a constitutional ruler.

The struggle is between his autocratic pride, and the safety and comfort of his life, and the tranquility of his rule. No wonder that he finds it hard to choose between them, and that the life of no one of his subjects, probably, is more harassed and miserable than his own.

The age of journalism: Mucilage.

The man with a lottery ticket looks out for the number won.

Floods come high, but it seems the unhappy Ohio people must have them.

Money often leads men astray. Some of them will run after a dollar, but a hound dog is more avaricious. He will follow a scent.

In all ages and in all countries the scales have been the emblem of justice. From this it is painfully evident that all fellows whose business it is to get up emblems have never traded much at grocery and provision stores.

Beware of that Cough! it may kill you; cure it at once with Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops it neverfails. Large Bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

An Omaha pastor in endeavoring to put a stop to Sunday night courting. A gentleman by the name of Mahomet once tried to move a mountain but that same mountain is right there yet.

The American hog has got into French politics.—[*Cleveland Leader.* He probably will make something out of them.

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drops. The prescription of an old Canadian Practitioner. The best remedy for the Lungs, in large bottles at 50 cents. For sale everywhere.

Don't Wait

Why suffer a single moment, when you can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's NERVILINE, the great pain cure? Nervoline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache, and all similar complaints disappear as if by magic when Nervoline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

There is no use in sweeping a chamber if all the dust come out of the broom.

A NEW PRINCIPLE—The principle upon arts which PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is entirely new. It does not sink deep into the flesh, thereby producing soreness, but acts directly upon the external covering of the corn, separates it from the under layer, removes the direct pressure from the part, and at once effects a radical cure, without any pain or discomfort. Let those who are suffering from corns, yet sceptical of treatment, try it, and by the completeness of the cure they will be ready to recommend Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor to others.

A CAPTAIN SAVED.

How a Member of Her Majesty's Service Escaped Destruction—His Graphic Account.

(Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.)

Some little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter, a representative of this paper was dispatched yesterday to interview the gentleman in question with the following result:

Captain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in Her Majesty's service, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. A number of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was uncertain and changing, that he was unaccountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others; that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain, and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he said:

"I never for a moment thought these things amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any, thought; but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no way account for it."

"Did you take no steps to check these symptoms?"

"Very little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would attack my heart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that neither myself nor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to sit constantly in an easy chair, not being able to lie down, lest I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to the most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was unable to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely deserted me and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me and I was left in a condition to die and that, too of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible form. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as I had, and I resolved to pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began and at once I felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment and am happy to say that I was entirely cured through the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Cure, which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times."

"And you feel apparently well now?"

"Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised and gratified at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in her back caused by kidney trouble has also been cured by means of this same great remedy and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary society for supplying the poor of our neighborhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to us."

As the writer was returning home he reflected upon the statements of the noble old man with whom he had conversed, and was impressed not only with the truth of his assertions, but also with the sincerity of all his acts. And he could not but wish that the thousands who are suffering with minor troubles which become so serious unless taken in time might know of Captain Nicholls's experience and the manner in which he was saved. And that is the cause of this article.

Do not wear faded clothes when a 10c. package of the Diamond Dyes will make them look as bright as new. All the popular colors. 10c.

The wages of sin is death. It is strange that sin does not strike for higher wages.

PECTORIA! Pectoria! Pectoria! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per Bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria, all Druggists and General Storekeepers sell it.

A P. 168

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PEMBROKE, Feb. 18th, 1884.

MESSRS G. S. TICKELL & SONS, Belleville, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—The Church goods have arrived, been inspected, and criticised. We have much pleasure in stating to you that they prove eminently satisfactory. The Trustees and Committee of management are well pleased that they entrusted the work to you. The pulpit, or rather desk and chairs, have been very flatteringly commented upon, and indeed, everything is universally admired. Pembroke people are very proud of their church, and strangers say that it is the prettiest church in the Ottawa valley, Ottawa included. The cost has been about $20,000. Yours respectfully,

JAS. BLAND & CO.

$250 to $4,000 to invest on margins. Ladies & Gentlemen. Apply immediately. R. N. CURRY, J.P., Sec.-Treas. London, Ont. Agents wanted

WAGGON SHOP AND HOUSE FOR sale. Doing a good business. Situated in the best farming country in Ontario; terms easy. Apply to N. A. TOM, Blacksmith, Selkirk, Ont.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF every reader of this paper who would like a salary of $15.00 a week for canvassing the most popular, useful, and easy selling subscription book ever published. Address A. C. JACKSON & Co., 95 King St. East, Toronto.

COMMON SENSE STILL TRIUMPHANT. Fiske's "Common sense" Brace. No strain on pants or shoulders. Requires NO BUTTONS on the pants. Sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of price, 75c. FISKE and Co., 277 King St., West, Toronto.

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is a perfect gem, equal to an imported French Corset; fits like a glove to the figure; very stylish, elegant in appearance, and approved of by the most fastidious. Manufactured by

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Large double Driving Belts a specialty. Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

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IN VALUABLE REWARDS.

For Correct Answers to Bible Problems in "Truth" Competition Number 9, Closing April 7th.

THE QUESTIONS!!!

1st.—Who rebuilt a city (with fatal results to his own family) that lay under the curse of God?

2nd.—Name an Ethiopian who delivered a prophet from danger.

3rd.—Name a wife given as a reward of valor.

These are the Bible questions that *Truth* propounds in the new competition just now opened. They are certainly difficult, but any clever Bible student ought to be able to answer them, and to secure one of the magnificent rewards offered. We will give them in detail, as it will, no doubt, interest our readers.

THE REWARDS!

1.	One Magnificent Square Rosewood Piano by Stevenson & Co., the celebrated makers, valued	$525.00
2.	One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, with 11 stops, by the celebrated firm of Bell & Co., Guelph	250.00
3.	One Elegant Silver Tea Service, newest design, valued at	150.00
4.	One Gentleman's Valuable Solid Gold Watch, Stem-Winding and Stem Setting, Newest Style, box Cases most elegantly engraved	100.00
5.	One Lady's Solid Gold Waltham Watch	80.00
6 to 8	Three Sewing Machines, one famous White at $65, one justly celebrated Wanzer at $60 and one Wanzer at $55	180.00
9 to 11	Three Beautiful Silk Dresses, patterns from the great house of Petley & Petley, Toronto, one $55, one $45, and one $35	135.00
12 to 19	Eight Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, $20 each	160.00
20 to 27	Eight Solid Nickel Silver Heavy Bevelled Crystal Open Face Watches, each $15	270.00
28 to 37	Ten Solid Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watches, each $11	110.00
38 to 43	Six Beautiful Solid Gold Diamond Rings, $11 each	66.00
44 to 49	Six Elegant Solid Gold Gem Rings, each $9	54.00
50 to 54	Five Sets (half dozen each) Extra Heavy Silver Plated Dinner Forks at $6 each	30.00
55 to 60	Six Sets (half dozen each) Extra Heavy Silver Plated Dessert Forks at $5 each	30.00
61 to 64	Six Sets (half dozen each) Extra Heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons, at $1 each	24.00
67 to 72	Six Sets (half dozen each) Extra Heavy Silver Plated Dessert Spoons, at $5 each	30.00
73 to 78	Six Sets (half dozen each) Extra Heavy Silver Plated Table Spoons at $6 each	36.00
79 to 85	Seven Renowned Waterbury Watches, latest improved stem-winding, etc., at $5 each	35.00
86 to 153	Eight Beautiful Bound Volumes of Shake-peare's Complete Works, valued at $2.50 each	170.00
154 to 190	Thirty Seven Well Bound Volumes of Cowper's Complete Works, valued at $2 25 each	83.25
191 to 233	Forty-three Triple Silver Plated Pickle Forks, valued at $1 each	43.00

These magnificent and costly rewards will positively be given free to the first two hundred and thirty-three persons who correctly answer the Bible questions given above. Each competitor must send with their answers ONE DOLLAR for six months' subscription to *Truth*, which we have no hesitation in saying is the best Weekly Family Magazine now published. It contains 28 pages of choice reading matter for the home. It will interest *every member* of the family. Its tone is pure and elevating. There are short pithy editorials on the most important events of the week and leading social questions; an interesting letter by Jacob Faithful; news summary; Household Department; Health Department; Young Folks' Department; Ladies' Department; Fashion Department beautifully illustrated with all the latest designs; two most fascinating serial and one or two short stories, in fact the best value for the money we know of anywhere. If you do not succeed in winning one of these rewards you cannot fail to be pleased with your dollar investment. Present subscribers to *Truth* competing must also send the dollar, and their term will be extended six months. If any of our readers compete it may be of some advantage to say you saw this first in the [illegible]. The address is S. FRANK WILSON, "Truth," 33 & 35 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Canada. Since writing the above we notice that the sender of the

MIDDLE CORRECT ANSWER

of the whole competition from the beginning to the end and the twenty-eight persons next following, who send correct answers, will receive the following prizes respectively:—

1.	One Solid Gold Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting Genuine Elgin Watch, valued at	$150.00
2.	One Lady's Solid Gold Watch, valued at	80.00
3.	One Celebrated Wanzer Sewing Machine	60.00
4.	One Triple Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, valued at	35.00
5 to 11	Seven Solid Coin Silver Watches, excellent value, at $25 each	175.00
12 to 19	Eight Solid Hunting Case Nickel Silver Watches at $17 each	136.00
20 to 25	Six Solid Nickel Silver Open Face Heavy Bevelled Crystal Waterbury Watches at $15 each	90.00
26 to 29	Four Elegant Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watches at $14 each	56.00

Should it so happen that there are an even number received—that is, that there may be two middle correct answers—then two gold watches will be given, above described as number one reward.

Then, not to disappoint *even the last ones*, a large list of consolation rewards has been prepared, which, as above, will be given in the order numbered to the *last one hundred and twenty-one* persons who send *correct* answers to these problems. The letters must all be postmarked at office where mailed, *not later* than the closing day of this competition, which is *April 7th.*

The first prize in the consolation rewards, which will be given to the sender of the *last correct* answer is

1.	One Extra Fine Toned 12 stop Cabinet Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., of Bowmanville	$250.00
2.	One Gentleman's Elegant Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem setting Genuine Elgin Watch, latest style Box Pattern Hunting Case, valued at	100.00
3.	One Fine English Double Shot Gun finest Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip, and all modern improvements, from C. Stark's Gun House, Toronto, retailed at	75.00
4.	Same Gun, only not quite so highly finished, valued at	60.00
5	One Wanzer "F" Sewing Machine, from the renowned Manufactory of R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton	55.00
6 to 11	Six Fine Hunting Case Solid Nickel Watches, valued at $12 each	72.00
12 to 19	Eight Open Face Heavy Bevelled Crystal Watches, valued at $10 each	80.00
20 to 25	Six Solid Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watches at $10 each	60.00
26 to 31	Six Solid Nickel Renowned Waterbury Watches at $5 each	30.00
32 to 92	Sixty-one Volumes beautifully bound of Hood's Poems, at $2 50 each	152.50
93 to 121	Twenty-Nine Triple Silver Plated Butter Knives on Solid Steel at $1 each	29.00

Remember that all the questions must be answered correctly to assure any of the rewards offered. If you send a correct answer and one dollar for a half year's subscription to *Truth*, you will take your place in the order your letter is received at *Truth* office. We can assure our readers that all the rewards named above will be cheerfully and promptly handed over or sent to the successful ones as soon as it is known who they are after the close of the competition on April 7th. In every alternate issue of *Truth* will be given a complete list of the prize winners with their post-office addresses and rewards obtained in previous competitions, so intending competitors may be assured of the genuineness of the whole matter. We certainly would not have taken all this time to explain the plan in detail to our readers if we had not been certain that it was conducted in an honorable manner.

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For sale low, the following sizes suitable for Boilers Safes, Pumps, Tanks, &c., &c., 5-16 inch thick, 6x3, 8x3 9x3, 10x3, 6x2½, 7x2½, 8x2½, 9x2½.

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