

M.R. RICHARD HUMPHREY'S

Having removed to the South End of Skitch's Row

WILLIAM ST,
Lindsay, will receive pupils there for

PIANO ORGAN, VIOLIN, ETC,
or will visit pupils at their homes.

Would invite the public to see **STOCK OF MUSIC**, both Classic and Modern, which he has for sale, and will furnish both **MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS** at reasonable prices. Pianos tuned.

The Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

SUNDAY READING.

I Wonder—?

In this morning's mail, which was an irritable profligate one in a business way, there was one tiny note near the bottom, from a tender womanly heart in Manitoba, that had been blest and "helped very much" by one of my hymns,—and somehow the friction and irritation of the jaundiced business correspondence ceased to vex me and with a thrill of joy Paul's hope-text in that inspiring and delightful letter of his to the people of Corinth rang in my ears:—"The things that are temporal, but the unseen things are eternal."

Tender, helpful, kindly word
From a stranger, far away,
Thou'rt a message from the Lord
To my harassed heart to-day.

When my thought gave truth a wing
Sent it o'er the lands afar
Unto suffering souls to sing
Of the Great All-Father's care,—

Oh I wonder if its free
Hopeful spirit some would learn;
If 'twould e'er unto me
With an "Olive-branch" return?

So my soul-song found a rest
Like the ark-sent, weary dove!
Found within one gentle breast
Fellowship in God's dear love!

Many another burdened one
May have felt love's thrill divine,
In its faith or light or tone:
They have given me back no sign.

It was love that sent it out,—
Love hath neither bond nor lack—
(Love can turn the world about)
Only love can send it back.

Care I not for praise or blame:
Let the world its plaudits spare,
But 'tis joy to have my name
Strained in one true mother's prayer.

I would rather win a smile
From some child, with a heart flame,
Where my soul could rest awhile,
Than the great world's fleeting fame.

Oh, the world is all too much!
False and fleckle is its praise!
Souls have souls—alone—in touch:
Hearts are love's immortal bays.

Can I sing to reach your heart?
Lead, inspire me by your word!
So we each may do our part,—
Each come nearer to our Lord.

Prayer of thine may gain for me
Sapient soul-remalls all untrod,
Where—for all eternally—
Some shall learn the love of God.

"The Elms." LEWELLYN A. MORRISON.
Toronto, February 20, 1892.

The Forgiving Temper.

"Imperfectly as the Christian ideal has approached realization, the forgiving temper has won an established place among the objects of our moral admiration. It is contradicted, indeed by the laws of honor, and violated by the jealousy and slanders of private life. But for these so-called laws of honor society has scant respect. Dueling has come under universal condemnation. The man who suffers himself to become a party to a brawl is black-listed socially. The scold who resents abuse with railery manifests a lack of self-control that deprives him of respect. To forego resentment is felt to be nobler than to indulge it, that is when forbearance arises not from beneath the insult but above it, not from indifference and pusillanimity, but from confidence in the inherent force of right."—Christian Inquirer (Baptist.)

What Christianity Has Done.

Some gentlemen tell us very complacently that they have no need of religion; they can get along well enough without it. Let me tell you, my friends, the worst kind of religion is no religion at all. And these men who live in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the Gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their bodies like the South Sea Islanders or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French Revolution. When the microscopic search of scepticism which has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has turned its attention to human society and has found a planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency, comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted, a place where age is revered, infancy respected, womanhood honored and human life held in due regard—when the sceptic can find such a place on this globe where the Gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way, and laid the foundations and made decency and secur-

ity possible, it will then be in order for the sceptical literati to move thither, and then and there ventilate their views. But so long as these men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of its faith in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of eternal life which makes life tolerable and so society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave of its gloom.—James Russell Lowell.

SACRED LYRIC WRITERS.

What has Become of Composers of Well-Known Hymns.

It seems a singular fact that apparently nothing in a literary way will, relegate a writer to oblivion so surely as to be the author of a world-famous hymn. I have often thought of this upon being introduced to some person of whom I have never heard, only to find that he or she is the author of some hymn familiar to almost every one.

Take a few instances. For example, nearly everyone has heard or sung the line of, "Shall We Gather at the River?" and yet how many know even the author, much less the fact that he is still living? Yet few men are more respected in Plainfield, N.J., than is the Rev. Robert Lowry D.D. Way out in Richmond, Ill., lives Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett. To how many is that name familiar, yet to whom is his familiar church song, "The Sweet By-and-Bye," not familiar. In the interior of New York State lives Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, who wrote those famed lines of "I Need Thee Every Hour." Only a little better known, and sometimes less forgotten, is the Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of our "National Anthem," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," as well as of the hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking!" As one of the professors of the University of Rochester, the Rev. Joseph Henry Gilmore is far better known than as the author of the lines, "He Leadeth Me. Oh, Blessed Thought!" Hardly known and never recognized on the streets of New York as she walks out is Fannie Crosby, the author of countless hymns, but perhaps none so famous as "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." It is odd that the veil of obscurity should seem to be the inevitable reward of those whose pens have given us the hymns which have brought consolation and joy to so many thousands.—E. W. Bok, in the Epoch.

TWO GREAT CHURCHMEN.

Rev. Prof. Lloyd's Lecture at Trinity College.

The lecturer pointed out that after the struggle of the 17th century the country settled herself down for a long sleep. Politics, literature, religion were all at rest. Then followed a time of infidelity and practical ir-religion. God raised up champions against both. Joseph Baker and John Wesley. Baker's work belonged to the period before Wesley. He was made Bishop of Durham, and there showed himself an able administrator and leader of worship. But his chief work was that of an apologist, and his analogy of religion and sermons remains till to-day as our best specimens of a perfect philosophy of the presentation of Christianity.

The champion against the practical ir-religion of the masses of the people was John Wesley, the prince of preachers. After briefly noting his early years at Oxford and in Georgia the lecturer showed how he came under the influence of Peter Bohler, and how that influence changed his life. He now became the great mission preacher, meeting with wonderful success. His strong will, gift of organization and power of work were all noted. The lasting strength of the movement lay in the Methodist discipline.

In discussing the cause of the disruption the lecturer showed that it was inevitable, not because of difference in doctrine, because Wesley to the end taught and believed the doctrines of the Church of England; not because of the opposition of those in authority in the church, because Wesley received from them at least as much support as opposition; but because from the first Wesley treated all those who came under his influence as in his personal spiritual charge, practically set aside the authority of the parish clergy over the members of their flocks and established a discipline on his own personal authority as a rival to the discipline of the church of which to the end of his life he counted himself a minister.

A Great Seal Hunt.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., March 16.—Great excitement prevails at Cape North over the appearance of thousands of seals, and the residents on recovering from their astonishment embraced the opportunity to enrich themselves. Two hundred persons went out on the drift ice two miles from land and captured nearly 500. Yesterday over 200 were taken.

At Tignish the excitement is great and all are anxious to become seal hunters. Armed with all sorts of weapons, from the small revolver to a rifle, and with belt around the waist, stuck full of knives of all kinds, from the captain's broken sword to the bowie knives of the western desperado, quite a formidable crew left there yesterday morning for the scene and to join in extending a warm reception to the visitors. Captain F. Gallant is in the lead. It is nearly 80 years since seals appeared in this vicinity. Old sailors say the seals probably came down from Greenland, the mild weather having loosened the ice. The seals are worth \$3 each.

Spring Assizes.

The Midland Circuit of Spring Assizes will be held before His Lordship Judge Rose on the following dates:—
Belleville, Monday, 21st March.
Picton, Monday, 4th April.
Whitby, Tuesday, 12th April.
Lindsay, Monday, 18th April.
Peterboro', Monday, 25th April.
Cobourg, Monday, 2nd May.

THE TOBACCO HABIT AND ITS EFFECTS UPON SCHOOL WORK.

H. H. SEERLEY.

Principal of Iowa State Normal School.

After making a study of several hundred boys, running through a period of ten years, I give only observed facts, and neither assume the conditions nor jump at fore-ordained conclusions.

1 Boys that begin the habit at an early age are stunted physically, and never arrive at normal bodily development.

2 Accompanying the use of the narcotic were certain disordered physical functions, such as indigestion, impaired taste, defective eye sight, dull hearing, nervous affections and diseases of the heart. I have not found a single case of early addicting to the habit of tobacco using that did not suffer with one or more of these direful abnormal conditions.

3 Tobacco, used in any form, destroyed the ability to apply one's self to study, and prevented his comprehending or remembering his lessons. The mental faculties of a boy under the influence of the narcotic seem to be in a stupor, and since depraved nerve and power stultifies and weakens the will power, there is but little use for the teacher to seek to arouse the dormant, paralyzed energies, or to interest and foster the fagged desire. I have not met a pupil that is addicted to the habit who will go through a single day's work and have good lessons. I have never had one whose scholarship record was good, and in almost every case the department was below the average standard. At the regular examinations for promotion, nearly every one of the tobacco-using pupils fail in doing the most reasonable test work, even if this is not the first time the work has been passed over in class. I have had numbers of cases in which they have remained in the same grade for four successive years, and then they were not ready to be advanced into the next higher class.

Actual Cases.—1 A high-school boy who had always done excellent work, was reported one term as not getting his lessons. I had a talk with the boy and stated the facts, assuring him that with his past record his poor work was unexplainable, as he insisted he devoted his time faithfully to his studies. He denied using tobacco at all. His work failed from month to month, and before the year closed his parents withdrew him from school. His father deeply regretted the failure, admitted that a change had come in the boy's conduct at home, but as he had heretofore been truthful and faithful, he could not think that the supposed cause was the true one. In a few months the habit, thus far secret, became more pronounced and more public, and it was absolutely established by the boy's own admissions, that it was begun several months before the trouble noticed at school, and that no one knew it save the salesman that furnished him the supply of narcotic.

2 Four years ago a boy entered one of my primary schools as a chart pupil. Before the boy was four years of age he had learned the habit of smoking cigarettes and stubs of cigars. His father taught him the use of narcotics, and considered it sport to see his son to exhibit the habits and tastes of his elders. During the four years he did not complete the twenty-four lessons on the chart, although he attended regularly, and applied himself as diligently as the average pupil of that grade. He seemed perfectly unable to learn like other children, though he was at the beginning a precocious, promising child. His mental activity was so dull and paralyzed as to render him but little better than an idiot or an imbecile. Experience has shown that the younger the habit is acquired, the more disastrous the results to the mentality of the child.

3 One boy was a successful primary pupil. His work and his interest were constantly praised by his teachers. On his entering the last half of the third grade, his work began to lag and his interest to decline. At the examination for promotion the case was conditioned, and it was detected that he had begun some months before to use tobacco. His parents were informed, and strenuous efforts were made by his teacher to get the habit restrained and corrected. His reform was not secured, and though he remained five years in the same grade, he was never able to advance on merit, and several trial promotions proved failures.

4 In case where reform was secured and the habit overcome, the pupil again returned to normal progress, and had a successful career as a student.

Other Observations.—So far as my observations have extended, not a single boy has passed the examination required for admission to the high school after he had acquired the habit, and not one has graduated from the high school who began the habit after beginning his course in the high school.

But the moral results are also serious. Pupils under the influence of the weed are constant subjects of discipline, are not truthful, practice deception and cannot be depended upon. A change in character in a formerly good boy is a very strong indication that some habit is getting hold of him whose tyranny must be broken before he will again be clothed and in his right mind. The worst characteristic of the habit is a loss of personal self-respect, and of personal regard for the customs and wishes of ladies and gentlemen, especially when among strangers.

If these observations mean anything, they declare that something ought to be done to save the child-life from the pitfalls that commercial interests are digging, and that greed is encouraging; that more should be done than to instruct by oral or text lessons in school; that teachers, parents and philanthropists are not yet sufficiently roused regarding the magnitude of the evil of tobacco-using by children; that in the crusade against alcohol we should recognize that other evils, though more quietly, are just as surely sapping the strength and destroying the vigor of the youth of this generation.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Salt and vinegar will clean the mica in stove doors.

If salt is put into whitewash it will stick much better.

Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are lame are affected in the left side.

If you want boiled rice to be white add a little lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

Ladies will be glad to hear that the crocus is to be the favorite flower for bonnet trimming this spring.

Cod-liver oil, taken in small doses in the form of an emulsion after meals, is recommended as a preventive of influenza.

Cases of deafness have often been cured by the use of glycerine applied by dropping it into the ear and a plug of cotton wool or lint being placed in afterwards, so as to keep the ear moist.

Persons suffering from cold in the head will secure some relief by using glycerine. They should obtain a camel's hair brush, medium size, of the druggists, and with this paint the nostrils with glycerine as far back in the passage as possible.

For the baby the bath should be just a few degrees above blood heat, and when it is over a gentle rubbing with a soft towel will not only absorb any moisture left on the skin, but will tend to promote the circulation, and to maintain the heat of the body.

Children should be taught early—even during the first set of teeth—to clean their teeth at least once a day. This will prevent the teeth decaying, and thus injure the second set. By being careful of the first set they are laying a good foundation for the second set.

A common cause of indigestion is irregularity respecting the time of meals. The human system seems to form habits, and to be in a degree dependent upon the performance of its functions in accordance with the habits formed. In respect of digestion that is especially observable.

Another cold meat dish. Cut into thin unbroken slices some cold roast beef; season with salt and pepper, and spread each with a thin layer of veal stuffing. Roll up, secure with string or narrow tape into a steppan and cover with brown gravy. Stew for about twenty minutes, thicken the gravy with flour and butter, and serve on slices of toast.

The practice of "trotting" a child on the knee of the nurse or the mother, though it has the sanction of long practice, has not the sanction of common-sense, and should never be indulged in, especially with infants. Treating the adult in the ratio of corresponding strength, the exercise would be about equivalent to ourselves churning up and down on the walking beam of a good sized steam engine.

NEWS ITEMS.

There is a great demand for farm laborers in Manitoba.

The official majority for Mr. Boyle in Monck is 327.

Memphis, Tenn., had snow a foot and a half deep Thursday.

The estate of the late Rev. Dr. Stafford, who died in Hamilton, is valued at \$17,921.

The San Salvador Congress has refused to ratify the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The New York State Assembly has passed the Senate World's Fair bill appropriating \$300,000.

Several large shipments of horses have been made lately from London, Ont., to the United States.

U. S. Secretary Foster had the misfortune to receive a black eye while crossing the Atlantic on the Spree.

Peter Pitkin & Son, dealers in and manufacturers of cut stone and monument work in Rochester, have assigned.

Sir A. T. Galt's condition was improved yesterday, though his physicians pronounce him not yet out of danger.

The Churches.

METHODIST, Cambridge St.—Rev. T. M. Campbell, Pastor. Services at 11 A.M., and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30. Classes at 8 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, every Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST, Queen Street.—Rev. Newton Hill, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7.30 P. M.

BAPTIST, Cambridge Street.—Rev. W. K. Anderson, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Sabbath morning at 10.30 A. M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Monday at 7.30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.—All seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S (Presbyterian), William Street. Rev. Robert Johnston, B. A., Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8.00 P. M. Young People's Christian Circle Sabbath Morning at 10.15.

ST. PAUL'S (Church of England) Russell Street.—Rev. C. H. Marsh, Rector. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2.30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P. M.

ST. MARY'S (Roman Catholic) Russell Street.—Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Pastor, Rev. Father Nolan, Curate. Services at 8.00 and 10.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M.

Y. M. C. A., Rooms Cor. Kent and Cambridge sts. Open daily from 9.00 A. M. to 10.00 P. M. Prayer Praise meeting Saturday at 8 P. M. Young men's meeting Sunday at 4.15 P. M. Short addresses. Good singing. Young men always welcome. Dr. W. H. Clarke, President; G. K. Calhoun, Gen. Secretary.

Search the Happy Homes of the County

You will find our Furniture.

It's a well recognized fact that daily surroundings have much to do in moulding of character. If the home be neatly furnished the chances are that the good man will come home early o' nights and that the children will grow up refined and gentle.

YOUR HOMES CAN BE FURNISHED CHEAPLY

nowadays compared with the outlay that would have been necessary a few years ago. Well-made Furniture was never cheaper in price than it is to-day—with us at least.

WE WILL GIVE YOU

A Handsome Parlor Suite for \$30,

A Bed-room Suite for \$11,

A Sideboard for \$4.50, a Bureau for \$4, a Bedstead for \$2, or a Mattress and Springs for \$5. Common Chairs, Hall Furniture, etc., very low. We are making a special drive in Mattresses.

ANDERSON, NUGENT & CO.

Furniture Dealers and Manufacturers, near the Market.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Art in the household and beauty in the ordinary surroundings in life was the gospel propounded by the late Professor Ruskin and other elevators of the human mind, and to realize what progress has been made in this direction it is well worth while paying a visit to the magnificent show rooms of the old established furniture house of Messrs.

OWEN McGARVEY & Son.

1849-1853 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

A walk through those spacious show rooms is a revelation; in fact, they really amount in themselves to a Montreal Industrial exhibition in their line. Such must necessarily be the reflections of anyone who pays a visit to this firm's prominent establishment and makes a tour of inspection through their attractive warerooms.

Everything in the furniture line is to be found there, from a twenty-five cent chair to a fifteen hundred dollar bedroom set, and prices to suit every one.

No one need despair; the millionaire can furnish his house from top to bottom with the finest and most costly, and his junior clerk can fill his little tenement with useful and pretty articles at prices to suit his more limited means.

On entering the well-known and extensive warerooms on Notre Dame street, the visitor is struck by the excellent display of

Sideboards, Dining Tables, Hall Stands, Bookcases, Wardrobes,

Library Tables, Writing Desks, and Easy and Combination Chairs of all descriptions.

On reaching the second floor a beautiful assortment of

PARLOR FURNITURE

meets the eye, such as 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 piece parlor suites. Odd piece suites, gilt chairs, corner chairs, ottomans, divans, tete-a-tetes, piano and foot-stools in plushes, brocatelles and silk damasks of all the newest and latest shades; also a full line of fancy center, card and work-tables, statuette-stands, ladies writing desks, music stands and casels.

On the third floor a fine selection of Rocking, Easy and Reclining Chairs claims particular attention. The celebrated bent wood furniture imported from Vienna, Austria, and of which the Messrs. McGarvey make a specialty, also occupies a prominent position on this floor.

On the fourth floor bedroom sets in profusion are to be found from the cheap ash wood to the elegantly carved set valued at fifteen hundred dollars. Brass and iron furniture, of which they have just received a very large consignment from Birmingham, England, is an especially noticeable feature; handsome solid brass bedsteads and pretty cots for children from \$30 up to \$125—there they are of the newest designs; neat iron bedsteads as low as \$5, and rising to much higher figures, can also be found here. A great advantage in this house is that the price of every piece of furniture and article is marked in plain figures, but owing to the widening of Notre Dame street west, which will necessitate their removal next spring, they are now offering special inducements in the way of Discounts off the marked prices. The entire establishment is a model one, neatness and order prevailing everywhere; all available space is taken up to accommodate the enormous stock which they carry, and from which purchasers can select at their liberty. Their new passenger elevator will be found not only a great convenience, but also a luxury in its way to carry their customers to any of their six flats of show rooms.

The firmly established reputation of this well-known house is a sufficient guarantee that outside show is only the last thing aimed at, and that stability and good value for money are to be found in the old established firm of Messrs.

Owen McGarvey & Son.

1851 and 1853 Notre Dame Street, corner of McGill street.

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