

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

A Summary of Its Contents.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON.—The President's Message and report of the Secretary of the Treasury were sent to the printers last night. The secrecy of preparation has not altogether excluded a review of the more important matters appertaining to our foreign and diplomatic intercourse. The President ventures to hope the apparent obstacles confronting the efforts of our Minister to Chile in the interests of peace may eventually be overcome, to the credit of this Government and the satisfaction of the hostile powers. The President does not intimate an unfavorable attitude towards us as regards the international peace, but professes that its character and object shall have been the subject of more thoughtful consideration by the representatives of the people. The President suggests the advisability of taking measures looking to the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. The message says that arrangements have been progressing for a commercial treaty with Mexico, and the departure of the commissioners will not long be delayed. Mention is made of several copyright and international treaties, notably with Spain and Belgium. The President treats briefly the matter of the imprisonment of American citizens in England, and acknowledges the reparation accorded by the English Government. The President reviews the operations of the Treasury. The surplus revenue was \$145,514,000; total increase in net revenue over previous year, \$47,740,000. The balance of trade in our favor, despite increased imports, was nearly twenty-six millions. The President congratulates the country upon its prosperity and favors rigid economy in public expenditures and reduction of internal taxes. He endorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the tax on distilled spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors be reduced to a minimum consistent with sufficient revenue. He largely in the ordinary demands of the Government. He favors otherwise the abolition of internal taxes, leaving spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors to bear burdens. From the fact that the rate of interest on the ordinary demands of the Government is high, he suggests that the time is ripe for legislation which will enable the Treasury to further continue to refund the debt. He aggregates the interest it will take to pay the 4 and 4 1/2 outstanding until maturity, and concludes that wise statesmanship ought to find a means of escape from such heavy draft from the Treasury account interest. He recommends that the public debt be reduced by a modification of the law so that the national banks may have the advantage of the premium on the bonds held by the U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation. The President recommends that the tariff laws need revision. He expresses the hope that the Tariff Commission may facilitate Congress in dealing with the subject. The President also renews his recommendation for the early retirement of silver certificates on the ground that they form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency. The President favors the repeal of the law which requires the fixed coinage of silver dollars, and recommends that it be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The message states that over 500 banks have had charters extended, and calls special attention to the reductions of the cost of the postal service in the last fiscal year. He favors the suggestions of the Postmaster-General for the establishment of a postal savings system, and directs the attention of Congress to the numerous recommendations calculated to promote efficiency and economy in the State service. The receipts next year are estimated at fifty millions; expenses, forty-six millions. The President joins the Secretary of War in the hope that Congress in the next fiscal year will make appropriation on account of rivers and harbors, excepting so far as may be necessary to prosecute the work already begun and appropriations for which will have been exhausted at the close of the fiscal year. The President concurs with the Secretary of the Navy in recommendations for placing the navy on a better footing, both as to ships and armament. He also endorses the recommendation that the revenue from the sale of ordnance and ordnance stores be transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The policy of the Secretary of the Interior as regards Indian affairs meets the President's approval. He urges such treatment of the Indians as will tend to civilize them, and calls attention to the firm and yet humanizing influences which have been thrown about them the past year, resulting in an exceptional season of freedom from turbulence. The importance of a law to allow Indians to hold land is severely urged. He congratulated Congress upon the passage of a law for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. He says the Utah Commission has made commendable progress, and recommends that the investigation and mission until it shall have been demonstrated that there is no longer any practical necessity for it. The estimated amount for the payment of pensions is 100 millions—an increase over last year, which is accounted for by the action on a greater number of claims. The President recalls the prosecution in the Star Route case, announcing the progress already made and the determination of the Administration to secure a full investigation and satisfactory outcome in the courts. He declares its purpose as it is that of the Department of Justice to obtain only just results that will commend itself to intelligent and fair minded opinion. But the Administration will not tolerate obstruction at the hands of our own officials. The President emphasizes the fact that the recent removal of officials has been prompted wholly in a spirit of loyalty to the reasonable demands of the Government and the maintenance of the Department of Justice in this respect. The President favors the elevation of the Civil Service, and some plan which will improve it by reason of a more stable tenure. He opposes removals, save for inefficiency, neglect of duty and malfeasance. He makes no recommendation as to what should be done to reform it, taking the ground that it is within the jurisdiction of Congress. The message concludes with a review of the operations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A Warning to Cranks.

A Washington telegram says: When Geo. Roby, convicted of assault with intent to kill a policeman, was brought up for sentence, counsel argued for a new trial on the ground of insanity. Judge Wylie overruled the motion, remarking, "There are getting to be so many insane people in the community that the law must take hold of them, and I give notice to crazy people intent on committing crime that I will send them all to penitentiary on conviction." Roby was sentenced to Erie County, N. Y., Penitentiary for two years.

Treats of a Tertotiner.

An anti-treating orator makes this suggestion: "Now, boys, if you want to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other place beside the liquor shop? Suppose, as you go by the post-office, you say, 'I say, my dear fellow, come in and take some stamps.' These stamps will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or go to the haberdasher's and say, 'Boys, come in and take a box of collars.' Walk up to a grocer's, free and generous, and say, 'What kind of coffee will you have?' Why not treat to groceries by the pound as well as liquor by the glass? Or take your comrades to a cutler's and say, 'I'll stand a good pocket-knife all round.'"

A great many people in this world who are generous enough to give an opinion for nothing give it for all it is worth.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

Forcible Prohibition of Labor.

A New York despatch says: About 200 people were arrested yesterday for breaking the Sabbath. They comprised milkmen, grocers, butchers, drivers of vehicles, boot-blacks, newspaper vendors, peddlers, barbers, rag-pickers, cigar dealers, dry goods dealers, Chinese laundrymen, bill posters and others. Nearly all were discharged with a reprimand. A number of Hebrew storekeepers were arrested, but discharged with a caution. They claimed that the law is not applicable to their creed, but were informed that it was. Liquor and beer saloons were not interfered with and were crowded throughout the day. Druggists did a driving business. Many curious placards were displayed in front of shops, among them the following: "Land of the free resorts to Nihilistic Government," "Down with the penal code." No one of social or political influence was arrested. The code was enforced in Brooklyn. Men putting up a telephone pole were stopped, but allowed to go on when they stated it was a case of necessity.

THE DEATH SENTENCE

Pronounced on Arabi but Commuted to Exile for Life.

A Cairo cablegram says: Arabi pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion before the court-martial yesterday morning. The proceedings lasted only a few minutes. This afternoon the court reassembled and pronounced the sentence of death against Arabi. The Khedive subsequently commuted the sentence to exile for life. It is believed that Arabi will retire to some part of the British dominions. His demeanor before the court was very dignified. It is reported that Arabi will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

The counsel for the defence stipulated that the other chief prisoners should participate in the compromise effected.

Arabi will be amenable to sentence of death if he re-enters Egypt or its dependencies.

TRAGEDY IN A THEATRE.

Fatal Sequel to a William Tell Trick.

A last (Thursday) night's Cincinnati despatch says: At the Coliseum Theatre this afternoon, in the play of "St. Slocum," Frank Frayne, in shooting an apple off the head of Lucy Slocum, personated by Annie Von Behren, missed the apple and shot Miss Von Behren in the head. She died in fifteen minutes. Frayne was arrested. The play was stopped. The audience supposed that the victim was only slightly hurt. Frayne used the rifle and was executing the backward shot, but the catch snap of the rifle was imperfect and slipped as the hammer fell. When the curtain fell Frayne's cries and lamentations were so violent that he was heard before the curtain. Frayne will be released on \$3,000 bail. His mental condition is serious. Miss Von Behren belongs to Brooklyn. It is said she was engaged to be married shortly to Frayne.

MARRIAGE BELOW STAIRS.

Two of the Vice Regal Servants Join Hands.

Joy bells were rung at Christ Church Cathedral on Thursday morning, when Thomas Henry Rolfe, the Governor-General's valet, and Miss Veillard, the Princess Louise's lady's maid, joined hands and were made one flesh. In the morning, amid a shower of rice and old shoes, the happy pair left for "England, home and happy.—Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

A St. Louis Sensation.

A St. Louis telegram says: Last night Frank Inglehart, who is highly connected, and a lady closely veiled came from a disreputable house. Rush Lewis, a well known merchant, and a companion had been lying in wait. Lewis fired at Inglehart, wounding him, not dangerously, in the arm. The latter fell and the woman helped him up and the assailants ran to a stable a block away, and procuring a rig left there and drove rapidly off. Inglehart, supported by the lady, walked a few blocks when a carriage was hailed and they were driven to the former's residence, and the lady then drove away. The supposed man with Lewis was a private detective and the lady was Lewis' wife. The affair caused much excitement. Mrs. Lewis is a niece of Gen. Sherman, also a niece of the late Judge Rieber. Her father is a colonel in the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had a meeting this morning; they separated, he taking the only child. He will institute a suit for divorce, which will be allowed to go by default.

The Hard Lot of a Youthful Quartette

A Quebec despatch dated last (Thursday) night says: Last night four little boys, of whom the oldest is only 16 years of age, left Lewis for Chicago to find their father. Their history is a sad one. Their mother was forced by the authorities to leave Lewis for keeping a house of doubtful reputation. She went to St. Josephs, where the same fate awaited her, thence to St. Epiphane, near Ile Vere, and finally to Riviere du Loup. The father hearing of the life to which his children were subjected, and working himself in Chicago, communicated with Chief of Police Roy, of Lewis, on the subject, with the view of having them sent to him. The Chief sent for them to Riviere du Loup, and they left for Chicago last night to rejoin their father, and two younger ones still have been placed in the Hospital of St. Joseph de la Delivrance.

The Faith Cure Closed.

The Buffalo Faith Cure is closed on account of its manager's, Miss Carrie Judd, inability to pay her bills. Having herself been cured by prayer, Miss Judd opened the institution and has had at one time or another a good number of patients there. Affairs came to a crisis, however, when Miss Wright, of Olean, who was afflicted with a spinal complaint, entered and was prayed for unceasingly and anointed daily with oil, after spending much time and money, left the place uncured and its reputation seriously impaired.

Some fine specimens of Connecticut tobacco, grown in Quebec Province, have been exhibited in Montreal. It is said \$200 per acre can be realized by growing this weed.

LATEST NORTHWEST JOYNTINGS

The first snow fell at Regina on the 27th Nov. It was heavy.

There are about 1,200 pupils in the Public School at Emerson.

Deer are plentiful within from three to six miles from Odanah.

Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped west from Portage la Prairie.

John Smith, merchant, was fined \$100 at Fort McLeod for buying potatoes from the Indians.

The new barracks for the N. W. M. P. at Calgary were opened on the 3rd by a grand ball.

Reports from Bow River say that there are two feet of snow there, covered by a crust. Lots of cattle are dying.

There is talk of erecting a large summer hotel next year on the bank of the river below Colville Landing, opposite the Island, Selkirk.

Fred. Wächter has sold out his entire rancho at Stand Off, Fort McLeod, for \$10,000. Messrs. Vernon and Martin are the purchasers.

Mr. S. Philips, B.A., of Elora, Ont., has been appointed Headmaster of the Collegiate Department of the Portage la Prairie School, which will be opened on the 1st of January next.

Considerable excitement was created in Odanah last week by an elk coming into the valley and quietly taking a survey of the buildings in that town.

A letter received from Moose Jaw states that the Syndicate are laying out a town at that point, on sections 33 and 32. Large numbers of people are every day arriving, looking out town sites for building purposes. The station building is now completed. Besides Shepherd & Laugdon's establishment, with \$1,500,000 worth of stock, there are four stores and two hotels doing a rushing business. Settlers are daily arriving, and every quarter section in a radius of fifteen miles is settled upon. Building is going on rapidly all through the section. The weather is quite mild.

The following is the correct distance from Fort McLeod to the entrance to the Crow's Nest Pass, via Pincher Creek, going southwest:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Miles. Locations include Crow Lodge Creek, Freeze Out, First Forks to Indian Farm, Springs, Second Forks to Indian Farm, Snykaken Bridge, Stewart Ranch, Milton branch road, South Fork at Mill Creek, Garnett's Rancho, Kootenai Brook, and The Crow's Nest Pass.

THE MORGAN MUDDLE.

Interesting Reminiscences of an Old Canadian—How Morgan's Kidnappers Died.

A St. Catharines telegram says: A gentleman in this city, who has read Thurlow Weed's statement regarding the disappearance of Morgan, says that when he was a boy he well remembers much of the excitement occasioned. He says the men who kidnapped Morgan tried to get the following Canadian Masons to bring him into Canada and take charge of him, viz: Colonel Clegh, Dr. Muirhead, Edward McBride, John Brant (the Indian Chief), Judge Edwards and others whose names he cannot remember. They declined to have anything to do with the matter, and some of them never went back to lodge meeting again. Our informant likewise states that those who are reported to have kidnapped Morgan all came to violent deaths with one exception, as below: Col. King, of Niagara County, N. Y., fell dead in a bar-room; Whitney, of Rochester, died a miserable death; Howard, of New York, was drowned in Buffalo Creek; Adams, one of the leaders, was drowned in Niagara River; Garside, of Niagara, fell from his horse and broke his neck; Col. Jewitt died in Lockport, his last years being very miserable, being unable to sit still. The only one who lived out his days was Mr. Chubbuck, who died a natural death in Lewiston not long ago.

SAFE BURGLARS.

A Heap of Trouble for Little Luck.

A Saturday night's London despatch says: The safe in the banking office of John Shaw & Co., of Wardsville, was blown open last night. An entrance was effected by picking the lock of the back door. A hole was drilled alongside of the combination, and a charge of powder placed inside and set off by a fuse. An iron heated in the stove was used to start the fuse. A blacksmith shop was broken into, and a sledgehammer and chisel brought to assist in breaking open the inside steel chest. The work must have been done by professional burglars, as the hole drilled through the front plate was just where an open space was in the lock and where the explosion would do most damage. The inside door having thus been blown open, it only took a blow or two of a sledgehammer to break the combination of the so-called burglar-proof steel chest. The burglars got very little for their trouble—about \$1.25 in change. Mr. Shaw having heard of the Glencoe burglaries, thought this place might be on their way, and took out about \$3,500 in bills when closing up for the day and placed them in a safer place.

Some Queer Oaths.

In a case argued yesterday before the Common Pleas Division at Osgoode Hall, the question of the proper way of administering an oath was brought up. Chief Justice Wilson explained that any method of taking an oath was legal which was binding on the conscience. For instance the Chinese swear on a saucer, dropping and breaking it to show how their souls will be broken if they swear falsely; the Hindus, who consider a cow a sacred animal, are in the habit of swearing by holding in their hand the tail of the animal. No doubt, if an oath was taken malo animo the cow would kick, and so prevent the breaking of the ninth commandment.

A Philadelphia jury gave a verdict of \$9,000 against a street car company, not because an injury to one of the plaintiff's eyes was as yet any damage to him, but on the ground that at some future time, as a physician testified, inflammation might arise and destroy the sight. The case will be appealed.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

A London despatch states that the Archbishop of Canterbury died on Saturday night in presence of the members of his family. He remained in a semi-unconscious state until 11 p.m., when he spoke his last words, "It is coming, it is coming." He was then seized with a sharp spasm, and did not speak again, although it is believed he was partly conscious. The Dean of Westminster, on behalf of the Archbishop, has offered burial for the Archbishop's remains in Westminster Abbey. Archibishop Tait, of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, was born in Edinburgh on the 22nd of December, 1811, being the youngest son of the late Sheriff Crawford Tait, of Harviestown, Clackmannanshire, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, some time Lord President of the Court of Session. After his course at the Edinburgh High School and the Academy, he went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, whence he entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1830, having been elected on the Suelle foundation. He afterwards gained a Balliol scholarship and graduated B.A. in first-class classical honors. He was a Fellow and Tutor of his College and a Public Examiner of the University. As a college tutor he, in conjunction with Dean Stanley, then tutor of Christ Church, and two other tutors, signed a protest against the teaching of the "Tracts for the Times," especially that conveyed in "Tract 90" in 1842 he was appointed Head Master of Rugby School, in succession to the celebrated Dr. Arnold. His health having given way under the arduous responsibilities of this post, he was offered the Deanery of Carlisle by Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell, where he was distinguished for his piety and zeal. During his tenure of the deanery he also efficiently performed the duties of a member of the Oxford University Commission. In 1856 he was nominated Bishop of London, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield, who resigned the See. As Bishop of London he initiated in 1863 the Bishop of London's Fund an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in the metropolis. In ten years this fund had reached the sum of £1,000,000, and is still as prosperous as ever. When the Most Rev. Dr. Loughdy died in 1868, Bishop Tait was chosen to succeed him as Archbishop of Canterbury, an office which he filled with dignity, conscientiousness and efficiency amid troubles and vexations of various sorts. Archbishop Tait presided over the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth in 1857, the Church Congress in 1877, and the Conference of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth, attended by so many American, Colonial and Canadian Bishops, including the present Bishop of Toronto and the Bishop of Ontario (to whom the idea of the Conference was due) in 1878. For authorship Archbishop Tait had no leisure. All he has given to the world of literature are two volumes of sermons preached at Oxford and Rugby, "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the notorious volumes of "Essays and Reviews" published in 1861; "The Word of God and the Ground of Faith" in 1868; "Charge to the Clergy," in 1866; "Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England," a charge to his clergy in 1876 besides articles to the "Edinburgh" and the "North British Reviews," "Good Words," etc., etc. Archbishop Tait married a daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, the well known eccentric M.P. for North Warwickshire and uncle to the Bishop of Oxford. Mrs. Tait died in 1878, after being the mother of a large family, of whom one half were swept off at one swoop by scarlatina at Carlisle; another son, the Rev. Crawford Tait, who died lately, was well known in Toronto and the United States.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's successor will probably be the Bishop of Durham or Truro, possibly of Winchester or Ely.

The New York World's London letter says the Bishop of Winchester will probably be Dr. Tait's successor. Should he be elevated, Bishop Mackarness, of Oxford, brother-in-law of Lord Coleridge, to whom Mr. Gladstone gave the mitre in 1869 as a reward for his staunch approval of Disestablishment in Ireland, will probably be translated to the See of Winchester, and Archdeacon Palmer, youngest brother of Lord Chancellor Selborne, a very accomplished classical scholar, will succeed him as Bishop of Oxford.

Four Thousand Dollars for Six Acres.

At Jamaica South, L. I., lives a farmer with but six acres of ground, yet he has realized, it is said, \$4,000 from it this season. His crop is celery. He never ploughs, but spades deeply and manures heavily.

A Tall from Egypt.

The following story is told on the very best authority: On the morning of the intended attack at Tel el Kebir—it being above all things necessary that the surprise should be effected before dawn—Sir Garnet Wolseley, while waiting the completion of preparations, held in his hand a repeating chronometer, given him by the late Lord Airey, which from time to time he kept striking. It had warned him of half-past 4, and he thought he had yet an hour's dark, when he saw a ray of light rise above the horizon. Turning to Major Butler, he said, in almost despairing tones, "We are done this time—there's the dawn! But the light did not increase; on the contrary, in a few minutes it vanished. And Sir Garnet afterwards found that what he had seen was the tail of the new comet—its first appearance in Egypt!

Beecher and Monopolies.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in the usual manner in New York City. Services were held in all the churches, and various clubs had parades. Business was totally suspended. The sleighing was excellent. In a sermon Henry Ward Beecher said when monopolies became troublesome the people would rise and sweep them away. It was for the interest of everybody engaged in accumulating a large estate to know that this land was built for the common people.

Chief Draper, of Toronto, has obtained leave of absence from the Police Commissioners for three months on account of failing health, and will spend the winter in Nassau, New Providence.

EDUCATIONAL.

Departmental Examinations and Public School Teachers' Certificates.

The following regulations were approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the 29th day of November, 1882:

- 1. For passing the intermediate examination, every candidate is required to obtain 20 per cent. of the marks attainable on each subject taken by such candidate, and 40 per cent. of the aggregate of marks of the whole of such subjects.
2. For passing the additional examination for non-professional third class certificates, every candidate is required to obtain 30 per cent. of the marks attainable on each subject taken by such candidate, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks of the whole of such subjects.
3. For passing the examination for non-professional second class certificates, every candidate is required to obtain, for grade B, 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable on each subject taken by such candidate, and 50 per cent. of the aggregate of marks of the whole of such subjects, or, for grade A, 30 per cent on each subject and 60 per cent. of the aggregate.
4. Any third class Public School teacher, whose certificate was granted since the regulations of July, 1877, came into force (Compendium, part IV., chapter 7, page 166), and whether or not the same has been extended, or has expired, may present himself and is eligible as a candidate at the non-professional examination in July, 1883, for third or second class certificates, as he may select. Any candidate who presented himself (or herself) at the intermediate examination in July, 1882, and whether passed or not, but not otherwise disqualified, is similarly eligible as a candidate at such examination in July, 1883.
5. A candidate for any non-professional teacher's certificate, but not for the intermediate, may claim to have his papers read, under the following conditions:
(1) Such appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister on or before the 15th day of September, and the ground of the appeal or claim must be specifically stated.
(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained, but otherwise will be forfeited.
(3) The Central Committee of Examiners shall meet as early as possible after the 15th of September, and shall dispose of all the appeals without delay; and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever.
(4) In dealing with appeals the Central Committee of Examiners shall base their recommendations on the merit of the answers alone, without taking into view any other considerations that may be alleged.
6. The subjects of physiology and hygiene, prescribed for third class Public School teachers' certificates, being professional, will be examined upon at the end of the County Model School session.
7. At the professional examination of candidates for second class certificates the examiners will submit, in a separate report, for the information of the Education Department, the names of the candidates who may fail at such examination, and have not been permitted to come up again, together with the extent of the failure, the nature of the subjects, and the view taken in the Principal's report in each case.
8. The session for the professional training of first class candidates at the Education Department not having been yet established, a professional examination will be held in July, 1883, for candidates who have passed the first class non-professional examination, and having taught successfully for two years on a second class certificate, may wish to qualify, by passing such examination, for a full first class certificate.
9. Any person who can furnish satisfactory proof that he has taught successfully, for two years at least, on a second class certificate, will also be permitted to present himself in July, 1883, at such examination as the Minister may prescribe, in order to test his fitness for a first class certificate; and if he passes such examination he will be exempted from attendance at the proposed session for the professional training of first class candidates.—ADAM CROOKS, Minister of Education.

Toronto, November, 1882.

Where Does It Begin?

To drink deeply—to be drunk—is a sin; this is not denied. At what point does the taking of strong drink become a sin? The state in which the body is when not excited by intoxicating drink is its proper and natural state; drunkenness is the state furthest removed from it. The state of drunkenness is a state of sin. At what stage does it become sin? We suppose a man perfectly sober who has not tasted anything which can intoxicate, one glass excites him and to some extent disturbs the state of sobriety, and so far destroys it; another glass excites him still more; a third fires his eye, loosens his tongue, inflames his passions; a fourth increases all this; a fifth makes him foolish and partially insane; a sixth makes him savage; a seventh or an eighth makes him stupid—a senseless, degraded mass; his reason is quenched, his faculties are for the time destroyed. Every noble and generous and holy principle within him withers, and the image of God is polluted and defiled! This is sin—awful sin: for "drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." But where does the sin begin? At the first glass, at the first step toward complete intoxication, or at the sixth, or seventh, or eighth? Is not every step from the natural state of the system toward the state of stupid intoxication an advance in sin and a yielding to the unwearied tempter of the soul? JOHN BRIGHT.

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