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Mens' Plow boot, former price 1.25 now 85c.
Mens' heavy soled, " 1.50 " 1.00.
Mens' dongela kid, " 2.00 " 1.25.
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Ladies' pebble lace, " 1.25 " 85.
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Poetry, and the Study of Poetry.

(Concluded.)

Again, it is the opinion of some that all poetic thought and expression are beautiful, I am not sure of this either. In leading us to see what is worth, and beautiful in life, the poet must at all times draw aside the veil and show us what is unworthy and unlovely, and in such cases it hardly seems to me that we can call his thought or expression beautiful. But we do recognize that his thought has truth in it, and that his expression, though perhaps not beautiful, is nevertheless appropriate. It is this appropriateness of expression, I think, that some students of poetry may think should be called beauty of expression.

In pagan and Hebrew communities we have seen poetry associated with worship, and, indeed, poetry possessed a true harmony with religion. More recently has to do with the performance of duty. But religion imparts in our breast an enthusiasm for righteousness, which transcends a cold, calculating morality. As Matthew Arnold says, "Religion is mortality with a glow." In like manner we may say that poetry is truth invested with the noble glow of a spirit of fire.

Again, the emotions that have produced the finest poetry, are the emotions that have counted for most in the progress of the world. Among the ancients we have the Hebrews with their glorious hymns, the book of Psalms, and the book of Job, that noble drama of the relation of man to sin; the Greeks with their tragedies; the Romans with their epics; the five centuries before our Christian era; and the Romans with their epics reaching out in the darkness for a Messiah to restore the world's golden age. Among the moderns we have Milton with his "Paradise Lost," following the lines of the Hebrews; the world of seeing injustice and the unseen world of hell, purgatory, and paradise, where just punishments and just rewards are meted out; Germany with its Goethe, who sees Heaven commit the repentant Faust into the hands of the man he has wronged, that from here he may learn the way of life; the English, pointing out in the Shakespearean manner that man is a creature of circumstance, but the architect of his own fate; that at the same time this world is not a world of chance, that there is

"A divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we may." External Providence, and justifying the ways of God to men. Religion deals with God and man, and their mutual relation. Poetry, deals with God, and man, and nature, and the interrelation of this trinity. Poetry is, then, so trifling matter, no matter for elegant dwellers, but the noblest language we possess, and which to the fitting medium through which to convey the world's highest thoughts to the human mind and heart.

But even humble subjects may be treated in true poetic language, like to the man of feeling and insight nothing is so small as to beneath notice and sympathy. Look at Tennyson's treatment of the falling out of husband and wife, of their reconciliation over the "As thro' the little one." And pluck'd the weed I went, We fell out, my wife and I, O we fell out I know not why, And kiss'd again with tears, And blessings on the falling out, That all the more endears, When we fall out with those we love, For when we come where lies the child, We lost in other years, There above the little grave, O there above the little grave, We kiss'd again with tears.

reveal to us the interest and charm of ordinary things, to which interest and charm we might otherwise be blind. If, then, our chief concern is with the thought of the poem, the student's first duty is to try to discover the plain meaning of the words, phrases, and sentences. But to do even this he must put himself into sympathy with the writer, or it may be the speaker in the poem. He may afterwards conclude that the writer or speaker is wrong; but in the first place he should try to get at the point of view of one or other, and endeavor to see things as they see them.

Some teachers advise students to begin by skimming the poem, to catch the general drift; but this I feel is putting dishonor upon a noble work, and is fostering in the reader that superficiality which is one of the curses of this age of raw haste. I do not say that every word and phrase is to be drilled upon in the first reading; but I do say that in a difficult poem the first reading should be deliberate, and that the reader should concentrate his whole powers of mind in getting at the main thought of the poem, stanza by stanza, section by section.

This over, the word by word, phrase by phrase, sentence by sentence study of the poem should begin. At this stage I do not think there should be any effort to get at the names of figures of speech, or to dwell unduly upon supposed beauties of style; if must not for a moment be forgotten that we are trying to get at what the writer means. And while we are pursuing this word by word and phrase by phrase study, we can without trouble refresh our minds, as we proceed, with reference to the general meaning of the different parts.

It would be well now to make an analysis or plan of the poem, and set down on paper, that at a glance or two one may grasp the poem as a whole. Having done this one should try to discover whether the poet has been endeavoring to express some great moral or spiritual truth, and, if so, what that truth is. Feeling sure that he has really arrived at it, he writes in a position to agree with the writer entirely or in part.

If characters are introduced, these may now be studied, one by one, the relation of each to the purpose of the poem as a whole being carefully sought out. The world is not uninteresting after this, as we try to conceive what sort of person the writer himself must be, and what view of life he can all likelihood take.

The hardest of the work is by this time probably done; but there is room for much quiet reflection and meditation. The poem may now be read over as often as the student enjoys it, and verses that he may underline, and verses that he may mark with a star, and those that he may admire, and those that he may wish to imitate. In these pursuits after the poem has been practically mastered, it is well to cultivate the habit of reading aloud, even when by oneself. Poetry is closely associated with music, and though the musical expert may be content with the silent study of the printed sheet, he does not think of stopping there, even though he should be alone. He is not satisfied until he has voiced or instrumented his own expression to the feelings and thoughts he has already caught some notion of from the silent study first made.

their hearer's appreciation. The study of the aesthetics of poetry, and of the subtleties of style, are for experts, not for people like ourselves. For us the main thing is the ideas, the thought, the guidance and inspiration we receive towards right living, and the consolation we derive to strengthen us to bear with resignation and dignity the ills of life.

So far I have tried to speak of principles of study that will answer for every form of poetry. It remains to make a few suggestions with respect to the study of the different classes of poetry. Poetry may be classified in three great divisions, though some poems belong partly to one division and partly to another. The three great classes of poetry are epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry. In an epic poem the primary object is to narrate some story, and the story is told mainly in the third person, whether the writer himself speaks to us directly, or puts his words into the mouth of someone else. Lyric poetry should be poetry intended to be sung; for the term comprises all the great body of poetry that appeals more especially to the feelings. Dramatic poetry is poetry written for the stage, or at least written in the form of stage poetry. The writer proceeds for the most part by dialogue. As in the case of an epic poem, a dramatic poem conveys to the listener or reader some story; but the story is not told in the third person; the expression is in the first person; we see the incidents actually taking place before our eyes.

As to the class of poetry to be studied first, we may take our cue from childhood. The child has an insatiable desire for stories. A novice in the study of poetry will find it then to his advantage to begin with the simple forms of epic poetry, narratives in which the narrative of some of the following: The Courtship of Miles Standish, Evangeline, and Hiawatha. Next Scott, in The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, and The Lady of the Lake, might claim our attention. Scott might be followed by the purely narrative poems of Tennyson. In Langenshaw, and Scott we may read about as exhaustively as we wish, and some enjoyment of the pure, wholeheartedness of the poet, and the wholeheartedness of Tennyson it would be well to follow this up by a study of the chief characters, and a careful inquiry as to the author's teaching in the story under consideration.

After these studies in narrative poetry we may proceed to Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, As You Like It, The Tempest, Richard II, Henry IV, and Macbeth. We begin our study by gathering up the story of the play, and then we examine each scene by scene, trying to discover the necessity for or particular purpose of each in advancing the plot or story. We may now search out the teaching of the play, taking up the character of the chief personages, carefully scrutinizing the speeches of each, and the attitudes of the other personages towards the one particularly engaging our attention, not forgetting the special circumstances associated with each speech and action. For the same words may not always convey the same meaning, and again, a speaker is sometimes to be believed, and sometimes not. And, of course, one must not forget, before leaving the play, to underline his favorite passages, which may be read many and many a time when one does not care to read the whole play.

After Shakespeare we may attempt the more studiously philosophic poems of Spenser, Milton, Shelley, Tennyson, and Browning. Here the moral and spiritual element is of the highest importance, and we must do our utmost to grasp it clearly, fully, and dispassionately. We are not in the least bound to accept the poet's views, but we must be aware that we do not read our own views into his work. Philosophical poems often talk to the utmost the reader's ability to understand. As a rule he should not leave any passage before he has forced it to yield up its meaning. Reading here should proceed very slowly; and I may say I have found it an advantage to pick up the volume often, and every time any particular passage defies me to begin again at the very beginning of the poem.

Lyric poetry comes to be better appreciated as we grow older. Lyric poems are usually short, and when we have once grasped the meaning they may be read and re-read. But we must remember that even great writers are not always at their best, and from standard poets we have many lyrics of no great value. My own plan is to read frequently lyrics to which I have been especially drawn. But there are many short poems that one need not

trouble oneself with reading a second time. It may sometimes happen, however, that after much study one may tire of a really good poem. In that case it may be laid aside for the present; bye and bye we may go back to it with pleasure.

For the cultivation of my own taste in poetry I am perhaps more indebted to Burns than to any other writer. For months, perhaps years, the book lay on my table, and once or twice, or three times a day, whenever I had a few minutes or an hour to spare, I opened the book, wandering here and there at my own sweet will. In this way the poet comes to be one's intimate friend, and should I meet Burns in any other world, I should feel that we needed no introduction, but might sit down at once on the shining river and freely exchange hearts with each other.

And now, in conclusion, what is to be gained in the study of poetry? First, I should say, insight into life. A great poet is a seer and a prophet. The poet is a seer; he sees into the heart of things, and to his own soul lays bare their meaning. He is a prophet. It is his office to proclaim for the benefit of all mankind what he sees, - to enable us to see the hidden truth that he has been enabled to see himself.

Next, the student in poetry should gain in charity and reverence. The poet with his delicacy of feeling and sympathy, sees, and makes us see, how much of the good there often is in the lives of the weak and erring, and we feel that we too might have come short, as they had their circumstances been ours. And we grow in reverence as we come to see in every man the incarnation of the Divine nature, however weak and sin have in him sacred the Creator's image.

Finally, as we come to better understand human nature and the nature of the Divine, and try to realize in ourselves the latter, we gain in high seriousness and elevation of character, which should find expression in noble living, in heroic struggle against the evils that war upon mankind, and in patient endurance of the seeming ills that we apparently can do nothing to remove. Surely no price is too high to pay for such a consummation. "Blessings be with them - and eternal praise - Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares - The Poets who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays."

Thos. A. Brough. Owen Sound, Feby. 20th, 1901.

Hay Fever Can Be Prevented

Don't seek other times at "Hay Fever Season," don't destroy your Stomach and Nerves by drugs, prevent the disease. Hay Fever is caused by germs that float about in the air and finally find lodgement in your throat and lungs. Medicine won't reach them, but Catarrhose is sure death to germs. Start now to use Catarrhose, nasal passages, and bronchial tubes, it goes wherever the air you breathe goes and it will prevent and cure Hay Fever. Endorsed by not less than one thousand doctors in Canada; and U. S. Sent to any address for \$1, forwarded to Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S., or Kingston, Ont.

An exchange truly remarks that "the home grown, hand spanked, bare-footed, hard-fisted country boy, makes a much better fighter in the battle of life than does the pampered, high-collared, creased trousered youth of our towns and villages."

School section No. 14, Artemesia, (Cheesville) was nearly if not altogether the first rural section in South Grey inspectorate that received a Diploma. This is given where building, furniture, equipment, and general proficiency of the school is up to departmental regulations.

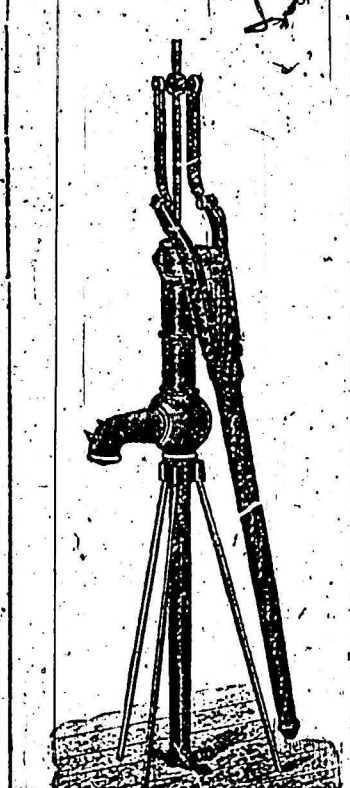
Seven Years in Bed: "Will wonders ever cease?" inquired the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and general trouble. Nervous prostration and general debility, but "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Malaise, Nervousness, and Dizziness will find Electric Bitters a most valuable remedy. Guaranteed by R. L. Stephens, Druggist, Dallas, Tex.

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Also WINDMILLS, TANKS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, WOOD and IRON PIPING.

A FULL LINE OF WATER SUPPLY MATERIAL FOR FARM AND VILLAGE USE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



I KEEP ON HAND a large stock of different kinds in wood, galvanized iron, brass and porcelain cylinders, both force and lift pumps. I have sold many hundreds of these during the last twelve years for all purposes of wells up to 100 feet, which are giving the greatest satisfaction. I have two styles, No. 1 is a force pump and is intended for a wood pipe, either for lift or for force. It can be used with either wood or iron pipe. The iron cylinder is preferred as it will last much longer. This makes an excellent pump for wells up to 35 or 40 feet. But for deep wells I would recommend an iron pump all through with No. 2 hand and brass cylinder. No. 2 is designed for a lift pump. I have sold a great many of these during the last four years, all of which are giving the very best satisfaction. I always advise a number 2 head for an iron pump, as it is lighter to handle, easier to take part in, and of having to be repaired, and is just as good as any other pump; better in many, and will last much longer. The sun and weather will not affect it as they do a wood head. It is guaranteed not to freeze. The handle and working parts are exactly the same on Nos. 1 and 2. The castings are of the best quality. I have discarded the use of roller bearings, and now make the bearings larger and stronger. The handle on both styles is made of a more pleasant to handle old wood, which makes it more pleasant to handle in cold weather. It is provided with a unique arrangement for changing the length of stroke anywhere from six to twenty inches without taking out pin or bolt, simply loosening two nuts.

Well Drilling by my 20th century process

I am prepared to take contracts for drilling wells of all kinds, either clay or rock. By a new process of my own invention, which I have patented, I am enabled to drive a five inch pipe from the surface of the ground without any digging in one fifth of the time taken by the old way of drilling. Pure water is essential to good health, and it is next to impossible to keep water pure in wells made in the old way, by digging, or crumbling or stoning. If, therefore, your health is of any value, get one of these wells made and you will have water absolutely pure, and it will last indefinitely. The five inch pipe extends about two feet above the ground, so it is impossible for any vermin to get into the well, and the well pollute the water. The No. 2 head fits on top of the five inch pipe, and makes a neat, easy-working and durable pump.

I have a great many testimonials from farmers and others. I have room for only a few here.

Mr. J. ARTLEY. Dear Sir, - I am pleased to say that the pump you put in my well, 58 feet deep, nine years ago has given me excellent satisfaction. It works very easily, and has not cost one cent for repairs yet. It pumps just as fast and as easily now as ever. Yours very truly, Thos. Muxlow. Markdale, May 29, 1901.

Mr. Jeffrey Artley, pumpmaker, etc., of Markdale, Ont., drilled a well for me this spring by his newly invented driving the drilling machine, and I take pleasure in stating that the well is in every way not only satisfactory, but far superior to the old style of wells. My well is drilled from the surface, far lighter and consequently no vermin or other objectionable things ever get to enter the water. My well is 75 feet deep, the water was pure and fresh from the very start, no surface water can get down into the well, and notwithstanding this depth, any child can draw the water. P. H. Hank, P. P., Markdale, Ont., May 30, 1901.

Mr. Jeffrey Artley, pumpmaker, well driller, etc., of Markdale, Ont., put down a well for me this spring by his newly patented process of driving, and I take pleasure in stating that the well is in every way satisfactory. I got down the fifty feet in less than three days, and there is 38 feet of water in the well now. The water was of good quality right from the first, - no waiting a year or two for the taste of the curbing to wear off. Besides I feel certain that no surface water, no dirt, insects and such like, can possibly get into the well, hence the water will always be pure; and I will be glad to save the expense of cleaning the well out every year or so, as is necessary in cases of the old fashioned curbed or stone wells. A. Ege, M. L., Markdale, Ont., May 27, 1901.

JEFFREY ARTLEY, Esc. Dear Sir, - Yours of the 11th inst. re pump to be put in my well, and in reply would say I am well pleased with the pump you put in for me. It has been in use sixteen months, is 95 feet, 5 inches deep, and my well four years old can pump with it. Geo. Merrifield. Markdale, Ont.

JEFFREY ARTLEY, Prop., MARKDALE, ONT.

Saves Two From Death. "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Hayward, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our little Bittie enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Malaise, Nervousness, and Dizziness will find Electric Bitters a most valuable remedy. Guaranteed by R. L. Stephens, Druggist, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED - A worthy man and woman to travel and advertise for old established house of solid business. Salary \$750 a year and expenses. No cash advance. No carrying over. Give references and send photograph to J. H. C. Adams, Manager, 1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Bankers,
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Transact a general banking business. Ample capital enables us to offer every accommodation to our customers consistently with sound banking principles. We make a specialty of investment in mortgage security on first class farm property. Interest from 4 to 8 1/2 per cent per annum. Agents in Canada.
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C. P. R. TIME TABLE

MARKDALE STATION

Going South	7.35 a.m.	4.44 p.m.
Going North	12.20 a.m.	9.40 p.m.

Look well after your Horses' Feet.

If you have a horse that is worth shoeing have him shod well. Remember we do not burn the foot to fit the shoe. Every foot dressed properly and shoe fitted cold. Call and see the most complete assortment of horse shoeing bare iron steel bolts, clips, whiffletree irons, neckyoke irons, sleigh dogs, clevises - in fact, everything the people need on shortest notice. I will have a fair price and warrant sound horses, without interfering or over-reaching.
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Horse Shoer and General Blacksmith,
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A few months spent in attendance at the
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OWEN SOUND, ONT.
This winter will give you a knowledge of the principles and habits of business that will secure you from fraud and imposture. You have invested in obtaining an education of the winter, besides getting the amount in the future, besides getting the amount in the future, besides getting the amount in the future, besides getting the amount in the future. Write for new catalogue and price list.
C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound.
Winter term begins Jan. 2.

J. W. SPROULE

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Furniture, Musical Instrument and Undertaking.

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8 cent Linen Towelling - 10 pieces of 450 yards fine pure Towelling, good heavy weight, as good value as can be bought at 8 cents. On sale this week, special.

\$1.25 Mens Tweed Pants - 60 pair Mens Heavy Tweed Pants, sizes, thoroughly made and perfect. This is one of the best clothing you have ever offered. Regular price \$1.50. On sale this week, special at \$1.25.

Mens 75 cent Overalls - 60 pair Mens Heavy Duck Overalls, made, sewed with best thread, double and riveted pockets - in every respect 75 cent. On sale this week, special at 65 cent.

An extra Fine White Lawn - 15 pieces very fine lawn, finished 38 inch. We consider this the best value you or we shall see this year to see it, per yard.

Ladies Summer Corsets - The best in the market at this price.

10 cent Colored Piques - 700 yards fine Piques in colors, pink, green, orange and mauve. This is a

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