CURRENT TOPICS

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University has made a remark which should give food for thought to socialists. They assume that if the government were to own the means of production and distribution they would run the government. The professor says, "the socialists forget there is such a thing as human nature. The same dominant personalities that command in the field of private enterprise would dominate the state if the wealth should be owned by the state. Surely they would run the state."

It should not require much thought to grasp the force of the statement. The state has left the production of wealth to private initiative and energy and has allowed the men most successful in that field of effort to gather and hold the fruits of their toil. The opportunities are so numerous and tempting that they attract every man of great ability. If the career of the "captain of industry" had not been open to them they would have become political chieftains. If one road of distinction had been closed to them they would have sought another. If the state were to take charge of all the industries of the country individualism would not be destroyed, for human nature cannot be changed by a statute or a constitutional amendment. The road would still be marked and forceful individuality would excel it as effectively under a socialistic regime as they do under the existing one.

If the state were to be socialized the central world, to the only prize held out to be eminent capacity. Who can doubt the result of a contest for political supremacy between the socialist leaders and the men who are conspicuous in the industrial field? It would be a struggle between children and men, and the children would go to the wall. It is no necessary for the "captain of industry" who is cast in life had been called to place the democracy in order to get control of the state, he could do it with greater skill and success than the socialist leader, even when the latter had made demagoggery his business.

From the beginning of history "democratic ideas" have everywhere asserted themselves. It has never been possible to nail down the lid on them. In every stage of civilization, in every form of government, they have shouldered their way to the front. Where politics offered the most substantial results they turned to politics. Now industrialism holds out its prizes, some of them turn to it. If the state were socialized politics would be the easiest open to the masterful men of the country who are now controlling organized industrial interests under the system of private ownership. They would brush aside the socialists who fancy they would rule and regain under the new system the control they had under the old one.

The phonograph is touring the world as a scientist. Several years ago a commission was appointed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna to collect phonographic records to be preserved for scientific study. Some were established by expeditions to Asia Minor, Samothrace, and Lesbos. From North Tyrol and Vorarlberg fifty-seven specimens of German dialects have been secured for the archives and another seven from Corinthia. From New Guinea have been sent thirty-two phonographic records showing the language and music of the natives with especially interesting songs and the accompaniment of drum sticks. From India have been collected valuable records of Aryan and Dravidian languages. An expedition which visited Australia is now on its way home and another party is about to leave for Iceland.

POISON IN THE BODY POLITIC.

Immigration is Robbing the Mother Land of Its Best People.

[illegible] of sturdy [illegible] from the Old Country [illegible] the attention [illegible] Dame of the Dominion, [illegible] A good deal of [illegible] just now [illegible] Every week [illegible] out from [illegible] mention other [illegible] new fortunes in [illegible] Africa has suddenly [illegible] on a scale formerly [illegible] with the United States [illegible] We [illegible] part of [illegible] who are [illegible] forever are [illegible] the pick of the nation. [illegible] is no place for that kind of so[illegible] when best become incapacitated [illegible] to save itself, and [illegible] left as a poison [illegible] the body politic while able-bodied, [illegible] workers, such as every nation [illegible] have in plenty if it is to remain in a healthy condition, are being [illegible] from among us to form the great [illegible] overseas. . . . There must be some reasonable limit to the process, if [illegible] not to be seriously impoverished. That limit, we would suggest, lies at the border between natural industrial expansion, and what may be called, in a sense, forced emigration. How we are to restrain the movement from overstepping the limit is a problem which may well tax the brains and energy of our best thinkers and statesmen."

THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

The fire which destroyed the old British Houses of Parliament broke out on Oct. 16th, 1834. The present building, termed the Palace of Westminster, was opened on Nov. 4th, 1852. It stands on a bed of concrete 12 feet thick, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of corridors and passages. The great Victoria Tower, at the south-west extremity, is 346 feet in height.

Ability is measured by deeds rather than by intentions.

RELIGION IS A LIVING THING

You Are Not a Religious Man Unless You Are a Growing Man.

Grow in grace.—II. Peter iii., 18.

Some people never reach their second childhood, because they never get out of the first one. As long as they live they will take their intellectual food with a spoon; they will travel only so far as others may trundle them; they will wear only such clothes as others may select for them. Developed in body they are dwarfed in character. Either it is a pity that they grew at all or that they did not grow all over.

Manliness is not made by miracle; it is the result of a process. Character growth is just as natural, just as amenable to laws as material growth. Growth in any thing is the evidence of life. Some dead things are as immovable as a granite boulder; others are blown hither and thither like straw from the thrashing rack. Neither immobility nor vacillation can be taken as evidence of vitality; development alone establishes that.

Some people think they are pious because they never change their opinions, while others think they are exceedingly spiritually minded because they pick up new fancies every hour. There is nothing colder than a piety that is petrified. It is so dead that the man who has it never thinks of it as a life but only as

A NIGHT LATCH INTO HEAVEN.

Because religion is a living thing, a life, it will always evidence growth. Religious revisions, developments of opinion, even changes in standards of conduct are but processes of growth, the pushing off of old leaves to put on the new, the passing into higher forms of being. If the emphasis moves from the fear of hell to the love of a father over all, and then to the wider love for the brothers in that father's family, it does not mean that faith is dying; it does mean that it comes ever in higher forms because it lives.

Nothing would be more comfortable to our slothful natures than a religion that was stamped and sealed as being in its final, unchangeable form. That is what we have been trying to make for ourselves. But the wine has burst the bottles and we have wept sore over the labor of making new ones. The heretics have been those who have kept up with the growth of truth; the rest have tried to hold it back.

The progress of the world depends not on the increasing speed of its trains nor the accumulation of its bonds and securities; it depends on the development of its people. The world is only greater as man is grander and more divine. Civilization is not in the clothes we wear, but in the men we are. The new world is the product of the new race, the old things pass away; all things become new; man emerges from the lower into the higher.

Greater far than the changes that have taken place in our physical form are those taking place

IN OUR INNER LIVES.

Religion is the name we give that mighty power that works out the higher type of personal character. If you are not better to-day than yesterday, then you are worse. To stand still is to retreat. If all you can do is to hold your ground, the ground might as well hold you forever.

We do not measure the youth's growth by his knowledge of physiology; neither can we gauge the man's spiritual character growth by his knowledge of theology. It is marked by strength of purpose, by sweetening of disposition, by increasing proficiency in human adjustments. In all things it is an approximation to an ideal.

Let no man hope to leap in an instant into the fullness of character. The best things are likely to grow slowly. Only let them but grow, that is all. Be sure that you really are alive to the best, really are living toward the better things day by day, that childish whims are being forsaken, childish weaknesses being outgrown, that the shining ideal of the all glorious man comes nearer, even though the clearer vision of its glories makes it seem actually farther away. Let religion mean not the falling back into weakness, but the putting on of the whole man, the increase of the life more and more, more light, more love, more law, more likeness to that which the Great Architect has planned for his living temple.

HENRY E. CORE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 29.

Lesson V. The Parable of the Sower. Golden Text: Luke 8. 11.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

The Parable of the Four Soils.—This parable usually called the Parable of the Sower, is one of the very few sayings of Jesus recorded by all four evangelists. It is one of a larger group of eight parables which set forth the nature of the kingdom of heaven. Of this larger group of eight all but one are recorded in Matt. 13. That one, omitted by Matthew, is the parable of the Growth of the Seed, recorded by Mark, chap. 4. In connection with two other parables of this group, the Parable of the Sower, and the Parable of the Mustard Seed, also recorded by Matthew, Luke records this parable and also the Parable of the Mustard Seed, together with the Parable of the Leaven, making in all three of the group of eight, the same number as are recorded by Mark. Of these eight parables, again, four make use of the figure of the growth of the seed, to illustrate the gradual development of the kingdom of heaven. One employs the figure of a net, two the figure of the great treasure, the hidden treasure, and the goodly pearl, and one the figure of the leaven which leaveneth the whole lump, to set forth other aspects of the nature of the kingdom of heaven. This group of parables belongs to the earlier part of the ministry of Jesus, and is preceded by a still earlier sub-group of three short parables: The feasting of the wedding guests, the patching of the old garment, and the pouring of old wine into new bottles.

Two other larger groups of parables belong to the latter portion of the ministry of Jesus: one containing eighteen parables, recorded principally in Luke, belongs to the period of the Perean ministry, and the other containing eight belongs to the latter period of conflict in Jerusalem, just before the passion of Jesus. Those in this last group are recorded principally by Matthew, and in part by Luke, while Mark records only one of this group, and only one of the group preceding.

Verse 2. Parables—The word parable comes from the two Greek words, "para," meaning beside, and "bollo," meaning to throw, and means therefore literally to throw or place one thing beside another. In usage it soon came to mean also a comparison of things thus placed together. It is used in the Bible with a large variety of shades of meaning, all of which involve the idea of comparison.

3. Went forth—Possibly far from his home to a distant field.

4. By the wayside—The wayside referred to is the hard trodden path through the grain field.

The birds came and devoured it—In the grain-raising sections of our own country, where are found the immense grain fields extending for miles in every direction, it is not unusual in seed time to see large flocks of birds, sometimes even of wild geese, following close behind the plow, from which the seed is scattered in front of the plow shares which immediately turn over the soil and cover the seed, which have been left uncovered, and which have fallen to one side of the plow. The picture in the mind of Jesus was not the same as this, but this reference, to a scene familiar to some of the readers of these notes, will assist in making plain the method of Christ's teaching which was to take the familiar objects and scenes with which his hearers were acquainted, and use them to illustrate the truths which he endeavored to teach.

5. On the rocky ground—The slopes of the hillsides about Galilee toward which Jesus was looking from his position on the edge of the Lake, were in many places rocky with but a thin covering of loose earth. These slopes of the hillsides were the first to assume their covering of green after the early rains, but were the first also to become parched and dry after the rainy season had passed, because on them there was no depness of earth.

7. Among the thorns—A variety of thorns most common in Syria and Palestine was the "Nabk" of the Arabs. Of this same variety of thorns doubtless the crown was woven which Jesus later was forced to wear.

Choked. 8—The thorns being hardier, and of more rapid growth, as well as many in number, absorbed all the moisture and quickly shut out the sunshine, making it impossible for the more tender sprouts of the grain to thrive and grow.

12. The lesson of this vers. is that it is the receptive attitude of mind which makes possible the understanding of Christ's teaching.

15. Straightway . . . . Taketh away the word—Some men are so hardened in sin, so preoccupied in their temporal pursuits that the word of God fails to find a lodgement whatever in their heart and mind.

17. No root in themselves—Shallow, unstable natures, not independent in their convictions.

KITCHENER INTOLERENT

IS TREATING THE INDIAN ARMY WITH CONTEMPT.

Times Correspondent Says That Same Spirit of Soreness as Caused Mutiny Prevails.

A sensation has been created not only in military circles but in the nation by the publication in the London Times of a letter from its special correspondent in India which indicates that Lord Kitchener is handling the Indian army in a manner that will inevitably cause serious anxiety in the future. It is incidentally though unavowedly a strong vindication of Lord Curzon's attitude in his controversy with the late Government.

The correspondent, although writing anonymously, is known as an able publicist, who is intimately acquainted with the politics of the Empire. The gist of his accusations is that Lord Kitchener, by his contemptuous treatment of the native army, is creating in that body the same spirit of soreness and discontent which was, one of the main causes of the Mutiny of 1857. After dwelling at length on the administrative steps and other measures which have led to this state of affairs, he continues:—

MASTERFUL AND INTOLERANT.

"Lord Kitchener's masterfulness grows with increasing power, and orders he so often hastily issues he as hastily withdraws. He no longer shows the same industry or application to detail or the same devotion to economy which characterized his work in Egypt. He has no personal knowledge of the Indian character and his constitutional intolerance of all opposition unfits him to learn from those who have had the experience he lacks."

In conclusion the writer touches on a matter that has been notorious in inner circles, but has hitherto not been commented upon in the press, namely, that the reconquest of the Soudan was nearly wrecked in a disaster due to the same disregard for the idiosyncrasies of the native troops which resulted in an incipient mutiny. Lord Kitchener had then already started for South Africa, but the conditions were ascribed as due directly to his policy. It is pointed out that any trouble resulting in India may in the same way be deferred until Lord Kitchener's term of office expires eighteen months hence.

Naturally this letter has produced a defence from the Commander-in-Chief's apologists, but those which have hitherto appeared have been too personal in tone to carry conviction.

The cynic is an individual whose self-esteem is in direct reverse ratio to his intrinsic excellence.

Judge: "I fix your punishment at imprisonment for life." Prisoner: "He! he! he! ha! ha!" "What are you laughing at?" "I was thinking that you can't imprison me for the time I've lived already. That's one against you, judge."

GUARDIANS OF THE WEST

CANADA'S MOUNTED POLICE KEEP ORDER ON THE PLAINS.

An American Correspondent Writes About the Vigilance and the Duties of the Force.

"For the past two months I have been travelling along the Canadian frontier, writes Frank G. Carpenter from Regina to the Chicago Record-Herald. I have been living in the baby towns of the wild west, and have gone unarmed through some of the least settled parts of the country. The conditions here are far different from those which prevailed in our western states when they were first opened up to immigrants.

There are no cowboys dashing through the streets shooting up the towns, there are no hold-ups on the railroads, and the bad man from Bitter Creek" is conspicuous by his absence. There are plenty of barrooms connected with the little hotels, but the old settlers do not make the tenderfoot dance by shooting at his toes with a revolver, and murders and lynchings are fewer than in the settled states of our West and South.

The secret of this good order comes from Canada's mounted police and the fact that the man who commits a crime is bound, to be caught and punished. The mounted police is one of the most remarkable military forces in existence. It comprises less than 900 men, but it keeps order throughout a country more than half as large as the United States. A vast part of its territory is wilderness. It runs from here to the Arctic Ocean. It has its stations about Hudson's Bay, on the Peace River and in the mining camps of the Yukon. Its members patrol every part of the new wheat belt, where American and other immigrants are taking up homesteads, and they gallop up and down the boundary between the United States and Canada guarding against smuggling and cattle thieving and settling any minor troubles which arise between the two peoples.

LONG BEATS FOR MOUNTED MEN.

One of the largest stations of this territory is here at Regina. The mounted police have barracks about two miles from the city, and most of the new men are broken in at this point before they are started out into the service. There are other large stations at Prince Albert, Calgary, and Edmonton. They may be found near every Indian reservation and on every spot where trouble is likely to come.

During my stay at Ottawa I had an interview with Colonel Frederick White, the head of this organization, and the man, who, more than any other, has had to do with bringing it to its present efficient state. Colonel White has been connected with the police for more than thirty-five years. He has seen it grow from 200 members to almost 1,000, and he has been associated with it in various capacities through all parts of this great British Northwest.

I asked Colonel White to tell me something as to the extent of the territory under his jurisdiction. He said:

"Our police precincts run from the boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean. We have altogether about 1,500,000 square miles under our jurisdiction. Take Edmonton. That town lies over 300 miles north of the boundary of the United States. We have policemen on guard there and all along the line east and west to the Pacific Ocean and to Hudson's Bay. We have men hundreds of miles to the northward, and we keep a large force in the mining regions of the Klondike. Indeed, we have practically the whole of the sparsely settled and unsettled portions of British North America."

"Give me some idea of how order is kept in such a country," said I.

"Our arrangements are such that we come in contact with all the settlers. As it is now, our policemen ride on horseback through every part of the lands which are being opened up. Every man has his route and he gallops from farm to farm and town to town, asking every colonist whether anything wrong has taken place since his last visit. If the farmer has no complaints he is asked to sign a report to that effect, and if the contrary his troubles are at once investigated. We have a record of all the settlers, and we go over the ground and make the policemen produce these signed statements showing that each man has been visited.

EVERY FARMER AIDS POLICE.

"It may be that the farmer will claim his cattle has been stolen. If so, the policeman goes with him to trace the thieves and if they are found he sees that they are brought to justice and punished. In many cases such complaints are false alarms, and the policeman and farmer find that the stock has merely strayed into some valley nearby. Nevertheless, we make many arrests. There were more than three thousand convictions for crime and other offences in the Northwest territories last year. Many of the offences were petty ones, and this number, all told, covers a population of more than 400,000, scattered over the enormous region I have described. It seems to be small."

"Do you have many murders?"

"We have had thirteen in four years," said Colonel White, "and of these thirteen only two of the criminals were Canadians."

"How about lynching?"

"We have never had one man lynched in Canada, and, more than that, we have never had a hold-up on our railroads. I will not say that plans have not been made to rob our trains, but so far we have circumvented them. Indeed the records show that traveling is far safer in northern Canada than in the western part of your country. I remember two or three instances which occurred recently where men had evidently schemed to hold up the trains on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In one of these the would-be thieves had a team of fine horses and a carriage shipped to the point where they expected to rob the train. Our police knew something was wrong, and we had a force on the lookout. The men found that we were watching them, and as a result they gave up the attempt and drove off toward the south. We have not heard of them since."

"The mounted police are doing a great deal in the way of explorations," Colonel White. "They go ahead and make the trails, and prospectors and

SETTLERS FOLLOW THEM.

They have opened up the Rocky Mountains and have cut passage-ways through the wilds to Alaska and the Pacific coast. On such trips the policemen erect houses along the trail, and leave supplies of bacon and other provisions for travelers who come after, who might find themselves without food away off in the wilds. The trouble of many of our mining prospectors is that their food supplies run out at about the time they reach the place where they expect to work. They must then go back or starve. Such men can get fresh supplies at these rest houses. It is surprising that the men who have food will not touch the supplies, unless it is absolutely necessary for their sustenance. In such explorations our men go along and blaze a trail about eight feet wide. It is wonderful how soon others follow and how quickly little hotels grow up along the line. We are making such explorations all the time and are gradually opening up the great Northwest."

"Are all your police mounted, Colonel White?" I asked.

"No. There are many regions which are not accessible on horseback. This is so about Hudson's Bay, on the Mackenzie River, and in other parts of the far North. We have a station on Hudson's Bay to which we have shipped houses in pieces, and put them together again when they reached their destination. As it is now we go around by ship to Hudson's Bay once a year to visit that station. Our policemen there report on the conditions prevailing about the bay, as to the whaling and fur industries, and as to how the natives are treated. They have little steamers to patrol the bay and they go up the rivers in canoes and across country with sledges and dogs."

LARGE FORCE IN YUKON.

"What are you doing in the Yukon?"

"We have a comparatively large force there engaged in keeping order and to a large extent in the governing of the country. We are doing what we can to put down gambling, robbery and all sorts of crime, and at the same time we are making some explorations. At Dawson we have adopted the finger-print system for the identification of criminals, which promises to become universal over the world. It is now used in England and the United States, and there will some day be a classification bureau of this kind in Canada so that copies of the finger prints of all criminals will be on record for the various police departments of the country. This system was inaugurated by Scotland Yard in 1898, and that department now has in its classification bureau the finger prints of more than 100,000 individuals, from which, they say, they can infallibly identify any criminal there recorded in one minute and a half."

THIS WOMAN SEES GHOSTS.

She Has a School for Them Which They Appreciate.

Mrs. Endicott has a school for ghosts. They come to her to learn the things appertaining to the higher life. Most of them when they "passed over" were politicians and men of affairs, who had no time to devote to matters concerning the occult world.

The foregoing statement was made by Mrs. Endicott at one of the series of occult salons organized by Mrs. Walker and Miss O'Reilly at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, England, and the gathering there the other night was a large one. Mrs. Endicott was giving some explanations of personal experience, and why houses were haunted.

On the latter point she takes the view that it is because the ghosts are consumed with a burning love of those they haunt and do not know that they frighten people.

A serious warning was addressed by her to those who go hunting through pedigrees. It is a practice which brings all manner of ghosts about one, and she mentioned the case of a woman who was attended by "a big, soldier-looking man called Robert," who would insist upon his name being put in a particular place in the tree. With the assistance of Mrs. Endicott this was done, and he then "made a courtly bow and left."

Another warning was against cutting passages out of books and placing them under pillows. She did so, and was wakened in the night by a girl with red eyes, who refused to go away. Mrs. Endicott declares that around every public-house door she sees crowds of spirits, and that the room in the Westminster Palace Hotel where she was speaking—it was that where the Free Trade Unionist Club met—was full of ghosts.

FISH ON LAND.

It is not to be supposed that a fish is absolutely comfortable away from its own element, but it is nevertheless true that is sometimes sees fit to live on the land for a short period. Of all land-frequenting fish, the most famous is the climbing perch of India, which not only walks out of the water, but also mounts into trees by means of sharp spines situated near its head and tail. It has a peculiar breathing apparatus, which enables it to extract oxygen from the water stored up within a small chamber near its gills, for use while on land.

JOHN BULL IS CHEATED

LARGE SHIPS ARE USED AS PUBLIC HOUSES.

Floating Grog Shops Deprive Him of a Large Sum Every Year.

John Bull loses large sums of money every year through not keeping his eyes open. Thirty million dollars per annum represents the loss sustained by him through pilfering and other acts of dishonesty.

John is perfectly aware that the jovial publican is a sea-bird as well as a land-bird, and he knows, too, that none of the liquor dispensed by the ocean-man has paid duty. At the present time there are some scores of grog-ships threshing their way about the seas, especially in the North Sea, near the fishing fleets.

Ocassionally the Admiralty will send out a Government boat to hunt for floating taverns, but as they are generally like any other fishing smacks to look at, it is seldom that the authority's boat makes a haul.

One grog-ship was captured some ago, however, but the Admiralty were unable to deal with her legally. When she was boarded, it was found that the captain had taken out papers which represented his vessel carrying liquor wholesale to some port.

$50,000 LOST ANNUALLY.

The most usual drink carried by the wayside inn afloat is Hollands, which is shipped in barrels at the Dutch ports and sold to seamen at double the price that is charged ashore.

A grog-ship, on appearing among a fishing fleet, will let a length of rope, well frayed at the ends, dangle from her cross-trees. This is a signal that is well-known to all deep-sea fishermen, and means, "Come aboard and have a drink." The fishermen, of course, heard her, and to below into a big main cabin, which is like the bazaar of a country inn. Here drinks are bought and paid for in the ordinary way.

It is estimated that these grog-ships trick John Bull out of about $50,000 every year, and he doesn't know how to make them pay duty, or to stop their nefarious trade.

France tricked John Bull out of one of his war vessels in 1802, when British and French ships were fighting one other in the Indian Seas.

FRANCE ROBBED BRITAIN.

The Treaty of Amiens had fixed a period of five months for the cessation of hostilities, but before this period expired, the Swinchard, British warship, which had letters of marque, authorizing her to attack the enemy, received the news officially at Calcutta. The captain assumed that the war was over, and put to sea again without any powder or shot. The Bellona, a French privateer, met the Swinchard in mid-ocean and captured her.

The captain of the Bellona had learned that the Swinchard had left Calcutta in a defenceless state, and although he was aware that peace had been concluded, he ran after the British vessel and took her off hope with him. The Prize Court, which settles what are fair captures, and what are not, declared the Swinchard to be one of the former, and refused to give her up to John Bull. France had robbed Britain of one of her best vessels by a very shabby trick.

Fritz von Schmidt, known to the European police as Count Ether, invented a new explosive in order to rob John Bull. This explosive had such remarkable powers, that it could blow open the door of any safe without creating any noise to speak of. During two months Schmidt robbed Britain of nearly $75,000 in this way.

LIQUID THAT MELTS STEEL.

In 1898 Schmidt invented thermite, a liquid, from which a great heat could be obtained. This assisted the ingenious burglar in obtaining a cool $5,000,000 from the safes and strong-rooms of London, Paris and Berlin banking houses.

By the aid of a small heating apparatus and thermite, Schlidt was able to melt large holes in the metal doors of strong-rooms and safes, through which he could pass either his body or hands. He was captured by the Berlin police at last, and in a moment of mental aberration he told the world how to manufacture this thermite.

This liquid, which has the power of melting best steel like wax in a fire, is likely to be used by all shipbuilders in the near future. Mr. Drayton, the great American steel king, declare that if it is generally used, ironclads can be built at one-third the present cost.

Arthur Johnston, another clever Britisher, made up his mind to rob John Bull's richest banks, and to achieve his purpose he invented the new helmet, "Johnston Water-helmet," which enables divers to descend to great depths in the sea and turn several somersaults in corners, while under water, a thing quite impossible before.

Johnston discovered the treasure right under the siron, the bank he proposed to rob. He [illegible] way of

ENTERING THE TUNNEL.

and from here he decided to [illegible] entrance into the bank. [illegible] it impossible to stop [illegible] ever, owing to the rising water [illegible] of his helmet, which [illegible] the chance of being [illegible] failed to enter the bank [illegible] and John Bull [illegible] for had tried to rob [illegible] himself, and [illegible] water-helmet.

John Bull discovered [illegible] that a regular trade [illegible] valing his [illegible] could be made use of [illegible] carrying purposes. One [illegible] gets, but unpaid [illegible] Bridge of some hundreds [illegible] sands of dollars, by [illegible] marks from stamps, with [illegible]

Surcharged stamps and [illegible] are "faked" which [illegible] time, and John naturally [illegible] it over it. Not only do [illegible] copy the original surcharge [illegible] invents effects that [illegible] known to Scotland Yard [illegible]

Common stamps, [illegible] scandlers, are [illegible] desired stamps [illegible] criminal purposes by [illegible] employ of John Bull. [illegible] the "fakes" for the [illegible] of the latter to stamp [illegible] dealers.

All agreements, deeds, [illegible] gal documents must [illegible] be stamped at [illegible] a week, [illegible] heavily fining [illegible] parties to [illegible]

DEFRAUD THE PAUPER.

and save expenses by [illegible] gal papers on [illegible]

John Bull loses [illegible] every year in this [illegible] has to get his own [illegible] imprisoned his paupers [illegible] with those caught [illegible] When a document [illegible] courts is found to be [illegible] stamed stamp duty [illegible] $50 fined in [illegible]

John Bull's [illegible] Sheffield, [illegible] many. Thousands of [illegible] knives and all sorts of [illegible] and unmarked, which [illegible] have brands of British [illegible] Steel has not the [illegible] show that it is nationally [illegible] is all the same.

John Bull makes [illegible] he is being robbed [illegible] somehow or other [illegible] how to put his foot down [illegible] pilfering.

Knives, scissors and [illegible] ably sold in respectable [illegible] London and the provinces [illegible] on the sides, "Made in Sheffield" [illegible] some initials or other, [illegible] the manufacturer. They [illegible] shiploads from the Continent [illegible] and dishonest warehousemen [illegible] them before distributing to [illegible] Crockery, leather goods, [illegible] es, phonographs, cameras and [illegible] of other things are unsolicitedly at our docks from Germany vessels. If the invasion [illegible] stopped, John Bull will find [illegible] entirely displaced, and hundreds of many millions of pounds [illegible] alone.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE NATAL OUTBREAK.

The Cry of "Africa for the Black Man." Cause for the Unrest.

The unrest among the [illegible] tal, South Africa, for [illegible] new poll-tax was foreseen [illegible] antedates the [illegible] dragon by months, if not years, is [illegible] the outcome of [illegible] doctrine of "Africa for the [illegible] The collection of the tax [illegible] rising on February 2, in [illegible] the Richmond district, [illegible] the killing of Sub-Inspector [illegible] Trooper Armstrong, of the N[illegible]

In this affair, [illegible] rested two armed natives, [illegible] was attempted to [illegible] tives, who were [illegible] of the party [illegible] Sub-Inspector [illegible] flat of his assailant [illegible] Sub-Inspector [illegible] strong were [illegible] forced to retreat. [illegible] Rolo many [illegible] ing in his back. [illegible] were discovered [illegible] bodies of the [illegible] covered with [illegible]

Although the [illegible] mized, publicly at least, [illegible] of the outbreak, they [illegible] vigorously with the [illegible] became evident that [illegible] not confined to the [illegible] only. Martial law [illegible] troops were mobilized, and [illegible] onels Buchanan and [illegible] duced the more [illegible] mission. Meanwhile the [illegible] murdered the [illegible] many of them [illegible] tance of local natives of [illegible]

The poll-tax in Natal [illegible] and the hut-tax. Its. These [illegible] hut-tax do not pay the poll-tax. [illegible] was designed to reach the [illegible] capable of earning £1 to £[illegible] month, who would otherwise [illegible] taxation. In general the tax [illegible] natives is not higher than [illegible] South Africa.

Lord Elgin, on being approached [illegible] the Aborigines' Protective Society [illegible] fused to interfere with regard [illegible] imposition of the poll-tax, which [illegible] considered not to be inconsistent [illegible] the recommendation of the Native Affairs Commission.

TRUTHFULNESS OF WOMEN

A detective was fond of [illegible] the good points in human nature [illegible] any rate, women are truthful, he [illegible] solemnly. "I had that fact impressed on me recently, when a woman's husband disappeared and I was called [illegible] to try to find him. He had been missed three days when I arrived. Of course, I first of all questioned his wife. The first thing I asked was:

"'What were the last words your husband said to you before he disappeared?'

"She blushed deeply as she answered truthfully:

"'His very last words were, "Oh, for goodness' sake, shut up!"'"

There are a thousand failures for lack of ability to one from lack of appreciation.

Mrs. Petley—"I want you to see my dear kitty."

"Here she comes; I hear her."

Visitor—"Ah, I didn't know you had an Angora."

SAFEGUARD YOUR H[illegible] BY USI[illegible]

USAE[illegible]

Ceylon Natural Gree[illegible] the adulterated Jap[illegible]

Lead packets only. 40c, 50c and [illegible]

HIGHEST AWARD AT [illegible]

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

A VALID, PROGRESSIVE COMPANY

WANT A NUMBER OF

General and [illegible] Agents.

To those who [illegible] Insurance a liberal co[illegible] will be given.

Apply, stating age [illegible] experience (if any) to

JOHN MILNE, Managing Director, London, Ont.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

This pioneer and [illegible] Canada can now [illegible] double track [illegible] under one management [illegible] being double track [illegible] Quebec to Niagara [illegible] It has the finest [illegible] over which some [illegible] distance trains [illegible] The "[illegible] run between Montreal [illegible] became known [illegible] hound of Canada [illegible] fastest train in [illegible] Four express trains [illegible] each way [illegible] between Montreal [illegible] and luxurious [illegible] library car [illegible] sleeping [illegible]

A slip of the [illegible] costs more than a [illegible]

Hoffing [illegible] corns. Holloway's [illegible] to use. Get a [illegible] cure your corns.

It is perfectly [illegible] own fortune, but [illegible] other people in d[illegible]

It Lays a Stain [illegible] the immune pain [illegible] Dr. Thomas' [illegible] oil a peer. It [illegible] absorbs it and [illegible] only relieves [illegible] while lies in [illegible] removing pain [illegible] that good quality [illegible]

Between an [illegible] the difference is [illegible] bill.

NO DIFFERENCE

No distinction is made [illegible] Piles that Dr. Leonhardt's Hem[illegible] The names Internal, External, Blind, Itching, Suppurating [illegible] ply names of the different [illegible] which every case will pass [illegible] long enough.

Piles are caused by congestion [illegible] tion of blood in the lower bowel [illegible] no internal remedy to remove [illegible] Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid [illegible] taken internally.

It is a permanent cure [illegible] Piles has ever been found [illegible] Money back if it does [illegible]

A guarantee with every package [illegible] $1.00 at any druggist's, or the [illegible] Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Two thousand [illegible] between Madras [illegible] coast.

"Love Laughs at Locksmiths" [illegible] American Kidney [illegible] cious to disease [illegible] makes its cure [illegible] for every cure there [illegible] date to investigate. It [illegible] specific and never fails [illegible] and keeps men [illegible]

SCALD HEAD is a disgusting and [illegible] disease, frequent in children. [illegible] fect cleanliness and a generous [illegible] Weaver Cerate. Mothers [illegible] this.

"Oh," cried the [illegible] from the city, [illegible] young hobbledehoy [illegible] cowlick."

"Don't be [illegible]

"Those are cu[illegible]

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES

discontinued the use of our [illegible] package. The public may rely [illegible] or imitations. Sold only in [illegible]