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CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but to no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

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J. G. GREENE & CO., Toledo, O.
By all Druggists 75¢.

Talks by the Wayside

FOR THE WHIG.

By a Farmer's Son.

FORESHADOWS BIG YIELD.

Fruit Trees Have Come Through Without Injury.

Toronto, May 14.—The May crop bulletin for Ontario states that crops generally promise well. Less fall wheat was plowed than usual, and the prospects for clover are particularly bright. Spring seedling was backward, however, owing to the relatively slow progress of vegetation. Taken together, the outlook for live stock is good; the prospects for cattle raising in Ontario being very encouraging. Orchardists have come through the winter in excellent order so far as weather conditions are concerned, no injury from severe frosts or ice storms being reported. The only damage to fruit trees between November and April was caused by a plague of field mice, which appear to be working steadily westward, the centre of operations now being in the Lake Ontario counties, while a year ago they were most abundant in the counties along the St. Lawrence. Thousands of valuable fruit trees have been girdled by these pests, and some correspondents regard their operations as a serious menace to fruit culture. It was the opinion of several correspondents, however, that stone fruits, such as cherries, plums and peaches, would be relatively better in yield than apples and pears. Small fruits give promise of an excellent yield should favorable weather continue.

THE APOSTLE PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

The International Sunday school lesson for May 14th, is found in Acts, 24: 1-16. The golden text is Psalm xxiii, 4. The place is Caesarea, and the time A. D. 58. When our first lesson closes Paul had been taken under guard to Caesarea, the Roman capital of Palestine, and had been imprisoned in what was originally Herod's palace. It was now the governor's official residence. The "orator" the Jews took with them was their advocate or lawyer and conducted the case. He began in true oratorical style by flattering the judge. The Jews, through their lawyer, made three charges. While Felix had not been a good ruler, he had been active in ridding the country of "robbers and impostors who deluded the multitude." The first charge was that Paul was one of these very trouble-makers whom Felix was trying to get rid of, the second charge was that he was a ringleader of the heretical sect of Nazarenes (Christians), and the third, that he was guilty of sacrilege, having attempted to profane the temple by taking Gentiles into the forbidden cloaca.

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The negro problem in the United States is a serious one there is no denying. Nearly every day the press brings to our attention the fact of another lynching, and many a time it is the innocent, not the guilty, who suffer an ignominious death at hands of a frenzied mob. Men who, thirsting for revenge, are doing more wrong than the wrongdoer, and more crime than the criminal, are being lynched. In one of his books, Dickens, compares a mob to the ocean. The ocean, he says, is not more fickle and uncertain, more terrible when aroused, more unmerciful in its attacks, more unscrupulous in its methods, than the mob. In the ocean, the ship is at the mercy of the waves, and in the mob, the individual is at the mercy of the multitude. What is the future of the American negro, is a question that has often been propounded. Booker Washington has endeavored to answer it, at Tuskegee. Paul Lawrence Dunbar has replied in his beautiful poem and his clever prose. These two representatives of the black race have demonstrated the fact that the negro can rise in the scale of being, and can be a white man. Fusion of the two races is impossible, one shudders at the thought. To deport them to their ancestral home in the west coast of Africa is beyond the range of possibility. To exterminate them is not to be thought of. That they may be crowded out by a more rapidly increasing white population is a possibility. What, then, is to be done? Where lies the solution?

To my mind, A. R. Colquhoun, in the North American Review for May, advances the most reasonable solution. "The great panacea," he suggests, "for the evils of the condition of the negro race," is education. "The chief dependence upon the American chiefly dependent upon the American white man. His is the responsibility. First, in all justice, get rid of the idea that the negro cannot rise, that he is a helpless, hopeless race, that he is the scum of civilization. Then, honest with him as with yourselves. Treat him as a man of alien race, uneducated, in his present stage of evolution. He has no government, no full rights of citizenship, but as a man notwithstanding, not as a tertium quid between man and dog. Encourage him in his struggle upwards by a generous acknowledgment of his past achievements, and by allowing him to glean in a fair and open field, whatever his talents may entitle him to. The writer, who has gone through this process, has no doubts as to the difference in the treatment accorded to the negro in the United States and in the British West Indies. The comparison must be odious to Americans. He says: "Jamaica should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the future of the negro. The conditions of life there are very similar to those in the south in the antebellum days. The commercial depression in the West Indies was unfavorable to the development of the negro, but in spite of it he has made strides. In morality, he has made progress, and in industry, and by allowing him to glean in a fair and open field, whatever his talents may entitle him to.

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