METHODISM'S CRADLE

VISITED FIRST MISSION HOUSE BUILT IN CANADA.

Thrived in Days When International Organization Was Embittered By War of 1812.

Belleville, Ont., June 5.—At every convention there is generally a day set aside for visiting some noted section of scenery or some old historic building. To-day nearly all the ministers and laymen attending the Bay of Quinte conference went on an excursion to visit Conger church, near Picton. It is the oldest Methodist church in Ontario at present used as a place of worship, having been erected in June, 1809, and associated with it are memories of the early pioneer days of Methodism in Canada.

In the church yard are buried many of the first English settlers of Prince Edward county.

The church was built sixteen years before the organization of the Methodist church in Canada, and was used as one of the first mission stations along the border, missionaries having come across from the United States to preach the gospel to the few scattered settlers in the district. The first missionary or minister of the church was Rev. William Losee, who was succeeded by Rev. Darius Dunham. Rev. Mr. Dunham remained in Canada and died many years after at Napanee. Among the other divines who preached in the old Conger church were the Ryersons, the late Bishop Richardson and the late Rev. William Case, the father of Canadian missions.

In the early days there were only two mission districts in Ontario, one on the Bay of Quinte, and the other at the Niagara frontier, and these were affiliated with the New York conference. In 1824 Bishops Hedding and George came over from New York state and organized the first Canadian conference at Hallowell, now known as Picton. A few years later this conference became independent of the American church, the separation having been brought about in 1830 as a result of ill-feeling over the war of 1812. The English Methodists had worked up from Quebec, and friction between them and the Americans caused the latter to withdraw. When the first conference was formed it was known as the Canadian Methodist church, but when the Canadian and English Methodists united under a different form of government it was known as the Wesleyan Methodist church. Another separation occurred a few years later when the Methodist Episcopal church was organized with Bishop Richardson at its head and later Dr. Carman and the new connection, which had broken away from the American church in 1828, joined the Wesleyan Methodists in 1875. In 1883 the Episcopal Methodists joined the Wesleyans again.

The party, to-day, left Belleville by boat and first took a run by Hay Bay to visit the first mission house built in Canada. It is now used by a farmer as an implement shed. In this bay ninety years ago a number of Christians were crossing the water to attend a meeting when their boat upset and they were all drowned. From Hay Bay they landed at the golf grounds out of Picton, where they were received by the town and county councillors. Dinner was served at the church and at 1:45 p.m. a very impressive service was held.

The land for this old historic church and cemetery was given to the congregation by the late Stephen Conger and the farm on which it was built is still held by the Conger family. The building is cottage-shaped and entirely a frame structure.

Rev. Mr. Greatrix, of Belleville, president of the conference, presided at the anniversary exercises. John L. Lake, a prominent Toronto layman, who was stationed at the White Chapel in 1855, gave a short address of a reminiscent nature. The day also marked the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Rev. Dr. Shorey, of Cobourg, one time preacher on the circuit, gave a short address.

Newark Man's Collapse

Caused By Dizziness, Biliousness and Pains in the Back.

DROPPED IN THE STREET.

Warm weather and acute indigestion were the chief causes of a physical collapse that overcame Mr. J. V. Donaghue near the entrance of the Pennsylvania railroad depot last Thursday. A policeman lifted him into a cab and he was hurried to his home. In an interview next day Mr. Donaghue stated: "I was practically unconscious when I arrived home. I knew I was in bad shape, because for weeks I had been fighting against pains in my back as severe as if I had been shot at. Indigestion and biliousness were the cause of my collapse, and no doubt had been keeping up the headache and dizziness from which I suffered. Fortunately, my wife knew just what I needed. She gave me three of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut and put me to bed. In the morning I was as fresh as a daisy, my system was cleared of its load of poisonous waste and I felt like a new man. From now on, in order to keep my system properly regulated, I will use Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly. I know many who do so and they never have a day's illness."

Why not be healthy, hearty and well. You owe it to yourself, to your family, to your friends. You cannot work properly; you cannot be happy yourself if you are tortured by indigestion, and all the nagging pains and unpleasantness which accompany it—if you are weakened by anaemia—if your blood is being poisoned and your system upset by constipation.

If you are suffering from any of these derangements of the system—either temporary or chronic—you should go at once to the nearest chemist and ask him for a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. This perfect tonic-laxative will cure your indigestion; purify and enrich your blood; banish constipation by safe and natural means; improve your appetite; quiet your nerves, and help you to sleep soundly. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will give you strength and vigor. They will help you to work better; 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Very Latest Culled From All Over The World.

Roy White's seven-year-old son, fell into the river at Welland and was drowned.

The appointment of Sir R. C. Williams as governor of Newfoundland is gazetted.

Abram Young, a Delaware farmer, dropped dead at London. He was seventy years of age.

Harvard University has awarded Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King the degree of Ph.D., for which he qualified.

Andrew Pattullo, who escaped from the Toronto asylum six weeks ago, was recaptured at Niagara Falls.

Judge Weller, county judge of Peterboro, passed away on Sunday evening. He was eighty years of age and had been in poor health for several months.

Justice Cassels has left for the maritime provinces, accompanied by Registrar Audette, to hold a term of the exchequer court in St. John and Halifax.

The Federation af Textile Workers has notified the labor department that the conciliation award regarding the strike at Montreal has been accepted by the men.

Maurice Wolf, Sunnyside Park, Toronto, arrested for putting spurious coins in the Bell Telephone company's box for calls, in place of genuine money.

At Montreal the trial of John Dillon, alias James Smith, the book agent, for the murder of Policeman Shea, over a year ago, seems likely to be further delayed.

The little town of St. Francis, Que., was almost completely wiped out by fire, late on Friday. Out of twenty-four dwellings only one remains. Much suffering is likely to result.

Col. Alexander K. McClure died, at Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, of a complication of diseases. He was editor-in-chief of the Times from 1873 to 1901. He was born in 1828.

The first application under the amended law act of last session requiring judgment to be given within six months of its trial will be made to the divisional court on Tuesday. The case is a damage action, Miller vs. G.T.R., tried at Brockville on April 19th, 1908.

Cambridge university will hold its last competition for the senior wranglership this year, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the last senior wrangler will be a grandson of Charles Darwin, whose centenary will be celebrated at the university this month.

George Seager, Toronto, running an automobile on the night of May 27th, crashed into a street car, two women being injured, one, Fanny White, having a leg broken and being otherwise bruised. In the police court pleaded guilty to colliding with the street car but not guilty to the charge of doing grevious bodily harm to Fanny White.

The Presbyterian assembly disposed of considerable business on Monday morning. The committee on western missions asked for $195,000 for missionary work next year and the report was adopted. To commemorate the name of Rev. Dr. James Robertson, who started the Presbyterian missions in the Canadian west, a lectureship will be established in one of the colleges.

Toronto Street Market.

Toronto, June 7.—Wheat, fall, per bush., $1.37 to $1.40; wheat, goose, per bush., $1.25; oats, per bush., 63c. to 61c.; barley, per bush., 64c. to 65c.; rye, per bush., 75c.; peas, per bush., 95c. to 97c.; hay, per ton, $15 to $15.50; hay, No. 2, $9 to $11; straw, per ton, $13.50 to $14; dressed hogs, $10.75 to $11; butter, dairy, 20c. to 24c.; butter, inferior, 17c. to 19c.; eggs, dozen, 21c. to 23c.; chickens, broilers, per lb., 30c. to 40c.; chickens, yearlings, per lb., 17c. to 18c.; fowl, per lb., 14c. to 16c.; celery, per dozen, 40c.; potatoes, bag, $1 to $1.10, onions, per bag, $1.65 to $1.75; apples, per barrel, $3 to $5; beef, hindquarters, $9.50 to $11; beef, forequarters, $6.50 to $7.50; beef, choice, carcase, $9.25 to $10; beef, medium, carcase, $7 to $8; mutton, per cwt., $10 to $12; veal, prime, per cwt., $8 to $10.50; lamb, per cwt., $15.50 to $16.50.

Darwin's Theory In Verse.

Among those who whetted their wit upon the "Origin of Species," perhaps the happiest was Lord Neaves, whose famous poem appeared in the same year, 1861:

Some creatures grew bulky while others were small,
As nature sent food for the few or for all,
And the weakest, we know, never go to the wall,
Which nobody can deny.

An Ape, with a pliable thumb and big brain,
When the gift of the gab he had managed to gain,
As the Lord of Creation established his reign,
Which nobody can deny.

Lord Neaves was a judge of the court of session, and frequently amused himself and his friends by productions of this kind.

Was In Hard Luck.

Did you ever strike a town in which you were a total stranger, without a cent in your pocket? Well, if you have, you will realize the position a middle-aged man found himself in, after his arrival in the city from Belleville, on Monday. The man came here to get work on the subway at the outer junction, but was unsuccessful. When he arrived there, he found that the contractor had all the men required for the work. He had no money to pay his way, and was thus left in rather unfortunate circumstances. A prominent citizen who heard the man's story, helped him out, and afterwards was able to get him a place with a farmer.

A Gifted Kingston Girl.

Toronto News.

Miss May P. Hinckley, one of the most successful pupils of the gifted teacher, Henry Lautz, who is a member of the Conservatory staff, leaves within the next ten days for her home in Kingston, Ont., to reside with her parents. Miss Hinckley made a very decided impression at the Conservatory concert on Thursday evening, demonstrating in a charming way the sound methods of Mr. Lautz.

CORPS MAY REFUSE

SERIOUS HITCH HAS ARISEN IN OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Allowances Insufficient—Rates Per Man For Rations and Forage Are Not Enough Considering Present Prices.

Ottawa, June 7.—There is a serious hitch with regard to the militia camps in this district, and many of the corps may not go to camp at all. The corps are to provide their own forage and rations this year, and are to receive in lieu of this thirty-five cents a day for each horse, and twenty-five cents a day for each man in camp. The tenders received to supply hay and oats and to supply rations for the men are so high that it will be impossible to feed the men for twenty-five cents a day, or the horses for thirty-five cents. The hay is $20 a ton, and oats sixty-five cents, and sixty-seven cents a bushel. Food, as is well known, is very high just now, and the commanding officers of the different corps claim that they simply cannot feed the men and horses at those prices.

The Dragoons made application for a higher rate of pay for forage and rations, but it has been refused. It is therefore not certain whether they will go to camp. It is claimed that the 56th and 59th Regiments will not go into camp at all, partly because of the price awarded for rations, but chiefly owing to the reduction of the regiments to half strength.

BASEBALL RECORD.

The Games Played on Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern league—Toronto, 1-2; Montreal, 8-2. Providence, 1-0; Baltimore, 5-3. Rochester, 1; Buffalo, 0.

National league—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3. Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0. Cinland, .436; Chicago, .421; Washington, .316.

Sunday Games.

Eastern league—Montreal, 7; Toronto, 1. Jersey City, 1-11; Baltimore, 2-2; Providence, 3-2; Newark, 2-1.

National league—New York, 12; St. Louis, 1. Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0. Cincinnati, 5-4; Brooklyn, 3-3.

League Standings.

Eastern league—Rochester, .688 per cent.; Toronto, .571; Montreal, .529; Newark, .455; Buffalo, .472; Baltimore, .455; Jersey City, .412; Providence, .424.

National league—Pittsburg, .707; Chicago, .636; New York, .541; Cincinnati, .511; Philadelphia, .486; Brooklyn, .410; St. Louis, .405; Boston, .308.

American league—Detroit, .675; Philadelphia, .590; New York, .583; Boston, .525; St. Louis, .447; Cleveland, .436; Washington, .316.

SHE ATE THE PILLS.

Were Sent to Her Through the Mails.

Gouverneur, N.Y., June 7.—Sixteen-year-old Leita Hamilton, the prettiest girl in the village of Degrasse, Cranberry Lake, lies dead in her home, today, the victim of a poison plot which the police declare will prove to be one of the most sensational murder cases ever recorded in this section of the state. The young woman, the police say, died from taking arsenic pills received through the mails. The motive that impelled the murderer of the young woman to send her the poison is similar to that in the Chester Gillette case, it is declared.

Canadian, Named Blacklock.

Watertown, N.Y., June 7.—The body taken from Black river, at Dexter, two weeks ago, identified and buried as Joseph Kellar, who has now turned up alive, has been positively identified as that of Thomas Blacklock, forty years of age, a carriage painter employed at Babcock's, who boarded with Walter W. Miller at No. 519 Pearl street until April 10th, when he suddenly disappeared. James Blacklock, a brother, who is in the undertaking business at Grafton, Ont., has been notified.

Blacolock has been dependent the latter part of the winter on account of little work. One evening after he had finished reading the account of Power's suicide, he made the remark that some time he might do the same but little was thought of it at the time.

Crushed To Death.

Oswego, N.Y., June 7.—James Kirk, twenty-two years old, a deck-hand on the tow barge, W. Sherman, Capt. Matthew Hourigan, of Ogdensburg, was crushed to death between the barge and the coal dock at Fair Haven on Sunday.

The Sherman, in tow of the steamer Hall, was being put to the Lehigh Valley trestle. Kirk, in jumping astern, slipped and went between the barge and the dock.

He has a sister, a school teacher, at Ottawa, Ont., and a brother at Antwerp, N.Y.

Good Crops In Sight.

Belleville, June 7.—The market for the past week was quite brisk. Quotations were: Live hogs, $7.50, dressed $9 to $9.50; loose hay plentiful at $14 to $14.50 per ton, baled same; oats, 50c. to 75c. and scarce; potatoes, $1 per bag; butter, 25c. to 28c.; eggs, 18c. to 20c.; hides, 9c. to 9½c.; deakins, $1.10; veals, 12c. per lb.; No. 1 pelts, $1.25; spring lambs, 25c.; horsehides, $2.50 to $2.75; tallow, rough, 2½c., rendered, 5c. Seeding is all done, and prospects are good for splendid crops.

The Election Trial Over.

Ottawa, June 7.—The petition against the election of G. E. Hodgins, M.P., for Pontiac, Que., on the grounds of bribery and corruption, was dismissed, by Judge Champagne, in the Bryson superior court on Saturday. Motion and counter-motion kept the case before the court for several months and there was a petition entered against Mr. Brabazon who contested the seat in the conservative interests. Judge Champagne also dismissed this.

WEALTHIEST ACTOR-MANAGER

Sir Charles Wyndham's Art Has Piled Up a Handsome Fortune.

So Sir Charles Wyndham, who has just produced "Bellamy the Magnificent" at the New Theatre, London, is reputed to be. And every penny of his capital he has made by his own exertions without the assistance of "backers." Moreover, when he first started in management, his capital amounted to $150. Early to rise has always been Sir Charles' motto, and, whatever time he may have gone to bed, he is up every morning at eight o'clock and ready to transact business an hour later. Like Sir John Hare, Sir Charles has a very good opinion of Americans and American audiences, and tells some good stories of his experiences while touring on the other side of the Atlantic. On one occasion a manager went to him and pressed for a performance, at which the prominent citizens of the town would be present.

"I consented," says Sir Charles. "There was no time to post bills, so they sent out runners. I went down to see the hall. Not a seat in the place. 'Don't you worry about that, you'll find all the chairs there tonight,' said the manager. And so I did, sure enough. When I arrived in the evening the hall was half full of chairs, of all shapes and sizes—camp stools, piano stools, three-legged stools, drawing-room, dining-room, and kitchen chairs—in fact anything on which one might sit down. I couldn't understand it until I was informed that it was the rule of the theatre that everybody who purchased a seat should provide his own. The place at night was packed—the approaches to the theatre being crowded with contingents of families entering the place, followed by negro servants carrying half-a-dozen chairs on their shoulders."

Maoris Unmoved.

"When the United States fleet steamed into New Zealand waters," writes an Auckland correspondent to The Standard of Empire, "the magnificent array of warships left one section of the community wholly unmoved. No Maori could be brought to see anything wonderful about it. They have traditions of their own about navigation, and when they recall the fact that their ancestors explored the Antarctic in their big decked canoes, discovered America, populated Japan, and sailed the Pacific from end to end, you cannot persuade them that there is anything remarkable about the visit of the United States battleships. All the way from the Siam Peninsula to New Zealand, and up to the northward beyond Saghalien, the Maoris, according to their own legends, have left their traces; and it is certainly a curious fact that there are hundreds of words in Malaysian dialects which are still part of the Maori vernacular of to-day."

"Practice and Be Sure."

Viscount Wolverhampton—better remembered, perhaps, as Sir Henry Fowler—who has recently been appointed Lord President of the Council, has declared that when he made his first speech in the House, he felt that it was the crisis of his life. He does not write out his speeches; his plan is to saturate his mind with the facts, and then to make a few notes of the order in which he proposes to deal with them in his speech, these notes being confined to the facts and their verification. He is strangely free from mannerisms and affectations, and there are very few men who approach him in lucidity. "If you would become a great speech-maker," says Lord Wolverhampton, "practice, practice, practice, and always be sure of your facts!"

Origin of Durban.

Durban, the scene of the great convention now pondering the possibility of a united South Africa, figures, says The London Daily Chronicle, in early gazateers as D'Urban, a form of spelling which links it visibly with the British commander who took Port Natal from the Dutch and gave it his own name. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, born in 1777, had practically completed his brilliant military career before he became governor of the Cape, and his conversion of Natal from a Boer to a British colony was his last great accomplishment. In 1842, when the thing happened, there was but a handful of farmers at the port; now the population is over 60,000, and the harbor, which was then a place to keep clear of, is safe enough for even a British warship.

Vegetables In England.

Until the end of the reign of Henry VIII., according to the historian, Hume, no carrots, turnips, or other edible roots were produced in England. The few that were used were imported, and the state papers contain numerous references to the dispatch of messengers to the continent for rare vegetables and salads to grace the table at important royal banquets. Cucumbers also were unknown until the 16th century, and celery owes its introduction in England to the French Marshal Taillard, who was imprisoned in England after his defeat by Marlborough.

Broccoli and cauliflower came from Cyprus in the 17th century, and the potato, brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh about 1584, was not in general use until 1663, when the Royal Society directed attention to it and recommended its cultivation.

What Telepahy Is.

Telepathy is the transference of emotions and sensations between souls, while thought transference is the transmission of words, ideas or images from mind to mind. Thus telepathic communication is possible only between persons of a certain degree of soul development and between whom there is a degree of emotional sympathy, while in transference of thought one dominant, positive mind may affect another without there being any degree of sympathetic vibration between them—"Svastika."

Stevenson Bad Speller.

One of the most polished and painstaking of English authors regarded correct spelling as a totally unnecessary accomplishment. In his introduction to R. L. Stevenson's letters, Sidney Colvin writes: "I have not held myself bound to reproduce all the author's minor eccentricities of spelling and the like. As all his friends are aware, to spell in a quite accurate and grown-up manner was a thing which this master of English letters was never able to learn."

RESEARCH IN FARMING

FACTS ABOUT CANADA'S EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Wm. Saunders of Ottawa Is the Dean of the Government's Expert Farmers—Progress of the Barr Colonists—Story of Station at Fort Vermilion Smacks of Early Days In Canada.

Whenever practicable, farmers should visit the Government Experimental farms says The Montreal Standard. Of course the largest and most instructive is the Central Farm within sight of Parliament Hill, Ottawa; but in the Maritime Provinces and in Western Canada there are smaller experimental farms and experimental stations where, on a more limited scale, excellent work on behalf of agriculture is being done, and where agriculturalists will see much that interests, instructs and encourages. These farms are doing a great work for the people on the land who, after all our talk about manufacturing and commerce, are the greatest capitalists and the greatest producers in this country. It is from the farmers' crops that the greater part of our prosperity flows. At the head of these farms is a genial and simple gentleman of wide experience and deep knowledge—Dr. Wm. Saunders, who perhaps as much as any public servant in Canada to-day, deserves well of the people of this country.

In the annual report of the Experimental Farms is set forth the results of the year's experiments made in almost every branch of work by means of which wealth is produced from the soil—in agriculture in all its departments, in stock-raising, in horticulture, in the keeping of poultry and bees, etc. It is an ordinary looking book in the usual departmental blue cover, but it is not so dull as it looks, even to a man who never held a plough or drove a harvester; and to one interested in farming according to modern methods it is filled with valuable information.

Here and there throughout the book, scattered among the results of experiments respecting the growing of wheat and the fattening of cattle, are agreeable and sometimes surprising reminders of the extent of our country, and the rapid progress it has made in recent years. Time flies, but the development of Canada keeps pace with it.

It does not require a long memory to recall the arrival, only a few springs ago, of a band of English immigrants known as the Barr colonists. They went to a distant part of Saskatchewan, then remote from railways and almost wholly without habitants. Many of the colonists were city folk to whom country life, and especially country life on the frontier, was a thing unknown. At first they lived in tents, and most of them had a hard struggle. But British pluck was there, stout hearts, and willing hands, and the colonists got on their feet. The land began to grow wheat and a town sprung up. They gave it the name of Lloydminster.

And here comes in the report of the Experimental Farms. In this section devoted to the work of that learned entomologist and botanist, Dr. James Fletcher, who died but a few weeks ago, there is a condensed account of his last lecturing tour in the Canadian west. One of the places visited was Lloydminster where, wrote Dr. Fletcher, "a large meeting was held in the afternoon." What a change a few years had brought about on that bit of western prairie. The little handful of colonists—all-British colonists they loved to call themselves—of whom it had been predicted that their success was impossible, had developed into a thriving community, sufficiently large and progressive to make it worth while for a scientist to go there and talk to those farmers about the best varieties of grass to grow on their prairie farms and how to fight the farmers' foes in the forms of weeds and insects.

Little has been heard of late of the Barr colonists at Lloydminster, simply because they have formed a part, and after all a small one too, of the current of development and prosperity that has been flowing through the Canadian west.

This station is at Fort Vermilion, on the Lower Peace river, and, as the crow flies, 350 miles north of Edmonton. During the past few years farming had been carried on there by the Lawrence family, the pioneers of the Peace river country. Mr. F. S. Lawrence asked the Government to establish an experimental station there, and so prove to the world the agricultural worth of the country in which he had absolute faith. The request was granted, and many varieties of grain, fodder-plants, vegetables and fruit trees and shrubs were carefully packed and forwarded to Edmonton in time to go north by the first boat leaving in the spring. But navigation opened late, and fearing that the seed and plants would not reach Fort Vermilion for use that season Mr. Lawrence hauled them by team across country to Peace River Landing. The season was not favorable, for spring came late and the frost came early, and the grasshoppers destroyed many of the vegetables and grasses. In order to give certain information the experiments must be carried on for more than one year.

Passenger Traffic to Halifax.

The spring rush of the passenger trains to Halifax (N.S.) has now set in in real earnest. Although the number of passengers to arrive this year has not so far been as large as in the past few years, this is explained by the fact that the Salvation Army is not sending out immigrants in shiploads as formerly, and also that the Government agents are more particular as to the class of people they send out. The class of immigrants this season has been exceptionally good, being mostly from the British Isles.

Gazetted Judge Of High Court.

Ottawa, June 7.—Clarence Russell Fitch, Stouffville, recently appointed judge of the district court of Rainy River, has been gazetted a local judge of the high court of justice.

KING JAMIE'S BLAST.

What the Learned Monarch Had to Say Against the Weed.

Within two centuries after the discovery of tobacco, the Indian and America in 1492, tobacco had conquered the world. But its part of progress has been beset by well-meaning zealots at every stage.

Perhaps none of its opponents has been more bitterly antagonistic than those of the fifteenth century when it was struggling for a foothold in the Old World. The famous "Counterblaste to Tobacco" of King James was only an episode in a crusade against the habit that he carried on persistently during his lifetime. Besides his "Counterblaste" here are a few apothegms which history accredits to James:

"Tobacco is the lively image and pattern of hell, for it has by illusion in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained, to wit:

"First, it is a smoke; so are the vanities of this world.

"Second, it delights them who take it; so do the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world.

Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the head; so do the vanities of the world—men are drunken therewith.

Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him. Even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them; and further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it, for it is a stinking, loathsome thing, and so is hell."

It is amusing to know that in the latter years of his life King James himself succumbed to the allurements of tobacco, and, though he pigheadedly continued to denounce it, smoked habitually in secret.

Their crusade against tobacco has been continued ever since. Unconsciously, and with the very best of intentions, this army of zealots has disseminated a great mass of misinformation which had no basis of fact and which was conceived in the fertile and imaginative brains of a trio of Park Row space writers. Take, for instance, the sacred fiction that the dark colored oil which lodges in the bowls of pipes and stains the fingers of cigarette smokers is the deadly poison nicotine. Chemical scientists know, of course, that this substance is not nicotine, but simply tar, tobacco tar, distilled from the tobacco just as coal tar is distilled from coal and pine tar from pine wood.

Maids of Honor and Their Work.

In England the maids of honor are chosen by the Queen herself from among the daughters of peers, who, if not themselves connected with the royal household, are personal friends of Her Majesty. A letter is always sent to the parents of the young lady requesting that, as a personal favor to the Queen, she may be permitted to attend at court. As the position is undeniable, and the salary is about $1,500 a year, the request is invariably accepted, and then the newly-chosen maid receives from the Lord Chamberlain the command for her first "wait."

The first thing brought to the maid of honor is her badge, which is a miniature picture of the Queen, set in brilliants, and suspended to a ribbon. Just before the dinner hour, the maid of honor in waiting has to stand in the corridor outside the Queen's private apartments. She carries a bouquet which, on entering the dining-room, she lays at the right hand of the Queen's plate.

The maid of honor sits at dinner next to the gentleman on the Queen's right. This rule is relaxed when royal guests are present. After dinner, unless otherwise commanded, the maid of honor retires to her own room, when, however, she is frequently fetched to read, sing, play the piano, or take a hand at cards.

Stromboli's Flames.

Stromboli rarely pours out streams of lava, for this Aeolian crater vomits flame persistently and cinders spasmodically. The "lighthouse of the Mediterranean" has been known to stick to its function of torchbearer for the space of 2,000 years. Whenever the tiny, regular eruption takes place the stone drop back again into the crater. While the ancients regarded Stromboli variously as the smithy of Vulcan and the headquarters of Aeolus, the men of the middle ages looked upon it as the main highway to purgatory.

The Gargoyle.

The word "gargoyle" is closely akin to "gargle," for "gargoyle" is simply the French "gargouille" (throat). It was a good name for the architectural monster through whose mouth the rain-water was carried off. But all idea of the throat had disappeared in the terrible Gargouille de Rouen, the dragon which wasted a French district until St. Romanus threw it into the Seine. In after generations a huge sham gargouille used to be carried around the city once a year in memory of this deliverance.

Press-Gang Up-to-Date.

If Great Britain should be invaded, a press-gang would come into being, but its object would be to seize not men, but motor-cars.

An amendment has been quietly introduced into the army annual bill making it clear that for the purpose of mobilization motor-cars and locomotives may be impressed.

The line for the electric railway between Cobourg and Peterboro has been surveyed from Cobourg to Rice Lake and will be completed to Peterboro in a few weeks.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

DUNLOP AUTOMOBILE TIRES

NO WOMAN

CAN BE STRONG AND HEALTHY UNLESS THE KIDNEYS ARE WELL.

When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to filter out of the blood are left in the system. Then how important it must be to see to it that this system of scavenger be not clogged up. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble know not the misery and suffering which those afflicted undergo.

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles. They begin by healing the delicate membranes of the kidneys and thus make their action regular and natural.

They help the kidneys to flush off the acrid and poisonous impurities which have collected, thus clearing out the kidneys, bladder and all the urinary passages.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others, that is, cure you.

Mrs. M. Bryanton, Spring Valley, P.E.I., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for two years. They were so bad at times I could not cross the floor for the pain. I tried a doctor but he did me no good at all. I sent to my nearest druggist and got four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I am glad to say that after taking them I have had no more trouble for nearly three years now."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

Herpicide is Used to Cure Dandruff.

E. H. Lyon, New York, N.Y., says: "I am very fond of Herpicide and enjoy using it. It is refreshing."

Dr. J. H. Bush, Toledo, Ohio, writes: "Newbro's Herpicide has given better satisfaction than anything I have ever used."

Mrs. Borkey, of Chadron, Neb., says of Herpicide:

"It cleaned my head of dandruff and stopped my hair from falling out. It is the best remedy for dandruff I ever used, and I have used a great many."

R. S. Coleman, Ann Arbor, Mich., says:

"I have used two bottles of Herpicide and derived benefit therefrom."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. G. W. Mahood special agent.

If Albani Were a Man.

The famous prima donna, who is announced to appear on the variety stage at a salary of $2,500 a week, unlike Mme. Melba—who has lately been expressing approval of the Suffragette movement—has a great opinion of the superiority of the sterner sex. "I am old-fashioned enough," she confessed a short time ago, "to still revere 'man' as of the superior sex. But how odd they are too! I suppose if I were a man I should be odd too; but how funny are some men, what real children, how lovable with all their big-heartedness, with all their experience of the world how trustful still, and—when a woman is concerned—how often too easily taken in!" And after thus qualifying her statement as to the superiority of man, Mme. Albani further confesses that if she were a man she would strive to see the world, and profit by all the good there is in every other country, in order to help to improve her own. She is devoted to England and to the English, as well as to her own native Canadian land. And "if I were a boy," to again quote her own words, "I am sure I should long to do something for and be something in my own country."

People Must Like It.

New Zealand's postal money order, postal savings and telegraph business is increasing fast; 6,750,000 more letters in 1907 than in 1906; parcels post increased by 1,250,000; $13,040,000 deposits in postal savings banks in three months; money orders increased by $510,000; 1,736,000 telegrams sent in three months, an increase of 15,000.

Razor as an Heirloom.

David Carter of Durham, England, by the death of his brother, has come into the possession of a razor, which has been in the family for more than 200 years. It has been handed down from father to son, and is still in good condition.

Fullness and Bloating After Eating?

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