LEADEROFTHE PATRONS

CAREER OF THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN THUS HONORED.

The Member for Frontenac and His Successful Record in Municipal Politics and His Daily Avecations-A Man of Progressive Ideas-A Cartoon Representing His "Sure Pull."

Joseph L. Haycock, M.P.P. for Frontense county, has been elected leader of the Patron party in the Provincial Assembly. The new leader is comparatively a young man, being only 44 years of age, having been born near Switzerville, Lennox county, in 1850. He was third son of Frederick Haycock, an Englishman, who came to Canada in 1837. His mother was a Thompson, who came from Ireland in 1819, and a sister of Rev. James Thompson, a pioneer Methodist minister. Mr. Haycock attended a common school near his home, and later took a course in the Newburgh grammar school with such instructors as H. M. Deroche, Q.C., of Napanee, and Prof. J. Camp-



JOSEPH-L. HAYCOCK.

bell, of Montreal, of heresy fame. Here Mr. Haycock laid the foundation for the flow of language with which he is so capably endowed. Then came the activities of life and for three years he dealt out goods to the farmers and villagers who frequented T. Sexsmith's store at Selby. Soon he quit storekeeping and returned to his father's farm. In 1872 the family removed to Cataraqui, having secured the Beamish property. But farm life was, just at this juncture, too monotonous for the bustling youth, and he came to Kingston. He spent three months in the Glasgow warehouse, and then found more congenial employment with Sexsmith & Stevenson, of Napanee. Some time later he resumed farm studies, though in different form, he and his father ten years the partnership existed and the firm had the most extensive and profitable dealings in New York, Boston, Montreal and elsewhere. In 1882 the member bought out his father, and since that date he has been successful as a market garden er. He has also combined auctioneering with his business, and his voice has been heard to the decided advantage of the sellers of stock, implements, etc.

Writing con amour the Canadian Farmer's Sun, the organ of the party, says: Mr. Haycock is a man of progressive ideas; he has a wonderful capacity of legislative enactments, and in the excitement of debate and the turmoils of strife of opposition he always maintains a calm, imperturbable spirit. Seldom does he get "rattled," to use a vulgarism. For seven years he served as a municipal legislator in Kingston township, as reeve three times and deputyreeve three times. Twice he was elected by acclamation, and the last occasion he was in the council the reeveship was again offered him by acclamation. He has been a vigorous worker in farmers' institutes and agricultural societies, and is now president of the Frontenac Association. He has served as a school trusteee, and is a past master of Frontenac lodge, No. 363. A.F. & A.M. In his early life and until recently his political leanings were Liberal; but he always maintained and declared for the interests of the farmers, and when the Patrons' platform was formed he became an ardent supporter and an active worker in the lodge formed at Cataragui. Because of his qualifications as a speaker, thinker

The Political Situation.



Leader Haycock, (complacently)-The cradle's bound to be rocked no matter which way

and worker, he has always been foremost in the ranks of the yeomanry, and there is no doubt of his zeal and ability being utilized in the Legislature of Outario. In social life he is witty and genial; religiously he is attached to the Methodist church. He was married in 1877 to Miss Martha Grange, of Napanee, a sister of J. T. Grange, ex-M. P. P., Lennox. The home is blessed with five children.

Mr. Haycock is one of the leading poulterers in Canada, in fact his plant is said to be the largest in the country. Only for his interest and enterprise Frontenac would not have been represented in live stock at the World's Fair. At the Industrial Fair Mr. Haycock won 53 prizes with 58 exhibits in the poultry line, and at the World's Fair his success was equally remedy for all coughs, colds, hearseness, preat his prize earnings last year being pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis,

HELMHOLTZ.

One of the Greatest Scientific Lights of the 19th Century.

Professor Hermaun Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, the celebrated physiologist and physician died on the 8th September, 1894, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Potsdam, August 31, 1821.

Professor von Helmholtz was one of the giants of modern science. Like his illutrious colleague, Professor Rudolph Virchow, he enjoyed a reputation which extended into all the countries of the civilized world and which drew students to the University of Berlin from the four corners of the globe. His long lifa-he was born just seventy-three years ago-has been one of strict devotion to science. He took little interest in other matters, seldom appeared on the platform. except to speak on scientific subjects, and rarely wrote unless to proclaim a new theory, defend an old one, or reply to a personal attack. Last year, accompanied by his wife, a brilliant, entertaining woman, he visited the World's Fair as German representative, and was honorary president of the International Congress of

The Professor was born at Potsdam, where his father was a professor in the "gymnasium," or public school. He studied medicine, and in 1848 was appointed professor of anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. Later he filled professional chairs at Konigsberg and



PROFESSOR HERMANN VON HELMHOLTZ. called to the professorship of physiology at Berlin. It would be difficult to describe within reasonable limits all the Professor's contributions to the advancement of scientific learning. His works, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. His first great production was a treatise on "The Conservation of Force," which was published in 1847, and set forth, clearly and indisputably, for the first time, the interchangeability and indestructgoing into the handling of produce. For ibility of all the manifestations of force in only kings and princes are supposed to go nature, such as light, heat, electricity, chemical and animal vitality. While pursuing his investigations on this subject he demonstrated for the first time a difference in chemical composition between the active and quiescent museles, and proved, by means of ingenious devices, that thought is not instantaneous.

> The readiness and ability shown by Helmholtz to present to the public at large, in intelligible language, the results of his researches, which have often been of the most abstruse character, contributed largely to his fame. Thirty years ago he began his successful career as a popular lecturer on scientific subjects by an exposition of the theory of the conservation and correlation of forces, which attracted almost as much attention as his great work on that subject. Ten years ago an English translation of some of his popular scientific lectures was published, and it has been widely read. In 1870 he was admitted to foreign membership in the French Academy of Sciences, a prominent member of which body, on the occasion of his election, characterized him as "the foremost and greatest naturalist of the age," and added that "nothing is wanting to his glory, but he is wanting in ours." In 1883 the German Emperor issued a decree by which the distinguished savant was raised to the status of nobility.

A Solid Truth. endorses, -Ram's florn.

The nineteenth century is conspicuous in history as an epoch of marvelous advancement, Steamships, railways, telegraph and many of the achievements we prize so highly are the offspring of this grand era. Right abreast with the wonderful improvements in science and art is the not less remarkable progress in the modical world | headdress, as exemplified in so efficient and powerful a restorative as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, accomplishing so speedily what formerly was considered impossible. It will not restore sight to a blind eye nor insure a healthy circulation in a wooden eg-but consumption, in its earlier stages,

Mr. JAMES H. CHENOWETH, of Oak, Nuckolls County, Nebraska, wrote Dr. Pierce as follows: "In June, 1890, I was taken with the grip and began soon after to cough up a hard substance. Sometimes the lumps would be half as large as a coffee berry. The physicians said I had consumption in the worst form, but they did me no good. I then took "Golden Medical Discovery," and it has now been one year since I coughed or expectorated any hard substance. Besides I weigh more than I ever did in my life."

A species of water lily with roots as large as a man's leg grows in the Cascade range. These roots the Indians cook and

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THE KING OF COREA.

A MONARCH WHO IS MUCH BETTER THAN WAS SUPPOSED.

The Real Troubles at the Seat of the Oriental War the Officials and Not the King-Great Pomp Observed in all Court Functions.

One of the most interesting men in the world to-day is the king of Cores. The war between Japan and China is being fought over him, and the future of Asia is involved in the struggle. The king is the absolute ruler of 12,000,000 people. The land of Corea belongs practically to him, and the development of its immense na-



THE KING OF COREA.

tural resources in gold and coal, which is sure to occur after the war is over, may make him one of the richest kings in the

The king's palaces cover nearly one thousand acres. They lie at the foot of a ragged gray mountain, and a thick wall of stone as high as a two-story house runs around them. This wall is entered by a half dozen great gates, at which, day and night, soldiers are stationed to see that only the proper people go in. Each gate has its own rank, and there are special entrances for servants and low nobles. The great central gate is reserved for the highest. It has three doors, and the middle of them is kept for royalty alone, and

At my audience with the king I was conducted into a magnificent corridor, so long that you could not see the end as you stood at the top and looked down it. was lighted at the top and on both sides by beautiful lattices of white paper. The woodwork was papered with this wonderful Corean paper, which is as smooth as ivory and as strong as leath-The floor was covered with matting as fine as the web of a Panama hat, and so thick that our feet sank as softly into it as they would have done had it been Brussels carpet. The corridor had many landings. We descended from one to another by easy steps, and after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile, we came out of it into an open hall, which looked out upon the gardens of the King, and gave a view of the new palace in the distance.

This room was furnished in foreign style, and the highest officials of the king and a number of great nobles of the court were gathered within. Each noble had his serwant with him. Tall, broad-shouldered men, clad in brown gowns and gorgeous hats, stood about as guards.

These are known as the brown-coated kesos. They are the body-guard of the king and, like the famed soldlers of Peter the Great, have been picked out for their height and strength. Nearly every one of them is over six feet, and their long gowns The devil always hates a man whom God | make them look like giants. In addition to these, there were servants in red caps. servants in caps of purple and servants with gorgeous headdressings of blue. The officials were clad in their court dresses, and the head of each showed a topknot shining through its fine Corean cap of horse-hair, which, with its great wings flapping out at the sides, forms the official

These men were all very dignified. We were introduced all around by the cabinet minister who conducted us into the room, and we then sat down to a long table upon which were plates filled with assorted cookies about the size of macaroons. At each man's seat there were champagne glasses, and the servant opened a half dozen or so of cold bottles while we chatted and waited The American minister had his presentation first. He spent about half an hour with his majesty, and then one of the English-speaking officials came into this room and told me that the king was ready

The king was dressed in a gown of crimson silk, cut high at the neck, and embroidered with gold medallions as big around as a tea plate. There was one of these medallions on each of his shoulders, and one covered each side of the gown at about where the fifth rib is supposed to be locat-

ed. This gown reached to his feet. It was gorgeous beyond description and it harmonized with his cream-colored complexion. The sleeves of the gown were very full, and out of them a pair of delicate shapely hands came from time to time, and clasped each other nervously. On one of his fingers I noticed a magnificent diamond ring, and it seemed to me as though the great solitaire must cut his fingers, as he clasped and unclasped his hands, now folding them together, and now pulling one finger after the other, as though he would crack the joints. He shook his own hands at me in Chinese fashion as I came up. I bowed, and I looked him straight in the eye while we talked together. I was not more than five feet away from him, and there was a little table between us. Above us shone the incandescent globes of

the Edison electric light, and there was a European carpet on the floor.

The audience was largely given up to the passing of compliments, and it lasted. I judge about twenty minutes. During it I had a good opportunity to study the ting, and I photographed, as it were, his form and features upon my brain. He is about five feet six inches in height. He is well built, but not heavy. He has beautiful bright black almond eyes, a complexion the color of rich Jersey cream, and teein as white as the tasks of an African elephant. His face is full and it shines with intelligence. He has a thin moustache and a few hairs of black whiskers. He smiled frequently, and now and then he laughed melodiously. He seemed to have a stone of about the size of a boy's lucky stone in his mouth while he talked, and this from time to time got between his teeth while he listened. When he spoke it sunk back into his mouth, taking the place of an old maid's plumper or the tobacco quid of one of our congresomen. I don't know why he uses this stone, and I am not altogether sure that it was a stone. It seemed too hard for wax, and chewing gum has not vet been introduced into Corea. The king of Corea is now 42 years old, and he is in good physical condition. He is one of the ablest rulers Corea has ever had, and there is no harder-worked monarch on the face of the globe.

His troubles to-day come from his ofncials. He has been so bound round by them that he did not know the condition of his people, and he has been hedged in as was the Mikado of Japan a generation ago. You cannot imagine the pomp of this king. No one can go in front of him. He never moves about the palaces without there are eunuchs at his side to hold up his arms, and the officials must get down on all fours and bump their heads on the floor whenever he comes into their presence. He spends his nights in working, and he sleeps in the daytime.

-FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Some of Napoleon's Maxims. Men are led by trifles. A true man hates no one. Power is founded upon opinion.

Men, in general, are but great children. A glutton will defend his food like a Public esteem is the reward of honest

He who fears being conquered is sure

It is never wise to inflame hatred, nor to render one's self odious.

Public instruction should be the first object of government. We must use water, not oil, to quench

theological volcanoes. True civil liberty consists in the security of property. True wisdom, in general, consists in en-

ercetic determination

It is as necessary for the heart to feel as for the body to be fed. The sympathies of a tottering nation

can add no strength to an army. There is a similarity of position as regards religion and kings-each may be de-

Men have their virtues, their vices, their heroism, their perverseness; they possess and exercise all that is good and all that is bad in this world.

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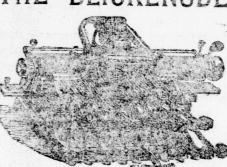
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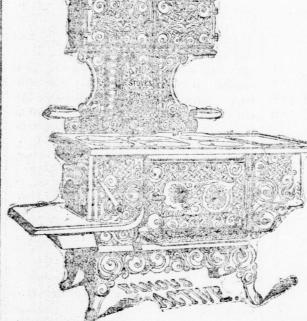
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