morning after leaving Toronto. Excellent connection is also made at Chicago for points in California, Utah, Nevada, Texas, Arizona, etc.

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Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any C.P.R. agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Mrs. Viola Hood, the young wife of a wealthy hotel owner in Augusta, Ga., is missing, and the police are searching for Raymond Merrill Dodds, a negro, whom they charge with having carried her away.

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A SUNDAY SERMON BY PASTOR RUSSELL

AN APPALLING LACK IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Great Need of Awakening on the Subject of Justice.

Neglect of the Principle of Justice Very Manifest in Christendom To-day—God's People Should Cultivate This Principle Carefully — Their Responsibility Great—Justice the Foundation of Character —Love the Superstructure.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 23.—Pastor Russell delivered a very impressive discourse here today. His text was, "Awake to righteousness and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God. I speak this to your shame." (1 Corinthians 15:34.) He said in part:

This exhortation is not addressed to the world of sinners, but to Christians, as are all of the Apostolic writings. If we were to translate the text a little differently, it might better give the Apostle's thought. For instance, "Awake to a proper appreciation of justice. Do not sin against justice in your lives; for some have not a knowledge of God respecting justice, the principles of righteousness. And this is to your shame."

We who are in the School of Christ recognize that the Lord is teaching us and is preparing us for a great work in the future. The work of the Church during the incoming Age is, according to the Bible, to be kings, priests, and judges, to be God's representatives in the Messianic Kingdom. As kings, they will be sharers with our Lord Jesus in the ruling of the world. As priests, they share in the work of healing, instructing, and sympathizing with the world. As judges, they will administer justice, will give stripes or rewards to mankind, during the thousand years of Messiah's Reign. Manifestly, therefore, it is proper that whoever hopes to be of these kings, priests, and judges should now attain the qualifications of heart and mind which will make him competent for the work; for we may be very sure that God will not appoint any who are not properly qualified.

It is for this reason that God has been calling His Church out from the world during the last nineteen hundred years, and has been giving us the glorious instructions of our Lord Jesus and the Apostles and of the Law and the Prophets. All these things have been for our upbuilding in those qualities of heart and mind which will fit us for the great service to which God has called us.

But God is not testing His children according to their imperfect bodies; for He knows that we cannot do the things which we would. He is dealings with our spirits, our minds. Through the transforming influences of His Word, He is giving us a new mind; and it is this new mind which He receives into His family. This becomes the New Creature. (Romans 12: 1, 2; 2 Corinthians 5: 17.) We accept a new will, the will of God, instead of our own wills, and the Divine arrangements instead of our own plans and purposes. Thus God is dealing with us as His children, according to this new relationship into which we have come by faith and obedience; and through Christ our Lord we are reckoned perfect in God's sight.

The Knowledge of God's Will.

But how can we be perfect in will when our bodies are imperfect? We answer, as did the Apostle, "To will is present with me, but how to perform I find not." (Romans 7:18.) He did not always succeed in carrying out his will for righteousness. So it is with every one who seeks to walk in the footsteps of Jesus. We all know how to WILL right, but how to DO right is the problem.

Gradually we learn that God will not judge us according to the imperfections of our flesh; for so long as we remain faithful, these blemishes are covered with the robe of Christ's imputed righteousness. Therefore we do our best to show our Heavenly Father that we are trying hard to do right in every act, word, and thought. And since He expects every member of His family to have a perfect will, it becomes a personal question as to what is the will of God for us. So we seek diligently to prove "what is the good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

To prove what is God's will means to come to a knowledge of His will, to demonstrate it for ourselves. If we are faithful, we are progressing in this more and more as the days go by. At first we had a little knowledge, and this we put into practice. As we grew in grace and in knowledge, we became better acquainted with the will of God; and it was for us to put this increased knowledge into practice also. This knowledge of the will of God we obtained, not in any supernatural way, but through the study of the Bible.

Whoever has come into the family of God has given up his own will and accepted instead God's will. Whoever has not given up his own will to the Lord is not His child. As the Apostle declares, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His." (Romans 8:9.) The spirit of Christ was the spirit of full surrender to the Father's will; and as we come to this same condition, we give up our own wills and take instead the Divine will. This we do because it is the proper course for all who desire to follow in our Redeemer's steps, and because our own wills have proved to be unsatisfactory to ourselves. Our minds and our bodies are so imperfect that we have frequently gotten into difficulty through doing our own will. Therefore we are glad to know and to do the will of God, especially since we see that it is so gracious a will.

During the present time it is the will of God that His children shall have trials, difficulties, and polishings, in order that these experiences may develop in us a Godlikeness of character, a crystalization of character, that will render us fit to be used of God in the great work which He has appointed to the Lord Jesus, that we might thus become joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord in that Heavenly Kingdom which is designed of the Father for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

Justice First, Then Love.

Sometimes Christian people see the doctrine of love in the Bible, and forget that there is a lesson which precedes love. This primary lesson is the one to which we draw your attention to-day. It is the lessor of justice—righteousness. Our text really signifies, "Awake to justice!" We must all learn to distinguish right from wrong and to practise what is just, right. Justice is righteousness.

The Law of God was given to the Israelites at Mount Sinai to show what justice means. They were not asked to do anything more than justice. "Thou shalt not kill," said the Law; for to take another's life is wrong, except when God's own Law demands it. "Thou shalt not steal." To do so is wrong, unjust. "Thou shalt not bear false witness." To do so would be an injustice.

Thus we see that the Law of God given to the children of Israel amounted to this: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength; and thy neighbour as thyself." To do justice to your neighbor as you wish that neighbor to do justice to you is the essence of the Law of God given to the Jews for their treatment of others.

Did God give this same Law to the Church? Yes, so far as the spirit of the Law is concerned. God's Law is over all of His creatures. But during the Law Dispensation there was a special Law Covenant which God had made with Natural Israel. No others have ever been under that Law Covenant. The Jew who could keep that Law perfectly could live forever; and, having everlasting life at his command, he might have the opportunity of becoming a part of that great antitypical Spiritual Israel which was to bless all the families of the earth. This our Lord Jesus did. Moreover, in His statement of the Divine Law to Spiritual Israel, He "has magnified the Law and made it honorable" by showing how far-reaching and comprehensive are its requirements.

No intelligent person will question the propriety of dealing justly with every one in the world. This subject has many ramifications in all the affairs of our daily life. The principle of justice enters into every transaction, even the most trivial. It applies not only to our dealings with the world at large, but with every member of our own family. The principle of justice must be recognized with our own as well as with others. If all might get this thought of the Golden Rule fixed in the mind, if each one could awake to righteousness, to justice, the whole world would be revolutionized.

Practical Application of Justice.

If this principle of justice were recognized and followed, men would not be shooting one another to-day over in Europe. On the contrary, they would be doing something better, something good one toward another, just as they would wish others to do toward them. But men are not living up to this standard of righteousness, of justice. It is entirely ignored by governments and by individuals. The general excuse for violating the Golden Rule is: "It would never do for us to grant to others what we would expect for ourselves; for others would take advantage of us; they would not do their part; they would not reciprocate." Say the British, "It would not do for us to practice the Golden Rule toward the Germans; for we do not know what they would do to us." The Germans advance the same kind of argument.

This course of conduct is not the fear of God, but the fear of man; it ignores the fear of God. God says that if Christians are afraid of men and of nations and of what these may do, we are carnal, are living according to the flesh, are like the unbelieving world. How shall we who have come into relationship with God through the Lord Jesus Christ, we who have given our lives to Him, do under such circumstances? Shall we say that we fear to trust this principle of justice in our lives; that we do not dare to carry it out in every word, thought, and act? Are we afraid to trust God and to obey Him?

God did not say that we were to observe the Golden Rule whenever others observed it toward us, and to ignore it whenever others failed to observe it toward us. On the contrary, we are to practise it on every occasion, regardless of what others do. Then we shall know that all things shall work together for good toward us, because we shall be in line with God and His arrangements. He has power to overrule in all of life's affairs. The very least that we must do is to give justice to one another; and to do so will mean a great blessing to our own characters.

Whoever is violating the principle of justice, the Golden Rule, in his home or in the Church of Christ, or in business or social relations should, if he is a Christian, examine the matter earnestly and prayerfully, and "Awake to righteousness [justice] and sin not." Thus to do violence to justice is sin; and so far as our knowledge goes, it is a sin that prevails everywhere. Many have not a proper appreciation of this fact. They do not see that justice is the very foundation of all character, of all right living. It is the foundation of the Throne of God. (Psalm 89:14.) In vain does anyone practice love to his fellow creatures or even toward God while he is at the same time violating the principle of justice toward that one. Only after we have rendered justice are we at liberty to practise love toward another. Then we may do as much as we are able along the line of love. Justice first, love afterwards.

Responsibility of God's People.

Those who are children of God are expecting shortly to be made the judges of the world. As the Apostle says, "Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world?" (1 Corinthians 6:2,3.) Moreover, God is seeking now to develop in our hearts and lives, in our characters, those principles which He desires. Therefore, unless we are just in our very hearts, unless we appreciate this principle of justice and rejoice to practise it, we shall not be fit for the Kingdom. We should not be unjust even to an animal. Every creature has its rights; and we should give each creature the rights which belong to it. The results are with God. Thus doing, shall we not be preparing our minds, our hearts, for the glorious condition which the Lord has in store for His faithful children?

We are not to think that the Kingdom of God is to be given on the basis of mercy or favor. There will be neither mercy nor favor in connection with the bestowal of the Heavenly reward. God shows mercy in connection with our sins and the weaknesses against which we are striving; but He will not allow in that Kingdom one individual whose character is not suitable. Those whom He approves for joint-heirs and rulers with our Lord Jesus must represent the principles of righteousness and must know how to apply those principles now. Whoever is not disposed to justice to such an extent as to be willing to suffer loss rather than do an injustice will not have a share in the Kingdom.

The Bible everywhere pictures God as the great Representative of Justice. If we receive a place in the Kingdom, it will be apportioned us on the basis of works, on the basis of our growth in grace, in knowledge, in character-likeness to our Lord Jesus. If we have been justified by faith in Jesus' blood, if we then have made a covenant with God, and have been begotten of His Holy Spirit, He wishes to see us go on to perfection as New Creatures. We are not to think that our Heavenly Father is uninterested in us, and that He will coldly and indifferently judge us. On the contrary, we are to remember our Lord's assurance, "The Father Himself loveth you."—John 14:21.

Some Dearer Than Others.

This is a very beautiful text—"The Father Himself loveth you." This is not said of the world. We know that God has a love for the world—"God so loved the world that He gave His Only-Begotten Son" to die for them. But our Lord is here declaring God's love for the Church, who are as dear to Him as "the apple of His eye." (Zechariah 2:8.) Just as we protect our eye lest anything should hurt it, so Jesus and His Church are very, very precious to their Heavenly Father.

From the very moment that God accepts any as His child and begets that one with His Holy Spirit, from that moment He especially loves him. He has appointed our Lord Jesus, our Redeemer, to be our Elder Brother, to take charge of us as the sons of God. He is the Head over this House of Sons, as St. Paul points out. (Hebrews 3:5, 6.) The Father loves us in much the same way that an earthly parent loves his children, and for the same reason. Yet as an earthly father may find a difference in the degree of his love toward his several children, so with God. Some are very dear children, because they are very dutiful, very obedient. So in proportion as we are zealous to do our Father's will, we have more of His love.

While the Father loves the spiritual babe, yet He does not expect as much of the babe as of the grown child. As we develop, therefore, the Father's love increases. He wishes to see us so earnest that we will seek to know what things are written in His Book, and that we will develop a character like His own. Jesus said, "Be ye like unto your Father in Heaven." This is possible; for Jesus has a character like the Father's, and we are to become like that dear Son.

In conclusion, let us remember that if we are true, loyal children of God, all our blemishes are covered by the robe of Christ's righteousness; and if we are doing with our might what our hands find to do in this great matter of justice, dealing with all along the lines of the Golden Rule, we are showing the Father that we appreciate this principle as the foundation of his Government. Upon this sure foundation we shall build a superstructure of love. Thus shall we be blessed and made ready for the Kingdom.

"Awake to righteousness, and sin not." Does not the Apostle's injunction imply that some are not fully awake to the importance of this principle of justice? We think that this is the thought; that very few have been awake to the practise of the Golden Rule. To our understanding the great Judge is now at the door, and the final testings are very near at hand. If we are hoping to enter into the Kingdom there is little time left for character-making. This is a very solemn thought. Therefore we should take the greatest pains to find out what God requires of those who are to be kings, priests, and judges in the Messianic Kingdom, in order that we may be amongst those who will make their calling and election sure, that we may have an abundant entrance into the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Then we shall see Him as He is, and shall share His glory.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson V.—First Quarter, For Jan. 30, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iii, 1-12. Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts iii, 6—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Peter and John seem to have been much together while He was still with them. They were the two who were sent to prepare the Passover on that last night (Luke xxii, 8), and possibly they may have been the two who were sent to bring the ass' colt. They were the first two of the apostles at the tomb on the resurrection morning, and they were together the night when the seven went a-fishing and the next morning when Peter received his last commission from the Lord (John xx and xxi). Later we shall see them in prison together, but released by an angel; then they were beaten, but they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ (chapter v, 17-19, 40-42). They, with the others, were daily in the temple for prayer and testimony, and the Lord added to the church daily those who were being saved (chapter ii, 46, 47, R. V.). On the occasion in our lesson as they were about to enter the temple this man, lame from his birth and now over forty years of age, asked alms from them (verses 1-3; iv, 22). Perhaps they remembered His words, "Ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good" (Mark xiv, 7).

For some reason Peter said to the lame man, "Look on us," and he looked up, expecting to receive something. He may have been for a moment disappointed as Peter said, "Silver and gold have I none," but as Peter promptly added the words following in verse 6 things began to look different. Then as he took him by the right hand and instantly strength came to his feet and ankle bones, so that he entered the temple with them, walking and leaping and praising God, neither silver nor gold seemed of any account to him that day. He had received directly from the risen Christ in heaven by the hand of Peter that which neither money nor skill of man could give him, and he thus became a witness to the fact that the same Jesus who had for over three years healed all manner of diseases and even raised the dead, although crucified, was still alive and working miracles as He had done before (verses 13-17; iv, 10). Thus the Lord Jesus continued to work as when He was on earth through these men who were His representatives and who were channels of life and blessing from the fountain in heaven to the needy on earth. He is ever "this same Jesus," but where are the channels?

The people saw this great work and marveled, but saw only the human agents and understood not. Then Peter told them of the Holy One of God whom they had denied and killed, but whom God had raised from the dead, and that He, being alive in heaven, had wrought this work. In the remainder of our lesson chapter we hear Peter telling them how Moses and all the prophets had foretold that their Messiah would suffer and be killed and be raised from the dead and that in Him as the seed of Abraham all the kindreds of the earth would be blessed. He reminded them that God had spoken through Moses of the great prophet whom He would raise up unto them (Deut. xviii) and that they must give heed to Him, and, although they had not done so, but had killed Him, He was alive from the dead and had returned to His Father in heaven and that even now, if they would only change their minds about Him and turn to Him, He would forgive their great sin and bless them and send them times of refreshing (verses 19, 26).

One result of this discourse by Peter was that about 5,000 men were added to the company of believers, but another result was that the priests and the Sadducees who did not believe in any resurrection laid hands on Peter and John and put them in prison (iv, 1-4). So it was and is and ever will be till the kingdom comes, "Some believed, and some believed not" (chapter xxviii, 23, 24). All we are taught to expect in this age is that some will believe, and our aim must be by all means to save some (I Cor. ix, 22). He is not expecting that all the world will turn to Him in this time of His rejection, but He is not discouraged, and He cannot fail (Isa. xlii, 4).

In the fullness of time He will come again to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken (verses 20, 21), and then when the glory of the Lord shall be seen upon Israel the nations shall come to her light and kings to the brightness of her rising. Nations shall run unto her because of Him who shall be king in Jerusalem, just as long ago the queen of Sheba and all kings of the earth came to Jerusalem in the days of Solomon (Isa. lx, 1-3; lxii, 1-3; lv, 5; II Chron. ix, 1, 23, 24). We seem to have come to the end of the times of the gentiles and may read ere long of Israel being once more recognized as a nation, preparatory to their time of great trouble and the fulfillment of verse 21 of our lesson. (These notes were written May 4, 1915.) Before the time of the great trouble of Jer. xxx, 7; Dan. xii, 1; Matt. xxiv, 21, 29, 30, the church shall have been completed and gone to meet Him. Then shall be the marriage of the Lamb, after which we shall return with Him in glory.

Mrs. Maclagan, wife of the late Archbishop of York, has died at her residence in Queen Gate Place.

Motor Trucks Limited

Public notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, baring date the 28th day of December, 1915, incorporating James Harley, Edmund Sweet and Archibald Manson Harley, barristers-at-law, Janet Graham and Elsie Wilmot, stenographers, all of the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:

(a) To trade in, buy, sell, lease, use, operate, maintain, let for hire, deal in, deal with, dispose of, manufacture and repair (1) conveyances and vehicles of every kind and description capable of being moved by any form of power for the transportation of animate or inanimate objects by land, water or air, including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, automobiles, trucks, taxicabs, motor-cycles, bicycles, boats, aeroplanes and aerostats; (2) machinery, motors, engines, boilers, tools and utensils; and (3) metals, ores, oils, rubber, gutta-percha, leather, wood, fibrous substances and products thereof and articles composed wholly or partly thereof; and to carry on the business of dealers in and manufacturers of all or any of the said articles;

(b) To acquire, maintain, and operate buildings, storage houses and garages for the storage, caring for and keeping for hire therein vehicles of every kind;

(c) To acquire, hold, operate and dispose of timber and timber lands, limits and licenses;

(d) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, company, or corporation carrying on any business the company is to be authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this company and in particular the rights and assets and liabilities of Keeton Motors, Limited, and to issue in payment or part payment therefore fully paid up shares of the capital stock of this company;

(e) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with this company;

(f) To acquire, hold, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other corporation or corporations carrying on a business in whole or in part of a similar nature to that of this company notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act;

(g) To promote any company or companies for any purpose which may seem to benefit this company and to aid by guarantee, endorsement, advance or otherwise any company, shares of whose capital stock or whose bonds, debentures or other securities have been acquired or are held by this company;

(h) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to use or dispose of any patents, trade marks, trade names, labels, designs, processes, inventions or interest therein which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company;

(i) To acquire, construct, operate, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of real or personal property, sheds, warehouses, for the reception and storage of goods and merchandise with the requisite plant, machinery and appliances therefor;

(j) With the approval of the shareholders to issue the shares of the company fully or partly paid or its bonds, debentures or other securities as payment in whole or in part for services rendered to the company or for any business, rights, franchise or property which the company is authorized to acquire;

(k) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem proper and in particular for shares, debentures or stocks of any company purchasing or acquiring the same;

(l) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutes, funds, trusts or conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company or the dependents or connections of such persons and to grant pensions, gratuities, and allowances and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any public, general or useful object;

(m) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company;

(n) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or germane thereto, and to make advances to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares or securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same;

(o) To raise and assist in raising moneys for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures of other securities or otherwise customers and others having dealings with the company and any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations; to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations;

(p) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time determined;

(q) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie;

(r) To procure the company to be registered, designated or otherwise recognized in any foreign country and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of this company with full power to represent it in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit;

(s) To draw, make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(t) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, proper or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects enumerated or incidental thereto, or which shall at any time appear conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of this company;

(u) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

(v) Any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Motor Trucks Limited," with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 5,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of December, 1915.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile, and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diorrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of Mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell was born on Jan. 19, 1850. Although he was by profession a chancery barrister, he is more widely known as author and politician In 1907, he was appointed chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His father was a nonconformist minister, Augustine being the youngest son. In parliament he has represented North Bristol, to which constituency he was elected in 1896. He has had many honors conferred upon him by learned bodies. His second wife linked him with literary memories, for she was the widow of Lionel Tennyson and the daughter of Frederick and Lady Locker. The publications of Augustine Birrell have been many. He has edited Boswell's Life of Johnson, written many volumes of essays and is recognized as having founded a style peculiarly fascinating.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HATCHLEY

Mr. Marvin Burtis of Brantford is ill at his home here.

Rev. D. B. Cohoe of Norwich will conduct the church service next Sunday.

Born, on Saturday, Jan. 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Butler, a daughter.

Mrs. M. Burtis spent last week in Brantford.

The Sunday school will hold a social on Friday evening of this week at 8 o'clock in the Sunday school room. No admission fees. Collection. Ladies bring refreshments. A very pleasant evening is anticipated, and all are welcome.

Miss Nora Lee is seriously ill.

The Mission Circle will meet this Thursday at the home of Mrs. Marshall Burtis. Mrs. Singer will take the topic.

Mrs. W. Clement of Brantford spent a few days last week with relatives here.

NEWPORT

Rev. Mr. Edwards, B.A., occupied the pulpit on Sunday evening and delivered an excellent sermon.

Foot passengers were inconvenienced on Sunday by the river overflowing the banks and running across the road. This is the second time it has overflowed this month.

Sorry to report Mr. W. Emmott on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Franklin gave a party on Monday evening in honor of Miss Scott and Miss Little, of Attwood.

Miss Mabel Phillips spent over Sunday in the city.

Mrs. F. Emmott has returned home after having spent two weeks in the city.

Miss Marion Phillips spent over Sunday with Miss Maud Smith.

Miss Hyslop returned home on Monday from Stratford, where she was called suddenly on lost Wednesday night through the serious illness of her aunt, who has since passed away. Much sympathy is extended.

Miss Wood was a Sunday guest of the Misses Atkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wehler spent over the week-end at Hamilton.

A CURIOUS LIGHTHOUSE.

Guernsey's wonderful lighthouse, the only unattended structure of the kind in the world, is the subject of an article by H. H. Sanguin in the "Bairns' Magazine'—

"Erected on a wave-washed rock, this unattended tower is of irregular octagonal shape, and is built of ferro-concrete. On the side to which the building is exposed to the heaviest seas massive beams of rolled steel are driven into the rock so as to give additional strength to the part of the tower where the greatest strains are likely to be set up. It will be noticed that the structure does not possess those graceful curving lines usually associated with lighthouses.

"Platte Fougere Lighthouse and its installation cost ten thousand pounds, but had it been an ordinary stone structure five or six times this amount of money would have been required. In addition to showing a white flash every ten seconds, there is also a powerful siren which projects through the top of the tower, and in foggy weather this gives a blast every 90 seconds. This fog horn has been heard thirty miles away on the French coast.

"A submarine cable from the shore to the lighthouse conveys power and lighting current, and also serves to operate many telltale devices ashore which Mr. Catford has invented.

"A telephone is provided on a platform outside the lighthouse. This is for the use of pilots and for mariners whose ships may be in danger, for by rowing in a boat to the lighthouse a sailor could climb up the ladder, telephone to the chief call office in the town of St. Peter Port some few miles away, and thus ask for assistance."

Capt. Reginald Geary, of the 35th Battalion, now stationed in England, is just recovering from an attack of appendicitis. Capt Geary is better known as Ex-Mayor Geary of Toronto, having occupied that position for some two or three years, later being apointed Corporation Counsel, a position he relinquished to go overseas with the 35th Battalion. Geary, who is still on the sunny side of forty, was one of the youngest mayors Toronto ever had. He is a lawyer by profession, and being a good Conservative and an Orangeman, found it easy to pass through the various stages of School Trustee and Alderman up to the mayoralty chair. Geary found the call for men irresistable, especially as he is descended from Empire Loyalist stock on the one side and good old British stock on the other.

Fifty-four per cent. of the inhabitants of the state of New York over ten years of age were working for a living in 1910.

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