THEPLANET

8 STEPHENSON - Proprietor Business Office 53 Editorial Room

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1905.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

The recent church census of the city of Hamilton was taken after careful preparation, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Yellowlees, one of the secretaries of the Ontario Sur day School Association. The census takers sallied forth one afternoon, and in a few hours had collected the valuable information. Their aim, in brief, was to ascertain the church and Sunday school affiliation of evresident of the city, and as a sult of their labors it was discovered that out of a population of some fifty-seven thousand over forty-nine thousand had some church preference. The census was productive of much good in this respect at least, as there is a tendency to underrate the number attending the churches. Every preacher had given to him a list of names with which he was unfamiliar, not knowing that claimed his church as their place of worship. This gave them an excellent opportunity to invite all such to come into closer church fel- draws. The great end of public worlowship; and the pastors are basilyengaged trying to make the acquaintance of all who expressed any for their respective churches

The taking of a church census re veals the fact that there are many who do not attend places of worship. The proportion of non-churchgoers appears to be much larger in some centres than it is in Hamil-One hears frequently that the people are forsaking the churches. It is therefore gratifying to all inter ested in church matters to receive reports such as the above, which apparently point to an opposite state of affairs. The cry is sometimes raised that the women worshippers far outnumber the men in our churches. In some quarters this is too true; but it must not be forgotten that there are good reasons for the disproportion. On the other hand, it is found that the largest congregations of the great cities, such as Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia show a majority of men. Whenever men can find a place where their highest intellectual and spiritual aspirations and needs are satisfied, there they gather, and in large numbers.

Various reasons for the non-attendance of men at the churches have been advanced. Edward Boke, the brilliant editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal," would lay the blame on the pulpit, claiming that the average pulpit has no message for the men, es pecially for the young men, of to-day. They are not interested, and therefore do not attend. "What mer want," he maintains, "and what they are waiting for and ready to go and hear, yes, in flocks, is the message that Christ preached and attracted and held men as by a spell-a mes sage not based on its form of expression, but on the earnest spirit back of the expression. The same great earnestness that men like Phillips Brooks, Henry ward Beecher, and Dwight L. Moody possessed; that deep spirituality, that genuine sympathy for mankind, that keen anxierecognizes when the note is struck.'

If the pulpit is at fault, then it behooves the preacher to alter his methods and adapt his message to the times. Given a constituency, the true preacher, even if he cannot be numbered with the great, will not lack an audience. When the man and the message are one, the people hear and heed, and regularly attend his ministry. The great majority of the ministers are earnestly striving to lead men onward and upward, and to the best of their ability are using the talents with which they are en dowed. Some maintain that the church's attitude to labor is the caus of there being so many non-churchgoers. In their view, the pulpit fa-vors the capitalist rather than the workingman. If preachers were more sympathetic to the labor movement, they insist, the pews would be better filled. To all of which one would reply that the pulpit which distinguishes classes in the few, and makes more of one than the other, is wandering far astray from the Master's precepts and example. To Him, there were no masses and classes as such; 'for all were men with common needs, and all were the objects of His love and life-work, Among the friends of labor none can be found truer and more sympathetic than the faithful minister of the Gospel; and many of the most aggressive of the charches are composed almost entirely of working-

Every thurch ceasus proves that there are many Christians who are unattached to places of worship, and hence do not attend regularly. This heavy d

PERFECT

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EASY TO USE, BRIGHTEST AND BEST. ASK FOR THE "DIAMOND." All Druggists and Dealers. TAKE NO OTHERS.

lowers the percentage of churchgoers. The reasons for their remain ng unattached are various. Some stay away for financial causes not being able or willing to contribute to a church's expenses. Some drift from one place to another, and grow careless. The spirit of worldliness ossesses others and makes them indifferent. Business exactions and social allurements account for the absence of many.

The reasons that some have for at tending church are almost as various as those given for the number who do not attend. The motive may be to hear a distinguished preacher, The singing is the chief or only attractica for others. Then again, the social side may be the magnet that ship is undoubtedly to honor God; and Christ expressly assured His followers that wherever they gathered in His name. He was in their midst. -Woodstock Express.

SPINNING

Like a blind spinner in the sun. Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I. tread my days;
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task,
And, being blind, no time I ask.

I do not know the use or name Of that I spin;
I only know that some one came
And laid within
My hand the thread and said, "Since

you Are blind, but one thing you can do.

Sometimes the threads so rough and fast
And tangled fly,
I know wild storms are sweeping pas
And fear that I
Shall fall, but dare not try to find
A safer place, since I am blind.

I know not why, but I am sure I know not why, but I am sure
That tint and place
In some great fabric to endure
Past time and race
My threads will have, so from the first
Though blind, I never felt accurst.

I think perhaps this trust has sprung From one short word
Said over me when I was young—
So young I heard
It, knowing not that God's name signed
My brow and sealed me his, though

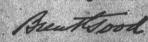
But whether this be seal or sign. Within, without, It matters not. The bond divine
I never doubt.
I know he set me here, and still I know he set me here, and still And glad and blind I wait his will.

But listen, listen, day by day, To hear their tread Who bear the finished web away And cut the thread

--Helen Hunt Jackson. Some people seem to keep their af-

Cenuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.



See Pac-Simile Wrapper Bel Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



GURE SICK HEADACHE.

Horses Wanted Thos. Jacques

***** THE STAGE

"All the world's a stage

******** ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the Grand-Dora Thorne-April 11,

(Supplied to The Planet by Presi Agents.)

DORA THORNE.

An amusing conversation was over heard the other night, by some of the members of the "Dora Thorne" company, after the presentation of that play in a nearby city. Findthat play in a nearby city. Finding themselves joining in the merry "after the theatre" crowd at a popular cafe, their attention was called to a large lady with an intensely red face, and thoroughly depressed demeauor. Some one asked, "what's the matter?" I've been to see "Dora Thorone" she said, "Well didn't you like it?" was asked, "Like it," she echoed, with an esthetic glance heavenward, "I cried from the very first act till the last curtain was down. It was just grand! I never had such a lovely time in all my life."

my life,"
"Dora Thorne" will be seen at the Grand to-night,

LADIES OF HOME

The regular monthly meeting of The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies of the Home was opened by repeating the Lord's Frayer yes-terday at Harrison Hall. There were present Mesdames Gardiner, Fleming, Laird, Sheldon, Ball, Mc-Donnel, Tissiman, Tyhurst, Flynn, Johnson and Miss Ryan and Miss Kingston.

The secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed

The treasurer reported having paid the following accounts:—

Pere Marquette, for passs, \$1.60. W. E. Rispin, pass to London, \$3.90. Mr. Massey, \$19.67. Visiting committee reported eighteen inmates at the Home. The following a

Ward No. 1-J. A. Wilson, \$9. W. Potter, \$5.06. Mrs. Maines, 50c. H. Weaver, 50c. Wood hauling, \$2.50.

Ward No. 4-F. Snook, \$2.25. T. W. Smyth, \$8.50.

J. W. Dyer, \$11.50. Mr. Reddick, 50c. Home Account-T. M. Edmondson, \$13.46. Lapp, milk, \$5.

D. Brennan, \$17.61.

Washing, \$7.

Matron, \$20.

Received for board of L. Dakens

\$13. Visiting Com.—Mrs. Ball and Mo-Donnel, Mrs. Tissiman and Miss

Kingston.
The ladies appointed Miss Kingston to buy garden seed for the Home.
The ladies wish to thank the following for donations:—

lowing for donations:—
Pair of lace curtains, a friend.
Reading matter, a friend.
The ladies purchased a new organ
for the Home and hope that it will
prove satisfactory.
It was moved that the Investigating committee remain the same.
Meeting then adjourned.

LA GRIPPE

One of the worst of Bronchial Diseases, because it has the worst aftereffects. The first symptoms, Chills and Fever, Cough, Sore, Inflamed Nose and Throat, Pains in the Limbs, should not be neglected.

DR. SLOCUM'S U (PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

For sale at all drug stores. Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. W., Toronto, ample free.



HOLE OF THE COMMONPLACE. Many Great Works in the Main of This Quality but Full of Gems of

the Purest Water. Great poets are remembered oftenes by a great single line struck off in moment of inspiration, so called Though the author's name be forgotten Though the author's name be forgotten, the line is remembered, the gem is recalled, and for want of identity is attributed recklessly to "some great poet." Great lines and lefty flights of poetic fancy may come at times in happy flashes. The gems in Byron and Moore read as though they fell from pens that were always throwing off word fearles.

moore read as though they led from pens that were always throwing off word jewels.

But Byron himself admitted that his masterpiece, "Don Juan," was in the main commonplace. Attentive reading of any great work shows that out of the mass of commonplace the brilliant passages rise like peaks on a mountain range, the mountain on the foothills, the foothills on the plain, all interdependent in producing the sublime effect. The commonplace is basic fact of everything. It comprises all the tremendous forces of life and society. Brilliancy, inspired passages, immortal deeds, come rarely and may never come, but the commonplace rolls on ever and ever, fine and deep and strong, like the poetry of Longfellow of Tennyson, of Browning and much of the best that is in Shakespeare.

The best that is in literature for human diversion and guidance is not in the catch lines, easily remembered and oft quoted passages. It must be dug out—quarried, so to speak. An author os studied cannot be forgotten while

oft quoted passages. It must be dug out—quarried, so to speak. An author so studied cannot be forgotten while his words are remembered. He lives in his creations, becoming life's interpreter in a peculiar and individual way. The couplet

Though we may forget the singer,
We cannot forget the song,
does not apply to the poet who is known through his commonplaces.

What is true in postry is true in the

known through, his commonplaces.

What is true in poetry is true in the everyday werld. The great things are commonplaces from a nearby vievpoint. History as mankind makes it is unreadable. Daily life in the great epochs was too much like life to-day to make interesting reading. The historian exploits the results of the past, and distance lends them spectacular effect. So the commonplace of to-day with all its humdrum is piling up mountains and peaks to challenge the admiration of posterity. Every age is great, and every day and every deed. great, and every day and every deed in every age is great when given its proper perspective.

OUR NOBLE RED MEN.

A Winter Impression of an Indian Vil lage in Upper Canada.

It was my first Indian village that, lay there brooding in the profound snow of the wilderness.

snow of the wilderness.

As we approached across the lake; following a recently-made trail, two indian girls suddenly appeared from the fringe of dark green spruce bush and approached us. Perhaps they thought we were returning friends, for the way near they stoned watch. as we draw near, they stopped, watched us intently a moment, and then suddenly turned and hurried away up suddenly turned and hurried away up the snowy hill and were lost to view in great clouds of snow churned up by the snowshoes that clapped and flapped like the wings of huge, clumsy birds. Then there was the first real sign of their home life—the water-bole cut in the ice, and beside it a homely well-worn axe, its blade heavy with accumulated layers of thin ice. A tall spruce bough marked the opening, to save the cutting of a new hole after each drifting storm.

Up the steep ascent, we pulled the loads, past the bordering fringe of white birch, past the tracks of many snow shoes, through the thin curtain of the green balsam and spruce, and in an instant we were in the midst of an Indian village.

Darkness was beginning to feel and

an instant we were in the midst of an indian village.

Darkness was beginning to fall, and against the gloomy spruce bush behind the five tent huts cut sharply—spots of yellow and brown against the dark background of foliags. Many toboggans, long and narrow with delicately-curved bows, were leaning against the surrounding trees. Snowshoes, small and great, were to be seen everywhere hung upon the branches or stuck in the snow near the tents. Seme blankets were hanging upon a frame ghostly were hanging upon a frame ghostly white in the gathering dark.

From the tents the Indians stared at us, like wild creatures from their lairs. Their eyes glistened brightly as they stelldly watched us—strange wayfarers in their lonely, frozen haunt—pass like spirits in the gloaming through their village. All about us was a bedlam of snarling and barking dogs, but no one came forth but two little boys, who accompanied us up the snowy rise, upon the other side of which we were to make our camp for the night.—From "The Edge of the Wilderness."

Woman's Fight With Lisn.
A thrilling story of an encounter with a lion, in which a woman played a conspicuous part, comes from the Bulawayo district.

While rettring to rest, an English settler named Dickert heard what sounded like a pig grunting. Stepping outside to investigate, he was immediately seized by a lion. His shouts brought out Mrs. Dickert, with a loaded rifle. With the weapon she struck the beast on the head and caused it to release its hold of her husband. Dickert then sprang to his feet, snatched the gun, and shot the lion dead.

A Bombay cable says:—Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, killed two lions in the Gir Forest. Another lion-hunt was organized by the other members of the part twelve miles from the Governor's shoet, and while the guns were following a wounded lion on foot the animal suddenly sprang upon Major Carnegy, of the Bombay Political Service, killing him instantly. No other member of the party was injured.—London Chronicle.

The Sly Deacon.
Norton—Deacon Spriggins is fond of loing good deeds on the sly.
Bradley—I know he is very sly in his ways of letting folks know of anything

An Interesting Point.
If beauty's just skin deep,
We must contess
We'd like to know the depth
Of ugliness.

MATCHLESS DRESS GOODS

And we say matchless with a double meaning - matchless in beauty as well as in price. We cannot claim a patent on beautiful Dress Materials—the markets of the world are oren to others—but quality, style and price considered, we doubt if the equal can be found of the following lines, which are but a find out of the immense stock which is here for your choice.

RICH BLACK MOHAIRS

Scillian and Lustre weaves, 42 to 50 in. wide, bright, silky finish, best black die, matchless values at a yard 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and

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In checks, stripes, spots, cords and fancy figures, in every Jashionable color and combination, matchless val-ues at per yard 40c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

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42 in. wide, fine quality, colors cream, black, reseda, brown cham-pagne, cardinal, sky, navy and mauve, matchless value at a yard

46 IN. ALL WOOL CRESPENE 50c | 56 IN. TWEED SUITINGS-YARD-

Fine firm quality, bright finish, full 46 inches wide, colors black, navy, brown and myrtle, matchless value at a yard \$1.25

44 IN. ALL WOOL VOILES 50c VD -

Fine sheer finish, pure wool, full 44 inches wide, colors black, cream, reseda, pink, sky and brown, match-less value at a yard

FRENCH COVERT VENETIAN-

52 jnobes wide, superior quality, pure wool, extra finish, guaranteed not to spot or shrink, colors black, navy, brown and green, matchless value at a yard

NEW TWEED SUITINGS-

Pure wool, 44 inches wide, in stylish green, grey, blue and fawn mixtures, macchless value at a yard

The Northway Company, Ltd.

In new flake mixtures and checks, spring weight and colorings, warranted pure wool, at per yard 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and

BLACK BROADCLOTHS-English and French makes, finest pure wools, light, medium and heavy weights, superior dye and finish, matchless values at a yard \$1,25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and

\$1,25.

NEW SILKS FOR SHIRT WAIST

In immense range of latest styles, checks, stripes, spots, shots and new figure designs, in taffetas, lousines, chiffon taffetas, tamalines, Japanese, guishas, surahs, etc., in every fashionable color combination, matchless values at a yard \$1.25, \$1.00, 90c, 85c, 75c, 65c, 80c and

Factories

Two

Seven

A Legal Examination A Legal Examination.

One of Assistant Attorney-General Beck's stories at the Hardwick Society dinner in England was especially appreciated by the students. A general in the civil war applied at the close of the conflict for admission to the bar of the United States. A committee of three examiners reported that he had answered correctly two-thirds of the questions put to him. A judge, astonished at the general's success, asked the chairman of the committee what the questions were. "Well," he replied, "the first was, "What is the rule in Shelley's case?" and the answer was 'Writing poetry.' That was swer was 'Writing poetry.' That was not correct. Then we asked him what was a 'contingent remainder' and a 'vested interest,' and he said he did not know. That was correct, and we admitted him'

He Will Gure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient configurace in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay after the pay area, is not wards, is not the man to inspire confi-dence in those, who

are in search



patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back. Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canafa, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need to be paid until cored.

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at at take, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from path at who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cured the condition itself, but filewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney groundes, blood polision, physical as a child of the condition of the condition

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LADIES-READ THIS!

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