Sensational Literature

That we owe a great deal to the art of printing none will deny. Since its introduction some 400 years ago, the erts and sciences, religion itself-in short, all that goes to make up, what we call civilization—have advanced with strides unparalleled in the history of the world before. So evident are the benefits flowing from this art that It needs no argument to show that it has been, and is, one of the greatest exencies in the world in uplifting the human race. But, while in the main a blessing, it has not proved to be an unmixed one. Evil as well as good has resulted from its use, and it is of the evil which it does that I now wish to speak.

Of literature which may be called sensational, we may make, roughly speaking, two classes. The first class will include all literature which exerts a positively vicious and demoralizing influence on the mind of the reader. The worst books and papers of this class are prohibited from being circulated by the governments of civilized countries, yet they are surreptitiously printed and circulated to a considerable extent, and no doubt do great harm to the morals of the community. As, however, such literature is too vile to appeal to the tastes of any but those whose minds are already depraved, its influence is not so widespread as that of the less vicious, but more treacherous, class of literature which familiarizes us with crime and criminals in the guise of news or thrilling stories. "Vice," says the poet, "is a monster of such frightful mien, as, to be hated, needs but to be seen; vet seen too oft, familiar with his face, we first endure, then pity, then em-

How many persons read constantly the sensational accounts of crime published in many of our so-called respectable newspapers, and allow their families to read them without thinking of the injury to their moral nature resulting therefrom? As it is with our company, so with our reading; we cannot constantly associate with the vicious and immoral without suffering deterioration of our moral fibre; neither can we constantly fill our minds with details of crime through reading without having them more or less debased thereby. The old Greek hero, Ulysses, after a life spent in toils and adventures in foreign lands, exclaims on his return home: "I am a part of all I have seen." The modern philosopher talks of the influence of environment, or surroundings, in moulding the character, and both give utterance to the well-recognized law that our minds are the resultant of the forces which have acted upon them through life. How careful, then, we should, in view of this fact, be in regard to the material which shall form part of this mental fabric. Like that wonderful instrument, the phonograph, which records faithfully, to be given out again. every sound which falls upon its delicately attuned receiver, the human mind can give forth only what it receives; and he who through reading narratives of crime opens his mind to evil thoughts, need not wonder if he find them reproduced in his imaginan and inextricably woven in the web of his character when he would fain, perhaps, be rid of them. Of the dire effects of reading such

literature, especially upon the young, we have abundant evidence. Cases are frequent where boys scarcely in their teens have, through reading sensational stories of the "blood and thunder" style, been led to run away from home with the idea of becoming Indian scouts or highway robbers, in imitation of the heroes of these tales. Within the last few weeks we have read in the newspapers accounts of the trial in London, England, of Coombs, the boy of 9 years of age, who mur dered his mother, in imitation, it would seem, of some of the vile stories which he had read.

The other class of sensational liter-

ature to which I referred at the outset. is that which, without being positively vicious, is calculated to give altogether false ideas of life and conduct. Exaggeration is usually one of the most serious faults of this class of literature. The writer depicts in an exaggerated form the faults and follies or the virtues and wonderful good fortune of his characters, the result being a highly stimulating narrative which exercises an all-controlling influence over the mind and will of the reader, and herein lies the danger of this class of literature. We all know the terrible power of alcohol, optum, nicotine and other stimulants in enslaving the will of their victim; and when we come to study the action of these drugs we find that though they at first stimulate, or rouse to increased action, their final effect is to stupefy, or deaden, the sees. Hence almost all stimulants are so narcotics, of which stimulants are o narcotics, of which opium is the tional literat , and so with sensa-It creates an appetite which is not satisfied by the wholesome fare afforded by the incidents and events of a common life, but craves the excitement afforded by the as that of the victims of intoxicating drink and drugs. We find them every community, nay alhousehold-persons whose wills have been so weakened by this habit that they will neglect all the ordinary duties of life for the gratification of this taste for ensational reading. We recognize the novel readers in the school room by their lack of ambition and want interest in their studies. Like a true narcotic, this stimulation of the imagination ends by deadening the sensibilities to all normat and wholesome stimulants, such as are sufficient to arouse the healthy mind of unsophisticated youth. Having attempted to show some of the evils which have come under my observation as arising from reading sensational literature, I would suggest some preventatives and remedies for this widespread disease. As it is among the young that this

habit prevails to the greatest extent, and I am addressing many who have the guardianship of these, I would say that I believe it to be the duty of parents to exercise a more rigid supervision over the reading of their children than is commonly done. In the first place admit only clean and wholesome literature to your home, in the shape of the daily or weekly newspaper. Such family papers are to be had, though their number, comparais all too few, and, while having this qualification, they are equal in point of general make-up, to the Then, I think, parents should use discretion as to the age at which their children should be allowed to read certain classes of books. What may be instructive, or amusing, and quite proper reading matter for a person of mature mind, may be quite unfitted for and even dangerous for the child. We should not confound intel-

owing to the age in which they lived, or to some flaw in moral character, have their works marred by moral faults, which make them unfit to be put into the hands of the young. Shakespeare and Byron may charm and thrill us by the powers of thought and expression displayed in their works, but we cannot take them so unreservedly to our hearts, nor put them so safely into the hands of the young, as we can Wordsworth, or Longfellow, or even the luckless, but, as an author, irreproachable Goldsmith. Again, the sneering, cynical style of Thack ray, in his "Vanity Fair," when he dran back the veil and exposes with ruthless hand the little intrigues and often pardonable foibles and shams of society, may afford amusement without doing injury to a man or woman already experienced in the ways of the world, but is more than likely to do serious injury to the spirit of reverence, and respect for the conventionalities of life, if presented to the mind of a child of 15.

Finally, the best and most effectual way to counteract the craving for bad literature is to cultivate a liking for that which is good—po try, biography, tales of travel and adventure, history, the marvels of scientific discovery, aff rd ample room for the indulgence of every proper taste in the mind of man, and will prove their power to sats y and appease the thirst of the intellect and feelings if the taste for them be properly cultivated.

H. BOVIS.

Vienna W. C. T. U-

A parlor meeting of the W. C. T. U of Vienna was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Teall. The gathering was a large and representative one, quite a number being present from Stratfordville and Port Burwell. An excellent programme, consisting of music, recitations, addresses and essays, was ably rendered. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Shore, of Port Burwell. In his address he eulogized the W. C. T. U. and spoke and also of the sympathy the ladies needed in their struggle against the social evil. The choir sang a number of beautiful selections, which were much appreciated by all present. Rev. Mr. Williams gave an excellent address on the "Work of the W. C. T. U." He maintained that the work of the W. C. T. U. was strictly in harmony with the work of the church; also it was needed in every community; the sphere of labor of this organization was larger than that of any other temperance society, as it embraced every variety of work; and that a man was not a true temperance man merely because he abstained from the use of alcoholic liquors, if he were not temperate in all things. Mr. H. Bonis, principal of Viienna High School, gave a carefully prepared paper on "Sensational Literature." He compared the action of certain sensational stories on minds of the young to that of narcotics. First they excite and then deaden the senses. The mind, like the phonograph, reproduces only what it has received from without; then how careful we should be of the kind of food with which it is stored. An excellent temperance recitation entitled "Little Blossom" was given with much feeling by Miss Maud Williams. Mr. E. Witty, of the Vienna public school, cotics." Mrs. Ball, one of the oldest temperance workers in Elgin, gave an interesting address on "The Tance Movement in Vienna." singing "The Maple Leaf," the meetgreat interest is taken in their meettime ere long they intend to introduce the "pledge roll' into the school, as it is one of the features of their work to implant the principles of true temperance into the hearts of the children.

Notes and Incidents.

The investigations of Mr. Robert E. Lewis, college secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations, to determine whether the Christian ministry deserves to rank as the "distinctly learned profession," show that in eleven representative theological seminaries, the proportion of college graduates to the whole number of students is 66.8 per cent; and in nine leading law schools the proportion is 34.6 per cent, while in nine of the principal medical schools the proportion is 23.9 per cent.

The police in Denmark have a curious way of dealing with the drunk and incapable found in the streets. They summon a cab and place patient inside it; then to the station, where he gets sober; then home, where never leave him till they have seen him safe in the family bosom. police surgeon makes his, and the agents make their own claim for special host of the establishment where the culprit took his last overpowering

glass.—The Age. The Victorian (Australia) Drink Bill for 1894 was £3,739,000 for a population of 1,174,000. These figures formed the text of an address recently delivered literature which first created it. Hence in Melbourne, by Mr. Jutice Hodges. The learned judge stated that, buthas risen in our day that class of The learned judge stated that, put-"mental intemperates" whose condi-ting aside from the calculation women tion is almost, if not quite, as pitiable and children, who did not consume any considerable proportion of liquor, and reckoning the adult males of the colony as about one in five of the population, he found that each adult, male exclusive of professed Rechabites, consumed drink to the value of £16 per annum. This would give each adult male 52 gallons of beer, 23 bottles of wine, and 18 bottles of spirits per an-

num. A great manufacturing company in Massachusetts recently paid their workmen, on Saturday evening, 700 \$10 bills, each bill being marked. By the following Tuesday 40 of these marked bills were deposited in the bank by the saloonkeepers of the town. Four thousand and one hundred dollars had passed from the hands of the workmen on Saturday night and Sunday, and left them nothing to show for this great sum of money but headaches and overty in their homes. Well might these men cry out to the State, 'Save us from ourselves!" and their hapless wives and children. "Save us from our husbands and fathers on the Lord's Day at least."—Father McSweeney, in

Catholic World. The London Times says: "In a pastoral letter to his parishioners, the Rev. W. A. Wickham, vicar of St. Andrew's, Wigan, makes some remarkable references to the sale of drink and to raffles at a recent church bazar at Wigan. He says that he must now make his position clear and clear his conscience. He objected to the sale of strong drink because it was likely to cause scandal. Strong drink was sold, and as a consequence a police inspector was declared to have been lax in his duty, one police constable was rep rimanded, another fined £1, and a third dismissed from the force in disgrace. events which were quite enough to deficient from overwork, anxiety of make them regret that strong drink underfeeding.

At a recent sitting of the Maori Parliament, Rev. E. Walker, of the New Zealand Temperance Alliance, addressed the chiefs and other representative natives on the drink question as it affects the Maori race. Several chiefs indorsed his statements, and subsequently a Maori exclaimed, amid the applause of the assembly, "Draw u a petition and we will all sign it. "Draw up A petition was then prepared in Maori and signed by 30 chiefs, and over 60 others, met from all parts of the colony, which numbers about 30,000 na-They prayed that the Premier and many members of the house of entatives of New Zealand would add to the contemplated licensing bill that no intoxicating drink shall be sold or be given to any of the Maori race in New Zealand, and also that no license be renewed, or any fresh license granted within a mile of Maoriland, in view of the fact that the Maori people have suffered more physical deterioration, diminution in num-bers, poverty and demoralization from strong drink and the debaucheries it leads to than from any other cause. There were large committees of Maori women from different tribes, and districts fulfilling functions on behalf of the Maori Parliament, and it is gratifying to note that they resolved to indorse the petition of the men by documents to a similar effect, which they drew up for themselves and signed.

SERMONS FROM THE BACKWOODS As vinegar upon nitre, so is he that singeth songs to a heavy heart. Proverbs, xxiv., 20.

A clown makes a poor comforter when the shades of the soul's windows on the door bell. Merriment has its place in the world, but there are times own prat, I derive little help in bear-

ger nail instead of the carpet tack. There are times when a groan is a emetic. The broad, pallid tongue gives relief to the inmost soul and demanded evidence of a want of the atkaline eleby good aesthetic taste. At such a time a lively common meter tune, even of the entirety of the disease, which though set to a religous sentiment, will fade away as soon as the proper would seem a levity, if not a sacrilege. laughter. I am not praching aganst the circus, for if I did, you would all show nor a cage of performing monkeys has any attraction for a man who is weighed down with a load of newmown grief. Poetry and puns have their place even in a philosopher's repertoire, but there are times when the "Dead March in Saul" or a few eloquent flashes of silence harmonize with one's circumstances a good deal better than the noise of a brass band, even though it dispense the familiar music of "Annie Rooney." Happy for us men it is that there are true and noble souls who know how to adapt themselves to our merry moments, and to our profound experiences of grief, gest marriage, who dance when pipe, who play funeral when we strike sometimes I like companionship in my silence. But not three men in three hundred know enough to sit and enjoy a silent hour with me

thus wisely philosophical seem to opine that a silent man must be a sick man, in good and pleasant company. Blessof the deep interest he and Mrs. Shore took in the meetings of this society and also of the sympathy the ladies of the sympathy t

Tears befit some situations better than tion of the wrong, and the alkaline want to go, but neither a minstrel red tongue, generally dry, indicates an with equal facility. Choice souls are those who play wedding when we sugup a dirge. I have my moods, and sometimes I like to be silent, and

acid. A dirty white or dirty gray

Some who I have hoped might prove or an angry man, and so they try to get up a conversation on some topic or other, egging me on till in despair I wish them in Tartary. Brethren, there was silence in neaven once, for the space of half an hour, and a good many of us would have occasional are down and the death ribbons hang half-hours of heaven here if we could indulge in a fit of undisturbed silence ed be the man who, finding me weepwhen it should avoid the house of ing, gets out his pocket-handkerchief mourning, for it could not be an ap- and raises it suspiciously to his eyes. propriate or welcome guest. For my I care not to have my door darkened by the man who has nothing but jocularity for my hours of woe and ing life's lesser annoyances from the who wants to set my griefs to some

Health and Home



The Tongue as an Indicator of Physical Condition -Counsel for the Fat-New Remedy for Burns -Dyspepsia Causes Baldness - Children and Sleep—Great Medical Improvements.

A Berlin professor has just discover- its weight any longer, and a new hair ed that for fat persons to employ any many whatever to reduce their farther fat person to employ any diseased. For this reason each person means whatever to reduce their flesh has a certain definite length of hair. is likely to injure their health and When the hair begins to split or fall stract of the professor's article, with comments thereupon, as it appears in move the scalp while holding the presthe Medical Times, New York: "Fat men, do not try to make your-

man Medical Weekly. It is not that not the hair.—Hall's Journal of Health. he would advise you to persist in your obesity, but he has discovered that all Temper- the means you may employ to be rid After of it would have the effect of ruining your health, and even shortening your ing dispersed. The W. C. T. U. is do-ing an excellent work in Vienna, and you on guard. For exacmle, he is indignant that permission should be ings, especially by the young. Some given to German druggists to sell, without an order, to the first-comer, tablets and potions which might perhaps cure obesity, but which injure the organism and produce grave troubles of the nerves and the blood, for all of them contain some poison, and it would be much better to be fat and healthy than a lean valetudinarian. Among other examples of the disastrous effects of the cures of obesity, Eulenbourg cites the case of a Dr. well-known dramatic artist, who, not content with the opurence of form which Nature had given him, became so thin that he died m consequence. But it is not the treatment alone that is dangerous. Scarcely has the man the opportunity to enjoy his diminishing obesity before disquieting symptoms begin their appearance, his humor alters, he becomes nervous, impressionable, and from day to day he has no more the feeling of being in his natural state. "It seems to be clearly proved that

we can not make ourselves thin with impunity. Nature creates the fat and the lean, and it is the part of wisdom give us valuable aid in determining he arrives sober and sad. The agents for one and the other to resign them- the character of disease. The tongue selves to their condition. But just here humanity seems to fail, and it is to the cabman makes his charge, and the be feared that the most serious discoveries, as well as the most dangerous advertisements, will fail to prevent duty, and this bill is presented to the people who are too fat from making themselves thin, no matter how. Why did not Professor Eulenbourg, instead of discovering the dangerous chemical properties of the remedies for obesity, to discover that obesity was graceful, and more beautiful than the opposite state? Upon this condition alone would his advice be heeded. And after all, who can prove the aesthetic superiority of the thin over the fat? That's but a matter of fashion, the result of a new taste; that may change from one year to another. Is it not time to honor the ancient ideal of fat beauty? Would it not prevent the disastrous effects of all the remedies for obesity?"

A NEW REMEDY FOR BURNS. According to the authority of Dr. Thierry, if a burn is treated by the external application of a saturated solution of picric acid, the pain ceases at once, no blisters will form, and it will heal in four or five days; the yellow color which this acid gives to the skin may be removed with boric acid. He suggests that a small quantity of pieric acid should always be kept on hand wherever workmen are subjected to the possibility of being liquid form. burned.

DYSPEPSIA AND BALDNESS.

Dyspensia is one of the most common causes of baldness. Nature is a great economizer, and when the nutrient elements furnished by the blood are insufficient to properly support the whole body, she cuts off the supply to parts the least vital, like the hair and nails, that the heart, lungs, and other vital organs may be the better nourish-In cases of severe fevers this economy is particularly noticeable. A single hair is a sort of history of the physical condition of an individual during the time it has been growing if one could read closely enough. Take a hair from the beard or from the head and scrutinize it, and you will see that it shows some attenuated places, indicating that at some period of its growth the blood supply was

lectual greatness with moral correct- had ever been allowed on the premises. The hair falls out when the strength

A WARNING TO FAT PEOPLE. of its roots is insufficient to sustain sure steadily. This will stimulate the blood vessels underneath and bring selves thin. It is thus that Professor about better nourishment of the hair. Eulenbourg, of Berlin, adjures you in one of the last numbers of the Geris also excellent to use upon the scalp,

CHILDREN MUST HAVE SLEEP.

A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks, and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as much as they will. But from 6 to 7 years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of 10 or 11 the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs, which is ten or eleven at least. Up to 20 a youth needs nine hours sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one The of the crying evils of the day. want of proper rest and normal conditions of the nervous system, especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind and exhaustion; excitability and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being and the spirit of initiative.

THE TONGUE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The tongue is of great diagnostic value, and by close observation it will tells of the condition of the blood, the condition of the nervous system and the functions of nutrition and excretion. As these are important things to know-we will make the tongue talk as plainly as possible. We find the expression of disease in its form, its condition of dryness or moisture, its coatings and colors. Change in form ide. is expressive of disease. The elongated and pointed tongue indicates a condition of irritation and determination of blood to the stomach and bowels, and it is safe to give it full weight, and be careful in the administration of remedies.

As it is associated with excitation of the nerve centers, this evidence is valuable with reference to the stomach and bowels. If we observe this change of form at first we not only anticipate the unpleasant gastric irritation during the sickness, but it puts us on our guard against using anything that will irritate the stomach and bowels. The full tongue, broad and thick, is evidence of atony, want of action in the digestive tract. Then the stomach will bear catharties in mild form without heard of," said the Rev. Mr. Fisher, danger. The dry, pinched tongue expresses a want of functional activity in the digestive organs. It is the tongue of acute disease, and is usually assoclated with dryness. While it is one of the indications for food, we must be careful in its selection, giving small quantities at a time, and in a warm,

The fissured tongue in chronic disadvanced stages of acute diseases recases we find a wrong in the secretion nerve centers. Dryness and moisture intestines can do but little digestive being built at Circle City. work. It is absurd to employ catharties in such cases, unless the object is simply to remove irritating matter. In acute disease, with dryness of tongue. when we find it becoming moist we are confident of improvement, and it is nearly always looked on as a favorable

The thin, transparent coating of the tongue gives evidence of enfeebled digestion, frequently from intemperate eating and drinking. A heavily-loaded tongue at the base

ness. Some of our greatest authors, He also objected to raffles, and tried to just when the hammer has hit my fin- calls attention to accumulations in the stomach, and suggests the use of an evidence of a want of the atkaline elements of the blood. It may be the basis alkali is given, or it may be but a porsalt prepares the way and facilitates the action of other remedies. The deep

> tongue means antiseptics. While dryness always indicates excitement of the nerve centers and calls for sedatives, too much moisture and relaxation is evidence of the opposite condition.-Herald of Health.

Faith, Doubt, and Delusion.

Ingersollean ammunition, which it is It was at a meeting of ladies held in not necessary to notice. There is one Mr. Clifford's studio, Wigmore street. frequently employed statement in the They met to hear a paper read on the attack, however, which has not re- London Poor by Miss Maud Stanley. ceived proper attention:

"Doubt, estimated in its relations From a seat lying a little way back rightly, should produce no 'tragedy.' to the left, and facing a formidable Only a religion that falsely predicates array of countesses, of whom there a divine and infallible revelation were said to be six sitting near the one makes doubt sinful or disastrous. to the other, rose a small, pale, quietly Doubt is the precursor of a greater dressed woman—Mrs. Booth, the wife truth. Doubt is the mother of discov- of a dissenting minister, and compar ery, of invention, of progress." ery, of invention, of progress." atively unknown. In later years she It is remarkable that a proposition made quite another impression upon

can not be shown to be true in any in no particular costume, and she was single instance. Discovery: Was it so closely surrounded by tall, handdoubt that led Columbus to sail to the somely-dressed women that her physic-West? or Newton to search with un- al being seemed to sink into insigflagging hope for the great law? or nificance, only her face shining out Was it doubt that led Watt, Morse or her speech outwardly more impressive Edison? Progress: Does any man go than her appearance. where paralysis, and nothing else. But who, as they grew up, turned one by incorrectly and unscientifically called Work.

doubt, which has for its office and use her that I had young children of my the protection of the mind from hurt- own, for our conversation was wholly ful delusions. This activity can not on these lines. I remember the lovely proceed, except from faith, any more expression of face with which she than the hand could operate without spoke of her two eldest born. Years the body. For example, a sound financier doubts the value of financial bubbles and booms, and keeps clear of that which wrecks individuals and communities. Why? Simply and solely because he knows, and has absolute faith in, sound, true and tried financial principles. His faith in those principles is so strong that he unhesitatingly, and without investigation, pronounces whatever is contrary to them to be false and delusive To speak of such a man as a "doubter" is a pre-posterous abuse of language.

Faith is founded on facts. That is the proposition in Dr. Hillis' sermon that the New York paper attacks. Per contra, credulity is founded on delusions, and delusions are rendered possible by ignorance.

Our Lord, the Founder of Christianity, asked no man to believe on him as shorten their lives. We quote the ab-Place the tips of the fingers firmly asking who he was, he said: There upon the scalp and then vibrate or are the facts. Judge for yourself. The language of Christianity from the lips of its Founder, and from all true lips since his day, is, "Come and see." Even the old prophet, a thousand years before, did not say, "God is good: I have said it." He said, "Taste and see that God is good, and that he is blest who trusts in him." Investigate for yourself. Do not take my unsubported word for it.

The most perfectly clear and scientific definition of faith in its higher meaning, ever given, was by Pauk, "Faith is the substance of hoped for, the evidence of things not

Faith is the foundation of the wise tual, moral and spiritual paralytic .-The Interior.

IT TOOK SOME TIME.

At a recent social gathering a clergyman, the Rev. H. D. Fisher, told a story of a brother minister, Presiding Elder Still, which is idyllic in its revelaton of simple faith and its touch of delicate and truly American humor. Speaking of Elder Still, Mr. Fisher said, "The good old man is dead now, story:

"The early traveling of the elder in Kansas was not easy. He had a mule on which he used to ride, and this mule was not always obedient. One day the elder and his mule encountered a swollen stream. Along the edge of the stream the elder and his mule straved in hope of finding a safe crossing.

"Finally the elder found a tree that overhung the stream, and from which he believed he could swing to the other side. But the mule could not swing. He could swim, however, which the elder could not.

"All the extra clothing and the Bible were made into a bundle and tied on the mule's back and the animal led to the water. He swam safely across and began eating grass on the other

limbs, and, dropping to his knees, prayed fervently that he might make no mistake in getting across. Then he swung out, and landed safely,

"He knelt and thanked the Lord. "But there was a new obstacle. The grass and refused to be caught. Several well-directed efforts flew wide of the mark, and the good elder was in desperation. He must keep his appointment, and he couldn't walk tr. "There was but one thing to do, and the elder did it. Down in the damp prayed the Lord to help him catch the

"This is the only instance I ever "in which a man called on the Lord to help him catch a mule; and to his dying day the elder firmly believed the Lord did it, though it took them both some time."

GOLD may be plentiful in the Alaseases indicates inflammatory action of sidered common luxuries, if not necesthe kidneys. The fissured tongue in sities. Whisky costs 50 cents a drink. measured out by the vendor, fers us to lesions of the kidneys, or Circle City, and a gallon of it costs irritation of the nerve centers. In many \$20 or more. Beer hot from the vat costs 25 cents a drink, and is scarce at of urine. It deserves close attention, that. Usually it is to be had only on and means to put the skin il better festal occasions, at dances and the like. condition and allay irritation of the Then brewing kettles are kept going on the cook stoves, the beer is are important evidence of the condition side a few minutes to cool a little, and of the digestive organs. If the tongue then is passed steaming over the bar is dry we are sure the stomach and at 25 cents a drink. A brewery is now

INTERESTING FEOPLE.

Noted Persons Met Wih in Great

Britain. One of the most interesting books of the season is Mdme. Bessie Rayner Belloc's "In a Walled Garden" (Ward and Downey). Mdme. Belloc was an intimate friend of Dr. Priestly, George Eliot, Lady Georgina Fullerton, William and Mary Howitt, Mrs. Jameson, Cardinal Manning, Mrs. Booth, and other famous men and women, of whom she has some delightful reminiscences. Though a Roman Catholic, Mdme. Beiloc is tolerant of the religion of others. Here, for instance, is her account of her first meeting with Mrs. Booth, long A rationalistic New York paper takes before that good woman became known Dr. Hillis to task, employing the usual as the mother of the Salvation Army. MRS. GENERAL BOOTH.

so conspicuously untrue should be me, but she was then about five-and-widely employed as self-evident. It forty, dressed, so far as 1 remember, Franklin to fly his kite? Invention: with a sort of luminous pallor. Nor was forward because he does not believe distance of time I can remember very there is anything to go forward to? little detail, but when the meeting Or were these, and all similar in- broke up I made my way through the stances, examples of conquering faith? benches and sat down by her side, and Doubt, pure and simple, is every- she talked to me of her own children, there is an activity of faith which is one definitely to the Lord and his I suppose I must have told past before I again saw Mrs. Booth. The Salvation Army had become organized, active, and famous, and I felt a curiosity to see one of the meetings advertised at the door of the hall close to Regent Circus. It was full noon as we went in, and the light shone down on Mrs. Booth standing in the center of the gallery or estrade from which she spoke. Two or three of her young daughters were with her, and a knot of other workers in the costume since become so familiar in the streets of London. The meeting must have been nearly over, for I do not remember any words of Mrs. Booth's, and one of the sweet-faced children led off a hymn. At the conclusion I walked up to the estrade, and said, "Do you remember us? I am so glad to see you again. We are Catholics." It was an older, and, as it seemed to me, a much more assured and vigorous face which smiled down a welcome on mother and child. "Ah!" she said, "that makes no difference," and I felt a sort of enveloping kindness and sympathy shining in her eves. And that was the open secret. of the woman who was borne to the grave a few years later amidst such an outburst of universal sympathy as has perhaps never been paid to one of her sex before.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Here is a little character sketch which Mdme, Belloc gives of Cardinal Manning:

He had the severity of a Wesley; he turned ladies out of the choirs; he put down florid church music; he detested theaters, round dances, and the drinkman—credulity, the delusion of the tried to soften dogma. A Frenchman fool—doubt the disease of the intellection in the disease of the intellection of the might have said of him: "Qu'il etait ing of wine; and. above all, he never plus Royaliste que le Roi." When young lady had the audacity to tell him, "But, your eminence, I like going to balls," his characteristic answer was, "Better not, my child." His whole leaning was towards counsels of perfection, and he died when he did because he absolutely refused to take stimulants lest his tempted children should thereby feel themselves ever so slightly loosened from their pledge; and for these and other most unpopular courses he "bore the reproach" with a certain pathetic severity. And little and it cannot do any harm to tell this by little, year by year, the ascetic old man, who went about on ordinary occasions like "a shabby curate," upon his own recalcitrant people and upon the outer English world. came to understand his point of view, which was that if a man saw a good thing he was to strive after it, utterly regardless of human respect; and if he saw a bad thing he was to fling himself against it; and if it was clear about a text of Scripture it was to be obeyed in all its length and breadth. His natural fastidiousness never stopped him for an instant. To the repentant woman he simply said, "Go, and sin no more"; the drunken man took literally into Archbishop's House, and set him on his feet again.

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON. The following affords an interesting side light on Lady Georgiana Fullerton "The elder looked at the swinging the famous novelist of the last genera-

Shortly after her child's death she took a vow which may seem singular to many of my readers-a vow of poverty, which, though she survived for 30 mule was having a good time in the years, and mixed freely with friends and relatives, and was, as was seen by all, a most beloved mistress of a household, she never broke. She engaged never to buy or possess anything which was not absolutely necessary in the way of her ordinary duties. Gloves was the first; "the half crown for the poor" grass he dropped on his knees, and meant by the end of the year, the annual payment needed for some orphan child. How often were seen the kind, useful hands laid for a moment on that comfortable black shawl when she stood amidst a group of other ladies at some meeting for the poor. In her younger days she must inevitably have been accustomed to the finest dresses ever made or worn, living, as she did, in the house of an ambassador of the first rank. She now never wore any costume but the black dress and shawl and kan fields, but it takes a good deal of plain cap, which might have suggested it to buy what in most places are con- austerity but for the bright, merry eyes, which were also penetrating and spiritual, full of mingled expressions. Who that has read the "Recit d'une Soeur" but remembers the sentence of final resignation, "Jes pleure mon Albert garement"? There was this touch

> finately touching to those who knew the agony she had passed through. To know flow to grow old is the masterful piece of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living .- Amiel.

of galety in Lady Georgiana's eyes, in-

