

July 3 1901

A FEW SMALL EDIFICES
LOCATED IN ENGLAND

A Village in Devonshire Owns the Smallest Church in the Old Country, as Well as the Smallest.

Many years have elapsed since, in a shower of rain worthy of the district, we descended from the Styhead Pass and gained the welcome shelter of the Riton roof-tree. It was then we learned that we were gazing on "the smallest church in England"; also that three years' contributions to the collecting-bag amounted to less than two shillings in all, and we were filled with awe. The same night the subject cropped up at table d'hôte. The assertion was made and promptly contradicted—the smallest church was undoubtedly in the Isle of Wight. That night the assertion was again made, and like a lightning flash came the contradiction—the smallest church in England was undoubtedly in Sussex. Had we had a month to spare we would have remained at Wastdale Head and made our collection at ease.

A SMALL PARSON, TOO.

Now the church at Wastdale Head is said to be 42 feet long by 16 feet wide, which gives an area of 672 square feet, a sitting accommodation for fifty or sixty persons, and the lie to those who insist on it being the smallest church in the kingdom, for Lullington church, in Sussex, is easily smaller, as it total area of 256 square feet and its accommodation for thirty persons. The church at Lullington, it may be mentioned, was once owned by Sir Philip Sidney, who was lord of the manor and the village is mentioned in the "Domesday Book"; the church, moreover, is really the smallest of a much larger building destroyed in the Cromwellian era. A stranger who formed one of a congregation of twelve, who listened to a diminutive preacher deliver a sermon, having taken as his text the thirty-fifth verse (consisting of two words) of the eleventh chapter of St. John's Gospel, remarked on leaving the building that it was the tiniest church, the shortest parson, the briefest text, and the smallest collection (eighteen pence), that had ever come within his experience, but then he was never at Wastdale before the Church of St. Lawrence was restored.

Before the late Lord Yarborough added ten feet to the chancel, a new porch, and a bell-turret to this building, the late of Wight edifice was undoubtedly the most diminutive of our churches, and is often said to be the smallest to this day by loyal but untruthful natives, but the restoration added 120 square feet to its area, which now amounts to 390 square feet, or 104 square feet more than the Sussex church, and 30 square feet less than the "smallest" church that stands on a hillside, 400 feet above sea level, overlooking the Bristol Channel at Culbone, near Porlock in Somersetshire.

WORLD'S TINIEST CHURCH.

We had imagined that we had arrived at the real and only "smallest" church when we added Lullington to our collection, but a paragraph in the Pall Mall Gazette regarding the Devonshire house of the new Governor of New Guinea elicited the statement that Brent-tor owns the smallest church, not only in England, but in Christendom, and our hearts sank within us until we discovered that the Tavistock church, which is said to have been built by a merchant who, overtaken by a storm at sea, vowed to erect a church on the first point of land he saw, was 37 feet by 14 feet, which gives an area of 518 square feet, not until we discovered that the merchant, though he did his best, had failed to usurp Lullington of the right to be regarded as the smallest of the small, did we with a sigh of relief breathe the freely again. As Brent-tor has an altitude of 1,100 feet, which made it come in useful in days of yore as a landmark for sailors entering Plymouth Sound, and as the church of St. Michael de Rupe stands near the summit, it can afford to smile—to laugh would be unchurch-like—at the pretension of Paddlesworth in claiming the "highest ground" in the parish.

The 14th and 15th century church at Haverleigh, Essex, with its ten pews only; the parish church of Frinton, in the same county—it was at Frinton that Captain Bushell, the wrecked searher, and Cornelius de Talbury, "who could poison with impunity," resided—gave us a severe fright lest they should be more diminutive than our Lullington edifice, and re-open the oft-discussed question; but although no actual figures are forthcoming, we believe that they are no smaller than the churches at Wotton, near Leith Hill, and Warrington, in the neighbourhood of Croydon, both of which edifices are larger than the Sussex church.

A FEW OTHER CASES.

A small church that has not many champions is that of St. Peter's, Cambridge, which is situated on the Castle Rise. As its length is 25 feet and its breadth 16 feet, with regard to area it comes in order of minutes, next just after the church of St. Lawrence and Culbone church. Of the parish churches of Grove, in the district of Leighton Buzzard; of Chilcombe, in Dorset, and Sutton Bonington, Leicestershire, except that their size is diminutive, we know but little. The two first named parishes, we learn, contain but twenty inhabitants apiece, and of the latter church it is said that if the officiating clergyman is anything over the average height, he runs a good chance of striking his head against the arch above the pulpit.

This article would be incomplete if we failed to mention that the parish church of Cranford is said to be the smallest church in Middlesex, or that Nicholason parish church, near Oxwich Bay, Glamorgan, though its length is but 17 feet, cost between £6,000 and £7,000 to restore, and is now the most elaborate church for its size—it will accommodate a congregation of fifty—in the principality. Of a church that once stood at Hollington, near Hastings, Charles Lamb said it was so tiny that it seemed dropped by some angel for the use of a hermit. No edifice of like character exists to-day, at all events in England, but the Black Forest can boast of a Kapelle 12 feet long by 9 feet wide that would, whilst making Lullington church look small in one sense, make it appear immense in another.—Country Life Illustrated.

The Imperial Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, has acquired a very valuable silver key with an Assyrian inscription, which was found in the district of Persia. Professor P. K. Kokovtsov has undertaken to decipher the inscription.

OVERBURDENED.

The Egyptian woman looks greatly overburdened, and yet the physical burdens she carries will not compare with the burdens borne by many an American woman. There is no burden like the burden of disease. The woman who suffers from inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down pains, weak back and nervousness, bears a burden which crushes her very life.

Every woman should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures the womanly diseases which cause weakness and feebleness. It quiets the nerves, cures the aching back and throbbing head, and gives strength for wisely caring and maternal duties.

"When I first wrote to you I was in a bad condition, and had almost given up. I was suffering from female trouble of the worst kind; I couldn't eat anything without suffering great distress; throat hurt me by spells; was nervous and weak. Had numb hands and arms, heart trouble, pains all through my body and aching head and neck. It seemed that I could not work at all. I got Dr. Pierce's medicine and took it as directed, and the first week it began to help me. I took three bottles and am glad to say that it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever took. I feel better than I have for years."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only, or if cloth bound volume is desired, send 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Water or Words.

A favorite dodge at Annapolis, says Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady in "Under Top-Sails and Tents," was to get a cadet to make a political speech.

It took two pliebes to play the game, one of whom was to be prompter. The orator would be directed to stand on the floor and the prompter on a chair back of him with the mouth of a water pitcher just touching the collar of the speaker. He would be asked his politics, and if they were Democratic he would be advised to make a Republican speech. The prompter was requested to pour water whenever the flow of language stopped; consequently something was always flowing—water or words. It was an easy way of promoting fluency, and on some harrowing occasions in later days I have wished that some similar prompter could have been started my halting speech. The first act of the drama would be thoroughly enjoyed by every one, especially the prompter, but when the positions were reversed and the orator became the prompter in his turn the situation was truly delightful.

Advance Agents of Civilization.

One of the most curious phases of the homesteading industry is exhibited by settlers—and there are a good many such—who are perpetually unsettled. They will secure a promising farm, fence it in, begin breeding pigs and chickens, and then, without any apparent reason, will pull up stakes and depart with all their belongings to some other locality, which they imagine to be more eligible. Some of these people have actually traveled several times from the Mississippi river to California and back, and they are so numerous that the term "wagon children" has been accepted in the language as descriptive of those who have been brought up in wheeled vehicles.

Professor Thompson of the United States geological survey said that he had a man 24 years of age in his employ at one time who stated that he had never slept in an ordinary bed in his life, having been kept continually on the move in this fashion.

No Room For Doubt. "You speak with great positiveness about the sincerity of our friend's religion."

"There can be no doubt whatever of his sincerity," was the answer. "Why, sir, that man would rather go to church on Sunday than play golf."—Washington Star.

Customer.—And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture? Dealer.—Antique, madam! There is no doubt about that. Why, it was so worm-eaten when I bought it that I had to have a new back and a new seat and three new legs made for it.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A LURID OWNED ITSELF.

Repose of the Dead is Guaranteed by Common Law.

Even when a man is dead the law pursues him. While his heirs are trying to break his will in one court his body may be the subject of litigation in another. Death severs a man from all his earthly possessions except his body—that still belongs to him and to no one else. It is a maxim of the common law that there can be no property in a corpse—that is, that no one living can own it; the corpse owns itself. Unfortunately, there are obstacles to a corpse arguing its own case, so the law does it for the body of the dead person. The law takes no cognizance of shoddy materialism, spiritism, etc. When a man is dead, the law says that he shall stay dead. His apparition has no standing in court, though his body has.

One of the duties of the common law is to protect "the repose of the dead." It is held by the law that the corpse, being the owner of itself before it becomes dead, possesses certain rights over the remains when it becomes a corpse. A person has the right to bury or by will to direct what shall be done with his body after death. If these wishes are complied with, no "next of kin" can interfere and claim the body. The only difficulty is that if a person is not next of kin or friends may not follow out his wishes, and then there does not seem to be any remedy. The corpse can't kick, and no body seems to have a right to interfere with the body of the dead.

One inalienable right belongs to the corpse, and the law will enforce that right. It is the right to six feet of ground to be buried in and the right of being buried. The common law, under certain conditions, places the duty of burying a corpse upon the person under whose roof the death took place. Such person not only must provide the grave, but must carry the body to it "decently covered." If there is a will or property, however, the law first places the duty of burying the body upon the executor or administrator, and in the absence of a will upon the nearest next of kin or administrator or executor is at hand the owner of the house in which the person dies is charged with the duty.

The law gives no civil remedy for the results of a body, for there is no property right in a corpse to give any one a right to recover in a court for violation of sepulture. The only party to such a suit would be the corpse itself, which is usually not religiously inclined. Stealing a dead body, therefore, has always been indictable as a statutory misdemeanor and not a violation of property. But a civil action may be brought for breaking and entering a grave, and the body is buried, the same constituting a trespass, for which damages can be recovered. So also an action may be brought to recover the shroud and coffin, but not the corpse. In cases regarding the removal of a body the law often has to interfere to protect the rights of the corpse. Such cases are decided by courts of equity. As no one can own any body except his own, so no one has a right to move a body from one grave to another unless the court grants permission, which is granted, when it is granted, presumably in behalf of the body itself.

The Marvel of It.

Dr. P. is a country physician whose professional duties have prevented him from enjoying any of the pleasures of city life. He has been all his life a great reader and a particularly close student of Shakespeare, and he has never seen a stage performance or been inside a theatre until he recently saw "Hamlet."

He was on a visit to a friend in New York, and they went to the play together. When the curtain rose on the scenes that were so familiar to the doctor's memory of the printed page, now repeated with all the naturalness of life in action and the spoken word, he was brought beyond expression. He leaned forward in his chair, rubbing his hands on his knees, absorbed interest and the chuckles of a delighted recollection. When Hamlet began his fondly remembered soliloquy, "To be or not to be," he could scarcely contain himself. There were tears of joy in his eyes. He turned to his friend and whispered in a hoarse voice of emotion: "And verbatim too! Verbatim!"

"Pat It With B."

Taking the "Dictionary of National Biography" standard, it is clear that there is something in a name. No man in the British isles has become famous for ten centuries as has the name of B. B. is better—there are 21 names under B—and Q is better still, with 31. Somebody in the B's becomes famous on an average every 50 years, and Q has been the initial of one in every thousand of England's famous men. A is much better than either. There is a famous man among the A's for nearly every year since William the Conqueror—and those whose names begin with C, H, M and S should be quite hopeful; their chance is very good indeed. But the chance of the man whose name begins with B is the best of all. There are over 3,000 famous names in history beginning with B, and the seekers after fame in this class should keep up heart.

George's False Teeth.

The Baltimore Dental college, the oldest dental college in the world, has in its possession one of the most interesting relics of George Washington. This relic is a set of artificial teeth made by Dr. Greenwood, a dentist who was also an officer in the Continental army. The teeth were worn for some time by General Washington. Dr. Greenwood afterward made the general a second set, which he wore until his death and which was buried with him. The first set was afterward presented to the dental college by Dr. Greenwood. As much as \$5,000 has been offered for this set of teeth, but the faculty of the college refused the offer.

The Editor's Fault.

"Your face is very familiar," said the congressman as he shook the calloused hand of a constituent, "but I really can't recall your name."

"I don't wonder a bit at that," said the caller. "It's all the fault of that editor of ours. The time we had our last county fair he went and printed my picture with Bill Perkins' name under it."

More Than a Hack.

Mistah Yam-Huhl! Ah ain't skored ob dat ole razor. Dah's a hack in it. Mistah Tar (with emphasis)—Yess, on dah'll be a hearse in it if yo' fools wid me.

Its Virtues Are Many; Its Faults None

That's saying a good deal, but it is a true statement. You can verify it yourself. A trial will prove the truth or falsity of the above statement.

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Gents' Patent Leather Shoe, reg. \$5.00 for \$4 Gents' French Kid, unlined top, reg. \$5.00 for \$3.50

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For this week we are giving a great bargain in flowers. Come it will be worth your while to buy. 25c FLOWERS FOR 10c 50c FLOWERS FOR 25c A very large assortment of good flowers from 70c to \$1.50, your choice this week for 50c.

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GIRL WANTED—Highest rate of wages will be paid. Apply at the Grand Central Hotel, Chatham. 10

TWO GIRLS WANTED—At the Chatham Steam Laundry, two doors from City Fire Hall. 10

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—At once. Highest wages will be paid. Address Mrs. (Capt.) Post, Rond Eau. 10

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. Apply to Mrs. HARRY SCOTT, Queen street. 29

GIRL WANTED—For general housework. One from the country preferred. Apply at Westman Bros' Hardware Store, Chatham, or to Mrs. A. B. Westman, King Street West. 10

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

PIANO FOR SALE—New upright; can be purchased at a bargain. Apply at The Planet Office.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage at Erie Beach. WM. BALL, Victoria Ave. 10c

HOUSE TO RENT—On Grant street, just repaired throughout and being repainted, apply to Thos. Scullard, Victoria block. 1c

FOR SALE—Fine, beautiful thoroughbred Greyhound puppies. Apply to LOTT P. FIELD, Emma street. 1w

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LOTS FOR SALE—One and one-half acres at the head of Victoria Ave., and six lots on Maple St. Apply to MRS. TISSIMAN, Victoria Ave., or The Planet. 1961f

TO RENT—House on Victoria Avenue, lately occupied by Rufus Stephenson, Esq. All modern conveniences. Apply to Thomas Scullard, barrister, etc., 26 Victoria Block, Chatham.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—125 Wellington St. West; lot 56x200. House in good repair; brick foundation; 7 rooms, closets, pantries, bath room, etc. Leaving the city; will sell cheap. For full particulars apply to Jno. A. Tilt. 1c

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