

## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Churchill Tells the House Why He Resigned—Tributes to Lord Salisbury—The Debate on the Address in Reply—Mr. Gladstone on the Topic of the Day.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Imperial Parliament assembled to-day. There was a very large attendance and the utmost interest was manifested in the explanation which it was expected Lord Randolph Churchill would make. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. The substance of it was fore-shadowed in the telegrams sent last night. The Parliaments, after the speech had been made, held a conference and discussed the advisability of offering an amendment to the address in reply to it. They adjourned without coming to a decision. Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, gave notice of the Government's intention to introduce measures for the reform of the rules of parliamentary procedure, and said he would ask facilities for giving precedence to the consideration of these measures, so that they may be at once discussed from day to day. Mr. Gladstone reached the House at 4 o'clock. He was greeted with enthusiasm by the people on the way from his residence. Mr. Parnell entered the House and reached his seat unobserved. Mr. Smith said the discussion of the procedure measures would be subject only to such interruptions as might be necessary for the conduct of urgent business.

Lord Randolph Churchill entered upon an explanation of the reasons which led him to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He said he had resigned because the Government's naval and military estimates exceeded £31,000,000, without counting the large supplementary estimates. He insisted on having these estimates reduced, but his colleagues refused to cut them down, "although," added Lord Randolph, "I had been urging economy ever since August." Lord Randolph then referred to the Government's foreign policy, and declared, amid loud opposition cheers: "I also objected to the Government's policy of needless interference in the affairs of other nations." The policy of the country, he said, should be peaceful everywhere. (Cheers.) The Government estimates were too great for a time of peace. It has been said that I resigned in haste; the fact is that there were difficulties between myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government. (Cheers and laughter.) As I did not desire to remain wrangling in the Cabinet I asked to be allowed to retire unless the Government's peace limits were reduced within absolute peace limits. The Marquis of Salisbury wrote in response to my request, defending the estimates in the face of possible war. With this answer there was no course left open for me, but to write my resignation, stating that I declined to be a party in the game for the high and desperate stakes other nations were playing for, and I have seen no reason since to regret the step I took. In conclusion Lord Randolph, whose speech lasted forty minutes, quoted from his last letter to Lord Salisbury the statement that he left the Cabinet with regret but without misgiving or hesitation.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Cabinet tried to retain Lord Churchill, whose action, it was thought, might have been modified if time had been allowed to discuss the differences, which were susceptible of accommodation. The subject was then dropped. In the Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, speaking to the address in reply, said the Government were sensible of the loss they had sustained through Lord Randolph's resignation. The Premier said, however, that he thought the execution of Lord Randolph Churchill's policy at the present time would inflict an injury on the public service, because it was a time when no one could tell what crisis might happen. The Marquis said he hoped the Conservatives would soon again have the advantage of Lord Randolph Churchill's services.

TRIBUTES TO LORD SALISBURY. The Marquis of Salisbury referred to the death of Lord Iddesleigh in the House of Lords this evening. He said: "His death left on my mind an impression which can never be effaced. It has brought home to me keenly the truth of the reflection 'What shadows we pursue.' He was probably more beloved than any statesman of our time. His gentle temper and unassuming courtesy and spirit of cheerfulness made him universally appreciated." Lord Granville followed Lord Salisbury. He referred to the arduous labors performed by Lord Iddesleigh while a member of the House of Commons and his great service to the state. In the Commons Mr. Gladstone delivered an eulogy on the Earl of Iddesleigh, whom he said he had the honor to introduce into public life. Mr. Gladstone said the sentiments of sorrow for the Earl's death were universal and were based on the sterling merits of the man.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The Earl of Erne moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Lords. Lord Granville said the speech disclosed the fact that the Government intended again to introduce a coercion bill. The Government could not be acquitted of responsibility for the carrying on of the plan of campaign, for they had delayed denouncing it when they knew it was illegal. They had also refused to stop evictions by the mortgagee brought into the House of Commons. Referring to the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury had two Cabinet offices, that of prime minister and that of minister of foreign affairs, at the same time, Lord Granville said, this was bad for the country, for the sovereign and the Cabinet, besides being unfair to the Marquis himself. After alluding to Lord Churchill's resignation, Lord Salisbury said that a most unjust reference had been made to the Government's action toward the plan of campaign. The Irish executive, he declared, had taken the prompt legal measures against the plan of campaign. The party really responsible for the origin of the plan, and any success it had obtained, was that section of the Liberal party which relied for its strongest support upon the Irish party and the leaders of which did not think it their duty to denounce a scheme of deliberate robbery which the Government was doing its best to defeat. (Cheers.) Touching foreign affairs, he declared that the Government had never pursued a policy which had for its object the restoration of Prince Alexander, and he could not understand how such an utterly groundless idea arose. The abiding aim of the Government was to maintain peace, and nothing known to him gave an impression that there was immediate danger of war or that the relations between France and Germany were other than peaceful. The House then adjourned.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS OUT. In the House of Commons Viscount Weymouth, Conservative, moved the address in reply to the speech. Mr. Gladstone applauded what he called Lord Randolph Churchill's sacrifice in behalf of sound economic policy and the judicious mode in which he proposed to apply the principles he advocated. He

(Mr. Gladstone) found no fault with the Government's foreign policy, but he thought Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech was calculated to rouse apprehension and the country was entitled to be reassured. He objected to the severance of the treasury portfolio from the premiership, the former being practically sinecure. He also objected to the combination of the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary, which made a man responsible for the dictation of momentous foreign despatches. It was most important that this dual action should be maintained as security alike for the sovereign, the cabinet and the country, that is that the foreign policy be conducted jointly by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. Referring to the Canadian fisheries question, he said he trusted the papers on the subject would speedily be presented to the House. He said he thought England and Scotland very justly complained of the Irish monopoly of the time of Parliament, but he feared there was small likelihood of a remedy being found. He was ready to bet 10 to 1 that the local government question would not be settled this session. The Government, he said, also proposed to deal with criminal law in Ireland, although they tried to make it sound better by using the term "proceedings." It was gratifying, he continued, to hear that crime was rarer in Ireland, but in regard to the allusion to the exciting of tenants against landlords he greatly lamented the fact that the Queen had not expressed regret at the recent lamentable evictions in Kerry. Poor people thus treated were unable to pay their rents and attempts had been frustrated by the Government, although Sir Michael Hicks Beach had been "exercising pressure" upon the landlords with a view of modifying proceedings in cases of necessity. But despite this, evictions have continued and no one can tell how many more are in store. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the sanguine expectations of the Royal speech would be fulfilled. Mr. Parnell had drafted an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, raising the agrarian question in a general form.

## GEN. BOULANGER MUST GO.

IF A FRESH FRANCO-GERMAN WAR IS TO BE PREVENTED—THE WAR SCARE AGAIN REVIVED—RUSSIA'S NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The *Pesther Lloyd* publishes a communication from Berlin, which it states is from an authentic source, and which states that war between Germany and France is regarded as more probable at Berlin than it is to be inferred from the information which is permitted to be accessible to the public. "It is erroneous," says the letter, "to suppose that the semi-official press of Germany publishes the details of French armaments merely for the purpose of influencing the people in the coming elections. We happen to know that the Kaiser Bismarck recently, when he had that view of the case presented to him, quoted in reply from the *Faust* the words 'Thou comprehendest, not me.' The Prince added that the statements made in behalf of the German Government respecting French armaments were not put forth as any part of any election maneuvering, but as a warning, and he said the cold douche had been turned on with less force this time in order not to provoke the people too much, but it would be turned on with greater strength if that was found necessary."

"WE ONCE AVERRED WAR," continued the Chancellor, "by appealing against it at the present moment." He alluded to the position of affairs in 1884, when the German semi-official press called attention to the fact that Russian cavalry were being massed on the German frontier. Then it was understood that an alliance existed between Russia and France, and it was shown that warlike action on the part of Russia was positively imminent. The present condition of affairs is not exactly analogous to that which then existed, no Franco-Russian alliance being now feared, but there is ample authentic evidence that

GENERAL BOULANGER IS PERSUADED that France will be prepared and able by 1888, at the latest, to enter unaided into a great and decisive struggle if quiet were maintained in the East until that time. If Russia, however, should speedily take action or if an outbreak should occur in the Balkans there was evidence that General Boulanger contemplated in that event a campaign against Germany within a few months. Germany, therefore, was compelled to consider the expediency of awaiting inactively for the French attack. The Berlin communication above alluded to concluded with these words: "President Grevy and Prime Minister Golelet both unsuccessfully have tried to remove Boulanger from control of the military affairs of France. The maintenance of peace depends on Gen. Boulanger's removal."

## JOYFUL NEWS.

It is certainly glad tidings to the poor invalid to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffering. Such a remedy is Hargrave's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup and all inflammatory pains.

"He who reads may run" when a bill is thrust under his nose.

## THE BEST TAKEN.

"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken." F. P. Tanner, Meeting P.O., Ont.

The way to make an overcoat last is to make the undercoat first.

## HE SHOOK IT.

"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease." W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont.

"There is always room at the top," probably originated with the late hotel guest.

## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

As a Tonic.

Dr. JOHN GORDON, Athens, Ga., says: "In dyspepsia, accompanied with prostration from mental overwork, I think it is a fine tonic."

Although the money market is tight, even the most rigid prohibitionist would be glad to see it "take a drop."

## NAPOLEON THE GREAT

(there was only one great Napoleon) wished the sword thrust into his back from the front. In many a case where leading physicians have pronounced a cure impossible, consumptives and victims of other fatal diseases have been restored to health by using Dr. R. P. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Suffering and healing nature's power over scrofulous and pulmonary diseases is simply marvelous. For more nutritive than cod liver oil, a powerful invigorating tonic and harmless as it is powerful.

## INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

CONVINCING VERIFICATION OF WIDESPREAD PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

TO THE READERS OF THE POST:—

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:—

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated that the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it."

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders did not increase over the previous years; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages."

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement; for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day millions of dollars in risks are refused, because chemical examination discovers unexpected diseases of the kidneys."

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent of human ailments are attributable to diseased kidneys, which fill the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases."

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over half the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys."

"When the recent death of an honored official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood."

"If the doctors would state in official reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yes, nearly panic stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies have failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it, and it alone, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named. Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a widespread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy. The proprietors say that "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims, and to their public and universal certification with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence to our readers, believing that in so doing we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

The worst thing about being a host at a party is the fact that you can't get away when bored. The guests can.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

"The curl I left behind me," was his mournful refrain, when he saw the appearance he cut after having his hair shingled.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N.Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swollen neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

Brown—"Hello, Jones! How's your wife?" Jones (a little deaf)—"Very bustling and disagreeable again this morning."

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick nodules of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels, with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, *Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure*, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

"He called me an ass," exclaimed an over-dressed, excited dupe. "Well, you ain't one," soothingly replied a kindly cop, "you are only a clothes horse."—*Merchant Traveler*.

Mr. John Maczwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Nephrop Lymans' Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have been hesitating in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Soggy pie is mentioned as one of the causes of dyspepsia. One of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" women.

## SIR THOMAS MORE.

Graphic Description of the Condemnation and Execution of the Noble Martyr and Confessor of the Faith.

In his "Story of England," Ireland's national poet, T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, gives the following graphic account of the sufferings and execution of the noble English Catholic martyr, Sir Thomas More, which we are sure will be perused by our readers with much interest:

At the time of the execution of the Carthusian monks the venerable John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More were prisoners in the Tower. We have already mentioned that parliament declared them guilty of a treasonable offence, because they had not reported her incoherent ravings to the Crown. More—who, in fact, had never given any encouragement to the nun's delusions, but had warned her against them—was able to get his name withdrawn from the bill; the bishop got his taken off by paying three hundred pounds to the Crown. It was felt, perhaps, that the offence charged in the instance would be a poor ground on which to go to the execution of two such men. The new act and the new oath, however, gave to their enemies a sure means of bringing them to account, not for misprision of treason merely, but for treason itself; and the opportunity was speedily availed of. In April, 1534, they were called before the commissioners to take the oath and, on their refusal, both were committed to the Tower. The aged bishop was cast into a loathsome dungeon, where he was left for months perishing with cold, hunger and nakedness; the rags which were given him to wear being insufficient to cover his withered and trembling body.

An incident which occurred immediately after his imprisonment is characteristic of the time. A rush was immediately made by Cromwell's agents to the palace of the bishop to take possession of his effects for the Crown. A "reformed" monk, named Lee, took down an inventory of them. In the course of their searches a strong box was found concealed in a recess of the bishop's chamber. It was pulled out on the floor. The weight of it—the box being iron—caused the ransackers to think it contained an enormous amount of treasure. "Gold! gold for the blondest Pope!" shouted Lee.

Implementers were procured to break open the box. Cromwell's men stood about it in eager expectation. The box was opened, and lo! there was found in it nothing but a hair shirt and two small scourges used by the bishop for chastising his body!

While he lay a close prisoner in the Tower, the venerable bishop was made a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals by the Pope. This elevation, instead of inducing Henry to treat him with some degree of tenderness and respect, only inflamed his anger against the innocent and suffering prelate. "Another of God," said he, "is the old man yet so lusty? Well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will: Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set on it."

Thomas Cromwell and some of those miserable conforming bishops visited the old man in the Tower, and endeavored to induce him to yield to the wishes of the king. But all in vain. The good will of a cruel and immoral monarch was nothing to him; the axe or the gibbet had no terror for him. He was close on eighty years of age. Prayer and suffering had made clear the eyes of his spirit, and he saw, not far off, just beyond the scaffold, a better world awaiting him. He refused to sleep his soul in shame and sin, and for so refusing he was found guilty of high treason and condemned to die.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Audley, thus pronounced his sentence:—

"John Fisher, you shall be led to the place from whence you came, and from thence again shall be drawn through the city to the place of execution at Tyburn, where your body shall be hanged by the neck; half alive, you shall be cut down and thrown to the ground, your bowels be taken out of your body before you, being still alive, your head be divided into four quarters, to be set up wheresoever the King may appoint. And God have mercy upon your soul!"

The execution took place on the 22nd of June, 1535. The mangled remains of the bishop were left uncovered on the scaffold during the night, next day a shallow grave was dug for them by the executioners in a neighbouring church yard, into which they were tossed without shroud or covering of any kind. The head, which had been severed from the body, was taken away in a bag, and, it is related, shown to Anne Boleyn, who struck it in the face with her hand. It was then set up on one of the spikes of London bridge, and some of the remains of the Carthusian Fathers were blackening in the sun-burnt walls. Crowds congregated on and near the bridge day after day to look on the terrible spectacle, an obstruction to the thoroughfare and interruption to the regular course of business was thus created, and which inconvenience Cromwell had the head taken down by night and cast into the Thames.

Another and a more remarkable man was now to fall before the obese savage whose vile passions and absurd caprices were bringing all this shame and horror on his country. Sir Thomas More had spent at this time about fourteen months in prison. His treatment, though not quite so cruel as that of the poor old bishop, was yet very severe and trying on a man of his age. But he took it all cheerfully; not, indeed, in any spirit of levity, but with the strong and patient humor of a true Christian, and with the pleasant humor which was part of his nature. On his first entrance into the Tower the gate porter demanded, as his perquisite, the prisoner's upper garment. More knew very well what was meant, but he would have his joke. "Here it is porter," said he, tossing him his cap, "and I am sorry it is not a better one." "No, no, sir," replied the porter, "by your leave, it is your coat and I must have it, too." "Then the ex-chancellor, not the least annoyed, took off his coat and gave it to him. One day the Governor of the Tower conferred secretly to him some little delicacy of the table, and whispered him that he would gladly show him a kindness of that sort occasionally, if it were safe to do so. "I believe you, good Kingston," said More, "and I thank you most heartily for it. Assure yourself I do not mislike my ordinary fare; when I do, then spare not to thrust two out of your doors."

More's present trouble did not at all come on him by surprise. Even before the divorce question had become a peril to people's lives, and before she had notion of setting himself up as head of the Church had entered into the head of the king, More knew his temper to be selfish, selfish, and dangerous. While he held the office of Chancellor, so fond was Henry of his learned, wise, and witty conversation, that the friendship of his most powerful majesty was almost a burden to him. Henry often dropped down to More's house at Chelsea to

have the pleasure of some hours in his society and that of his numerous, highly accomplished, and very interesting family, and it was not an unusual thing for him to walk about the garden with his arm around the Chancellor's neck. One evening More's son-in-law expressed to him his delight at beholding such tokens of affection and esteem as the king manifested towards him. "Son William," replied More, "I thank God I find his grace my very good lord indeed, and I believe he doth as singularly favor me as any other subject in the realm; nevertheless, I tell thee, son Roger, I have no cause to be proud of it, for if my head would win him a castle in France it would not fail to go." The chancellor knew his man.

On the 1st July, 1535, Sir Thomas was taken from the Tower to be tried for high treason at Westminster.

The lords commissioners who presided baited and badgered him for a length of time, but were never able to get an advantage over him in any point of the discussion. He was too keen and polished an intellect for them, and in roughly meddling with such an edged tool they could only wound themselves. But, of course, they could condemn him; that was easy enough; and they did it. Sentence of death was passed on him in the same terms that had been spoken to Bishop Fisher, he was to be hanged, cut down while yet alive—and so on to the end of the disgusting formula.

And all this because the conscience of this pious and estimable man would not allow him to take His Majesty Henry VIII.—a layman—for head of the Church. It was necessary to have an assured succession to the throne, to hold the people's parliament of that there should be an assured and undisturbed succession.

The succession could not be assured unless His Majesty was allowed to have as many wives as he might deem necessary; and he could not have the wives unless he threw off the authority of the Pope of Rome and made himself Pope of England. Ergo it was fit and proper that His Majesty should be taken to be supreme head of the Church in England, and it was the height of disloyalty, treason and rebellion to refuse to swear that in fact and truth such was his position. So argued Henry's base and slavish parliament, and so argued his shameless panegyrist, Mr. James Anthony Froude, at the present. The illustrious prisoner, of whom we have been writing, drew a clear distinction between the succession and the supremacy. It was within the competence of parliament, he said, to settle the question of succession; it was not within their competence to bestow the spiritual headship of the Church on anyone. But this was a treasonable opinion; it was blasphemy against Pope Henry, and the utterer was now to suffer for it.

On his return, a condemned man, from Westminster back to the Tower a very sad and weary and a great trial to his fortitude took place. His favorite daughter, Margaret, wife of Wm. Roper, met him outside the gates and threw herself into his arms, shrieking: "My father, oh, my father!"

The old man's voice trembled as he blessed her, and told her to submit to the decrees of Providence and forgive those who had condemned him. "Then the halberdiers moved on, the procession winding its way to the gloomy fortress; but Margaret, like one whose reason had departed, again retraced her steps. Caring not for the threat of people or the soldiers who guarded him, she rushed hastily back; she pushed her way through the crowd; she threw her arms around his neck, and many times she kissed him; and the very guards turned away to weep. And then came she who was once Margaret Giggs, afterwards Clements, with her last embrace and kiss; and Margaret's maid, Dorothy, also. But still the daughter lingered; the last kiss was hers; and then these two were severed forever on this side of the grave. She fell insensible at the prisoner's feet."

Once more within the walls of his dungeon, the accustomed serenity of his soul returned to this glorious old man, and he turned his thoughts calmly to that eternity on which he was soon to enter. His manly and prayers were presently interrupted by the entrance of one of the King's courtiers who came to try if he could induce the prisoner to change his mind. He continued for upwards of an hour to pester the condemned man with arguments and entreaties, endeavoring him to change his mind. At last More told him that he had changed it. Off went the courtier in hot haste to the King to tell him that his ex-chancellor had given way at last and had changed his mind. The King was gratified to hear of such a victory for his cause, and sent some of his friends to enquire into the full extent and meaning of this surrender. They entered and announced their business to More. "Good sir," he said, "the man was too hasty in replying my words. I had meant to have shaven my beard, but after I beheld him that my beard should fare no better than my head, and that was the only change I spoke of."

On the morning of the 6th of July, 1535, he marched with a light step from his prison to the place of execution. He was told that the king, of his gracious mercy, had so commuted his sentence that the more revolting parts of the execution would be dispensed with, and he would simply be beheaded. "I thank the king heartily for his great kindness," was the characteristic reply, "but I pray God to preserve my friends and posterity from the like merces. A request of the king was also conveyed to him that he would make any longed-for address to the people, and with this the gentle-hearted victim promised to comply."

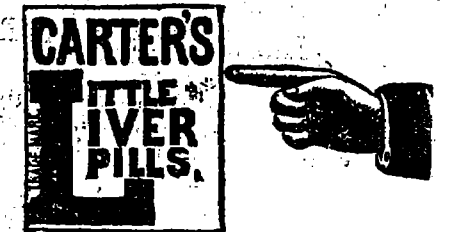
Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, the ladder shook as he placed his foot on it. "See me safe up, good Kingston," said he, "for my coming down I can shift for myself." Then turning to the crowd in front of the scaffold, he was about to address them a few words, but the sheriff interrupting him, he said no more than that he was about to die in the faith of the holy Catholic church, a loyal servant of God and the King, and that he begged their prayers for his soul. He then engaged for a few moments in prayer, kissed the executioner in token of forgiveness, bound his own eyes with a handkerchief he had brought for the purpose, and laid his head upon the block.

Just as the executioner was about to strike, he begged a moment's time, and then removed his beard from under his neck, remarking quaintly that there was no need to cut it, as that, at least, had committed no treason. Then he awaited the fatal stroke; it descended, and in an instant the noblest of Englishmen was a headless and gory corpse upon the scaffold.

Mother Graves' Worm Extirpator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with the best results.

The Augusta Chronicle says: "If Georgia should obtain all the railways for which charters have been obtained her sacred soil will resemble a highly complicated web."

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not forget it.



## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as flatulency, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, &c. Only in the 31c. size. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels. See if they only cure

## ACHE

Ache thro' the distressing complaint; those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not extend here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, it is best

## ACHE

Is the cause of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please a dose use them. In vials at 25 cents; five 1c. Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

## CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases of the above disease, its cause, its progress, its cure, are given in this work. It is a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. One copy 25c. by mail.

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