

most trivial ailments, and there have been men whose life has been a continual fight against organic disease who have performed the most superhuman mental and physical tasks. "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but time and chance happeneth to them all."

The struggle for existence is not alone a physical struggle nor a mental struggle. Man's inhumanity to man may make countless thousands mourn, but it is better sometimes to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting, (or you may do your mourning at home) and it is not easy to conceive of an existence fashioned after the plan of Plato's Ideal Republic, or Sir Thomas More's Utopia. A condition of things where even the very wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, may make a fine pipe dream, but it would bring to naught the present scheme of things in short order, and make void all effort and purpose whatsoever. If men and women were mere mental and physical machines, then the fittest might escape the scrap-heap, but it is the inherent power of *self-repair* in a man which distinguishes him from a machine and which enables him to be a winner being slow of feet, and to be a victor, being weak and unskilled in the use of arms.

One thing is certain: we cannot all be physical or mental giants. Upon the whole, the dispensation of talents seems to have been very wisely ordered, and it is the use to which we put what talents we have that shall make or unmake us in the end. The battle of life is so ordered that every man may be a champion, a victor, a chief priest and ruler in his own sphere and right. There are battles to be fought, victories to be won, orisons to be offered, and governing to be done, and he who would be chiefest among others must first of all be chief over himself.

But the greatest among us as well as the least, must at the last succumb to the

power of maculate forces, and these forces working against mankind would be still more destructive in their courses, did not Life Assurance provide an indemnity against one phase of destruction—financial. Given that, a man's future and the future of those dependent upon him is assured, and he is thereby fitted to survive the charges and chances of life which work for bankruptcy and the woes of want.

G. M.

GANANOQUE, April, 1899.

DR. D. H. ROGERS,

Gananoque, Ont.

DEAR SIR,

In reference to profits in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, I would say that the profits paid me by that Company have far exceeded my expectations. In fact, on receiving my notice of profits, I was somewhat astonished.

Yours sincerely,

PHILIP HEASLIP.

Jim Webster was being tried for bribing a colored witness, Sam Johnsing, to testify falsely. "You say the defendant offered you \$50 to testify in his behalf?" asked the lawyer of Sam. "Yes, sah." "Now, repeat what he said, using his exact words." "He said he would gib me \$50 if I ——" "He didn't speak in the third person, did he?" "No, sah, he tuck good care dat dar were no third pusson 'round; dar was only two—us two." "I know that, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?" "I was de fust pusson myself, sah." "You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he say: 'I will pay you \$50?'" "No, sah; he didn't say nothin' 'bout you payin' me \$50. Your name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' he told me ef eber I got into a scrape you was de best lawyer in San Antone to fool de jedge and de jury—in fac', you was de best in town to cover up reskelity." For a brief, breathless moment the trial was suspended.

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