
EDITED BY HELEN HALL.

It turns and turns to say "Good-bye, Good-bye, dear cloud, so cool and

Then lightly travels on its way. And when a snowflake finds a tree, Good-day," it says, "Good-day to thee: Thou art so bare and lonely, dear,

I'll rest and call my comrates here.

ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF ENG-LAND.

News of the beautiful and gracious Queen Consort, or, as she chooses to be styled, Queen Alexandra of England, is always welcome, and of this there is no tack in papers and magazines the Empire over, not the least interesting of which is the following sketch from a London paper of a recent date:-

Charlotte of excellent memory, did not devote herself more conscientiously to the training of her children than has Queen Alexandra, but how different the methods, and how very different the result! Queen Charlotte did the nursery "spanking" with her own royal hands, and saw her grown boys t did not reform them. Queen Alexandra has proved that the power of love is more potent than the She has ever been the chief champion costume seems to have been made for uries of city life. All they ask is of her children, sharing their recreations with an enjoyment and liveliness with her little girls in Sandringham Park, entering into the cricket games played by the young Princes with the village boys, spending long days on the moors with them in the shooting season or whiling away a pleasant day fishing in the Dec. The Queen's naturally gay and youthful spirit has kept its freshness in the companionship of the results of the results of the companionship of the results of the result freshness in the companionship of her children, and in these later years her grandchildren. She likes to have young life around her, and is erant of the ways of the little ones. As her children grew up she was more strict with them, and only permitted the Princesses to enter

court life very gradually. Few debutantes were as charmingly fresh as the Queen's daughters at their first drawing room; and though the almost severe simplicity of their dress was, after their appearance in society, relaxed, they still continued to set an example of girlish simplicity and neatness. They can scarcely be said to have worn jewels until after their marriage, and their reading and amusements were under strict supervision. The habit of relying on their mother's taste and judgment has renained with Princess Louise and Princess Maud even since they have had homes of their own; and every orand constant devotion of Prin the old life, and his devotion to ncess and their beautiful chillinked to unremitting atteno his mother and sisters.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

and if the King chances to be

fulfilling engagements, the

country life all

Genuine Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

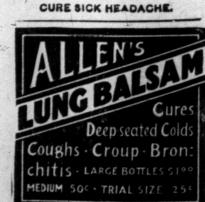
Must Bear Signature of

Breuks ood See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

ery small and as easy



Costs Purely Vegetable.





, When'er a snowflake leaves the sky, Prince is the Queen's cavalier at church or any other public appearance Over his swing bed on board the Ophir a portrait of his mother carrying Prince Edward pick-a-pack was hung beside that of his wife, and above the couch of his sitting room was another portrait of the Queen, with the loving reminder, "Old Mother Dear," written

andra have been the subject of reiter-ated description for nearly forty years, and still are full of pupular interest.

It is usually accepted that her Majesty makes a good photograph, but pleasing as these invariably are they fail to convey the bewitching vivacity of her face and manner. A slightly set and serious expression is assumed by the Queen before the camera, and a certain playful archness of demeanor, ent date:

That strict disciplinarian, Queen
That strict disciplinarian, Queen
Short the of excellent memory did not phasize her remarks, distinguish her. in private conversation. Her Majesty's voice is deep and clear, and a slightly foreign accent gives it piquancy. Her smile is charming and the beauty and expressiveness of her deep blue eyes have a singular attraction. Tall and graceful and invariably dressed in graceful and invariably dressed in what appears just the right thing for "whopped like dogs," to use the ex-pression of a lady of the court, but the occasion, devoid of exaggerations pose to build it themselves. of style, the Queen has that easy and reposeful demeanor which perfect brought up in the country and who birch. dressing gives. Every detail of her

equal to their own; now riding races ness of things, and when in the country still adheres to the short walkings for the work, Elisha and his studress. The Queen has so far conform- dents. Plenty of lumber in those replayed by the young Princes with the ed to modern fashion as to abandon gions along the Jordan. The sycanever adopted.

WHAT'S WORN.

The most popular pattern for a little girl's dress is what is known as the French dress. It has the yoke and a long full waist fastened by means of a band to a short full skirt. This admits of great variety of trimming. Appliques, ribbons, the sash material different from that of the dress can all be used with effect. The same style is seen in some of the children's coats.

A detachable lace lining for your muff, with frills of edging at either end, is the latest makeshift, and a very useful one, too, since in a mo-ment you can transform a plain muff into a dressy one by using two pins.

portunity of spending time with their the head to a point anywhere be-This tendency to storia as the "home daughter" lower the knot is especially noticeable beautiful. Even the Prince of at the fashionable dancing parties and has not broken away altogether wherever full evening dress prevails.

Short curis are here again and with them the old-time puffs arranged according to modern ideas. The hair is andringham they are seen enjoying first waved in loose, broad undula-ountry life all together much as of tions and arranged about the face in tions and arranged about the face in some irregular line which chances to be becoming, but the full regular puffed-looking pompadour is quite out of the question if you wish to be up-to-

> Beautiful velvet leaves are much used in millinery, forming in some in-stances the entire crown of a fur toque, or, reversing the plan, the leaves are used for the brim and the fur for the crown.

Fine flowers are very much worn in the hair for evening dress, and if the color of the hair is bright a black chrysanthemum or a black rose is very effective. The fine flowers usually have something of the wreath ef-

A pretty bat for late winter wear is of black velvet. The brim is lined with tucked white chiffon and the crown is green velvet foilage

Mrs. Roosevelt has brought into favor a sleeve vi h bells just below the elbow. In the bell there are puffs of chiffon finished with a fall or knife placting over the knuckles. Another way Mrs. Roosevelt has of fashioning her sleeves is with the bell and a little ruffle of lace inside the bell. The uppers of the sleeves are very tight.

Chic waists for afternoon wear are fashconed of strips of embroidered and sequined net and black belvet ribbon an inch wide, both made up on a crepe de soie lining and fastening over to the left with low-cut collar. They have a small habit basque, and all the edges are finished with a tiny plaited frill of black chiffon.

Meire antique and gros grain silk are on the fashionable list again and wraps, gowns, separate skirts and made from these. One bride has four moire waists. A pink one is broad on the shoulders having a wide plait laid at each side to make the shoulders appear wider. It is double breasted and fastened with small silver buttons. Black satin buttons are used on one and pale pink ones on a

The swell new suits for spring have drop skirts whether the skirt is lined or not. Most of these skirts are of taffeta silk trimmed

A unique tailor gown is of heavy weight veiling open enough in pattern to show the liming. Wide satin ribbon is used for trimming.

(Among the spring colors green is very prominent for the coming season. The shade of red known as automobile combined with black is also fashionable. One desiring something decidedly new for spring is perfectly safe in choosing this combination.

REV. DR. TALMAGE EXPLAINS AN OLD TESTAMENT MIRACLE.

TWAS OF ETERNAL IMPORTANCE

The Incident Taken Part in by Elisha Strengthened the Faith of the Divinity Students of Those Days-Some Other Incidential Lessons of Life to Be Learned From the Unusual Event.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Can-ada, in the year 1901, by William Baily, of To-ronto, at the Dep't. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Washington, Jan. 19 .- In this dis course Dr. Talmage makes practical use of an occurrence in the orient which has seldom attracted particular attention; text, II. Kings vi, 6, "The iron did swim."

A theological seminary in the valley of Palms, near the river Jordan, had become so popular in the time of Elisha, the prophet, that more accommodations were needed for the students. The classrooms and dormitories must be enlarged or an entirely new building constructed. What will they do? Will they send up to Jerusalem and solicit contribution for this undertaking? Will they send out agents to raise the money for a new theological seminary? Having raised the money, will they send for cedars of Lebanon and marble from the his palace? No; the students prohad never been weakened by the luxher and her alone.

She has an artistic sense of the fitwoods and boss the job. They start

The sycamores near the Jordan are now attacked by Elisha's students, for they must have lumber for the new theological seminary. suppose some of the students made an awkward stroke, and they were extemporized axmen. Stand under! Crash goes one of the trees and another and another. But something now happens so wonderful that the occurrence will tax the credulity of the ages, so wonderful that many still think it never happened at all. One of the students, not able to own an ax, had borrowed one. You must remember that while the ax of olden time was much like-our modern ax, it differed in the fact that instead of the helve or handle being thrust into a socket in the iron head the head of the ax was fastened on the handle by Slowly but surely the coeffure is slip the helve. A student of the seminary was swinging his ax against one of those trees, and whether it one of those trees, and whether it one of the moment he made his first stroke and the chips fle ter he had cut the tree from all sides so deep that it was ready to fall we are not told, but the ax head and the handle parted. Being near the riverside, the ax head dropped into the river and sank to the muddy bottom. Great was the student's dismay. If it had been his own ax, t would have been bad enough, but the ax did not belong to him had no means to buy another for the

kind man who had loaned it to him, ut God helps the helpless, and he generally helps through some good and sympathetic soul, and in this ase it was Elisha, wno was in the woods and on the river bank at the time. He did not see the ax head fly off, and so he asked the student where it dropped. He was shown the place where it went down into the river. Then Elisha broke off a branch of a tree and threw it into the water, and the ax head rose from the depths of the river and floated to the bank, so that the student. had just to stoop down and take up the restored property. Now you see the meaning of my text, "The iron did

"What," says some one, "would be the use of such a miracle?" Of vast, of infinite, of eternal importance. Those students were preparing the ministry. They had joined theological seminary to get all its advantages. They needed to have their faith strengthened; they needed to be persuaded that God can do everything; they needed to learn that God takes notice of little things; that there is no emergency of life where he is not willing to help Standing on the banks of that Jor-

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is

Dodd's Kidney

Minard's Lintment for Rheumatism.

THE IRON DID SWIM. | dan, those students of that way re-enforced, and nothing that they had found out in the classrooms of that learned institution had ever done more in the way of fitting them for their coming profession. Furthermore, in that scene of the text God sanctions borrowing and

sets forth the importance of return-ing. I do not think there would have een any miracle performed, if the young man had owned the ax that lipped the helve. The young man cried out in the hearing of the phet, "Alas, master, for it was borrowed!" He had a right to borrow. There are times when we have not only a right to borrow, but it is a duty to borrow. There are times when we ought to lend, for Christ in his sermon on the mount declared, "From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." It is right that one borrow the means of getting an education, as the young student of my text borrowed the ax. It is right to borrow means for the forwarding of commercial ends. Most of the vast fortunes that now over-

borrowed dollar. We borrow time; we will borrow eternity, and that constant borrowing implies a return. For what we orrow from God we must pay back in hearty thanks and Christian serica. in improvement of ourselves and

shadow the land were hatched out of

helpfulness for others. For what we borrow in the shape of protection from good government we must pay back in patriotic devotion. For what we borrow from our parents in their good example and their hard work wrought for us in our journey from cradle to manhood or womanhood for all the ages to come we ought to be paying back. The halleluiahs of heaven will be returned for crucifix-

ion agony.

The student wielding that ax in the valley of palms did not steal the im-He expected to return it, and when he saw that he would not be able to return it he ejaculated the words I have already quoted, "Alas, master, for it was borrowed." There needs to be a more punctilious observance of the duty of returning that which is borrowed. If suddenly all the world would wake up to this duty and borrowed things should go back to their owners, what a revolution in libraries, in homes, in churches, in state and national legisin lature! What books escaping from shelves where they have no right to stay! What pictures leaving walls! What millions of dollars changing banks, leaving the places where they have no right for places where they

are due! Furthermore, let us admire these young men of Blisha's theological seminary for the fact that they were earning their own way. The most of those to-day who are successful in the professions, medicating the sick or advocating the law or preaching the gospel, fought their own way on and up. Those are the kind of men who know what education is worth and know how to use it. Many of us remember that in college days the sons of affluent fathers, with plenty of money to spend and horses to drive and libraries crowded with son we sometimes fail in our work books never read and wardrobes that is because we have a dull ax or cent them in perplexity as to which of many garments was appropriate for the weather that day, were worth to the world nothing then and have been worth to the world nothing since, while the young men in lege who had to economize three months in order to get some book they needed and who could. hardly raise money for their diploma, have since wrought mightily for God and the truth, turning the world upside down because it was wrong side up.

In the summer watering places north, south, east and west, in the great hotels, serving at table and in baggage room, are theological students who are in preparation for the ministry, earning in July and August the means by which they study the other months of the year. I hail them; I cheer them; I bless them. They will be the Herschels in the observatories, the Dr. Motts in your medical colleges, the Rufus Choates in your courtrooms, the Bishop McIlvaines in your pulpits. Let them not now be ashamed of the ax with which they hew the beam for Elisha's seminary Those students in the valley .

palms by the Jordan had a physical

strength and hardihood that would help them in their mental and spirit-ual achievements. We who are toiling for the world's betterment need brawn as well as brain, strong dies as well as illumined minds and consecrated souls. Many of those who are now doing the best work in church and state got muscle and power of endurance from the that in early life they were pelled to use ax or plow or or hammer, while many who brought up in luxuries of life give out before the battle is won. They are keen and sharp of mind, but have no physical endurance. They have the ax head, but not the handle. The body is the handle of the soul. Notice, also, how God is superior to every law that he has made, even the strongest law of nature, the law of gravitation. The stick that Elisha threw into the Jordan floated, but the ax head sank. By inexorable law, it must go down into the depths of the Jordan, yet without so much as a touch hard, heavy metal sought the There it is, the floating ax What a rebuke to head. who reject miracles on the ground that they are contrary to nature, as though the law were stronger than the God who made the law! Again and again in Bible times was that law revoked! Witness the scene on the banks of the same Jordan, where, in after time, the - ax head sank and rose. Elijah stood there, wearing cape of sheepskin, when there was a mighty stir in the air and a flashing equipage descended. Elijah stepped into it, and on wheels of fire, drawn by horses of wheels of fire, drawn by horses of fire, he rose. Fifty men for three days searched the mountains to see if the body of Elijah had not been dropped among the rocks and picked at by the birds of prey, but the search was in vain. The law of search was in vain.

were done at the cities of Jericho and Jerusalem and Babylon and Nineveh, and the great cities of our time have seen the time have seen the divine power, but this miracle of my text was in the backwoods, far away from the city, in the lumber districts, where the students had gone to cut tim-ber for the new theological seminary. And if this sermon shall come, as it will come, like my other sermons for the last thirty years, without miss ng a week, let me say to those far away from the house of God and in the mountain districts that my text shows the divine pow-er in the backwoods. The Lord by every stream as he certainly was by the Jordan, on every mountain as surely as he was on Mount Zion, by every rock as by the one

where gushing waters slacked the thirst of the marching Israelites. Do not feel louely because your nearest neighbor may be miles away, because the width of the continent may separate you from the place where your cradle was rocked and your father's grave was dug. Wakened though you may be by lion's roar or panther's scream, God will help you, whether at the time the forest around you raves in the midnight hurricane or you suffer from something quite insignificant, like the loss of an ax head. Take your

Bible out under the trees, if the weather will permit, and after you have listened to the solo of a bird in the treetops or the long meter psalm of the thunder, read those words of the Bible, which must have been written out of doors: trees of the Lord are full of The cedars of Lebanon which hath planted, where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, fir trees are her house. hills are a refuge for the wild goats and the rocks for the conies. Thou makest darkness, and it is wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. The young roar after their prey and seek their meat from Gol. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together and lay them down in their dens. Man goeth forth unto work and to his labor until the evening. O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of riches." How do you like that sublime pastoral? My subject also reminds us of the

importance of keeping our chief implement for work in good order. I think that young theological student on the banks of the Jordan was to blame for not examining the before he lifted it that day against a tree. He could in moment have found out whether the helve and the head were firmly fastened. The simple fact was the ax was not in good order or strongest stroke that sent the edge into the hard sycamore would not have left the implement headless. So God has given every one of us an ax with which to hew. us keep it in good order, having been sharpened by Bible study and strengthened by prayer. The we do not know how aright swing it. The head is not aright on the handle. At the time want the most skill for work perfect equilibrium we lose We expend in useless excitehead. ment the nervous energy that we ought to have employed in direct, straightforward work. Your may be a pen or a type or a yardstick or a scales or a tongue which in legislative hall or business circles or Sabbath class or pulpit is to speak for God and righteousness, but the ax will not be worth much until it has been sharpened on the grindstone of affliction. People who have had no trouble do not amount to much for usefulness, but God puts their ax on the hard circle of the grindstone, and betrayal gives it a turn, and pain gives it a and poverty gives it a turn, and disappointment gives it turn, and bereavement gives it a turn, and now it is sharp enough for successful work, and how it cuts down evil and builds schools and churches and theological seminaries! But I have come to the foot of the Alps, which we must climb before we can see the wide reach of my subject. See in all this theme how the impossibilities may be turned into possibilities. That ax head was sunken in the muddiest river that could be found. The alarmed student of Elisha may know where it went down and may dive for it and perhaps fetch it up, but can the sunken ax head be lifted without a hand thrust deep into the mud at the bottom of the river? No; that is impossible. I admit; so far as human power is concerned, it impossible, but with God all things are possible. After the tree branch was thrown upon the surface of Jordan "the iron did swim.

You have a wayward boy. Only God knows how you have cried over You have tried everything for his reformation. Where is he now—in this city, in this country, or has he crossed the sea? "Oh," you say, "I do not know where he is. He went away in the sulks and did not say where he was going." You have about made up your mind that you will never hear from him again. Pretty hard pay he gives you for all your kindness and the nights you sat up with him when he was sick. Perhaps he struck he was sick. Perhaps he struck you one day when you were trying to persuade him to do better. How different was the feeling of that hard fist against your face from his little hand in infancy patting your cheek! Father! Mother! That is an impossible that I would like to see God take hold of, the conversion of that boy, for he will never be of that boy, for he will never be anything but a boy to you, though you should live to see him years of age. Did you say his heart is hard? How hard? Hard as stone? "Yes," you say: "harder than that. Hard as iron." But here is a God who can lift the soul that has been deepest down.

Here is a God who can raise a soul
out of the blackest depths of sin
and pratchedness. Here is a God

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony With the Female System.

Letter from Mrs. Wright, President of Brooklyn. N.Y., Round Table, Proves this Claim.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally provided to the contract of the contract o scribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indigestion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the original cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter from Mrs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter frem Mrs. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., herewith published:



MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - For two years I suffered more or less with "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: — For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous and nothing I ate tasted good and felt like a stone in my stomach. I tried several dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since." — Mrs. Maggie Wright, 12 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

How a Serious Tumor Case Was Cared. "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: —Some time ago I wrote you that my regular physician had made an examination and told me I was afflicted with a tumor in my womb. I had backache, headache, bearing down pains and very profuse menstruation. My limbs would ache so I could not sleep and I was very weak and nervous. I was bloated from my head to my feet. After receiving your letter I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and followed all the rest of your advice as near as I could, and the tumor was expelled in pieces, and I regained my natural size. I continued taking your Vegetable Compound for a while longer and felt like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your ew woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your sedicine did for me. It certainly saved my life." — Mrs. Perley S. Willis, Vershire, Vt. (March 11, 1901.)

It would seem by these statements that women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any incipient illness appears. Her advice is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

REWARD. — We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000 which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter are not ganuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special per mission.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

who can make iron swim, the good of Elisha, the God of the young student that stood in dismay the banks of the Jordan at the time of the lost ax head. Lay hold of the Lord in a prayer that will take no denial.

Alas, there are impossibles be fore thousands of people-called to do work that it is impossible for them to do, called to bear burdens that it is impossible for them to bear, called to endure suffering that it is impossible for them to endure. Read all the gospel promises, rally all your faith, and, while you will always be called to worship the God of hope, to-day, with all the concentrated energies of my soul, I implore you to bow down and worship God who can turn the impossibles into the possibles. It was no tri-vial purpose, but for grand and glorious uses I have spoken to you to-day of the borrowed, the lost and the restored ax head.

A Case in Point.

Mrs. Manning-John, I believe you are the biggest liar in the world. The fact is, you don't care a fig for me, or you wouldn't try to de-ceive me all this time. There was There was a time when you said I was the best and sweetest woman on earth. Mr. Manning-And you believed it. Then why can't you believe the little fibs I tell you now?

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