



Mrs. A. A. Williams
Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams heartily endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.: "I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit
and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache
for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Just fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla
I have no hesitation in endorsing it as a medicine."

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

Edwin Booth Unable to Act.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—It was said at the Players' Club yesterday that the report credited to Arthur B. Chase, Edwin Booth's former manager, to the effect that Mr. Booth intended to return to the stage next fall, was entirely unwarranted and without foundation. Mr. Booth has no intention of playing again, and it is doubtful whether he would be physically able to do so. Mr. Chase, it was said, had not been at the Players' Club for more than a year, and for a much longer time than that had had no relations with Mr. Booth.

Double Tragedy in Texas.
HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—News has arrived of a double tragedy at Fulshear, ten miles from Richmond. Joe Wade had discharged a pistol in the street, and Deputy Sheriff Hoffman attempted to arrest him. Wade drew a knife and Hoffman attempted to get his gun. Wade was quicker and put a bullet into Hoffman's breast. Hoffman fired and broke Wade's arm. Wade then commenced to retreat, but Hoffman, who was wounded, continued shooting, hitting his antagonist three times and killing him. Hoffman died in a short time.

A Vegetarian Cat.
SARATOGA, Feb. 21.—Miss Eliza Sullivan Orsky, of this place, is an enthusiastic vegetarian, and she has a cat named Graham, whose name is Sylvester Graham. The cat was taken from its mother when a young kitten, and has become a great pet of its mistress. It has never been permitted to eat meat, not even a mouse. On a recent occasion it manifested entire indifference to a mouse, and did not seem to care either to kill or eat it. But Sylvester eats all kinds of cooked vegetables with a keen relish, and is especially partial to soft-boiled eggs. Miss Orsky is a daughter of the late William T. Orsky, of Seventeenth street, New York, who was formerly a member of Daniel O'Connell's.

The new Union Station in Detroit is now open for traffic, and is the most central depot in that city. Passengers taking the Canadian Pacific Railway have no transfer to make for the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Flint and Pere Marquette Railways, which go to Western and Northern Michigan points, and Wahash Railway, for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc. THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Change in Time for New York via Erie Railway.
The Erie Railway are running a very fast train from Buffalo. The time has been cut down two hours. By leaving London at 12:15 p.m., you will arrive in Buffalo at 5:50 p.m., and leave Buffalo at 7:30 p.m. to arrive in New York next morning at 7:30 a.m. You can also leave London at 3:45 a.m., 6 a.m., and 11:40 p.m. The latter is a magnificent train, solid vestibule, not a single change between London and New York, and dining cars attached to all trains for meals. For further particulars apply to S. J. SHARP, 19 Wellington street east, Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in constipation, cure and prevent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEADACHE.
Ache they would be a blessing to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. But fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE.
is the cause of so many lives that it 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 no noise, are not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In trials at 25 cents per box for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., 252
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Robert Boston

Nominated to Succeed the Late
James Armstrong

As Member of the Commons for
South Middlesex.

Enthusiastic Liberal Convention in the
Village of Delaware.

Sturdy Reformers Gather from All
Parts of the Riding—Remarkably
Close Vote Between Messrs. Boston
and Hyman—The Nomination Made
Unanimous.

The little village of Delaware, nestling at the foot of a hill on the banks of the Thames, was the objective point of scores of sturdy Liberals from the rural and urban districts of South Middlesex yesterday. The concessions north, south, east and west were dotted with sleighs and cutters in the morning, all moving in that direction. By noon Delaware held a crowd of Reformers that for numbers, enthusiasm and representative character surpassed all previous national conventions, which in time past have been devoid of the interest and excitement which competition affords. The South London delegation left Treblecock's Hall at 11 a.m., and traveled in a covered bus drawn by Hunter's four-in-hand. With the assistance of a basket of ham sandwiches and a demijohn of hot coffee, thoughtfully provided by Col. Leys, they enjoyed the ride immensely despite rough roads.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.
It was nearly 2 p.m. when Charles Simmonds, of Lobo, president of the South Middlesex Liberal Association, called the convention to order in the town hall, which could hardly hold the big audience. He briefly stated the purpose of the gathering to be the nomination—practically the election—of a candidate to succeed the late James Armstrong as their member in the House of Commons.

The secretary, Ald. Parnell, of South London, was called upon to read the minutes of previous meetings. Ald. Parnell also moved the following resolution of condolence, which was carried by a standing vote in silence:

"That the Reformers of South Middlesex in convention assembled desire to place on record the deep feelings of regret they experienced on the death of their late member, James Armstrong, M.P. Mr. Armstrong had been a life-long reformer and a representative farmer, one of whom the county of Middlesex has reason to be proud. As a politician he was ever consistent, and his influence was given to obtain such legislation as he believed to be in the interests of the country. A staunch free-trader, he favored such legislation as would in his opinion make all prosperous, and not enrich the few at the expense of the many. As a man he was respected by all, irrespective of creed or party. The most distinguished feature of his character, however, was his strong religious belief and his consistent Christian life. That was stronger than his political faith and is now the greatest source of comfort to his family. This convention, therefore, desires to convey to his widow and family their high appreciation of his character, as a man, as a politician and a Christian, and to extend to them their deep feelings of sympathy in the hour of their bereavement."

The president, the vice-president and the secretary were appointed nominators to convey the resolution to the family.

RECEIVING NOMINATIONS.
The convention then proceeded to organize. The following committees on credentials were elected: C. H. Fawcett, South London; John McPherson, Lobo; (secretary) W. E. Harris, Delaware; W. P. Dale, Westminster; G. McGugan, Caradoc (chairman).

The president called for nominations, and the responses came thick and fast with the following result:

NOMINATED.
ROBERT BOSTON, Ald. Pritchett, B. Cornell, C. S. Hyman, B. Burch, Thos. Fawcett, Henry H. Dale, W. P. Dale, J. T. Coughlin, J. T. Coughlin, Henry Hardy, H. Wilkinson, W. H. Simmonds, C. H. Fawcett, Arch. Sinclair, A. Campbell, P. A. Graham, F. B. Leys, Thos. P. Leys, J. G. McGugan, Ald. E. Parnell, Col. F. B. Leys, G. M. Reid, T. H. Purdon, J. McDougall, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Sutherland, W. C. Gentry, W. Shields, S. D. Gleny, Allan Bogue, B. Cornell.

SPEECHES OF THE NOMINEES.
Each of the nominees was then allowed ten minutes in which to speak.

Mr. Boston was relieved with cheers. It was the first time he had ever presumed to ask people to bring him before the convention, though he was an old war horse. It would be difficult to fill Mr. Armstrong's place in the farming community; he was a man whose average intelligence was "As far as I am concerned, I am in accord with the principles of the great Liberal party. (Applause.) The policy of the Government is to tax the many for the benefit of the few; to make ten people rich at the expense of the other 90." (Cheers.) It would be well for the farming community to send as large a delegation as possible to Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) Whoever got the nomination would be elected, before the gerrymander that the Liberals could have carried the north, the east and the west ridings. (Hear, hear.) As for the great principles of tariff reform he would not touch on them at present. It had been said that it would be more to the interest of the Liberal party to send him to Westminster to Parliament. That was a matter for the convention to consider.

Mr. Hyman was received with cheers. It would be hard, he said, to replace the late James Armstrong. He had been asked by a number of prominent men of Westminster and other townships to permit his name to come before the convention. He knew the action was not taken because of any merit he possessed, but it was a certain election in London, which he knew the majority of the people of London and of the country felt that he was elected to represent that city, that prompted them to press this upon them and thus resent the unfair deal. (Cheers.) One reason he acquiesced was that the presence would be obnoxious to the Tories in the House. If elected he would be in the unique position of occupying two seats. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hyman pointed to Mr. Laurier's Hamilton speech as enunciation of sound Liberal principles. Great do was made about the McKimley Bill. In glancing over it the speaker was surprised to find that while our paternal Government on implements and other articles imposes a tax of 63 to 85 per cent, the McKimley Bill only taxed these articles about 45 per cent. (Hear, hear.) One thing the Liberals were contending against was specific duties. The moment a specific duty was put on it taxed the low-priced article, and to a large extent

lightened the duty on the high-priced. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hyman instanced wall paper as an example, showing that the tax of 2 or 3 cents a roll on the low-priced variety was equal to 100 per cent. ad valorem. As a party the Liberals said that no Government had the right to take from the pockets of the people a single dollar more than was required for the purposes of government. (Cheers.) The speaker said he was not a manufacturer who desired protection; and there were many good Liberal manufacturers who supported him who wanted only a good market. (Applause.) Liberal principles were in accord with everything the farmers wanted and there was not a single one of those principles he was not prepared to advocate. (Applause.) "I shall be glad with my voice and influence," concluded Mr. Hyman, "to forward the interests of the nominees of the convention." (Cheers.)

Mr. A. McGugan (Caradoc), said he had nothing to say as to his claim on the convention. He had made no canvass. He was not in accord with the Government's policy. One thing that should be amended was the Franchise Act—an inquiry must be made as to the franchise. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hardy, reeve of Caradoc, thanked his friends for nominating him in a happy speech, but declined the honor. He would work night and day to elect the convention's choice. (Coughlin, reeve of Westminster, declined, but said he favored Mr. Hyman's nomination because he had been cheated out of his seat in London. (Cheers.) Mr. Hyman was a manufacturer and would have more in common with the farmers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Coughlin said he had been in the ranks for twenty years and would rather be a private than a standard-bearer.

Mr. Chas. Simmonds declined nomination in a few words.

Mr. Arch. Sinclair, Lobo, said there was one thing that took away the grief caused by Mr. Armstrong's death, and that was that he was a righteous man. (Hear, hear.) If there were more men of his character in Parliament the country would be elevated. (Hear, hear.) Righteousness exalteth a nation, said the good looking speaker, who had been at Ottawa when Simmonds and it was the duty of the Liberals to fight them. No man was a true Liberal who did not believe in the grand possibilities of his country. It was his duty to build up a great British country on this continent; he had no sympathy with those fanatics who talked about annexation or federation. They should be united; and what tended to separate them? Dual language. No nation could succeed with different languages; the tower of Babel was an instance. Mr. Sinclair condemned government denominational tendencies, the Dominion Franchise Act and the Senate, as a useless expensive body. He declined the nomination.

Col. Leys was given a splendid reception. He said he had worked for the Liberal party for 23 or 27 years in South Middlesex. He had intended running whether as the nominee of the convention or not, but he had received letters from the leaders of the Liberal party saying that Mr. Hyman's presence was needed in the House, more particularly to combat the insidious Franchise Act, which had robbed him of his seat. (Loud cheers.) No man in the country, they said, was better able to fight it or would be a greater source of strength to the party in the House than Mr. Hyman. (Cheers.)

Therefore, as a true Liberal, he said the colonel, "I have decided to withdraw in his favor." (Cheers.) One speaker had referred to the members of the House as sinners; he (the speaker) did not wish to go to the House for that reason, as he would be a pall on the eyes of the country. There were many things, he said, for which the farmers should have redress. He approved of the Ontario Legislatures action in having binder twine manufactured in the Government boarding house at Toronto—the Central Prison. (Hear, hear.) Col. Leys again announced his withdrawal in Mr. Hyman's favor.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, Glencoe, said he was not a candidate. He hoped there would be no dissension as regarded the nomination. He did not approve the principle enunciated by farmers, the effect of which would be to support a farmer. (Hear, hear.) Farmers in the present day were both merchants and manufacturers.

Ald. Parnell thanked his nominators, but declined the honor. South London men had fought the battles of the constituency for years and were entitled to some of it to give him support to Mr. Charles S. Hyman, a man who had been persecuted by the Franchise Act, and who if elected would be able to practically demonstrate the fraud. (Cheers.) Mr. Hyman would be able to fight the term, and to only sit for a fraction of the term, and to the outrage perpetrated. Ald. Parnell deprecated the idea that only a farmer should be chosen.

Mr. Purdon was loudly cheered. Mr. Hyman, he said, was the victim of the Franchise Act and South Middlesex of the gerrymander. These were the twin iniquities that they should fight. They had three good names before them; it was impossible, therefore, to select a bad man. He would be as good as dead and courtesy to Mr. Hyman back for the balance of the term and thus show that the Liberals of South Middlesex resented the injustice which deprived him of the seat he was entitled to. (Cheers.) Mr. Purdon declined the nomination.

Mr. G. D. Gleny, Caradoc, said he had sympathy with Mr. Hyman for the manner in which the lawyers and judges of London had treated him, but thought farming constituencies should be represented by farmers. The farmers of the country were represented by a French lawyer, who was the Minister of Agriculture. The speaker denounced the loyalty cry. Within the next five years the Conservative party would be turned out and then declare for annexation. He would like to see the usurper of Mr. Hyman's seat in London turned out and Mr. Hyman put in his proper place. (Cheers.) The speaker declined nomination.

Mr. Sutherland, the other nominee, was not present at the time, and so did not speak.

THE VOTING.
An adjournment of fifteen minutes was made so that the hall might be cleared and reserved exclusively for delegates during the voting. The committee on credentials called the roll and found the full number of 160 delegates present as follows:

Caradoc—Henry Waters, C. H. Lockwood, Henry Lockwood, Thos. Fawcett, Samuel McCracken, Wm. Neagle, J. D. Carruthers, Wm. Trete, Geo. Forsyth, Wm. Porter, John Thomas, Wm. Neagle, Geo. Bignell, Jasper Lippitt, David Small, W. C. Robertson, John Clark, H. Hardy, Geo. Ballantyne, L. J. Nixon, Jas. T. Sutherland, William Harrison, Godfrey McGugan, D. N. McGugan, Arch. Campbell, M. Campbell, Uri Getty, Angus McGugan, John Drake, John Payne, D. Lament, Hugh McDougall, Homer Beemer, Robert Bond, James Bond, Wm. Winter, W. Y. Snegrove, Nellie Timothy, Chas. Timothy.

An Apology to the Women of Canada.

There was the notion that a woman's life had broader outlook than the embroidery frame, or the sentimental novel. It was hard to make the world believe that.

There was the higher education. That was hard to obtain. There was the idea that a woman could vote as intelligently upon a school board as a man. There was a bitter fight for the triumph of that idea.

Woman has triumphed all along the line.

AN APOLOGY IS DUE THE WOMEN OF CANADA.

The proprietors of Melissa commenced with the men. The men, through the trade, made such constant demand for Melissa garments, to replace the archaic rubber coat, that manufacture and proofing was confined to them.

The ladies of Canada said: "Why can't we get Melissa wraps as the men can get Melissa coats?" That was decisive. The demand is answered. Every village, town and city in Canada, can now have its supply of

LADIES' CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' RAINPROOF WRAPS

in the latest New York styles, without the New York expense.

It means an Art New York designer and cutter; an imported staff of trained assistants, all men, and all efficient cloakmakers. But it means, too, exquisite tailormade wraps, within a few steps of the home, wherever the home at less than the cost of imported goods.

The latest designs; the most perfect fit; the style and smartness of the expensive New York wraps. There is beauty in them. They are purely Canadian. They are right at your door. They are superior to anything of European manufacture.

They express the best in taste and imagination that New York can produce. But the cost is a great deal less.

As simple wraps, they are "distingue." Proofed with Melissa, they are both elegant and comfortable, for they are a double protection against cold, and against rain. Either way they are now on the market.

The Melissa proofed wraps cost but a trifle more than the ordinary cloth wrap.

Be sure you get Melissa. Don't take what some unscrupulous salesmen or traders will tell you is the same as Melissa. Or as good as Melissa. They are really only worthless imitations.

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Lobo—J. Hyman, Ferguson, D. A. Brown, Wm. Tukey, Daniel Steels, Geo. Edwards, A. D. McLellan, A. McMurphy, D. Graham, D. D. Campbell, A. Sinclair, J. McPherson, D. McGugan, E. R. Barclay, Douglass Patterson, B. B. Harris, Chas. Zarnaz, D. A. Goodham, Newton Gray, W. A. Cutler, Peter Mitchell, Douglass McArthur, D. J. Campbell, E. T. Caverhill, Alex. Campbell, John Oliver.

Westminster—N. Anderson, Jas. Beattie, D. Lawson, Neil McGill, Jas. McMillan, John Cousins, John Kerr, J. H. Elliott, Walter Laidlaw, J. G. McClary, Geo. Riddell, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Jackson, R. Nichol, W. C. Summer, Jas. Hutcheson, Wm. H. Beattie, W. P. Dale, H. Wickerson, Wm. Walker, John Colwell, Jacob Dale, Henry Nichols, Jas. Griffiths, John Campbell, A. Montague, D. B. Birch, J. K. Little, Jas. Burroughs, Jas. Davis, D. Bogue, Jas. Crinklaw, B. Little, Wm. Collins, P. D. Learn, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Saddler, John Crinklaw, Wm. Davis, P. Anderson, J. T. Coughlin.

South London—Col. F. B. Leys, Thos. Ross, Ald. E. Parnell, Geo. T. Treblecock, E. R. Richards, W. Westcott, C. D. Gowman, Jas. T. Westland, Ald. J. Pritchett, J. M. Symonds, Wm. Geary, C. H. Fawcett, Wm. Hunter, Allen Bogue, R. Stevens, J. Young, W. Weston, Geo. Norton, F. T. Leys, J. Thelburn, A. E. Franklin, J. O'Gorman, Jas. McLeod, W. D. Regan, John Lang.

The field had been narrowed down to three candidates—Robert Boston, of Lobo, C. S. Hyman, of South London, and Malcolm McGugan, of Caradoc. It was decided to continue voting until one of the candidates obtained a majority of the total vote, which would be 81. The first three ballots resulted thus:

Hyman.....70 78 81
Boston.....62 68 73
McGugan.....36 31 2

The third ballot gave Mr. Hyman a majority, but as there was one more vote cast than there were delegates, the chairman ruled that another ballot was necessary. This was done and it resulted in Boston securing 84 and Hyman 77. This was similar to the third ballot; there were 161 votes for 160 delegates. The chairman of the scrutineering committee therefore demanded another ballot on the same grounds.

Chairman Simmonds, however, declared Mr. Boston to be the choice of the convention. Mr. Hyman's supporters objected to this and repeated their demand for another ballot owing to this irregularity.

Messrs. Hyman and Boston, who had not been present, were brought to the hall by their friends. Mr. Hyman was greeted with a hurricane of cheers as he stepped on the platform. A number of his friends, he said, did not appear to endorse the chairman's decision, but although there seemed to be some irregularity he (Mr. Hyman) was bound by the convention. (Cheers.) "Let me tell you," said Mr. Hyman, "that I will support heartily and with all my power the nominee of the convention, Mr. Boston. (Cheers.) And I here ask all my friends to do the same. (Cheers.) I understand that another ballot is asked for. For my part I do not want it, and decline to let my name stand for it. (Cheers.) Let us remember that above all we are Liberals, fighting in the same cause, and let us rally around the standard-bearer of this rallying. (Cheers.) Continuing, Mr. Hyman said that if the Liberals of London saw fit to again place confidence in him he would be their standard-bearer at the next election.

Shouts of "Well help you" and "You'll get there" and tremendous applause.

Mr. Boston was loudly cheered. He thanked Mr. Hyman for his generous and kind assurances. (Cheers.) Exception had been taken by some to the last ballot, and in order that everything might be fair he was will-

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ing that there should be another vote.

Mr. Hyman again declined. "I move that the nomination of Mr. Boston be made unanimous," he said.

Col. Leys seconded the motion, which was carried amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Boston acknowledged the honor fittingly.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hyman was carried with ringing cheers and a similar favor was conferred upon Mr. Boston. Cheers were given for Hon. Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and the Queen, and the delegates emerged into the fast falling snow to hith up their horses and make for home. The South London representatives arrived about 10 o'clock and were entertained to a supper by Col. Leys at his residence.

WIGGINS WAGS HIS JAW.

The Cold Weather Charged to the Account of Mars and Jupiter.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Canadian weather prophet (Prof. E. Stone Wiggins), attributes the excessively cold weather experienced in all parts of the world this winter to planetary interference. The planets Mars and Jupiter, he says, are now next each other. On the 25th of January they appeared almost touching each other and it was their united attraction that caused the intense cold on our planet.

Last year in February Venus and Jupiter appeared together in the same quarter of the heavens, and two weeks after we had thinned northern lights which astonished the people of America and northern Europe. This endowed our atmosphere with great power of absorption, and thence the

unusually cloudy spring and summer of 1892.

It is the proximity of Mars and Jupiter that produces nearly all of our great disasters on land and sea.

Influences of Electricity.
A recent lecturer took up the interesting question of the effect of electrical conditions upon nervous conditions of man, and the remarkable connection of electrical with meteorological phenomena. Speaking of the sensations experienced by human beings as changes in the temperature, he said: "Scientists have until recently believed that these sensations were due to changes in humidity, but now it is more generally believed that they are caused by atmospheric electricity. There is a great field here for the physicians to investigate, for if these severe depression and sensations are only caused by differences in electrical potential, all that would be necessary as a remedy would be to furnish each patient with some kind of an electrical machine capable of regulating his or her potential to the normal degree; and then we might expect every body to be bright and cheerful, and such things as the 'blues' and 'drooping spirits' be relegated to the past." We believe that but a few years will elapse until another great philosophical problem, founded upon the same Newtonian laws as the force of gravitation, will be equally well understood; for there can be no doubt that trifling as it is, a force acting in space, arising for the most part from the sun, and that the earth is a magnetic polarized conductor."