

## SCIENCE AND POETRY.

It is now little more than a year since a great English poet passed away. There are too many historical warnings for us to venture to dogmatize as to the place that Alfred, Lord Tennyson, will hold in future ages in the world's roll of honour; but we who have faith in the achievements and real progress of this nineteenth century can, at least, recognize that no other poet has spoken so truly, so fully, and so deeply the genuine heart and aspiration of this age. The secret of Tennyson's greatness as a World-Poet is to be found, I believe, in the fact that his highest idealism of intellect was courageously and strongly informed by a broad sympathy with and profound appreciation of the work of modern science. He gives the key-note himself in two familiar lines:—

"Here about the beach I wandered,  
nourishing a youth sublime  
With the fairy tales of science and the  
long results of time."

Competent critics have recently remarked that fifty, forty and thirty years ago Tennyson had, with profound judgment, seized just those principles of the work of the astronomer, the geologist, the chemist and the physicist which have since proved to have been the truest.

I make these remarks about Tennyson because I am aware that there is still a suspicion that Science is the enemy of Poetry. It has destroyed the hobgoblins, the genii and the bugaboos, and I believe some people dread that, if it is allowed to go on in its relentless way, they will cease to be scared by the witches in "Macbeth." With the example of Tennyson before us, however, let us not fear that the Past will lose all of its beauty by losing many of its terrors. The great poet who was so deeply imbued with the principles and methods of modern science also summoned from the Past, for us and for future ages, the shadowy court of King Arthur and that city which was built to music, and therefore never built at all, and therefore built forever.—J. C. Sutherland.

The citizens of Dijon, France, have just voted a tax for putting a railing around a tree which stands within the city limits. The tree bears a label which informs the sight-seer that it is the oldest poplar in France. The town council has a record tracing the history of the tree since the year 722 A.D. It is 122 feet in height and 45 feet in circumference at the base.—St. Louis Republic.

## HOOD'S AND ONLY HOOD'S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

## Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

The gifts of nature and accomplishments of art are valuable but as they are exerted in the interests of virtue or governed by the rules of honor.—Steele.

## TAKE - NOTICE.

During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Belleville Intelligencer: The public accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, show that the total revenue on account of consolidated fund was \$38,168,608.85, and the expenditure was \$3,6814,052.90, showing a surplus of \$1,354,555.95, which is somewhat better than Mr. Foster calculated when he was making his budget speech in March last.

Montreal Gazette: The experience of H. M.S. Resolution in the Bay of Biscay shows that it lacks stability, and under some sea conditions is unsafe. The Resolution is one of the new warships and among the most powerful. U. S. naval experts have lately discovered that many of the new vessels of the Republic's navy have the same faults as the Resolution. They who go down to sea in warships are being subjected to more perils than there seems to be necessity for.

London Free Press: That the coming fishing season will be fruitful of stirring events in that quarter of the world, is evidently within the astute contemplation of Sir Charles Dilke. The interest for Canada is two-fold. As a part of the British Empire we are concerned for the peace of the two great nations to which our people are so closely allied, and secondly, any proposal for the absorption of Newfoundland by the Dominion, while the French shore dispute remains open, will be regarded with distrust and well grounded apprehension.

Ottawa Citizen: It is undoubtedly an obstacle to the success of the Wilson Bill in Congress that its introduction is coincident with a very severe business depression, and that there is a deficit of \$40,000,000 in the national finances looming up. The public will be prone to charge these things to the administration and its policy, and this opinion will in time have its effect upon the minds of the representatives. Further, the result of the Hawaii fiasco has damaged Cleveland's prestige as he has been apparently defeated by the little knot of adventurers who have seized the government.

Guelph Mercury: It is now pretty certain that the House will not meet before the middle of February. It is rumored that Sir John Thompson was in favor of an immediate appeal to the country for a mandate to reform the tariff on lines of moderate protection. The majority of his colleagues were, however, opposed to the proposition and the matter dropped. In January, 1891, when the proclamation assembling Parliament was expected daily, Sir John Macdonald advised instant dissolution, but found every one of his colleagues opposed to it. Sir John Macdonald had his way, but Sir John Thompson is not Sir John Macdonald.

Hamilton Herald: "The cry of all Europe is bad business," said Chauncey M. Depew the other day, on his return from abroad. "Nothing like it has been known before. They all feel and look poor. While this is especially true of continental Europe, England has not escaped the prevailing epidemic." What with hard times abroad, harder times in the States and a slight business depression in Canada, every political economist in the world can find facts to fit his pet fiscal theories and smash the other fellow's theories into little pieces. In the meantime we may all hope that matters will soon mend everywhere, that work and money will be plentiful again.

In the course of a speech made in a recent case, counsel told this anecdote of a learned judge who used to sit not more than a hundred miles from the Guildhall. The case he was trying was against a railway company for the loss of a bag. After a somewhat lengthy hearing, the judge summed up to the jury thus:—"Gentlemen, the plaintiff claims damages for the loss of his bag against the company. They are always losing bags; they lost mine when I was on circuit. Consider your verdict." They did; and found it very easy to arrive at a conclusion.

## SALT-RHEUM; FLESH CRACKED OIEN AND BLED!

Miss LOTTIE CLARK, River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin, writes: "It gives me pleasure to express my faith in the virtue of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Having suffered for three years from salt-rheum, and after having been unsuccessfully treated by a good physician, I began the use of the 'Discovery'."



MISS CLARK.

The humor was in my hands. I was obliged to keep a covering on them for months at a time, changing the covering morning and night. The stinging, burning and itching sensation would be so intense that at times it seemed as if I would go crazy. When I bent the fingers, the flesh would crack open and bleed. It is impossible for me to describe the intense pain and suffering which I endured night and day. After taking six bottles of the "Discovery," I was entirely cured. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enough." Sold by Dealers.

## SEVEN TANGIBLE REASONS.

The North American Life Insurance Company presents to the insuring public the following claims for support:

1. It is a home company with full deposit with the Government.
2. It offers security not exceeded by that of any other company.
3. It is noted for prompt payment of all just and approved claims upon maturity and satisfactory proof of death.
4. It shows a surplus of \$440,264.11 on policy-holders' account over and above reserve and death losses; and has assets including an uncalled Guarantee Fund of \$240,000, amounting to \$1,282,440.11, for the security of policy-holders.
5. Every holder of a policy for \$5,000 is entitled to act as a director of the company, on election by a majority of votes of duly qualified members, and to vote at all meetings, and every policy-holder for \$1,000 or over is entitled to one vote for each \$1,000 of his policy, at all meetings, whether annual or general.
6. Its policies are printed in clear, large type, in plain, simple language, and are as liberal in their conditions as it is possible to have them, consistent with safety and equity to the policy-holders generally. Observe the following points, viz:
  - (a) The policies are indisputable after three years from the date of issue, securing a reliable provision for one's dependents and not a lawsuit.
  - (b) Travel in any part of the world will not invalidate the policy.
  - (c) Surrender values are allowed after the policy has been in force three years, either by paid up policies or in cash; loans are made on ordinary policies after they have been in force three years.
  - (d) The age of the insured will be admitted at any time by the company on reasonable proof, but if not so admitted, any error in the age will not invalidate the policy.
- 7 Its premium income for last year exceeded that of any other Canadian company during the same year of its existence.

The total production of coal in Belgium in 1892 was 19,583,173 metric tons, the average value being stated at \$1.96 per ton. The total number of employees taking the average for year, was 118,578, of whom 88,806 were employed below ground, and 29,772 on the surface. It is stated that the number of women employed underground is decreasing, and it is hoped that the employment of women, except on the surface, will soon cease altogether. Wages have shown a slight decrease, the average amount paid per head last year, including all employees in and about the mines, having been \$183.74, against \$208.50 in 1892. Even with such low wages trade was not very profitable, for the average profit realized per ton was about 12 cents.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.