

Immortality.
 If I had lived ever so priestly, I should have guessed that immortality was a thing that never existed. For nature, giving instinct, never allows to give the soul a point to rest. Never allows the soul to rest, never allows the soul to rest, never allows the soul to rest. So thou, with thought and longings which our earth can never compass in his narrow verge, Shall the fit region of thy spirit gain. And death fulfills the promise of thy birth. Dr. Woodland Mason, in *McClure's Magazine*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

"Society" people of St. Louis so misbehaved themselves at a church wedding the other day—talking, laughing, eating candy, climbing up on the seats, etc.—that the clergyman twice rebuked them sharply from the altar, and even threatened them with forcible expulsion from the sacred edifice.

The Highbury Place Baptist Church in London admitted to membership without regular immersion a lady afflicted with deformity, which made it almost impossible for her to undergo the ceremony of immersion. For this the church was expelled from the organization of the Baptist Church, and, after a long fight, the congregation and elders have just acknowledged their mistake in "having been too ready to accept the plea of impossibility," and the matter has been settled by the immersion of the lady seated in a specially constructed chair and wearing a dress specially designed for the occasion. Upon this the church has been restored to membership.

Bishop Andrews, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Methodist missions in Asia, reports that he found evidences in Japan of what he regards as a drift toward Christianity. The whole nation, he says, is permeated with the fundamental principles of Christian civilization. The same tendency has been discerned by other observers, and the advisability of formally adopting Christianity has been discussed seriously by some of the Japanese statesmen and philosophers on the ground that the nation would profit by establishing the religion of the West. But this disposition toward Christianity is rather an indication of the absence of religious ideas and convictions than of the kindling of any new and genuine faith among the Japanese. The whole number of actual Christian converts there is put by Bishop Andrews at 25,000 only, while the population of the islands is about 35,000,000, and the educated people are described by him and other travelers as doubting or utterly rejecting all supernatural religion whatsoever. Such vital religious faith as there is remains among the common people; but the skeptical philosophers argue that so long as they have a religion of some sort it would not make much difference whether it were Christianity or Buddhism. The change, as the philosophers would make it, would be in name only.

Archdeacon Farrar:—The real question to ask about any form of religious belief is:—Does it kindle the fire of love? Does it make the life stronger, sweeter, purer, nobler? Does it run through the whole society like a cleansing flame, burning up that which is mean and base, and selfish and impure? If it stands this test it is no heresy. There is but one Church of the true Child of God, and unfaithfulness is the only infidelity. I am so convinced there is no error more fatal than the notion that correct belief or church membership is of any value whatever, in comparison with that righteousness of life which is the be-all and end-all of true religion, that I say plainly—and if I could find words to say it yet more plainly, I would say it yet more plainly—I would rather that any man should be a Romanist, or a Dissenter, or a Buddhist, or a Mohammedan, so that he were a holy and godly man, than ten times over a member of the most Catholic church that ever existed and be a sly intriguer, or a rancorous slanderer, or an unclean liver, or a professed liar, or in any one form of conscious wickedness, a hypocrite and a bad man. Just as a living dog is better than a dead lion, so a good heretic or a righteous schismatic may be immeasurably dearer to God and nearer to heaven than a bad Christian, whose conduct gives the lie to his creed. Such, at least, seems to me to be the view held by prophets, apostles and evangelists, in accordance with the spirit of the whole teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ.

MEN'S WEAR.

Old-fashioned Invisible Green Reasserting Itself in Suits.

The Clothier and Furnisher.

Very few blue flannel suits are seen on well-to-do men during the summer now; for the likelihood of being taken, perchance, for a brakeman or ticket chopper is not altogether to their relish. The owner of a blue flannel suit will generally wear it nowadays in sections, putting on the coat with a different pair of trousers, and the blue flannel trousers with a coat of another shade. The relegation of the dark-blue flannel or cheviot suit to a certain large class of employees of corporations in spring and summer a great deprivation to the public at large, as the color was becoming and the ensemble a blending of dressiness and comfort.

With black, brown, and blue out of the scale and wine color always regarded with temperate distrust, green was the only shade left for the designers to pin their faith upon. With the pulse of the community beating mildly for unaggressive effects its adoption appeared to be the one thing to be done. To be sure, green in a more pronounced tint is the favorite color of livery in this city. More coachmen and footmen in green may be counted upon the fashionable equipages than to any other color. But it was thought feasible that with the improved methods of coloring and the production of the fabrics only in the almost invisible shades, the innovation might be successfully accomplished.

Some of the textures shown certainly are in engaging tints, and there is apparent firmness in the dye which presages a stronger holding quality than has been the case heretofore. If the color retains its freshness by experiment until the season is fairly on, the prejudice will be overcome, and a fear of a few wearings bringing about a likeness to a musty and time-honored black garment will be dissipated.

The greens are in various materials of excellent quality, chevrons, fine flannels, diagonals, wide wales, and in two or three Scotch mixed pepper and salt combinations wherein just a taint of the brilliant color occurs at well-spaced intervals, but with a sufficiency to impart a subtle prevalence of its shade.

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IN THE HOLY LAND.

At Church on Christmas Eve—A Call at Larnaca, Cyprus—Moody and Sankey in Modern Greek—Ephesus and its Wonderful Ruins—Mytilene—The Greek Archbishop and the Turkish Governor.

Probably the swiftest and pleasantest diligence service in the world is that from Damascus to Beyrout. A French company owns and manages it, and it would be needless to say that this enterprise is in striking contrast to any enterprise conducted by the unspeakable Turk. The road between the two cities is in excellent condition and is a marvellous bit of engineering, crossing the mountains of Lebanon at a height of 7,000 feet. Six horses are harnessed to each conveyance, and these are changed every hour. The trip is of fourteen hours' duration, so that eighty-four horses are brought into use before its completion. With the exception of the beauty of the scenery, which increases in attractiveness all the way, there is nothing of special interest within the hundred and twenty miles along which the road extends. The villas which dot the approaches to Beyrout are surrounded by gardens of rare beauty, giving evidence of the good taste and ample means of their owners, most of whom are merchants in the city. The gas is illuminating Beyrout were the first we had seen since leaving Athens. They afforded expectations of its appearance by daylight, which happily we found to be fully justified. Beyrout is a handsome city containing about a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, a large percentage of whom are Christians and civilized according to the highest European standard. These have gained a solid footing in Beyrout, which accounts for its being the most attractive city of all Turkey in Asia. Dr. Talmage was entertained royally by the American college, and during our stay preached in the American church to an audience so large as to severely tax the capacity of that handsome edifice. The date of the service was Christmas eve. Whether for this reason or in honor of the officiating minister I know not, but the church was decorated in a tasteful manner, and the music rendered during the service would have elicited favorable comment in any leading church at home. Mrs. William E. Dodge had arrived recently at Beyrout, on a visit to her son, who is the head of American church affairs in the city. She was delighted to meet Dr. Talmage, of whose movements she had kept herself well informed.

On Christmas day we started on the journey homeward. Our party from those who had accompanied us in various capacities during our pilgrimage through Palestine and Syria was full of sadness and tenderness. The guide was affected deeply, and we shall never forget his prayer invoking for us divine protection and heavenly benediction during the remainder of our trip. After our property had been inspected and our baggage thoroughly overhauled by the revenue officers, who collected 1 per cent. duty on all purchases made in their own country, we entered a rowboat and were taken over to the Pandora for a seven days' trip on the blue Mediterranean. Three days we have been an amply sufficient time for reaching Constantinople by a fast steamer, but as passenger traffic between the two cities is but incidental and carrying freight the main consideration, the ship stops at all ports of importance and the cargo is exchanged as the demands of trade may require. But a more interesting trip than this particular one, with its frequent interruptions, affording opportunities to go ashore and make observations on an average of once a day, cannot be imagined. Our first stop was at the island of Cyprus, where Larnaca, an interesting city of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, was the inducement to disembark. The Greek Church, which claims the tomb of Lazarus as one of its attractions, was visited first. Here, it is said, Lazarus was buried after the resurrection time, but the claim rests solely on unsupported tradition. After this we visited the scene of Gen. Di Costola's excavations, which, we learned, were interrupted by the government. We bought a number of beautifully colored tear bottles, of which only a few survive the energetic offices of the baggage master. At Limasol, where we did not disembark, we enjoyed the pleasure of receiving on board a Greek bride and groom who, during the balance of the trip, treated us to Moody and Sankey's hymns sung in modern Greek. Between Limasol and Smyrna, the next stopping place, lay Rhodes and Patmos (this is the island on which St. John wrote the Book of Revelation) and Samos. Every moment of the time not necessarily required for receiving and sending aboard our baggage was spent with Dr. Talmage as a commentator, the islands and hills of the prospects opening before us were repopulated by old and their glorious history re-enacted. The weather was simply grand and the scenery enchanting. Frequently away off among the mountains rainbows took their start and rose in graceful curves along the sky, further ornamenting and beautifying what nature had already rendered bewilderingly glorious.

We reached Smyrna about nine in the morning, just too late to catch the train to Ephesus. But such a trifle as this did not at all discourage us from making good our intentions of visiting a city of such great importance in Scripture. We chartered a special train and telegraphed in advance for horses and lunch. At half past nine our train started, rushing along with the noise and confusion of a lightning express and the speed of an ordinary American freight train. We arrived at Ephesus, a distance of forty-eight miles, at twenty minutes past one. Soon after reaching the hotel we were seated on six of the most miserable nags that this generation can muster off, for the price of which we agreed to pay one dollar each. Our return after two hours, we men found ourselves each compelled to pay a dollar and sixty cents, and two dollars for each of the horses ridden by the ladies of the party. When we remonstrated with our host on the overcharges, he quietly informed us that the use of the horses was one dollar for each one, but this price did not include the hire of the saddles, which was three francs for an ordinary one and five francs each for those used by the ladies. I give this in illustration of the trickery of the Turk.

A visit to Ephesus pays. The old Roman aqueduct, with its innumerable stork nests, is the first object of antiquity that one sees in the city. After that there is no end of attractions. Even the very hedged team with broken statuary and choice specimens of sculpture, which are used as common stones. The gigantic ruins of the Temple of Diana are imposing in the magnificence of their proportions, and their magnitude we found to exceed all that we had seen elsewhere. In comparison with them the Parthenon of Athens is as a village to a city. Two hundred and twenty years were spent in building the structure, and no known edifice has ever equaled it in dimensions or grandeur. Beautiful specimens of the sculptor's art abound in the ruins. The ruins of the theatre, which was once the scene of the great uproar recorded in Acts xix., enable one to form a pretty definite idea of what

the building must have been at the time when it had a capacity for over fifty thousand visitors; and the stadium, or race course, afforded accommodations for no less than seventy thousand spectators. It still exhibits the terraces which were cut in the rock for the convenience of its frequenters. But I must not linger longer amid the ruins.

After an excellent lunch, of which various delicious preparations of rice formed the principal part, we again boarded the train and returned to Smyrna, where the glad news awaited us that the Pandora would resume her trip until midnight. This afforded us the welcome opportunity of viewing the city. We found Smyrna a delightfully clean and attractive place. Dr. Talmage visited an every day mission, where he charmed the auditors with his matinee lecture.

The next morning found us at Mytilene, where the American consul received us cordially and insisted on showing us around. He presented us to Constantinos Valadhis, the Greek archbishop, and to Fahrl Bey, the Turkish governor. The former of those dignitaries conversed with us in German, and insisted on our partaking of Turkish Delight, the most popular because the most delicious of sweets, recommending it as a sure cure for dyspepsia, with which he had heard the American nation particularly was afflicted. The governor, who was fairly covered with diamonds and other precious stones, spoke perfect English. He invited us to inspect the Turkish fortress at Mytilene. Before we left he sent one of his servants out into his garden to pick the choicest oranges, which included, as a matter of course, the delicious mandarin variety, for our refreshment.

At all these places we had recently visited, Paul had stopped. In Ephesus for three years he "ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears." From Mytilene he sailed to Samos, and thus pursued his journey to the end. How full of interest these were to Dr. Talmage only he himself could tell. He delighted to roam about in them, and read habitually the passages in the Bible which made references to them. In the train on the way to Ephesus he read aloud the entire Epistle to the Ephesians, explaining its meaning as he proceeded.

Of our subsequent travels in Europe there is no necessity that I should write, the cablegrams published in the newspapers having kept the public fully informed. The rest of my experiences as a traveling companion with Dr. Talmage on his recent tour abroad.

LOUIS KLOPSCH.

STILL FURTHER PROOF OF THE HYPOTHESIS OF EQUAL CHANCES OF LIFE AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF NATURAL SELECTION.

The position taken by Dean Carmichael in his present course of lectures is well worth the consideration of advocates of evolution by means of natural selection. The Dean claims that in all divisions of life there are widespread conditions wherein death comes indiscriminately to improved and unimproved representatives of any one species forming a food supply for higher forms—in other words, that both are reduced to an equality, and that their chances of escape are equal. The Dean's lectures consist of facts to prove this position, and so far his case seems reasonable. Yesterday he dealt with the sponge animal, and seemed to hold his own in proving the assertion that once food was caught into sponge currents strong and weak forms ran equal chances of death; that the force of the "rapid" wiped out all distinction or choice of food; that forms possessed of the most profitable variations suffered equally with unprofitable forms. A sponge is the home of millions of amoebae, who instead of secreting a shell, conjointly build up this fibrous material. There are in every living sponge a number of amoebae with long whip lashes coming out of what we may call their heads. They are gathered together in companies in different parts of the sponge, and at certain times begin with their whip to beat the water, flowing the sponge into a powerful current of water begins to rush from the outer ocean through the passages. The amoebae which form the population of the sponge city catch up from this current as it goes past the food material which it contains. Now here is a point for evolution; as this current changes into a rapid, the force of that rapid brings with it strong and weak varieties of life which are caught up by the current. The amoebae in the shape of food. The force of that current wipes out all choice or distinction, and so varieties profitable and unprofitable are placed on the level of equal chances. The next form of microscopic life considered was the Rotifer, which is to be found all over the earth's surface, and inhabiting both fresh and salt water. Their method of feeding strong currents by the action of their cilia, on which currents food is borne, must, of necessity, preclude all discrimination and reduce all forms caught in the current to an equal level as far as life and death are concerned. In reviewing the methods by which death comes to this vast microscopic world there will be found, apart from age, sickness or disease, three great factors which determine the chances of life: improved and unimproved varieties to a level of equal chances. The first is that method by which the amoebae, Rotifer and other forms obtain their supply of food—currents caused by cilia levels all distinction. Another form of death which rules out any form of selection arises from large species of animal life feeding on the green vegetable substance covering stones and rocks in the water, where there are millions of infusoria collected in a very small space. And then a third method arises from the sudden or gradual evaporation of the water or element in which these microscopic forms live. Here, leaving out forms possessed of the power of encysting, the smaller the form the better the chance of life.

Hydrozoa and acinzoa, another wide field of animal life, bring death to others in such a way as to greatly cripple natural selection. The food supply of the Hydrozoa, jelly fishes, anemones, corals, etc., come under the same conditions of equal chances, inasmuch as death is the result of movements on the part of the animal killed, but none of the Hydrozoa hunt down prey, but are prepared to receive it as it comes. The lecture next Sunday will apply the hypothesis of "equal chances" to the food supply of star fish, etc., worms, beetles, locusts, and lions, apes, etc.

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SHREWD METHODS OF CRIMINALS.

Taking Legal Advice Before Committing Their Crimes.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

"The public has a curious and false idea of the criminal classes," said a lawyer who has had a good deal to do with them in the courts. "It is true that a majority of them are coarse, hard-visaged wretches, but they don't represent the brains. They are like the tools in a blacksmith shop—useless unless directed by the mechanical ingenuity of the learned worker. The brains of the criminal classes are furnished by the men whose histories would make the most intensely interesting pages of romance. Some of these leaders, I know, came from good families, whose social and political distinctions make them the shining lights of society. Educated in colleges, learned in professions, they, by a singular perversity of nature, seem to have no other use for their talents than in concocting schemes to set at defiance the laws for the prevention of crime.

"It's true," he continued, "that all the leaders are not college graduates or men of professions, yet they are all possessors of more than the average shrewdness; quick to see, determine and act, grasping a situation at a glance, devising ways as only men of intelligence and ability can. These are the dangerous men—that is, dangerous to property—their tools, who do the rough work in carrying out the perfected schemes, being the ones who care for neither life nor limb in pursuit of the object which they have been instructed to attain. When the public read of some daring crime that seems to have been committed on the impulse of the moment, they will scarcely believe that weeks, months, may be a year have been consumed in planning a way for the successful termination of the outrage.

"My own experience has taught me that this is the case, and not only are the crime and the mode of its perpetration carefully considered, but a probable failure also enters largely into the programme marked out, and it is in this respect that the advice of a lawyer is often sought. My first contact with criminals of the kind was with three well-known men who probably have never had their equal in this country as bond forgers. This unnecessary to mention the names. Both are the possessors of considerable means.

"On a certain day I received a visit from one of the trio, who, by the way, is a man who, if he had pursued the paths of morality, would be capable of filling any position requiring education, gentlemanly address, tact, and shrewdness. I was unacquainted with him at the time he called, and his mode of procedure was identical with that of any business man, and did not in the least arouse my suspicion; upon the contrary, I found him such a remarkably affable and intelligent gentleman that I considered his acquaintance worthy of being cultivated. He called my attention to a law, and asked my construction of it; he desired a written opinion, and requested me to take ample time to carefully consider it.

"Depositing a goodly fee, he departed, remarking that he would call in a day or two. Within the time specified he called and received my written opinion; he read it carefully, discussing its principal points with me with a vigor showing an intimate knowledge of law which greatly surprised me at the time. For nearly a month he was a frequent caller at my office, each time presenting either his own construction of a law for my approval or asking for a written opinion, as he had at his first visit. The more he proceeded, the more he struck me as curious, but it was unintelligible, and for months after his visit he discontinued I often gave the matter serious consideration, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion.

"I failed to mention, however, that while he paid me a good fee for each opinion he invariably tripled the amount whenever my opinion was endorsed by a well-known Judge of a criminal court of this city.

"About a year after these transactions I was one day engaged in a criminal case before this Judge, and was surprised to see among the prisoners at the bar my former gentlemanly client, and I then and there learned who and what he was. The crime with which he was charged was the forgery of bonds, and, as might be supposed, I watched his case narrowly. His defence is one of the most remarkable in the State law reports, and is quoted often than any other pertaining to forgery. It was then that I discovered why it was he wanted those laws construed, and his defence was the very weapon that his Judge had furnished him, for against the Court's rulings he offered the Court's opinion, and was acquitted.

"It was not long after that that I was again called upon by this 'gentleman,' who ultimately introduced me to his associates, and I was not long in discovering that preparatory to perpetrating their crimes they invariably had a defence prepared in case either or all of them should be arrested. I never was so far in their confidence to be aware of the character of the crime to which they were committed, yet I always found them to be gentlemen in their actions and conversations; but the most singular fact was their admiration for the criminal Judge before whom one of them had been tried.

"His expositions of the law they considered sound and logical, and willingly paid any price for his endorsement of an opinion, on one occasion alone they giving \$500 for his written endorsement of my opinion. And so I find that most criminals pursue the same course. They are a patient, painstaking class, who consider all the probabilities and possibilities of a case, either favorable or unfavorable.

"As I have said, some of these men possess more than average intelligence, and not a few are accomplished in the ways of society as well as crime."

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LADY OGILVY.

The True Story of a Brave Woman.

Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender had a more devoted and enthusiastic adherent than Margaret, wife of Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the fourth Earl of Airlie, a brave, handsome, and talented woman. When the Prince's standard was raised in Scotland, in the year 1744, she threw herself with characteristic ardour into his cause. Her husband's family, however, proved somewhat lukewarm, manifesting no particular desire to rush into rebellion and danger, the ultimate consequences of which, in case of failure, they could not foresee, yet could shrewdly guess. She therefore persuaded Ogilvy that so long as his father, the Earl, did not appear in the field in person, he himself risked neither rank nor fortune by heading the clan.

When the fortunes of Charles Edward grew dark and hopeless, and the end appeared very near, Lord Ogilvy manifested more than ordinary unwillingness to continue to support them, and it needed all her ladyship's persuasive arguments to induce him not to throw up the cause.

The only way in which she could procure, in attendance at the fatal battle of Culloden, was to ride with him herself at the head of the clan. She was a splendid rider, and a most beautiful and graceful woman, tall and fair, and never appeared to so much advantage as when seated on horseback.

When her husband went to the front she took charge of a spare horse in the rear, so that, in case of accident on the field, he might know where the means of safety and flight could be found. Hour after hour she calmly sat on her horse, expectant, while in the distance the battle was fought and won though not by her prince. As the day was drawing to a close, her husband rode up to her, hot and breathless, and told her that the battle was lost, and the Stuart's cause was ruined beyond redemption. He mounted the charger she had held throughout the day, and with a hurried farewell, bounded out of sight.

He succeeded in escaping to the coast, Sweden, and got safely off through Norway and France. But Lady Ogilvy still remained on the field, half stupefied with grief and disappointment at the fatal news she had heard, but wholly regardless of personal danger.

The victorious party, sweeping over the field in hot pursuit, took Lady Ogilvy, with other ladies, prisoners, and conveyed her to Edinburgh Castle. After a few days' confinement, all her fellow prisoners were released and restored to their families, but she herself still remained a captive.

She possessed many influential friends, who exerted all their power to secure her freedom, but without success. As Lady Ogilvy was the one at Culloden of highest rank and greatest influence, she was accordingly tried, convicted, and condemned to be executed, on that Monday six weeks, where traitors suffered in Edinburgh.

Finding there remained no hope of regaining her liberty through her friends, Lady Ogilvy determined to regain it by her own efforts; and her woman's wit soon hit upon a scheme.

Amongst those who had access to her room was a washerwoman, who came regularly on Saturday with her ladyship's clean linen. She was a little, ugly, deformed person, with a peculiar limp in her walk. This was the woman Lady Ogilvy fixed upon as the instrument through which to attain her liberty.

On Saturday when the little washerwoman made her appearance, Lady Ogilvy told her that she had a strong desire to learn to walk like her—would she teach her? The woman was nothing less, so every time she came, the prisoner made her walk up and down the room, to teach her, and usually detained her some time while she practised; and when the woman had left, the lesson was again rehearsed.

On the Saturday before the Monday on which she was to be executed, when as usual, towards sunset, the washerwoman brought the linen, her ladyship detained her as on previous days. But this time it was to practise walking; it was for a very different object—no less than to change clothes.

"Give me your dress," said Lady Ogilvy, "and you take mine. You remain quietly here; no one will harm you, and you will save my life."

The woman did as she was requested. The exchange was speedily made, and she had the satisfaction of seeing that her lessons had not been thrown away, and of learning the reason why they had been desired. Her pupil did her no discredit; for she took up her basket and limping with her own peculiar limp, left her, and joined the washerwoman who was waiting outside.

No doubt the girl wondered who her mistress was so unusually silent, and perhaps that she was to die to-morrow. But who can picture her amazement when she suddenly saw her crooked little mistress throw down the basket, rise into a tall, majestic woman, and without a word of farewell run down the High Street as fast as her nimble feet could carry her.

When the fugitive reached Abbey Hill she found horses and a change of dress ready for her, and not many minutes elapsed before she was away in full gallop from the good city. Relays of horses had been provided for her the whole way from Edinburgh to Dover, yet into almost every town she entered, news of her escape had preceded her, and a reward had been offered for her recapture. But, at length, after many a narrow escape, and many a weary hour, she found herself on board a vessel ready to sail for France.

Just as the crew had heaved the anchor, and the sails were unfurled, and the fugitive thought all danger was over, a sudden embargo was laid upon every vessel in the harbor; not one was to sail until search had been made for the person of Lady Ogilvy who was supposed to have taken refuge in one of them.

A Government agent had been sent down from London to conduct the search in person. While captain and crew were fretting and fuming at the delay, the object of it seemed, to all outward appearance, as calm and collected as if she had no interest in the proceedings whatever.

A boat was seen to put off from the shore, and presently a man sprang on board, holding a large paper in his hand, which upon inspection proved to be the portrait of a lady, stout, masculine, and life-size. This was exhibited to the captain as the portrait of Lady Ogilvy.

The fugitive contrived, herself unseen, to catch a glimpse of the picture. One glance was sufficient to quiet her fears. With the tact and ready wit of a brave, courageous woman, she walked quietly up to the agent, and for a minute or two looked calmly at the portrait, and then said:

"Ah! is that the portrait of Lady Ogilvy? I know her very well; it is strictly legal, and if you go by that you cannot do better."

The man stared at her, then at the picture, thanked her heartily, and, after examining the other passengers, bowed to her and took his departure.

The embargo was taken off, the sails were

hoisted, and after a few hours' tossing about, the brave lady landed in France. There she joined her husband, and there she died at the early age of thirty-nine.

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DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEET AND PLEASANT. CANNOT HARM THE DELICATE CHILD.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Frederick, Ont.," will be received until Monday, March 10th next, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Frederick, Ont., Post Office. Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this department and at the Clerk of the Works Office, Frederick, Ont., after Monday, 24th instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GORRIE, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st February, 1890. 1233v

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—AT—
C. McCALLUM'S DRUG STORE
 Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

Dr. Woodruff attends daily between 11 and 12 o'clock. No charge for consultation. xKlily

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HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED PORTER

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Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Rags, Bones, Old Rubber Shoes and Horse Hair

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