Hood's Sarsaparilla Has won success far beyond the effect

The firm hold it has won and retains upon the hearts of the people could never have been gained by even the

most lavish expenditure of money. The true secret of the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is explained entirely and only, by its

unapproachable MERIT. Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable, which accomplished wonders astonishing to the medical profession,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Includes the concentrated values of the best-known vegetable remedies - such as sarsaparilla, yellow dock, pipsis-sewa, uva ursi, mandrake and dandelion, united by an original and peculiar combination, proportion and process,

Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of mild and extreme cases of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humors, as well as of catarrh and rheumatism - prove it to be the best blood purifier ever produced. Its cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, loss of appetite and that

Hood's Sarsaparilla beyond question the greatest stomach tonic, nerve-builder and strengthrestorer the world has ever known. It will cure you or any one in your family of any of these troubles.

tired feeling, make

You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a thoroughly good medicine. Buy a bottle and begin to take it today.

HIS MAJESTY TAKES SNUFF

The King Approves of the Time-Honored Custom.

As a Result Costly Snuff-Boxes Will Be Very Popular as Coronation Souvenirs.

The progress of the snuff habit, which the example of King Edward VII. is bringing again into fashionable vogue, gives timeliness to the dainty little volume, "A Pinch of Snuff," which is soon to be published by Lewis, Scribner & Co., and from which the

accompanying matter is taken. It is reported that the most costly souvenirs of the approaching tion of King Edward VII. will be in the form of jeweled snuff-boxes, and that the fashionable London jewelers are working day and night to supply the orders that have come in from the nobility and the devotees of fashion, who have an inkling of the fact, and are anxious to follow the King's lead. This will be the first coronation which the snuffbox figures officially since that of George III., when the bill for snuffboxes presented to the prime ministers amounted to eight thousand

COMING INTO STYLE AGAIN. Now that royalty, in the person of King Edward, has set the seal of approval on the habit of snuff-taking, the young men of the fashionable set in London are following his example, and the pinch of snuff is becoming as essential to the fashionable idler's existence as the gold-tipped cigarette and the brandy and soda at midday. New York swell, not to be less in the swim than his English friend, will, of course, soon adopt the habit, and it may be only a few months until the great American question will no longer be "What will you have?" but "Will you try a pinch of this? I think it's the best I ever used." The jewelers are already anticipating the demand for snuffboxes, and are exhibiting very handsome and expensive styles, as well as those more suited to the purse of the man of less fastidious

FAMOUS PEOPLE WHO USED SNUFF.

Many noted personages were habitual snuff-users. There was the great, historian, Gibbon, who took snuff moderately, and who refers to his mode of "I drew my snuffbox, rapped it, took snuff twice, and continued my discourse in my usual attitude, with my body bent forward my forefinger stretched out." Prince Eugene was so great a taker of snuff that the Twickenham poet says of him in the "Key to the Lock": "'Tis remarkable; the general is as great a taker of snuff as of towns." Frederick of Prussia used to take so much that he had all his pockets lined with leather and made without corners, so that they served as snuff pouches. Napoleon was another great snuff taker, or rather a snuff waster, for it is doubtful if 1 per cent ever reached his nose. Even great generals in our day have also been great takers of Von Moltke, during the three weeks' siege ending with the battle of Sedan, is said to have used a pound of snuff, which was paid for out of

the official funds. Talleyrand's idea was that all diplomatists should take snuff, owing to its giving time to think before giving an answer, and hiding the mouth and face as the pinch was taken. "A tell-tale feature is the mouth," he says, the most difficult feature to keep under control." No interview between ministers of state was considered properly begun half a century ago unless the snuff box was first opened, and the dignitaries with due formality helped themselves to a liberal

pinch of its fragrant contents. Even in dueling the seconds thought it as much their duty to provide the spuff-box from which they and their principals took a pinch to steady their nerves as to furnish the weapons for the conflict. " Even the beau," says the Spectator, "who went a-courting bethought himself of the snuff-box. which he dangled continually while pressing his suit on the fair maid who was herself not averse to taking a pinch while making up her mind." CHANCE FOR AMERICAN ENTER-

PRISE. The resumption of snuff-taking in the court circles and fashionable society of Europe extends the field for American enterprise for the highest ner, Richmond and Dundas streets.

in favor among the European conisseurs is a peculiar brand of perique, grown only in a single small section of the United States. The planters of two parishes in the State of Louisiana have a monopoly of supplying the world with perique, and it is ommonly believed that it cannot be produced in any soil other than that of these two parishes. The world's whole stock of this tobacco is said to only about 100,000 pounds a year, if the Louisiana planters look well their opportunities the exclusive devotee of snuff may be certain that his daintily perfumed perique will never regale the noses of the common

FAMOUS AND COSTLY SNUFF-

BOXES.

The revival of snuffing has developed in America, as well as in England, a demand for those antique snuff-boxes which were so highly prized a generation ago. Perhaps the handsomest one to be seen in the country is now on exhibition at Tiffany's, New York, presented by the German emperor to Rear Kirkland when representing the United States at the opening of the great Kiel Canal, and supposed to have cost five thousand dollars. The box is of large size, and of gold worked in-to a beautiful and very intricate design, with a miniature of the emperor on the cover; surrounded by a frame composed of twenty-nine diamonds, and on each side of this circle of gems are three larger diamonds.

In the National Museum at Wash-

ington are to be seen two snuff-boxes, ne a very handsome box made from horn, with the cover appropriately ornamented by a Scotch sapphire and bearing the inscription: "Presented to Gen. U. S. Grant by his friend. Peter Gibson, as a token of his high esteem Another of simpler workmanship was owned by the Jones family of "Clean Drinking Water Manor" during colonial times.

There is hardly an old manor house in Maryland, or a colonial mansion on the banks of the James, in Virginia, that does not have among its souvenirs on ante-bellum days a snuff-box of more or less handsome design, and these may become doubly valuable now deliberations with an occasional pinch of the fragrant powder.

GOOD CULTIVATION.

Less Land and Well Tilled More Preferable Than Present Conditions.

The following item appeared lately in a newspaper, and although it might not attract much attention at first sight, yet it is worthy of considera-

"In Russia the average acre of land, because of bad cultivation, produces but one-fifth of the amount grown on an acre in America. This is the official statement of her minister of finance.' Allowing that soil and climate were alike favorable, the difference between good and bad cultivation appears to be remarkable, exhibiting in a convincing manner the conditions of a nation so great in extent as Russia, so far behind in intelligence and adaptation of means to ends-that is, a proper understanding of the value of good farming implements and their proper use the production of maximum crops. Of course the methods pursued in the plements and tools employed for the purpose are of the primitive kind, and ill adapted to the purpose, yet in some parts of that great country this should not be the case, for it is evident that agricultural machinery and improved farming implements have for siderable time been exported from this

country to that. In years past some valuable kinds of grain, particularly of wheat, were brought from that country to this. The older generation of farmers will remember that at one time the Siberian and Black Sea wheat were both quite largely grown in this country, particularly in New England, and were considered excellent varieties for our soil

and climate. Perhaps not all kinds of crops will in the adoption of modern and intelligent methods of cultivation in their

We should be worse off with such management than are the people of Russia. But it would hardly seem that any country could prosper or, exist under such conditions, and they could not unless inured to

privation and hardship. This item contains a wonderful compliment for American intelligence, industry, and the adaptation of means of Canada and the United States in location, soil and climate, as well as the ability to select from and use the best of implements and machines necessary for the economical production of large crops of various kinds that will best subserve our wants. And still, with all our resources and advantages, we have not yet to any great extent succeeded in fully comprehending the wonderful possibilities of the soil in point of production, when rightly managed. Much has

achieved in this direction, but there is yet much to be learned. Less land and better cultivation would be far ahead of the common or half-way manner of doing things. Our farmers, comprehending their advantages in so many ways, over a large portion at least of the nations of the world, should be encouraged to still greater efforts in their work. We are just well started in the race of improvement, and there is no reason why we should not continue to make marked progress and maintain our supremacy as the greatest and most advanced agricultural country in the world .-Massachusetts Plowman.

IGNORANCE IS A CURSE, -"Know hyself" is a good admonition, whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habitudes. The man who is acquainted with himself will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

TRERE ARE CASES of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will no give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phiegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

A CURE FOR COSTIVENESS .- Cos tiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their

"Where to Spend the Summer." Charming Muskoka, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays. Summer rates now in effect. The "Royal Muskoka" opens June 14; accommodation, information, etc., at City Ticket Office, "Clock" cor-

OBSERVATION A USEFUL FACULTY

Method of Zadig.

Who Zadig Was-The Story of the Camel—The Methods of Detective and Scientist.

[By Andrew Wilson, F. R. A.] Discussing with a friend the other day the merits of that most entertaining creation of Dr. Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," I happened to remark that the famous detective had simply followed out the methods of Zadig. My friend professed his utter ignorance equally of the sage and his mode of applying the inexorable system of logical inference to the explanation of the facts and puzzles of exist-Since then, I have been engaged in a little study of the popularalso mean educated-knowledge of Zadig's ways. To my surprise, I have found that in most cases my interrogation evoked a counter inquiry concerning Zadig himself, so many of my

friends had heard nothing of him at all. Some few had a dim idea that there was some story or other told of him in connection with a camel-for the rest, the method of Zadig was a blank. Yet Sherlock is (or was) one of his most devout followers. Edgar Allan Poe developed his method in his detective tales, and after one has gone through a course of Boisgobey and Gaborian one may well rank Father Tabaret and Lecoq as among his most eminent disciples.

HABIT OF OBSERVATION. More years ago than I care to number, I made my acquaintance with the method of Zadig in an essay by Huxley dealing among other things, with since the present generation is to ornament its conversation and grace its from facts. Like all that the great naturalist wrote, the article was lucid, trenchant, and convincing, and formed a commentary on the neglect of that most useful acquirement-the habit of accurate observation. The story is that of a dervish who, alone in the desert, approached two merchants. "You have lost a camel," said the dervish, "We replied the merchants. "He was blind in his right eye, and lame in his married. He wanted me to determine left leg," went on the dervish. "He had also lost a tooth, and he was laden with wheat on one side of him, and matter, and then tell his betrothed with honey on the other." To the truth of these observations the merchants instantly testified. They remarked that as the dervish must have seen the camel recently he probably fair. I told him that if he did not his knew where the animal was to be marriage would mean nothing to him, found, and besought him to lead them to the missing beast. "My friends," replied the dervish, "I have not seen your camel, nor have I ever heard from him save from your own lips." Thereupon the merchants jeered at their questioner, and inquired of the jewels science. which formed part of the camel's cargo. I seen," retorted the holy man; but,

After a prolonged investigation the, the charge brought against him. Then came a second accusation. If he had not seen the camel how could he tell so exactly its characteristics and the nature of its load? He must be a sorcerer, and, as such, demanded the at- me what course he should pursue? tention of the court from another point of view. Whereupon the dervish addressed the magistrate and those assembled as follows: "I have been gratified by the surprise you have exhibited at my predictions regarding the camel, and you may have had grounds for regarding me as a sorcerer; but in the desert, living alone. I have had ample opportunity flourish in that country, yet the trouble is not so much in that direction as observation of trifles, and for drawing observation of trifles, and for drawing conclusions from what I have observ-

dministrator of justice, charging him

with having stolen their animal.

ed. Note how I concluded that the animal whose footprints I saw had asked. strayed from its owner. I saw no human footprints accompanying those of the animal, so that I gathered he was Jost. I knew he was blind of one eye, ecause he cropped the grass on one side of the road only. I saw he must be lame of one leg, because one of his footprints was of lighter impress as he limped. Then, as to his lost tooth, to ends. No country in the world pos- that I became aware of, seeing that sesses the advantages of the farmers at each tuft of grass he had seized a pertion of the herbage was left uncropped in the middle of the bite. Finally, I knew he was laden with wheat on the one side and with honey on the other by reason of the ants that swarmed to pick up the one, and of the flies that clustered after the other." dervish, having concluded, was discharged amid the plaudits of the

hearers. DETECTIVE AND SCIENTIST. In science the same training and method which assists the tracker of the criminal affords the investigator of nature's secrets his clews and brings him face to face with the truth. Cuvier, once upon a time, was called to the quarries of Montmarte, There he found the quarrymen had exposed in a block of limestone half of the fossilized remains of a certain animal. Looking at the jaw of the an-imal, Cuvier remarked that when the men had cleared away the hinder half of the fossil, still concealed, they would find it possessed marsupial bones. These last are the bones which in kangaroos and their neighbors support the pouch in which the mother animals carry their young for some time after birth. That which the great naturalist predicted came to pass. The marsupial cones were duly found, and the occurrence of pouched mammals in the European area of the past became a matter of certainty. Like Sherlock Holmes, who, from a study of tobaccos, could tell the particular kind of cigar which a criminal had smoked from an inspection of its ash, Cuvier predicted the species of an unknown animal from his knowledge of one of its features.

It was often said of the late Sir R. Owen that, given the fragment of a tooth, he could build up the whole missing frame of the animal to which had belonged. From a footprint on the sands of time, it is the business of the paleontologist to reconstruct the body of the beast that walked over the ancient mud flat. The number of joints in the imprints of the toes will give a clew whether it is reptile or bird (or a combination of both) that has walked two-footed over the old sea beach. Thus it is that the methods of science are reflected in the affairs of ordinary life, and thus it comes about that the track of the criminal, like the footprint of the ancient crocodile or tortoise, constitutes a whole volume that can be accurately construed by the method of Zadig the Seer.

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee to? asked the minister.

PREACHER HAS HIS TROUBLES.

Sherlock Holmes Followed Out the | Consoled Widower Who Killed Two Birds With One Stone.

> Man Who Confesses His Crime Lost Job and Sweetheart, but Gained an Easy Mind.

"It is not a man's study of theology that makes him a great preacher," said a minister of the Gospel, who spoke with the assurance of a man who is a decided success in his profession, "but it is his experiences and knowledge of human nature. "From the moment a man graduates from the theological college to the end

of his career as a clergyman, his experiences are worth recording. "Really I think my most ridiculous experience or rather the experience showing the most peculiar specimen of human nature, occurred about two years ago. I had officiated at a funeral and the grieving husband assured me that he wished to pay me some thing for my services and would come to see me in a course of a few weeks. protested, but thought no more of it "Six months later he appeared my home, accompanied by a lady. He

said he wished to marry the young woman and so I tied the knot. Then he asked me to go out into the hall, and he handed me a ten-dollar bill saying: 'Say, is that enough for both jobs? "Let me tell you of a case which like the tale of a revivalist. sounds One stormy winter's night, when the congregation was small, I preached a

sermon on honesty. "After the service a stranger, who had been sitting in one of the back seats, asked me if he might have a little talk with me. I consented and

took him into my study. "He said that my sermon had stirred him all up; that several years ago he had told a falsehood, committed a dishonest act, and had thereby got possession of a large sum of money. He said that neither his employer nor no one else knew of his dishonesty, but that he had not had a comfortable moment all these years.

"He was engaged to a spirited young woman and was about to be for him whether he should go to his employer, make a clean breast of the and leave it to her to break or keep the engagement, as she saw fit.

"I talked with him a long while and advised him to clear up the whole afas he could not possibly be a good husband with such a cloud hanging over him, and that probably it would change his whole temperament so that he would not be lovable. I advised him to get the whole thing off his con-

"Two weeks after I had a letter from "Neither camel nor jewels have him from a far part of the country. unconvinced, the merchants laid hands ployer, lost his place, ruined his repuupon him and haled him before the tation, lost his sweetheart, but now he was having a rest that he been able to enjoy for years. He said that it nearly broke his heart to give dervish was honorably acquitted of up his lady love, but that some day he might ask another woman to marry him, and then he could ask her to marry an honest man.

"But think of what a heavy respon sibility the man put on me in asking "We run across real tragedies every once in a while and some of such nature that they eat into your very soul and you never can give up sor rowing over them. One wild rainy night a bedraggled woman came

my home. She was wet through, her hair was flying down her back and around her face and her garments were worn and fraved. When I came into the room observation of trifles, and for drawing she was squeezing her hands together until you could hear the bones crack. "'Do you know who I am?' she

"I told her that I did not. Then she asked me if I remembered reading in the papers about a woman killing her husband, and said she was that wo-

"I remembered the newspaper story The provocation for the murder had been so great that the grand jury

would not indict her. "She was in a fearful state. half crazy, not because she had murdered her husband, but because she believed she had sent him into eternity without a chance for repentance and salvation. She believed that by repentance her crime would be forgiven her, but she could not get over the idea that she had taken away all chance of salva-

tion from her husband. "I reasoned with the woman and prayed with her and told her that the question of salvation did not lie in her ands, but in the hands of the Ever Just One and that he would grant mercy where it was deserved and that mortals could not shape such things.

"I got the woman quieted and in a saner frame of mind and I believed that I had settled the question for her. A month later I picked up the newspaper and saw that they had found her and her children dead in bed with both gas burners turned on. Evidently she had become crazy over the subject and could not stand it any longer.

"Do you know that anonymous letters are the bane of a clergyman's life? A neighbor of mine went crazy simply because of such letters. He had received so many threatening his life and also demanding blackmail that he did not dare go out on the streets and finally became insane.

'Generally these letters are not a scheme for money, but are pure devilment on the part of the writer. Of course, we get all sorts of criticisms in these letters and numerous suggestions. The only way to dispose of such letters is to throw them into the fire at once.

"The criticisms which a minister must stand directly from his congregation are often most irritating, but a 'Methodist friend of mine got the better of one old fault-finder. The minister's views were a little more liberal than were allowed by that denomination at that time.

"He had received warning that he was thought to be something of a heretic, so he became very careful. His sermons were a model of Methodism, but he let himself out in his prayers. When he offered these petitions he prayed for everything and everybody and was as liberal as possible.

"The elders liked his sermons, bu moved around uneasily when he prayed. Finally one of the elders was appointed to visit the minister and pro-"'You are preaching heresy,'

the elder.
"'Will you please point out in what sermon I have shown myself a here-

your sermons,' said the elder. "'Do I preach heresy when I read the Bible?' inquired the minister. 'Certainly not,' was the reply, 'but you are a heretic in your prayers."
"See here, flashed forth the min-

ister, 'I'm not saying my prayers to you, but to the Lord. So long as he does not object I shall keep right on praying just as I have been doing.'
"Talking about heresy, a young Congregationalist minister who was slowgregationalist minister who was slowy turning Unitarian had a funny experience. There was a meeting after the weekly prayer meeting to pro-nounce judgment on him. He was nounce judgment on him. asked to be present and consented. "Some of the church members de-nounced the minister's changing views and some declared for him. Suddenly a little woman began to rock back and forth and sob:

'My creed, my creed, you mustn't take away my creed.'
"A sister with snapping black eyes looked at the sobbing woman in disgust for a minute and then jerked out: "'Do behave yourself. Who wants

your creed anyway?' "Sometimes when I pick up a magazine or a new work of fiction I vow that I will write my own experiences and they will be much more exciting than any novel written, but ministers have little time for such writing."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BIBLE READING.

Interesting Letter Sent By Him to Baltimore Epworth Leaguers.

[Baltimore Herald.] A letter from President Roosevelt upon "The Bible," furnishes an interesting feature of the thirteenth anniversary exercises of the Epworth Lea-gue of Strawbridge Methodist Episcopal church, Park avenue and Wilson street, last night.

President Roosevelt, together with a large number of other prominent men of the country, was recently asked by Mr. Charles P. Cleveland, president of the Strawbridge Epworth League, what class of men and women the world most needs now. President Roosevelt's letter was as follows:

"Every thinking man, when he thinks, realizes what a very large number of people tend to forget that the teachings of the Bible are so interwoven and entwined with our whole civic and social life that it would be literally-I do not mean figuratively, I mean literally—impossible for to figure to curselves what that life would be if these teachings were removed. We would lose almost all the standards by which we now judge both public and private morals; all the standards toward more or less resolution, strive to raise more often consciously, and among

"Always the Best of Everything for the Least Money."

GRAY & PARKER.

GRAY & PARKER.

GRAND HOLIDAY

Monday, May 26, 1902,

FOR LONDON DRYGOODS MERCHANTS ONLY.

THE PURCHASING PUBLIC

of this great Dominion of Canada will have another opportunity to buy drygoods next Tuesday, when our London drygoods stores will be open again.

This Store Will Be Open on Saturday and Closed on Monday All Day.

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by his life work, added to the sum of human achievement of which the race is proud, of which our people are proud, almost every such man has based his life work largely upon the teachings of the Bible. Sometimes it

the greatest men a disproportionately large number have been diligent and

students of the Bible at first hand "Lincoln-sad, patient, kindly Lin-

SECRETARY GLEASON

Of The Woman's Catholic Order of Forresters, Chicago,

St. Francis Xavier Court No. 174, Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Some women are tireless in their home work, others in their work in the church or their favorite society or club; they laugh and sing and are happy. But think of the poor one who is left at home, utterly unable to make any

effort whatever, broken hearted and despondent. The horror of female complaints is upon her; she is oppressed by that distressing bearing-down feeling, backache, her nerves are all gone, don't care

to move and wants only to be left alone. O, dear sister, don't you know by this time that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely reach the cause of all this trouble and make you well and strong! It certainly will cure you as certainly as the sun shines. Read what Mrs. Gleason says:



MRS. M. GLEASON, Chicago, III.

"I want every woman to know that Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound has been of untold value to a large number of women of our order. I know positively that it has cured many of the most distressing diseases of the pelvic organs, falling of the womb, evarian troubles, and painful menstruation. There is no question in the world but that it is superior to any medicine for women. I have used it myself and know whereof I speak. - Yours truly, Mrs. M. GLEASON, 554 West Taylor St., Chicago.'

Two More Sufferers Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I was sick with female weakness. I took all kinds of medicines, you might say, and was operated on by doctors, but they did me no good. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I found relief and am now enjoying good health. Since taking your medcine I have become the mother of a little boy. I will praise your medicine as long as I live."-Mrs. SARAH E. REEDER, Amsden, Ohio. (Dec. 27, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I suffered daily from backache and stom-ach ache. Menstruation was suppressed for six months, and then appeared again, but very painful and irregular. Instead of consulting a doctor I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I now feel as well and strong as ever I did, and since taking it I have given birth to a little boy, and we do bless your medicine. I will advise all sick women to use it.' -Mrs. IDA Petterson, Box 93, Amasa, Mich. (March 1, 1901.)

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony as we are constantly publishing; only the unquestionable merit of Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine can accomplish so much. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. if you are ill. The efficiency of her advice is proven by thousands of letters from wo-men who have been cured of female troubles by her guidance and medicine.

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

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

coln, who, after bearing upon his weary shoulders for four years a greater burden than that borne by any other man of the nineteenth century, laid down his life for the people whom, living, he had served so well-built up his entire reading upon his early study of the Bible. He had mastered it absolutely; mastered it as, later, he mastered only one or two other books, notably Shakespeare; mastered it so that he became almost a 'man of one book,' who knew that book and who instinctively put into practice what he had been taught therein; and he left his life as part of

the crowning work of the century that has just been closed. "You may look through the Bible, from cover to cover, and nowhere will ou find a line that can be construed into an apology for the who sins against the light. On the contrary, in the Bible, taking that as a guide, you will find that because much has been given to you much will be expected of you, and a heavier condemnation is to be visited upon the able man who goes wrong than upon the weaker brother who cannot do the harm that the other does, be-

cause it is not in him to do it. "I plead, not merely for the training of the mind, but for the moral and spiritual training of the home and the church; the moral and spiritual training that have always been found in and that have ever accompanied the study of, this book; this book, which, in almost every civilized tongue, can be described as "The Book," with the certainty of all understanding you

when you so describe it. "The immense moral influence of the Bible, though, of course, infinitely the most important, is not only the power it has for good. In addition there is the unceasing influence it exerts on the side of good taste, of good literature, of proper sense of proportion, of simple and straightforward writing

and thinking. "This is not a small matter in an age when there is a tendency to read much that even, if not actually harmful on moral grounds, is yet injurious, because it represents slipshod, slovenly thought and work; not the kind of serious thought, of serious expression, which we like to see in anything that goes into the fibre of our character. "The Bible does not teach us to shirk difficulties, but to overcome That is a lesson which each them. one of us who has children is bound to honor to teach these children, if he or she expects to see them become fitted to play the part of men and

women in our world. "If we read the Bible aright we read a book that teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord; to do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in this world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by the man who is neither a weak-ling nor a coward, by the man who, in the fullest sense of the world, is & true Christian-like Great Heart, Bunyan's hero. We plead for a closer and wider and deeper study of the Bible, so that our people may be in fact as well as in theory 'doers of the word and not hearers only.'"



NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE. RECRUITS WANTED.

An Officer will be at the Grigg House, on 26th, 27th and 28th May, for the purpose of engaging recruits for the Northwest Mounted Police.

Applicants must be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five and unmarried. Minimum height, 5 feet 8 inches; minimum chest measurement, 35 inches; maximum weight, 175 lbs. Term of engagement, 5 years. Ottawa, May 10th, 1902.

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