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IR FXCHANGE-160 acres I lots 1, 2 and 3 in the first 35 acres cleared, 25 acres of ings consist of 5 lage bank x; 1 medium grain barn uge sranary on stone wall ey frame house with cellar, ortion of the farm is first nposes; the soil is sandy in a good state of cultivation; farm in a good locality as a by to C. O. L. an Pear

EXCHANGE — 50 acres of am, being a part of lot 22, sion of the Township of three miles of Sparta, good on, is offered cheap or will rty in the Town of Aylmer Apply to C. O. LEARN, ser. Brown House Block,

ty acres of good land, in the liac. Mich., 11-4 miles from of Decksville, on the F. and s cleared, soil, clay loam at leared, fair buildings. I. For further particulars ARN, Real Estate Broker, Aylmer, Ont.

ice land in the Township of 190 acres cleared, situated to Thomas on Talbot street the famaus stock farm of ymerly known as the John sa great bargain offered in mus of payment. Appyte 1 Estate Broker, Aylmer

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s'n.

REEHOLD BUILDING to, October 14th, 1896. t to announce that in all death claims in the la will be made by check oronto; or the Molsone us making the Mutual a home company. V. J MCMURTRY, Manager for Ontario

SALE

s of Lots 26 and 27, in the nship o Malahide, good good orchard, convenient his offered cheap and on mt. Apply to C. A. Learn. Brown House Block Myl-

TCH by sell-

THE FATHER MET HIM.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage Speaks of the Prodigal Son.

great mistake it was for him to leave so beautiful a home for such a miserable desert. But he did not always stay in the wilderness; he came back after a while. We don't read that his mother came to greet him. I suppose she was dead. She would have been the first to come out. The father would have given the second kiss to the returning prodigal; the mother the first. It may have been for the lack of her example and prayers that he became a prodigal. Sometimes the father does not know how to manage the children of the household; the chief work comes upon the mother. Indeed, no one ever gets over the calamity of losing a mother in early life. Still, this young man was not ungreeted when he came back. However, well appareled we may be in the morning, when we start out on a jou ney, before night, what with the dust and the jostling, we have lost all eleverness of appearance. But this prodigal, when he started from his swine trough was ranged. mather the first. It may have been for the most part speaks of the lack of her example and prayers that he became a prodigal. Some became a prodigal some a christian. Indeed the prodigal can't find his way home to his tame the father does not know how to manage the children of the household; the chief work comes upon the mother. Indeed, no one ever gets over the calamity of losing a mother la early life. Still, this young man was not ungreeted when he came back. However, well appareled we want to the coen of your unforgiven may be in the morning, when we start of the dust and the jostling, we have lost all eleverness of appearance. But this prodigal, when he started from his swine trough, was ragged and wretched, and his appearance after he had gone through days of journeying and exposure, you can more easily imagine than describe. As the pe pie see the prodigal coming on homeward, they wonder who he is. They say it wonder what prison has broken out of 6.1 I wonder what prison has broken out of 6.1 the pe ple see the prodigal coming on homeward, they wonder who he is.
They say: "I wonder what prison he has broken out of." I wender what charged him." The father charged him with none of his wand-orings; he increased. lazaretto he has escaped from. I wonder with what plague he will

what bad habits you may have formed or in what evil places you have been or what false notions you may have entertained; but you are ready to acknowledge, if your heart has not been changed by the grace of God, that you are a great way off, aye, so far that you cannot get back of yourselves. You would like to come back. Aye, this moment you would start if it were not for this sin and that habit and this disadvantage. But I am to the THE FATHER'S EVE-SIGHT

THE FATHER'S EYE-SIGHT.

"He saw him a great way off." He has seen all your frailties, all your struggles, all your disadvantages. He has not been looking at you with a critic's eye or a bailiff's eye, but with a Father's eye, and if a parent ever pitied a child, God pities you. You say: "Oh, I had so many evil surroundings when I started dife." Your Rather sees it. You say, "I have so many bad surroundings now, and it is very difficult for to break away from evil your seems to differ, but it is now your seems to differ, but it is now your seems to differ, but it is now you have say in the hours that they mention for the significant events of the crucifixion. I John seems to differ, but it is now you have the hours that they mention for the significant events of the crucifixion. I John seems to differ, but it is now you have the has seen all your disadvantages. He has seen logical and Burled. Lake 144-53. Golden Text, I Cor. 15. 3.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verse 44. It was about the sixth R shour. Mark says it was the third hour. Mark says it was THE FATHER'S EYE-SIGHT.

A despatch from Washington says:

_Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"When he was yet a great way off his father saw him and has compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him."—St. Luke xv. 20.

I h.70 often described to you the going away of this prodigal son from his father's house and I have showed you what a hard time he had down in the wilderness, and what a very great mistake it was for him to leave so beautiful a home for such a mis-

erings; he just received him. HE JUST KISSED HIM.

is the has escaped from. I wonder with what plague he will smite the air." He looks as though the were intent upon something terry important. The people stop; they look at him; they wonder where he is going. I think the people all around were amazed. They said: "It is only a foot-pad; it is only an old tramp of the road; don't go out to meet him."

THE PATHER KNEW BETTER. The things in this a nis appearance could not hide the marks by which the father knew the bey. You know that persons of a great deal of independence of character, which would show its most always has a peculiar step, not cally because he stands much on ship board, amid the recking of the sea, and has has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent and the recking of the sea, and has has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent and the recking of the sea, and has has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent of the reck and the whole where the load of the health this provides and an usue on ship board, amid the recking of the sea, and he has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent of the most portion and the most great and an independent of the most portion and the most great and an independent of an independent of an independent of the most portion and the most portion and the most great and an independent of the most portion and the recking of the sea, and he has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent and the most great and an independent of the most portion and the recking of the sea, and he has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent and from a most and an and and and foot on the rock before that this propogal as on was of an independent of the most portion and the most portion and the most are the most part an independent of the most portion and the most are the most portion and the most are the most part and independent of the most

fell on his neck and kissed him."

In the first place, I notice in this text, the father's eyesight; in the second place, I notice the father's haster and in the third place, I notice the father's kiss.

To begin: The father's eye-sight. "Father forgive them, they know not what they do!"

When he was yet a great way off

and in the third place, I notice the father's kiss.

To begin: The father's eye-sight. "When he was yet a great way off his father saw him." I don't know whether he could see well that which is near by, but I do know that he could see a great way off. "His father saw him." Perhaps he had been looking for the return of that boy especially that day. I don't know but that he had been in prayer and that God had told him that that day the recreated boy would come home.

I wonder if God's eyesight can desery us when we are coming back to him? The text pictures our condition—we are a great way off. That young man was not farther off from his father's house, sin is not farther off from heaven—than we have been by our sins away from God; aye, so far off that we could not hear his voice though vehemently he has called us year after year. I don't know what bad habits you may have entertained; but you are ready to acknowledge, if your heart has not been changed by the grace of God, that you are a great way off, aye.

The Holy Spirit asks you to. The Holy S

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAR. 24-

generally understood that John adopts the Roman method of reckoning, and

not the Jewish, which harmonizes his hours with that of the other evangelists. The Jews counted from sunrise, so that the third hour was about nine in the morning, the sixth about twelve, the ninth about three, and the twelfth about six. The Romans counted from midnight to noon, and from noon to midnight as we do or rather as they taught us to do. Our Lord then was crucified at nine o'clock and remained six hours on the cross. There was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. A preternatural darkness, not an eclipse which could not take place at the full moon. Whether or not this dark-

ness was confined to Judea we can

only conjecture. 45. The sun was darkened. "The sun's light failing." The veil of the temple was rent in the midst. "From the top to the bottom," says Mark. The curtain of the sanctuary. It hung between the holy place and the holly of holies. It was a symbol of the inability of humanity to approach God except by means of the priests. The Only once a year did the high priests
of venture to lift its corner and enter its holiest place. No one else had

en him. The other reason which is of special interest is that the words are Syrian. That was the language in which our Lord's earliest thoughts were uttered in his boyhood's home. He gave up the ghost. He dismissed his spirit. Died of his dwn will.

47. When the penturion saw what was done by hyperfield God, saving

off. The same had not consented to the counsel and deed. He and Nico-demus may not have been notified of the meeting of the Sanhedrin, but as we have already noted there are indi-cations in the gospel narrative that there was a very vigorous defense for Lesus and one might suppose that Jesus, and one might suppose that Joseph and Nicodemus were this de-fense. Waited for the kingdom of

53. Took it down. Armed with the 63. Took it down. Armed with the governor's warrant, he drew out the nails, and reverently lowered his Master's body in his own sepulcher. Pilate only gave the permit after a guarantee from the centurion that Jesus was dead. Fine linen such as the Lord's body was now wrapped in was a luxury. He took him down from the cross with the assistance of Nicodemus, and probably of other disciples. His tomb was in a garden near the place of the crucifixion, and had been intended by Joseph for his own family. Thus was he with the rich in death. See Isa. 53.9.

IN THE ELEVENTH HOUR

Cholly-I wead an article in thee papah that said the size of families in this country was getting much smaller lately. It kind of makes a

man glad he was bohn, don't it?

Reggy—Aw, I dunno. Why?
Cholly—Because if he wasn't already bohn the pwospects are that he wouldn't be, don't you know. REGULAR IN HIS IRREGULARITY.

Old Bullion-A young man named Jobson has applied to me for a position. He says that you know him. Is he a man of regular habits?

Old Goldrox-R gular habits! I should say he was! He has a regular habit of getting drunk three times a

PLAGUE OF DEVIL FISHES.

COUNTLESS HORDES HAVE INVADED THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Almost Destroyed the Local Lobster and

A plague as horrid in its way any of those from which the ancient Egyptians suffered has assailed the outh coast of England. Countles hordes of octopuses-the devilfishes of Victor Hugo-have invaded the English Channel and have swarmed along such numbers as to beggar belief. Tra- ed, evidently, as charms of value. veling about in marauding armies they have well-nigh destroyed the local lobster and crab fisheries by devour ing those crustaceans wholesale, and on the French side of the strait espe cially in the Department of Finistere they are thrown upon the beaches by the sea after storms in such quantities gathered up and removed by hundreds of cart loads to prevent them from endangering the public health by rotting.

Many of these creatures have

pus has rarely been seen hitherto in ly inspires him with the financial cour-British waters-so rarely, indeed, that age to attempt so bold a scheme is the could only be obtained for aquaria in England at long intervals, and HALF A SOVEREIGN

self even if he never went on the sea, and we know what transpired afterward and from what transpired afterward and from what transpired afterward and from the total transpired afterward and from the first place. The transpired afterward and from the first place after the day of Penterward and sective. The transpired afterward and from the firs the fishermen and destroy the lobsters matter, have not yet come to an 51. The same had not consented to erally burdened with the writhing. pulpy monsters

THE FEMALE OCTOPUS makes her nest, in any sheltered and convenient hollow in the rocks. There she lays ber eggs, which in due time hatch out young octopods. One of the fense. Waited for the kingdom of God. Planing their lives with regard to the coming of the Messiah.

52. This man went unto Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. A bold deed, thus to defy public opinion, and especially the opinion of his fellowespecially the opinion opi recent plague has been the finding

as to their rate of growth, but it is believed that they do not reach full size until they are about 8 years old The presence of the devil fishes in uch great numbers in the English Channel being due to unusual conditions, it is expected that the plagu will not last very long. One severe winter would probably destroy a ma jority of them. Meanwhile, however they have done vast damage to fisheries, devouring immense numbers of cysters as well as edible crustacean nd scientific experts have been trying to find some means whereby the enemy may be fought. In Plymouth ound experiments have been made recently in fishing for the poulps with oots such as are used in the Mediter

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN he octopus is regularly fished for and

used for food. Pitcher-shaped earthen pots are attached at fixed interval to a long line and lowered to the bottom, the cord to which they are fastened being buoyed at the ends so that t may be found again. Every few days the line is hauled up, and it is not uncommon to find every one of the pitchers occupied by a devil-fish. The poulp, being a soft-bodied animal, is

vantage of any suitable shelter. The iugs, which are not baited in any way afford ideal places of concealment, the octopus occupying the interior and spreading its tentacles from the mouth. Hence the effectiveness of these queer traps.

The Chinese consider the octopus a great delicacy for eating, and it is similarly relished in many other parts of the world. In the graves of ancient Peruvians, buried with the mummies have been found in large numbers objects which were for some time supposed to be desiccated human eves In reality, however, these objects are the shores of Devon and Cornwall in eyes of octopuses, which were regard-

PENSIONING THE OLD MEN.

Australian Colonies Introducing System of Old Age Pensions.

The agitation for old age pension in the Australian colonies has attracted considerable interest of late. New that their loathsome bodies have been Zealand and New, South Wales have led the way in this matter, each colony having a rather elaborate scheme, while Victoria follows a little more timidly.

Sir William Lyne's scheme in Victoria is at least bold in scale. He will will give a pension of 10s. a week where New Zealand gives only 7s. and pieces. But specimens have been is prepared to reduce the age line to seen very much greater in size, and sixty years. He recognizes thrift, too; individuals are known sometimes to the possession of a small income is not attain a measurement of 16 feet from to be regarded as a disqualification arm tip to arm tip. That the larger for a pension. The scheme when in ones will readily attack human be- full operation, will cost the colony be ings is well known, the sucking discs tween \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 per anwith which the arms are provided num, and never before, in the history holding the victim with a force equal of civilization, did a community of to some horse-power. Once fairly em- little over 1,000,000 people make so braced by the animal, there is small magnificent a provision for its aged. chance for the strongest man, unless Sir William Lyne expects to recoup he is lucky enough to have a big himself part of the cost of the old age pensions by a reduction in the vote for public charities, but this will probably prove a delusion. What realfact that, when the New South Wales tariff is brought up to the general fiscal standard of Australia, there will be a magnificent surplus. which will be paid into the State treasury.

A GIANT UNDERTAKING. The cost of these schemes outrun all calculation. Mr. Seddon reckoned that his pension scheme would cost \$400,000 per annum. Already the expenditure has reached \$1,000,000 per annum. The cost for the other colonies will necessarily be greater than that for New Zealand. Mr. Seddon calculated that there were 20,000 persons in New Zealand over sixty-five years of age. In Victoria there are 54,000 persons over that age-line. Ir limit, the number of claimants will be still greater, and, with a higher rate the expenditure must far outrun that overplus migrated in swarms across of New Zealand. On the New South Wales scale Great Britain would have First there was an abnormal mul- to spend something like \$60,000,000 per annum in old-age pensions.

NEW STAMP ISSUEA

The British Government Is Arranging to

It is yet too early to state the exact nature of the alterations, that will be made in the stamp issue of the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the Treasury, the Inland Revenue Department, and the Postoffice, the three Government offices concerned in the agreement. However, correspondence m, and an early decision is expected. One obvious and necessary change, is, of course, that the head of King Edward VII. will replace that of Queen Victoria on a stamps. But the question that is agitating the minds of the officials is the position of the King's head. It will, as in the present issue, be placed within a circle, but a suggestion has been made from an influentia quarter that the head should be re-

versed. All the green adhesive stamps will be abolished and carmine-colored stamps substituted for them. The postoffice has been obliged to make this change, on account, it is understood. of the discovery that the green coloring matter used in the printing of these stamps is of a poisonous character. The other colors are absolutely free from any such suspicion. WILL BE EXPENSIVE.

The cost of the change may be es timated when it is stated that not only has a die to be cut for each separate stamp, but stamps being printed in sheets, each individual stamp in the sheet must have a die. Eighteen postage stamps, ranging in value from one halfpenny, to £5, will b affected by the change. These stamps are, of course, also available for inland revenue and telegraphic purposes. There are also two series of mbossed envelopes, one bearing a halfpenny and the other a penny matter and of the ether seems to imstamp.. which require separate dies, ply that the former is a form of cras well as newspapers wrappers and ergy of the ether in the ether, and postcards. The preparation of these as the latter is frictionless no mechanpostcards. The preparation of these dies will occupy at least a twelvemonth, and when they are ready the printing of the new stamps will be begun at once. Gradually the stamp with the familiar head of the Queen an easy prey to many enemies, and will pass out of use, and find a place on this account it eagerly takes adonly in the albums of collectors.

CENTURY'S INHERITANCE.

WHAT THE NINETEEETH CENTURY RECEIVED AND WHAT IT GAVE.

Long List of Inventions—They Added Enormously to the World's Material Prosperity and Convenience—We Are Now Confronted With Divinity.

If one turns to the various inventions of the nineteenth century that have so completely transformed industries, added many new ones, changed the modes of life of nations and added enormously to material prosperity and convenience, as well as increased the means of enjoyment almost beyond expression, the list is long and incomparable, These inventions are often thought of as science itself, but as science is not mechanism, but a body of correlated princi-

illustration of its validity. We received the horse and ox; we bequeath the locomotive, the automobile and the bicycle.

ples. The one is law, the other an

We received the goose quill; we bequeath the fountain pen and typewriter.

We received the scythe; we be queath the mowing machine

We received the sickle; we bequeath the harvester. We received the sewing and knit-

ting needle; we bequeath the sewing and knitting machines. We received the hand printing press

we bequeath the cylinder press. We received the typesetter; we bequeath the linotype.

We received the sledge : we bequeath the steam drill and hammer. We received the flintlock musket;

we bequeath automatic Maxims. We received the sail ship, six weeks to Europe; we bequeath the

steamship, six days to Europe. We received gunpowder; we bequeath nitroglycerin.

We received the hand loom; we bequeath the cotton gin and woolen

We received the leather fire bucket: we bequeath the steam fire engine. We received wood and stone structures; we bequeath twenty-storied steel structures.

We received the staircase; we bequeath the elevator.

We received Johnson's Dictionary with 20,000 words; we bequeath the modern dictionary with 240,000 words. We received 22 000 000 speaking the English language; we bequeath 116.

We received the painter's brush and easel; we bequeath lithography and photography.

We received the loadstone; we bequeath the electro-magnet. We received the glass electric ma-

chine; we bequeath the dynamo. We received the tallow dip; we bequeath the arclight and the incan-

We received the four-inch achromatic telescope; we bequeath the fourfoot lens.

We received two dozen members of the solar system; we bequeath 500. We received a million stars; we bequeath 100,000,000.

We received the tinder box; we bequeath the friction match. We received ordinary light; we bequeath Roentgen rays.

We received the beacon signal fires; we bequeath the telegraph, the tele phone and wireless telegraphy.

We received the weather unannounced; we bequeath the weather bur-We received less than twenty known

elements; we bequeath eighty. We received the products of distant countries as rarities; we bequeath them as bountiful as home productions.

We received history as events remembered and recorded; we bequeath the kinetoscope.

We received the past as slient; we bequeath the phonograph, and the voices of the dead may again be heard.

to man; we bequeath ether, chloroform and cocaine. We received gangrene; we bequeath

We received pain as an allotment

antiseptic surgery. We received the old oaken bucket;

we bequeath the driven well and the water tower.
We received decomposition helplessly; we bequeath cold storage.
We received foods for immediate

onsumption; we bequeath the ming industry.

We received butter solely from milk; we bequeath oleomargarine.

We received the hedgerow and the

rail fence; we bequeath the barbed wire fence.
We received cement steel; we be-

We received cement steel; we be-queath Bessemer steel.

We received unlimited dependence
upon muscles; we bequeath automa-tic mechanism.

The account is clearly not exhaus-

tive, but one thing more ought to be added. Physical research has brought us to an apparent boundary. The knowledge we have of the nature of matter and of the ether seems to imas the latter is frictionless no mechanics of the energy we know and measure is competent to organize a first atom. It implies the existence of other energy, other modes of action and non-compulsory activity—that is, intelligence controlling factors behind all that we call the visible universe. There one is confronted with divinity.

