

## BRITAIN INVADED.

More Than Fifty Successful Landings Made on Coast.

Long List of Attacks Made on the British Isles.

Great Britain has been for so long exempt from foreign invasion that it will come as a surprise to many people to learn that there have been more than fifty successful landings on the coast since the historic event at Hastings, says the London Daily Mail.

School book history is soon forgotten. The facts compiled by Mr. Charles Russell were within the reach of everyone, though few suspected that, taken together, they would present such a remarkable appearance.

As will be seen, there is hardly any long stretch of coast which has not at one time or another witnessed the arrival of invading forces. German troops, in fact, have trodden Lancashire.

Most of the "invasions" are perhaps scarcely worthy of being dignified by that name, but there is nothing peculiarly sacrosanct about the British coast, in spite of certain poetic ideas to the contrary.

The following list gives fuller particulars of the landings and invasions since 1066:

1066, Sept. 28—William the Conqueror landed at Hastings.

1069—The Danish invasion up the Humber in concert with the revolt of the earls against William. York sacked.

1100—Robert of Normandy landed at Portsmouth.

1139—Matilda, granddaughter of William the Conqueror, landed at Portsmouth. Took King Stephen prisoner.

1215—Louis, son of Philip II of France (Louis VIII.), landed at Sandwich, in Kent. Marched on London. King John compelled to fly to the Welsh Marches.

1315—Edward Bruce, with 6,000 men, landed at Oldfield, Ireland. Crowned King at Dundalk, defeated and slain by Sir John Bingham at the battle of Dundalk.

1326—Isabella, Queen of Edward II, landed at Orwell, Suffolk. Deposed King Edward.

1377—French attacked Dartmouth.

1377—French attacked Rye.

1399—Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., while Richard II. was in Ireland, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, and deposed Richard.

1455—12,000 French landed at Milford Haven and joined the Welsh rebel, Owen Glendower. They took Carmarthen.

1470—Warwick, the "King-maker," landed at Dartmouth. Drove Edward IV. out of England. Reinstated Henry VI.

1471—Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., landed at Weymouth. Defeated at Tewkesbury.

1471—Edward IV. attacked Ravenspur.

1485—Henry Tudor (Henry VII.), with 5,000 Frenchmen, landed at Milford Haven. Defeated and slew Richard III. at Bosworth, and is himself crowned King.

1486—Lambert Simnel landed in Dublin. Two thousand German troops under Marshal Swartz crossed to Lancashire.

1487—Simnel landed at Foudray. Defeated at Stoke-on-Trent.

1492—Warbeck landed in Cork.

1495—Warbeck besieged Waterford unsuccessfully for seven days.

1495—Warbeck landed in Deal with 600 men.

1497—Warbeck landed at Whitesand Bay, Cornwall. Besieged Exeter with 3,000 men, and was defeated and executed.

1513—The Earl of Arran, with 3,000 men and twenty-three ships, landed at Carrickfergus and burned the town.

1557—Thos. Stafford, nephew of Cardinal Pole, landed at Scarborough and seized the castle, which he held for three days, and was then executed.

1559—1,000 Frenchmen landed at Leith and fortified the town.

1579—Philip II. of Spain despatched a force, under James Fitzmaurice, of Spanish and Italian and landed at Smethwic, in Ireland.

1580—Philip II. and Pope Gregory XIII. sent a large expedition of 8,000 soldiers, who landed at Smethwic.

1600—Spanish fleet, fifty ships, 3,000 men, under Aguilera, landed and captured Kinsale.

1601—Six other ships of Spanish troops landed near Cape Clear.

1650—Montrose landed at Orkney in Scotland. Defeated and executed.

1650—Charles II. landed at the mouth of the Spey, Scotland, with the Dutch fleet, crowned King at Scone. Defeated at the battle of Worcester; escaped to France.

1667—Dutch fleet under De Witt took Sheerness. Sailed up the Thames and burned Chatham dockyard. Sank several ships of war in the Thames.

1667 (April)—Dutch fleet attack Birt Island, in Fifehire, Scotland, and retire.

1685—Argyll lands at Cantyre in support of the Duke of Monmouth.

1685—Monmouth lands at Lynn, Devon; attempts to take Bristol with 6,000 men. Defeated at Sedgemoor and executed.

1688—William of Orange, with 600 transports, fifty men of war, arrived at Tor Bay, Devon. Entered Exeter with 13,000 men. Afterwards crowned William III.

1689—James II. landed at Kinsale with 12,000 French and Irish followers. Afterwards defeated at the battle of Boyne.

1690—Lauren landed in Ireland with 7,000 French troops.

1690—De Tourville, French fleet took and destroyed Teignmouth, Devonshire.

1691—General St. Ruth landed with French forces at Limerick.

1716—The Pretender landed at Peterhead.

1719—Spanish troops (300) landed at Glenshiel in Ross-shire. Defeated by General Wightman.

1745—The Pretender, Charles Edward, landed in the Hebrides.

1745—Small French force landed at Montrose. The Pretender was victorious at Prestounpans and Falkirk. Finally defeated at Culloden Moor.

1760—Thurot, otherwise O'Farrell, commander in the French navy, landed with 1,000 men at Carrickfergus.

1778 (April 23)—Paul Jones landed at Whitehaven.

1778—Paul Jones landed at Kirkcubright and destroyed the residence of Lord Selkirk.

1778 (April 24)—Paul Jones arrived at Carrickfergus. Captured and destroyed the warship Drake.

1779—Paul Jones attempts Leith.

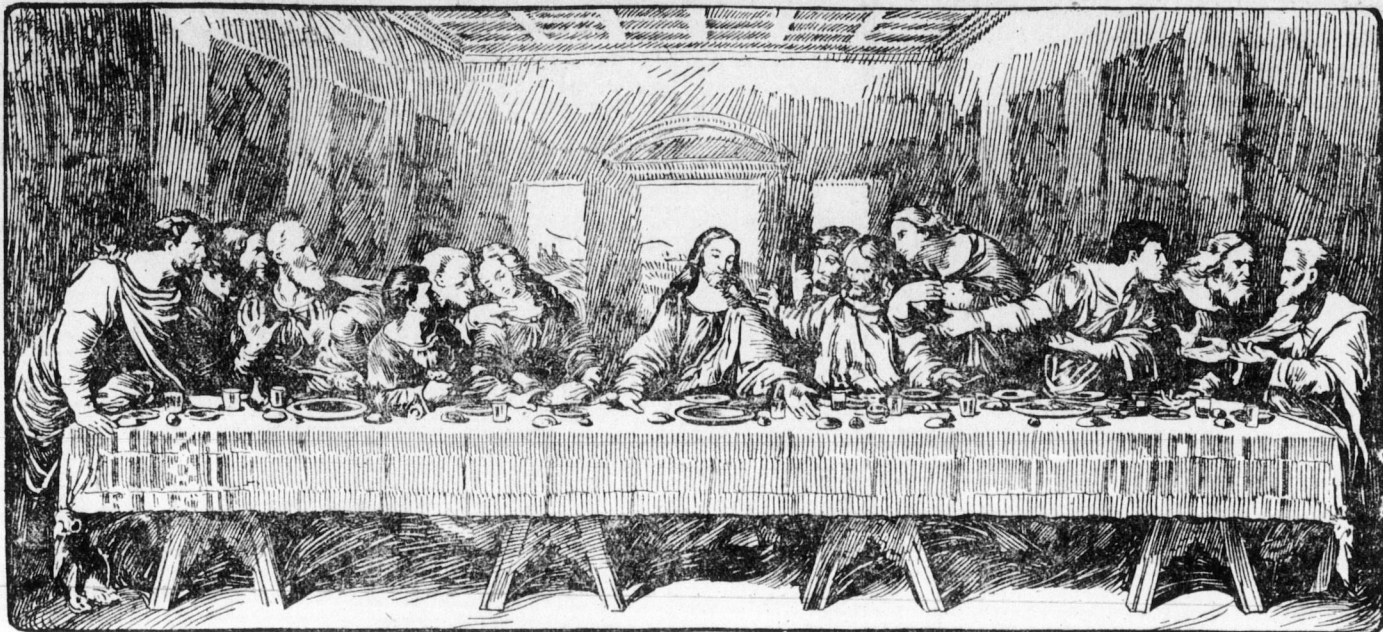
1796—An expedition under General Hoche, Grouchy and Wolfe Tone entered Bantry Bay with 15,000 French troops, but did not land.

1797 (February)—14,000 French troops landed at Fishguard.

1798—General Humbert and 1,000 men landed at Killala Bay. Defeated the

## THE LAST SUPPER.

Reproduced from painting by Da Vinci.



Now when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve. And as they did eat, he said, "Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me. And they were exceedingly sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto him, 'Lord, is it I?' And he answered and said, 'He that dipeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me.' \* \* \* Then Judas, which betrayed him, answered and said, 'Master, is it I?' He said unto him, 'Thou hast said.'—Matthew, XXVI; 20-21-22-23-25.

## SPRING BLOOD IS BAD BLOOD.

How Best to Get New Health and Strength in Spring.

The winter months are trying to the health of even the most robust. Confinement indoors in over-heated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms; in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery or clogged with impurities. Sometimes you get up in the morning just as tired as when you went to bed. Some people have headaches; others are low spirited, some have pimples and skin eruptions. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order.

You can't cure these troubles with purgative medicines, which merely gallop through the system leaving you still weaker. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine, and the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring ills but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anæmia, nervous debility, rheumatism, indigestion and kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills made new, rich blood which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body. Try this medicine this spring and you will have strength and vigor to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer. Mr. J. R. Johnson, Loch Broom, N. B., says: "Some two years ago I began to feel that my constitution was weakening. I could not stand any exposure or knocking about. I finally sought the aid of a doctor who said my system was very much run down, and that the trouble might end in nervous prostration. As his medicine did not help me I decided, on the advice of a friend, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I had used less than a half dozen boxes when my health was fully restored, and I think no other medicine can equal these Pills when one is run down and out of health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## WOMEN LEARN TO USE GAS.

Gas Companies Employ Experts to Teach Economy.

A new way of earning money has been opened to women by the gas companies of the large cities. They are sent to private houses and apartments to explain the use of the gas range and of the meter with the object of teaching economy in the use of gas. According to one of these teachers it is a position requiring tact as well as the special knowledge they are paid to diffuse. "It is always possible to make a woman feel humiliated when you call to show her how to do what she thinks she knows how to do herself," one of the gas emissaries is quoted in Popular Mechanics as saying about her work. "Possibly she has complained to the gas company that the stove will not work properly."

"The reason may be that she does not know how to use it, but it would not do to tell her so. So we proceed to find out the reason and do it so adroitly that she still believes the fault was with the range and not with her, but at the same time has learned enough to make certain that there will be no future complaint."

Where the idea of this new department originated is not known. Chicago has just claimed the credit of it, but the gas companies of Philadelphia, New York and other cities also have such departments and advance counter claims. In Philadelphia the staff of women go from door to door or make special visits if called.

Among the bits of information handed out by the teacher is the declaration that many women make the mistake of trying to light the gas at the same time they turn it on. A second or two should be allowed to elapse before applying the match so that the gas can expel the air. This makes the burners work better and saves gas.

Another economical expedient to which many women pay little attention is the simmering burner. When a saucpan is no longer needs the entire heat of a burner it is only necessary to transfer it to the simmering burner to leave the larger burner free for something else and to save gas.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II.—APRIL 11, 1909.

Peter Delivered From Prison.—Acts 12: 1-19.

Commentary.—I. The martyrdom of James (vs. 1, 2). 1. About that time—About the time Saul and Barnabas came to Jerusalem (ch. 11, 30). Herod—This was Herod Agrippa I. He was grandson of Herod the Great who murdered the innocents (Matt. 2, 16); nephew of Herod Antipas, who murdered John the Baptist (Matt. 14, 12); and father of Herod Agrippa II., before whom Paul preached (Acts 26, 1). Stretched forth—A figurative expression, denoting that he endeavored violently to oppress the church, to vex "to afflict."—R. V. "According to Josephus, Herod was anxious to be esteemed a devout Jew. He allowed no day to pass without its appointed sacrifice. Such a man might easily be aroused, by the Jews whom he was so anxious to please, to the perpetration of cruelties upon the Christians."—Cam. Bib. 2. Killed James—James was one of the three apostles who had been especially favored by Jesus. He was present at the raising of Jairus' daughter, at the transfiguration, and at the time of Christ's agony in the garden. James was no doubt taking a prominent part in the work of the church. With the sword—By killing with the sword we are to understand beheading. Among the Jews there were four kinds of death—stoning, burning, killing with the sword, or beheading, and strangling.—Clarke. About a month after the death of James, his murderer

died a horrible death at Caesarea (vs. 21, 23).

II. The imprisonment of Peter (vs. 3, 4). 3. Pleased—His object was to gain public favor. Many others in authority since Herod's time have sacrificed principle in order to secure popularity. Peter also—Peter was very conspicuous in the church at this time. Herod supposed that these two were the pillars on which the infant cause rested, and if they were removed the building must come down. "Unleavened bread"—The feast of the Passover, which continued seven days. During this feast the Jews ate unleavened bread (Exod. 12, 15-18), and no leaven was allowed in their homes. The Passover that year was April 1-8. James was killed just before, and Peter was imprisoned during the feast.

4. Apprehended—See R. V. in prison. Intending to keep him until the feast was over. During the festival it would have been considered improper to engage in the trial of a supposed criminal. Four quarters—A quarter was a company of four soldiers, hence there were sixteen in all. The night was divided into four watches of three hours each, so that four soldiers were on guard at one time. Two of these were at the door of the prison keeping guard and two were chained to the prisoner. Escape was impossible from a human standpoint. After Easter—After the Passover. R. V. After the feast was over. The word Easter is an ecclesiastical term of later date, and should have no place in the sacred text. Bring him forth—This evidently means to put him to

death provided "the people"—the bloodthirsty Jews—desired it.

III. Peter's deliverance (vs. 5-11). 5. Prayer—"The only weapon they could use." Without ceasing—"Earnestly."—R. V. These prayers brought about his deliverance. Of the church—They no doubt met in private houses because of the persecution which would make public services dangerous. Their central place of meeting was at the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark (v. 12). They prayed during the entire week for his deliverance, and it is not unlikely that they had a continuous meeting, although those composing the meeting would necessarily change. 6. The same night—The night preceding the day on which Herod intended to bring him forth for trial and execution. Peter was sleeping—Blessed sleep! "He giveth his beloved sleep." Peter had nothing to fear. He was ready to die for his Master; and although he did not know when his end was to be, yet he knew how he was to die (John 21, 18, 19). "His peaceful sleep was the triumph of faith."

7. Angel—came—The deliverance was delayed until the last moment. This would test the faith of the church, Gates and guards kept his friends from him, but could not keep the angels away. They camp invisibly around them that fear God. Whenever the people of God are, and however surrounded, they have a way open heavenward. A light shined—The angel brought no lantern, lamp or candle, yet he brought a "light"—the beaming of his own person. Peter saw by it his prison, his chains, his cloak, his sandals and his emancipator. Whedon. In the prison—In the cell.—R. V. Smote Peter—He struck him in just such a way as to awaken him from his sleep, and to leave in his recollection a testimony of the reality of the angelic appearance. Raised him up—"Awoke him"—R. V. Saying, Arise. The angel did not assist Peter to rise. Chains fell off—The chains that bound him to the sleeping soldiers. With what ease can God deliver his people from their enemies! 8. Gird thyself—In order that he might sleep more comfortably, he had laid aside his belt, or girdle, his sandals, and his tunic. Bind on thy sandals—This was a shoe made to cover only the

sole of the foot, and was fastened about the ankle with straps. Originally it was worn only by women. The disciples were commanded to take no shoes (Matt. 10, 10), but to be shod with sandals, which were lighter than ordinary shoes (Mark 6, 9). 9. And he went out—Guided by an angel, he met no opposition in his way. He was led by the angel safely out of all danger. And wist not—He knew not. 10. Ward—Ward and guard are different forms of the same word. The watches, or wards, here mentioned seem to have included the stated guard of the prison, as well as the soldiers specially appointed to keep Peter. They were probably all asleep. Iron gates—Although locked and barred, it opened at their approach! Departed—Supernatural aid was unnecessary longer; the apostle could now direct his own steps. 11. Come to himself—Recovered from his confusion of mind. Now I know—He had had similar experiences before this (ch. 5, 19). Before this he did not know what to expect. The expectation—The Jews were waiting anxiously for his execution. James had been slain, and they were confident that Peter would soon meet the same fate.

IV. The Church astonished (vs. 12-19). When Peter fully comprehended what had transpired he went to the house of Mary, where an all-night prayer meeting had evidently been carried on. This Mary, a sister of Barnabas (Col. 4, 10) and the mother of John Mark, the young man who attended Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary tour and who was also the author of the gospel which bears his name. 13.—As Peter knocked—It was now between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning. They missed Peter about 6 o'clock (v. 18), when the guard changed, and he could not have left the prison before 3 o'clock or they would have missed him when the guard changed at that time. When Peter knocked Rhoda "came to answer" (R. V.), and when Peter announced his name she knew his voice and was so overjoyed that instead of opening the door and admitting him she ran to inform the others. At first they said to her, "Thou art mad," that is, "Thou art beside thyself, and when she insisted that it was so, they said, 'It is his angel.' The belief in guardian angels was common among the Jews. 16. They were astonished—This does not indicate that they were unbelieving and had no expectation of an answer to their prayers. They were astonished, not at the fact of an answer, but at the strange way in which it came. Our prayers are often answered in unexpected ways." After relating what had occurred Peter asked them to tell James and the brethren. This was not the Apostle James, the son of Zebedee, as he had been slain (ch. 2), but it was probably James, the brother of our Lord, who, it is believed, had the supervision of the church in Jerusalem. Peter then "went into another place," where we do not know. The point of death was so imminent that he evidently decided it to be his duty to conceal himself.

## PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Peter's Deliverance.

I. Perseverance. "Herod... killed James... and... proceeded... to take Peter also" (vs. 1-3). James and Peter had been with Jesus on the Mount of Transfiguration (Matt. 17, 1); had stood beside Him when He raised the dead (Mark 5, 37); were witnesses of His agony in the garden (Mark 14, 33); saw Him in His resurrection glory (Acts 1, 10, 11); and had been baptized by His Spirit (Acts 2, 4, 14). Perseverance is the sure price of intimacy with the Lord.

II. Prayer. It was earnest. "Prayer was made without ceasing" (v. 5). "Prayer was made earnestly" (R. V.). Persevering and fervent was the prayer. Earnestly means stretched out. For seven days they prayed (vs. 3-5). All night, until Peter interrupted them. Paul, Barnabas, Mark, Mary, Rhoda and the others supplicated (vs. 12-18, 25).

III. Peace. "Peter was sleeping" (v. 6). He would could sleep in such a place, in a dark, damp, dirty Roman cell, at such a time, within a few hours of execution, in such company, between two soldiers, had peace with God (Rom. 5, 1); and the peace of God (Phil. 4, 6, 7). He knew the God of Peace (Heb. 13, 20, 21); Jesus, the Lord of peace (2 Thess. 3, 16; Mark 4, 30); and the Holy Spirit whose fruit is peace (Gal. 5, 22, 23). At Jesus' birth came a message of peace (Luke 2, 14); at his death his legacy was peace (John 14, 27); after his resurrection his first salutation was peace (John 20, 19, 21, 26). He is our peace (Eph. 2, 14).

IV. Protection. "The angel" (vs. 7-10). It is a marvelous truth, sweet yet solemn, that the hosts of heaven serve the saints on earth. They guide (Acts 10, 23); comfort (Acts 27, 21-25); defend (Acts 5, 19); watch (1 Tim. 5, 21); shall come with Jesus when he appears (Matt. 25, 31; 2 Thess. 1, 7); and shall execute judgment (Matt. 13, 42). But there is a limit to angelic ministry. "For with the angel departed" (v. 10.) He was sent to do for Peter what Peter could not do for himself.

V. Power. "The iron gate... opened" (v. 10). "Iron stands for strength" (Dan. 2, 40); the iron gate, for any obstacle that confronts us. John Eliot, missionary to the Indians, was informed that Mr. Foster, a godly man, had been taken prisoner and made a slave by a prince who had declared that a

captive should be released in his lifetime. The following Sunday, before a large congregation, Mr. Eliot prayed: "Heavenly Father, work for the redemption of thy poor servant, Foster. If the prince who detains him will not dismiss him so long as he lives, kill him and glorify thyself!" The prince came to an untimely death, and Mr. Foster was set at liberty.

VI. Persistence. "Peter continued knocking" (v. 16). There is nothing like persistence for overcoming. "The Christian worker who turns from the door of a heart because it is not opened at his first call, is not deserving of success. Knock, and it shall be opened. If it is not opened the first time, knock again. If it is not opened after ten times, knock until it is opened."

VII. Praise. "Declared... how the Lord had brought him out" (v. 17). The told of his deliverance. "Men ought always to pray, and not to faint" (Luke 18, 1). Trial of faith and patience is precious and profitable (Jas. 1, 3, 4). Delay is not denial. God's moment may be the last moment. God's time is always best. "Blessed are all they that wait for him" (Isa. 30, 18). We should not become impatient.—A. C. M.

## BUNIONS NO JOKE.

Not to the man who has to move about, but a slight application of "Putnam's" softens the thickest tissue and cures the bunions quickly. Just as good for warts, lumps and callouses is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Use no other.

Mr. Spheeris—I can safely say that no woman has ever made foot of me. Miss Cautique—I dare say not. It would be very presumptuous for any woman to try to improve upon the handiwork of the Almighty.

## List of Agencies where the HAMILTON TIMES may be had:

- G. J. MARTIN, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Waldorf Hotel.
- THOS. FRENCH, 90 James Street North.
- C. WEBBER, Terminal Station.
- H. T. COWING, 126 James North.
- G. B. MIDGLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street North.
- A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
- ALEX. M'DOUGALL, Newsdealer, 386½ King Street East.
- D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.
- JOHN IRISH, 509 James North.
- A. F. HAMBURG, 278 James North.
- JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 171 King Street East.
- W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
- H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.
- T. J. M'BRIE, 666 King Street East.
- H. R. WILSON, News Agent, King and Wentworth Streets.
- JAS. W. HALLORAN, Groceries and Tobaccos, Barton and Catharine Streets.
- H. URSSCHADT, Confectioner and Stationer, 230 Barton East.
- ALEX. M'DOUGALL, 386½ Barton East.
- J. WOODS, Barber, 401 Barton East.
- H. HOWE, 567 Barton East.
- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
- A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 10 York Street.
- JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner, 97 York Street.
- MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner, 244 York Street.
- NEW TROY LAUNDRY, 357 York Street.
- S. WOTTON, 378 York Street.
- T. S. M'DONNELL, 374 King Street West.
- M. WALSH, 244 King Street West.
- W. STEWART, Confectioner, 442 King West.
- D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.
- J. H. SPRINGSTEAD, 113 John Street North.
- ROBT. GORDON, Confectioner, 119 John Street South.
- BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Avenues.
- ARS. SECORD, Locke and Canada.
- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
- H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T. H. & B. Station.
- J. R. WELLS, Old Country News Stand, 197 King Street East.

It will pay you to use the Want Column of the Times. BUSINESS TELEPHONE 363.

## THE CRUCIFIXION.

This picture is from the famous and priceless painting by Van Dyke.



And He, bearing His cross, went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called Golgotha; where they crucified Him. Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene.—From the nineteenth chapter of St. John.