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J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director

BLEW HIS GIRL UP WITH DYNAMITE

She Refused to Marry Him, So He Demolished Her Home—Five Women Mangled.

Lemont, Ill., July 3.—A jealous sweetheart, driven to desperation by the refusal of the girl he loved to marry him, led to a frightful tragedy in Romeo, a small town on the Drainage Canal, today, and as a consequence three women are lying at the point of death, two others being seriously hurt.

The cause of the tragedy was a pretty girl named Mollie Biers, and when she announced her preference for Timothy Boise, Luke Hoyer put dynamite under the house where Mollie lived and blew it to atoms.

Hoyer and Boise are young men employed upon the Chicago drainage canal, and have been paying attention to Miss Biers for a long time. She was the belle of the village, and sought after by many, but only Hoyer and Boise found favor in her eyes. Finally, she chose Boise, and then Hoyer swore they should never marry.

Hoyer was not at work yesterday, but hung around the canal, and at a favorable moment, when the men were at dinner, stole a number of dynamite cartridges and hid them away. He had a sufficient quantity to blow up a block of buildings, but he wanted to be sure of his work. The house in which Molly and the others lived is some distance from the business centre of the little town, so Hoyer had no difficulty in avoiding detection in carrying out his plan.

When all the inmates of the Biers' cottage were absleep early this morning he stole up to the place, and, putting the cartridge under the house, placed the fuse, lit it and ran away. The explosion was a terrible one and blew the house to pieces, the framework being scattered everywhere. The inmates were thrown some distance, and it was remarkable that all of them were not killed instantly.

Blown a Hundred Yards.

Miss Biers was found fully a hundred yards fbrom where the house had formerly stood, with her legs broken and a large gash in her head; Mrs. Biers was suffering from a wound in the head and had an arm broken, besides internal injuries, while Mrs. Clay had her chest crushed by some heavy pieces of timber falling upon her.

The report of the explosion woke up the sleeping village and soon nearly every inhabitant was at the spot. None of the victims could speak, but it was at once surmised that Hoyler was the perpetrator of the outrage, and a hunt was begun for him as soon as the injured were conveyed to houses where their injuries could be cared for.

A posse was formed, but Hoyer could not be found. Had he been taken then he would have been hanged. Later in the day he came into this town and delivered himself up and is now closely guarded.

BISMARCK IS BETTER.

Absolutely No Foundation For the Recent Alarmist Rumors.

Friedrichsruhe, July 3.—Prince Bismarck is much better, and is in no respect in a dangerous or even a serious condition. In consequence of alarmist news which got abroad yesterday, telegrams poured in from all directions inquiring anxiously as to the ex-Chancellor's condition. These inquiries stimulated the Prince greatly, and later in the day he walked down to the castle gate and saluted the people gathered there, talking a few minutes each with some of them.

The Ex-Chancellor has been occasionally very much depressed since his wife's death. His birthday receptions, though they excited much physical exertion, mentally invigorated him, but the newspaper war arising from the North Sea Canal fetes exercised an adverse influence upon him. His doctors say that if he can regain his buoyant spirits his life is good for years.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, declares that the alarmist reports of the Ex-Chancellor's condition are pure invention. Despite the rain that fell yesterday the Prince walked to the well-known Anhalt stag group, which is situated on an elevation that is rather toilsome to ascend. He chatted humorously with the people gathered there.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSE PROROGS.

To-Day the Last of a Seven Months' Session.

St. John's, Nfld., July 3.—The present session of the legislature prorogues tomorrow afternoon. The session has lasted seven months.

Last night the House passed a bill preventing all civil servants from availing themselves of the contracts they are under at present, to compel the Government to pay them anything above the amount of their reduced salaries as provided by the Retrenchment bill. It also passed a bill giving the seven provisional trustees of the Commercial Bank, whose appointments were cancelled by the Supreme Court on the ground of irregularity, $1500 for 14 days' service. Six of these ex-trustees are Government supporters, hence the indemnity. To-night the Contingencies bill was debated.

Three men, part of the crew of the schooner Arctic, were drowned yesterday by the overturning of an iceberg, which capsized their boat.

Admiral Erskine, R.N., with his flagship, the Crescent, and the cruiser Tourmaline, will visit here in August.

Denver and Return.

The Wabash Railroad is thedirect line to the grand annual meeting of National Educational Association, at Denver, Col. Tickets on sale July 3, 4, 5, and good for return passage until Sept. 1. The rate will be the lowest ever made to the public. The Wabash is the only line that can take delegates via St. Louis and Kansas City and return them via Chicago, or vice versa. Take this route and pass through seven states in the Union in the finest trains in America. All particulars from any railroad agent or J. A. Richardson, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 246

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has nothing in common with the impure deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints or muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

REMEDIAL BILL DRAFTED.

Continued from First Page.

iron of electric railways all over the western part of the peninsula. It was impossible almost to see where its powers would cease, what part of the western peninsula would not be tributary to it, and it was a dangerous thing for the House to grant a charter to a company which might get influence enough to enable it to occupy that whole territory, untrammeled by proper statutory restrictions. He had that doubt in his own mind as to whether the two-cent scheme was the right solution, and he was sure Mr. Maclean was not wedded to the two-cent scheme.

Mr. Maclean: No; one cent will do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mulock: Or any particular fixed rate, so long as there is some safeguard that will protect the public?

Mr. Maclean: New York has a specific safeguard in two cents a mile.

Mr. Mulock: If the Minister will say that that meets the requirements of the situation it might go a long way to satisfy some gentlemen.

Mr Edgar Wants a General Law.

Mr. Edgar said, while he felt a good deal like Mr. Mulock with reference to this question of two cents a mile, especially as applicable to a railway like this, still he did not believe that the House had sufficiently considered what had been laid down by experience. They talked about a penny-a-mile railway rate in England. That was applied in the act of 1844 to one train a day each way on a railway.

Mr. Maclean (York): How many a day are there now? As a matter of fact, it compelled every other train to adopt the rate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Edgar, continuing, said the rate was for third-class passengers, an entirely different thing. If Parliament was to assume jurisdiction over electric railways, as it was doing, he thought they must make a general law for the Dominion which would govern all electric railways. The proposal of Mr. Maclean might, therefore, stand over for consideration in connection with such a general law. He moved that the following clause be added to this bill: The powers hereby conferred shall be subject to the provisions of any general act that may be hereafter passed by the Parliament of Canada relating to electric railways.

Mr. Masson said that if Mr. Edgar's amendment were confined to such portion of this road as might be run by electricity it would meet with his approval. Dealing with the general question of passenger rates, he said the three-cent rate of the Canadian railways, instead of being exorbitant, was almost the cheapest in the world. He quoted the rates charged in several foreign countries in substantiation of his statement.

Cockburn Sarcastic.

Mr. Cockburn thought Mr. Maclean's amendment inopportune. To-day there was railway property in the United States valued at fifteen hundred million dollars in the hands of receivers, because it did not pay. Legislation of this kind might close up many Canadian roads. He trusted Mr. Maclean would not deal with a solitary road, but would rise to a higher conception of the subject. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Haggart thought it inexpedient at present to embody Mr. Maclean's amendment in this bill. Legislation of this character ought to be general, and it should not be applied to any particular railway company. It was a question which might come up as an amendment to the General aRilway Act. He agreed with what had been said respecting electric railways—that they ought to have embodied in their charters from the Dominion Parliament a clause that they would be subject to a general Dominion law, which would fix passenger and freight rates. The Railway Committee might properly draft a model bill covering this point.

The Amendment Defeated

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) suggested that Mr. Maclean ask for a special committee to take evidence on the subject of railway rates.

Mr. Maclean's amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Edgar's was then adopted.

Mr. Boyle moved an amendment to compel the company to perrorm a certain amount of work on each of its three lines within two years. The amendment was under discussion when the committee rose.

Hazing at Kingston College.

In supply on the Military College vote, Col. Denison called attention to the recent "hazing trouble." He said it was evident the commandant of the college was not the right man for the position. Personally, he did not object to "fagging," but he thought it wrong that cadets should be compelled to go in for "raffles" to purchase eatables. If the commandant knew nothing of these practices he should have known of them. It was time a commandant was appointed who would take an interest in the institution. They wanted a man in touch with the army, and not one who had been retired from the British army before he came to this country. He (Col. Denison) regretted to have to make these remarks, but it was necessary to do so. Since 1889 there had been a serious falling off in the number of cadets. Only eight had gone in this year, and the total number was but 54. He concluded by moving the reduction of the item by $3163, the amount of Commandant Cameron's salary.

The discussion was continued by Sir James Grant, Mr. Casey, Mr. Mulock and others.

Blames it on the Fees.

Mr. Dickey said it was not fair to attribute the falling off in attendance at the college to Gen. Cameron. It was due to several causes. The college had not been sufficiently advertised of late years, and, moreover, the fees had been increased. The fees were far too high for a democratic country like this.

Continuing, the Minister pointed with pride to the fact that not one of the R. M. C. graduates who had gone into the Imperial service had failed as to training, ability and character to prove as successful as we would expect Canadian young men to be. Any man who watches the signs of the times will see, he added, that, while the legal ties that bind us to the mother country are slight, there are growing up yearly still stronger bonds, and one of these was the presence of their seventy young men of Canada in the Imperial service, who in every mess room in that service speak of her proudly, and who are thus promoting Canada's interests, although in a different way, as strongly as the politicians. He promised that the board of visitors of the college would be reorganized, that an investigation of Gen. Cameron's conduct would be investigated, and if the charges of incapacity were proven the Government would deal with him. As it was, it was manifestly unfair for Col. Denison to ask to have him dealt with in this summary fashion.

Time Cameron Was Retired.

Sir Richard Cartwright said, without reflecting on Gen. Cameron's character, there was no doubt he was not fit for the position of Commandant of the Military College.

Col. Denison said the hazing of young Plummer clearly showed there was a lack of discipline in the college. He thought Gen. Cameron should be retired.

Major Hughes acknowledged it was about time Canada was looking round for a new college Commandant.

The Amendment Negatived.

Col. Denison's amendment was negatived on division of 26 to 8. Those who voted to strike out Gen. Cameron's salary were: Messrs. Denison, Smith (Ontario), W. F. Maclean, Sproule, Semple, Mulock, Forbes and McMullen.

Another School Question.

On the vote for Indian schools in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Daly explained the particular schools to which the money would go.

Major Hughes asked if these schools were under the control of religious bodies.

Mr. Daly replied that they were controlled by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Hughes: Have you taken any steps to place these schools on a national footing?

Mr. Daly: No.

Mr. Hughes: Then, it's time you did.

The committee rose and reported.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Trade Returns of the Year.

The annual report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce was presented to Parliament. It is full of information of a most interesting character. Mr. Parmelee, Deputy Minister, calls attention to the fact that, notwithstanding world-wide commercial depression, which has continued during the past year, its effect upon Canadian trade has been less marked than is shown by the figures of almost every other country. That, while there has been a falling off in the total value, there has been but little reduction in volume of trade, and that, notwithstanding the unprecedented, low prices which have prevailed during the year, as respects the products which Canada has exported the total value of such exports has fallen below that of the previous year only to the extent of one million dollars, and still stands higher than in any other year in the history of the country. That the purchasing capacity of the country, as shown by a comparison of exports and imports, has been fully equal to that of the previous year. The estimated percentage of general decline in prices of such goods as are imported (say 7 per cent.) exceeds the actual percentage of decline intotal value of imports. That the prices of the two leading items of exports, viz., lumber and cheese, have been rather more than the average since Confederation. That, while there has been a serious decline in prices of cereals, there has been a compensating factor in the prices of several leading articles necessarily imported. As an illustration, taking extremes, the average price of wheat as exported in 1873 (the year of extreme high prices) was $1.37 1-2 per bushel; in 1894 it averaged only 66 1-10 cents. In the same years the average price of sugar as imported was 5 3-10 cents and 2 3-4 cents, so that the bushel of wheat at its value in 1894 would purchase within a fraction the same amount of sugar as in 1873, or, taking retail prices, a little more than in 1873. At the same time Canada has had more than double the quantity of wheat to spare for export in 1894 than in 1873. While some sections of the country have felt the depression more than others, the fact remains that Canada, as a whole, has not only been fairly prosperous, but relatively, as compared with all countries with which she has trade relations, much more than fairly prosperous during the year under review.

T. H. & B. Contractors Must Pay.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway bill was up all morning before the Railway Committee. It will be remembered that the bill was referred back to the committee by the House so that it should be amended in such a way as to provide for the payment of unpaid laborers and boarding-house keepers, in accordance with resolution put by Mr. Fraser.

There were present at the meeting today J. V. Teetzel of Hamilton, the assignee of the Bracey Bros., and H. Carscallen, who represented the company. Mr. Teetzel explained that he completed the road and paid out $12,000. His own expenses he placed at $5,000. The total liabilities of the firm he placed at $55,000. He thought that when the final estimate was made the company would get $65,000 for their work.

Mr. Carscallen, on the other hand, held that there would not be more than $45,000 coming to the firm. He was quite willing that the company should be made liable for the work done by the laborers and for the amount due boarding-house keepers. What the company did not want to be made liable for was the debts of Bracey Bros., which did not come under this head. The company had already paid $44,000, and they claimed that they had $45,000 yet to pay on the final estimate.

Mr. Haggart made a proposition that the act should not come into force until the usual proclamation by the Governor-General-in-council was issued, and that it be not issued until the company produce evidence that all just and reasonable claims for wages or board bills by Bracey Bros. and the Dominion Construction Company were paid.

Mr. Coatsworth suggested that the bill be referred to a sub-committee.

After a long discussion in regard to the whole question, Mr. Fraser moved that the bill be referred to a sub-committee for the purpose of making a clause providing that the company shall discharge all its debts owed by contractors or sub-contractors for railway construction on the company's line between Hamilton and Cainsville. This resolution was finally carried. The sub-committee will be Messrs. Sproule, Masson, Fraser, Lister and Coatsworth.

Proposed Customs Board

Mr. Wallace gives notice of a bill for the appointment of a Board of Customs Appraisers, a modification of the suggestion of several Boards of Trade, but in line with the proposition of the Toronto and Ottawa boards. It provides that the Board of Customs shall consist of the Commissioner of Customs, the assistant commissioner, if any, Dominion Appraiser, the assistant appraiser, and such other duly qualified officer of customs who may be appointed by the Governor-General-in-council. In this latter respect it is an enlargement of the present law. It is also proposed that three members of the board shall form a quorum.

Cold Storage For Fruit.

The deputation of Ontario fruit-growers, consisting of Messrs. M. Pettit, Ed. Smith, W. K. Secord of Winona and W. J. McKinnon of Grimsby had an interview with Hon. Mr. Angers tonight. The deputation was introduced by Major Carpenter, and accompanied by Messrs. Sproule, McKay, Gibson, Henderson, Ryckman, Bain and other members of Parliament. The deputation asked that cold storage accommodation for shipment of summer fruits be provided for eight or nine weeks. They also represented that the only way in which the scheme could be made a success was by having a thoroughly competent representative dispatched to England to see that the fruit was properly marketed. Mr. Angers announced that the vote of $20,000 for cold storage was chiefly for butter shipments. He thought, however, that accommodation could be found for two or three fruit shipments; beyond that the appropriation this year would not allow him to go.

Crossing Orders

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council has issued the following orders in connection with the cases heard at the meeting ten days ago: The proposed crossing of the tracks of the G. T. R. at rail level at Hespeler, by the Galt, Preston & Hespeler Railway is approved. D rails or Scotch blocks are to be put in, and the expense of the crossing is to be borne by the junior road. It is expressly stated that only electric cars are to pass over this crossing. The Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific under crossing of the G. T. R. at Campbellford is approved. The subway and works generally must be sanctioned by Chief Engineer Schreiber.

Notes.

General Herbert is expected here tomorrow.

Dr. Sproule gives notice of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Temperance Colonization Society.

The Senate discussed the matter of Prince Edward Island Railways this afternoon. The sawdust question was up in the evening.

It is currently reported that Col. Audet, Keeper of the Records in the State Department, is to be superannuated, as well as the officers mentioned in my despatch of last night.

A return brought down to-day states that the total amount of binder twine made at Kingston Penitentiary last year was 607,566 pounds. The average price realized was 6 1-2 cents per pound.

Dr. Bell of the Geological Survey has left for Hudson Bay. Explorer J. R. Tyrell left for Lake Winnipeg to-day. Mr. Tyrell will spend the summer surveying along two or three unexplored streams on the east side of the lake, preparatory to the issuing of a map of that district.

Important changes in connection with the staff of the British Columbia Penitentiary have been made this week, which will go far to remove the objections advanced by the British Columbia members to the retention of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons in his present position. Warden McBride has been superannuated, and will be succeeded by William Mosby of New Westminster, the present warden of the Provincial Jail. Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons has been withdrawn from British Columbia, and will be assigned a position in some other penitentiary. J. W. Harvey is appointed accountant of the British Columbia Penitentiary.

The Heydon House.

Attention is directed to the announcement of Messrs. Heimrod & Co., proprietors of the Heydon House, corner St. Clair-avenue and Weston-road, Carlton West. The hotel is well fitted with every convenience for summer boarders and is a most delightful spot. Special attention is paid to bicyclists and parties driving from the city, every accommodation being afforded. The hotel is new, and the bedrooms are large and airy. The dining room and cafe are well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Heimrod spares neither pains nor expense to render his guests comfortable.

Fifty years of success in curing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Cramps, bowel complaints of summer and fall, etc., stamp Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best remedy in the market. It saves children's lives. 246

Murdered Her New-Born Babe.

Sunbury, Pa., July 3.—Sallie Crumis, a young unmarried woman employed as a domestic on a farm near here, gave birth to a child in a hen-coop and to conceal the fact murdered the infant. She carried it into the woods some distance away and filling its mouth with leaves and dirt strangled it. She then concealed the body under a log and returned to the house, where she confessed to the murder. A jury returned a verdict of infanticide against her.

Bulgaria Warned.

London, July 3.—The Standard publishes a despatch from Berlin stating that the powers have warned Bulgaria against raising the Macedonian question and so stirring up a danger to herself with which she would be unable to cope alone.

Gum Boots Will Be Dearer.

New Brunswick, N.J., July 3.—The price of rubber shoes will be advanced 5 per cent. Sept. 1.

"Ye can't believe half you read in books," said the newcomer to the warden. "What's the matter?" "I see in the library a book that says a man orter be the molder of his own fortune. I tried to be, an' here I am, jugged fer counterfeiting."—Washington Star.

"Why, father," cried the young man earnestly, "she's worth her weight in gold." "That may be," the millionaire carefully returned, "but even in that case you will bear in mind she wouldn't foot up above thirty-five or forty thousand dollars."—Rockland Tribune.

Rivers—You don't need to buy a bicycle suit, Banks. Here's a gray flannel one of mine. It's too big for you, but you can take it to a tailor's and have it cut down. Banks (inspecting it)—That won't be necessary, Rivers. I'll just take it to the laundry.—Chicago Tribune.

Husband—This cake is very good, my dear; but it seems to me there ought to be a little more—— Wife (in clear, incisive tones)—That cake came by mail and was made by your mother. Husband—Yes, as I was saying, there ought to be a little more—of it.—New York Weekly.

"You have been a good while getting upstairs," said Mrs. Smarte, who with her lord and master was stopping at one of our hotels. "Yes," replied Smarte; "I stopped to take an elevator." "Oh, you need not have taken the trouble to tell me," said Mrs. S. tossing her head, "I smelt your breath the moment you entered the room."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Newriche (patronizingly)—Were any of your ancestors men of note, Mr. Cynic? Mr. C.—Yes, madam, I should say so. One of them was the most famous admiral of his day, and commanded the rallied forces of the world. Mrs. N. (with an altered tone of deep respect)—Is it possible, Mr. C! and what was his name? "Noah, madam."—Life.

Bass—And of which variety is your wife, the clinging vine or the self-assertive? Cass—A little of both. When she wants a new dress or a new bonnet she generally begins in the clinging-vine role; if that doesn't bring the money, then she changes to the self-assertive; and—well—she invariably gets the dress or the bonnet.—Boston Transcript.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir Charles Tupper Asserts That They Are in Advance of the Requirements.

London, July 3.—To-day's session of the International Railway Congress was presided over by Mr. Leon Say. The topic of discussion was the method adopted by the great railways to encourage the building or working of light feeder lines.

Mr. H. S. Haines, President of the American Railway Association, related his experience of American railway lines in the matter, and declared himself opposed to the construction of secondary lines upon any other than the normal gauge. Uniformity in this regard, he said, was especially necessary where the light lines acted as feeders to the larger systems.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, spoke on the views of Mr. Haines. Usually, he said, railways were constructed with the view of increasing facilities of commerce, but in Canada they had been built for the purpose of creating traffic, and often much in advance of the requirements.

Prof Huxley.

Editor World: For the past 30 years I have been a devoted and humble admirer of Prof. Huxley, who, at the age of 70, retired to his eternal rest on Saturday, June 29, 1895. He had made his valuable contribution to render the 19th century the most conspicuous in intellectual achievement, in the annals of time. Throughout the centuries that are to come, the name of Thomas H. Huxley will be as immortal as those of Pythagoras, Euclid, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Liebnitz, Spinoza, Kanr, Descartes, Laplace, Leverrier, Lavoisier, Shakespeare, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Harvey, Davy, Priestley, Darwin and Tyndall. These are only the names of a few on whom God has bestowed the honor of existence and stamped His seal of mental power. They are like everlasting mental beacon lights to all who shall be permitted to follow. They are performing the office and function of fixed stars in the mental firmament, as centres from which observation and experiment in the direction of truth may be accurately extended. In this moral (?) city of Toronto I have heard Prof. Huxley misrepresented and denounced from the pulpit, either from sheer ignorance, or the spirit of detraction that was painful to contemplate. On the other hand, in 1871, on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Prof. Dawson on "The Dawn of Animal Life on This Planet," the late Sir Daniel Wilson, who acted as chairman at Prof. Dawson's lecture, alluded to Prof. Huxley as "the very embodiment and incarnation of truth." In all my study of Prof. Huxley's works I have found Prof. Wilson's estimate of him singularly confirmed. It is needless to say that ever afterwards Prof. Wilson has had a place of grateful remembrance in my heart for his graceful testimony to the merits and deserving of Prof. Huxley.

Prof. Huxley is one of those men whose whole life and influence are to inspire us to mentally reject anything that is derogatory to the infinite perfection of God.

On any other ground or basis the human intellect cannot have true affinity with the intellect of God. Exact and eternal law is God's method throughout the universe, and it is only through the operations of the human intellect that we can understand and appreciate that law. To endeavor to understand and appreciate that law is the best service that we can render to God and to ourselves. "Half of the industrial arts," says Prof. Wilson in his 'Prehistoric Man,'" are the result of our being born without tools, and the other half of our being born without clothes." Who will presume to assert that God does not display profound and infinite wisdom in that evolutionary arrangement by making nature an inexhaustible storehouse from which man may ever find material on which to exercise and develop his skill and genius?

The fact of our being born without tools and clothes is the philosophy, or reason of the world growing more godlike in mind and practice. Thank God, in the world of ideas and knowledge, there are no proscription and no monopoly. Every scientific association throughout the civilized world is proud to have the name of Prof. Huxley on its list of honorary members. It is through the agency of such men that Britain has become an imperial influence and factor in the direction of true imperial unity.

Away with your childish ideas, born of national jealousy and prejudice, and which exclude and stifle noble sympathies and generous considerations for the major portion of humanity. By her practice and example in the cause of freedom and knowledge, Britain is the one nation, justly to be esteemed the imperial and august Mother of Nations.

During his 70 years of untiring industry, Prof. Huxley did much to abridge the abyss of ignorance lying at the feet of his fellow-men, and for which he deserves to be enshrined in our grateful heart of hearts.

Nature is not so cruel as to prolong existence after the physical energies and faculties have been worn out. Then it is that the sleep of death comes as a benevolent messenger from God, and not as a curse, as some are ignorantly taught to believe and to regard death. Treating death as a mode of punishment and curse is one of the features of barbarism that still survives. It breeds hangmen of the stamp of Dennis in "Barnaby Rudge" types of character that are a disgrace to humanity. If the taking of human life is the most outrageous crime that can be committed against the law of God and man, how is the offence to be mitigated or compensated by destroying the life of the criminal and thereby insulting God by applying His institution of death to an unworthy purpose? We have the effrontery to invoke the mercy of God at the very time we demonstrate that we, ourselves, are devoid of mercy. As yet we do not seem to realize the mild but terrible rebuke that God gives us by immediately cutting short the punishment and suffering of the criminal, through His benevolent messenger of death.

Only so long as life lasts are punishment and suffering within the scope of man's function and jurisdiction. For man to appropriate God's institution of death for such a purpose is a clear demonstration of man's ignorance, blind credulity, and craven fear.

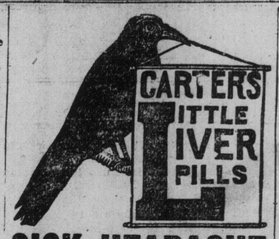
Just fancy Prof Huxley living in the consciousness of his inability to work and do continuous battle in the cause of truth. God was too merciful and good to him for any condition of that sort. So the noble professor retires to his well-earned rest, while his body, in the economy of Deity, becomes the protoplasm of other structures.

In his own nervous and incomparable style: "The body is a machine of the nature of an army, not of that of a watch or of a hydraulic apparatus. Of this army each cell is a soldier, an organ a brigade, the central nervous system headquarters and field telegraph, the alimentary and circulatory system the commissariat. Losses are made good by recruits born in camp, and the life of the individual is a campaign, conducted successfully for a number of years, but with certain defeat in the long run."

And again: "The true city of God is where each man's moral faculty shall be such as leads him to control all those desires which run counter to the good of mankind."

Peace, honor and gratitude must ever be the testimony of humanity to the memory of Prof. Thomas H. Huxley.

July 2, 1895. ROBT. CUTHBERT.



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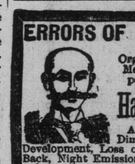

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