—THE—

Light of the World

—OR—

The Great Consummation

By Sir Edwin Arnold, author of the "Light of Asia."

aper Cover, with Portrait,

Price, 50c.

ANDERSON'S

183 Dundas Street. zxv

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Skating—Westminster Rink.
Concert—Victoria Hall.
Carnival—Central Avenue Rink.
New Carpets—Spittal, Burn & Gentleman.
Painters Wanted—Patterson & Jolly.
Boy Wanted—546 Pall Mall street.
Cook Wanted—Mrs. Chas. Shanley.
Agent Wanted—258 Dundas street.
Gauntlet Lost—Mr. Hutchinson.
Girls Wanted—Box Factory.
Boy Wanted—Wm. Harris.
Meeting—Prospect Lodge.
Fine Suits—Oak Hall.
Radway's Ready Relief.
Servant Wanted—Mrs. R. Puddicombe.

BRIER HILL COAL

We have received this week some of this fine coal for open grates; also some new mined Stove and Chestnut Coal for baseburners and ranges. Try it.

BOWMAN & CO.,
246 Bathurst & 696 Dundas.
F. S. CLARKE'S, Richmond Stree
vex

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegraph.

LONDON, March 7.—There was a decline in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day. The fall was due to the fact that a prominent house in the silver trade which is reported to be in difficulty, had an enormous Stock Exchange account open, which the liquidators of the concern are compelled to close.

Canada Cheese in England.

Advices just received from England state that Canadian cheese is in greater favor there at present than any other foreign description, and is much sought after. Stocks of Canadian cheese in the great centers of England are getting into very small compass compared with those of a year ago, and the market continues to gather strength on both sides of the Atlantic. The following is an extract from a letter received from Liverpool: "Canadian cheese is certainly receiving more attention from buyers than ever I knew it before at this season of the year, and from appearances at present it would not be surprising to see the Canadian product very scarce on this market before long, especially if there is no more to come forward than indicated in your last letter." Carefully prepared estimates of the stock of cheese in Canada at the commencement of the present week put it at about 30,000 to 35,000 boxes, namely, 10,000 to 12,000 boxes in Montreal and 20,000 to 22,000 boxes west of Montreal. A lot of 3,500 boxes of finest cheese was sold at London at the close of last week at 10½c, equal to 11c here. A lot of 300 boxes of fine goods was sold in this market at 10½c and finest qualities are held firmly at 11c. It is stated that the abundance of hay in the country will induce farmers to turn their attention to fodder goods earlier than usual, but as these are not very desirable for the English market, farmers would best consult their own interests by turning out as few as possible.—[Montreal Trade Bulletin.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 7—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 96⅞ for money, 96⅞ for account; U. S. 4s, 123½; U. S. 4s, 104½; St. Paul, 63½; Erie seconds, 101; Erie, 18½; Pacific Central, 52½; Reading, 15½; Canadian Pacific, 77½; New York Central, 103½; Illinois Central, 94; bank of England rate, 3 per cent.; open market discount, 2½.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 7—1 p.m.—Stocks quiet and firm; American Express, 115; Canadian Pacific, 79½; Canada Southern, 48½; Delaware and Hudson, 129½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 134½; Lake Shore, 108½; Michigan Central, —; Northern Pacific, 29½, preferred, 74½; New York Central, —; St. Paul, 62½, preferred, 109½; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, —; Union Pacific, 43½; Western Union, 80.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, March 7.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	224	222½
Ontario	116	114½
Molsons	222	214
Toronto	143½	141½
Merchants	127½	126½
Commerce	—	155
Imperial	—	228½
Dominion	—	146½
Standard	153	150
Hamilton	—	99½
British America	—	140½
Western Assurance	146	—
Canada Life	—	—
Confederation Life Association	—	—
Northwest Land Company	76	74
C. P. R. Grant Bonds	—	75½
C. P. R. Stock	76	122½
Farmers' Loan and Savings	124½	124½
London and Canada L. & A.	—	114
London and Ontario	—	158
Huron and Erie	—	147½
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent.	—	—
Dominion Savings and Loan	130	125½
Ontario Loan and Debenture	—	116
Canadian Savings and Loan	—	—
London Loan	—	—

SALES—Dominion, 25 at 229; Western Assurance, 50 at 145½; C. P. R. Stock 50 at 76½ (reported).

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL MARKETS.
Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.
Saturday, March 7.

Deliveries of all kinds of produce were small to-day, with a good demand, making prices stiff and in a good many cases they advanced, as seed in our quotations on eggs, butter, oats and wheat. General quotations:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, per standard bush	$0 97	to	$ 97
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	1 55	to	1 62
Wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs	1 60	to	1 64
Wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs	1 55	to	1 62
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs	1 60	to	1 62
Rye, per 100 lbs	0 00	to	0 00
Buckwheat	1 02	to	1 05
Oats	1 30	to	1 34
Corn	1 10	to	1 26
Peas	1 10	to	1 13
Beans, per bush	1 00	to	1 25
Barley, per 100 lbs	1 00	to	1 33
PROVISIONS.			
Eggs, retail	15	to	16
Eggs, basket	13	to	14
Eggs, store lots	10	to	12
Butter, pound rolls, basket	20	to	23
Butter, crock or large rolls	17	to	21
Butter tub or firkin	13	to	16
Cheese	9½	to	15
Lard	10	to	10
Dressed hogs	5 00	to	10
Turnips, per bush	25	to	5 50
Carrots, per bush	20	to	22
Potatoes, per bag	80	to	25
Parsnips, per bush	60	to	99
Onions, per bush	50	to	50
Apples, bag	50	to	70
Beef, per lb	4 50	to	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	to	6 50
Lamb, per lb	8	to	8
Veal, per lb	0	to	9
Chickens, per pair	40	to	0
Ducks, per pair	60	to	70
Turkeys, each	70	to	2 00
FLOUR AND FEED.			
Patent roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 75	to	3 00
Roller flour, per 100 lbs	2 40	to	2 50
Stone flour, stone	2 25	to	2 40
Buckwheat flour	2 00	to	2 25
Oatmeal, standard	2 50	to	2 60
Oatmeal, granulated	2 60	to	2 70
Oatmeal, rolled	2 50	to	5 00
Cornmeal	2 00	to	2 25
Bran, per ton	18 00	to	20 00
Clover seed, per bushel	4 25	to	4 60
Timothy seed, per bushel	1 00	to	1 60

SEEDS WANTED.

Clover seed, timothy seed, Mummy, Golden Vine, Crown and Prince Albert peas wanted. Send sample and price to

A. M. HAMILTON & SON.
373 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, March 7.

FLOUR—Receipts, 800 bbls; sales none reported. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Patents winter, $5 to $5 25; spring, $5 25 to $5 50; straight roller, $4 50 to $4 75; extra, $4 20 to $4 35; superfine, $3 00 to $4 00; strong bakers, $4 50 to $4 75; Ontario bags, $1 50 to $2 00; city bags, $4 90 to $5.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 hard Manitoba, nominal at $1 04 to $1 05; corn, 71c to 72c; peas, 88c to 89c; oats, 48c to 50c; barley, 50c to 70c; rye, 62c to 63c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $5 00 to $5 75; cornmeal, $3 25 to $3 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $15 50 to $16 00; lard, 7c to 8c; bacon, 10c to 11c; hams, 11c to 12c; cheese, 9c to 11c; butter, townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg 16c to 21c; Western, 12c to 15c; creamery, 20c to 24c; eggs firmer, 19c for fresh.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, March 7.

WHEAT—Manitoba hard, No. 2, $1 05 to $1 07; Manitoba hard, No. 3, 96½c to 97½c; spring, No. 2, 95c to 95c; red winter, No. 2, $1 to $1 02; fall, No. 2, $0 to $0 00.

BARLEY—No. 1, 61c to 61c; No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 52c to 52c; No. 3, 48c to 49c.

PEAS—No. 2, 71c to 73c.

OATS—No. 2, 51c to 52c.

CORN—61c to 62c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3 90 to $3 90; straight roller, $4 40 to $4 50; superfine, $3 25 to $3 35; fine, $3 00 to $3 20.

Market quiet. Sales—No. 3 Manitoba hard, at 96c to 97c, and for April delivery at $1; oats on track at 50c, and outside at 46c to 47c.

English Markets.

Beerbohm's Report by Cable.

LONDON, March 7.

Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn nil.

Cargoes on passage—Wheat, 2d to 6d higher; corn strong.

French country markets very firm.

Liverpool—Spot wheat strong; corn steady; No. 1 Cal, 8s 1d, Walla 7s 9½d, red winter, 7s 1½d, India, 7s 9½d—all wheat 1d dearer; flour 27s—6d dearer; corn 5s 7½d—½d dearer; peas 5s 10d—unchanged.

Liverpool futures—Wheat and corn strong; No. 1 Cal, 8s ½d March, 8s 1d April, 8s 1½d May, 8s ¾d June, 8s July and Aug., 7s 11½d Sept.; corn, 5s 7d March, 5s 7½d April, June and July, 5s 7¾d May and Aug.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

The quotations for the past three market days are as follows:

	March. 5.		March 6.		March 7.	
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Spring	7 7½	7 8	7 7½	7 8	7 7½	7 8
Red winter	7 6½	7 7	7 6½	7 7	7 6½	7 7
No. 1 Cal	8 0	0 0	8 00	0 0	8 1	0 0
Corn	5 6½	0 0	5 7	0 0	5 7½	0 0
Peas, per c	5 11	0 0	5 11	0 0	5 11	0 0
Pork	47 6	0 0	47 6	0 0	47 6	0 0
Lard	29 9	0 0	29 9	0 0	29 9	0 0
Bacon, s. c.	25 6	00 0	25 6	00 0	25 6	00 0
Bacon, l. c.	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 6	00 0
Tallow	25 6	00 0	25 0	00 0	25 0	00 0
Cheese, wh.	53 6	00 0	53 6	00 0	53 6	00 0
Cheese, col.	53 6	00 0	53 6	00 0	53 6	00 0

Wheat steady, demand poor; holders offer sparingly. Corn firm, demand poor.

American Markets.

OSWEGO, March 7.

WHEAT—Steady; White State at $1 06.

CORN—Unchanged; No. 2 yellow at 63c.

BARLEY—Weak; No. 2 Canada nominal at 81c; No. 2 extra Canada nominal at 85c to 86c; No. 1 Canada nominal at 90c.

OATS—Steady; 54½c.

NEW YORK, March 7.

FLOUR—Stronger; 5c to 15c higher.

WHEAT—Receipts, 28,800 bu; exports, none; sales, 5,520,000 bu futures; 78,000 bu spot; spot ¼c to ¾c higher; quiet; No. 2 red, $1 12½ elevator; No. 1 northern, $1 21½; No. 1 hard, $1 21½; options advanced 1c to 1¼c on better cables and increased foreign buying, reacted ½c to ¾c, but closed strong, at ½c to ¾c; advanced on near months, and 1½c to 1¾c advance on August and December; No. 2 red, March, $1 12⅜; May, $1 09⅞; June, $1 07½; July, $1 04½; Aug., $1 01½; Sept., $1 01½; Dec., $1 03.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet.

CORN—Receipts, 63,700 bu; exports, 3,771 bu; sales, 600,000 bu futures; 69,000 bu spot; spot firm, less active; ungraded mixed, 68½c to 69½c; options less active; opened ½c to ¾c higher; declined ¾c to ⅞c on realizing, but closed firm at ¼c advance on March, and ½c to ¾c decline on other months; March, 68½c; May, 65⅝c; June, 64⅝c; July, 64c.

OATS—Receipts, 41,000 bu; sales, 60,000 bu futures; 70,000 bu spot; spot firm, quiet; options dull, irregular, weak; March, 56½c; April, 56⅛c; May, 55c to 55⅝c; spot No. 2, 56½c to 57½c; mixed western, 54c to 57c; white do., 56c to 62c.

SUGAR—Quiet; some grades ⅛c to ¼c lower; standard "A," 6 7-16c; cut-loaf and crushed, 6¾c; powdered, 6⅜c; granulated, 6⅛c.

CHICAGO, March 7.

LEADING FUTURES CLOSED:

WHEAT—March, 98½c; May, $1 00⅞; July, 96½c.

CORN—March, 57⅞c; May, 58⅝c; July, 56⅝c.

OATS—May, 49½c; June, 49½c; July, 45⅝c.

MESS PORK—March, $9 70; May, $9 95; July, $10 27½.

LARD—March, $5 70; May, $5 92½; July, $6 15.

SHORT RIBS—March, $4 65; May, $4 92½; July, $5 20.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Flour, firm; winter patents, $4 50 to $5; spring patents, $4 60 to $4 90; bakers', $3 30 to $3 75; No. 2 spring wheat, 98½c to 98½c; No. 2 red, 99½c to $1 00⅞; No. 2 corn, 57⅞c; No. 2 oats, 48½c; No. 2 rye, 90c; mess pork, $9 70 to $9 75; lard, $5 70; short ribs sides, $4 60 to $4 65; dry salted shoulders, $4 65 to $4 10; short clear sides, $4 95 to $5.

Receipts—			
Flour, bbls	9,000	Wheat, bu	22,000
Corn, bu	135,000	Oats, bu	103,000
Rye	10,000	Barley	24,000
Shipments—			
Flour, bbls	6,000	Wheat, bu	51,000
Corn, bu	99,000	Oats, bu	155,000
Rye, bu	2,000	Barley, bu	50,000

DETROIT, March 7.

WHEAT—No. 1 white, $1 00½ cash; No. 2 red, $1 01⅞ cash, $1 01½ May, 96½c July, 94½c Aug.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.

WHEAT—Quiet; 94½c cash, 95¼c bid May, 93c bid July.

TOLEDO, March 7.

WHEAT—Inactive; $1 02 cash, $1 04 May, 96½c July, 94½c Aug.

CORN—Dull; 60c cash, 59½c May.

OATS—31c cash and May.

Petroleum Oil Market.

PETROLEA, March 7.—Oil to-day opened at $1 29 and closed $1 29½.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 132 loads through, no sale; feeling strong; good handy butchers' and medium grades wanted.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1 load through, 10 sale; opened steady and firm for good grades; best lambs, $6 50 to $7, mostly $6 75 to $6 37½; fair to good, $5 75 to $6 25; common, $4 75 to $5; western sheep, $5 to $6; extra quotable, $6 35.

Hogs—Receipts, 20 loads through, 10 sale; steady; all sold; Yorkers good to choice, $3 30 to $3 35; light, $3 75; mediums, $3 35 to $3 90; pigs, $3 40 to $3 65.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,000; market strong; steers, prime to extra, $5 30 to $5 65; medium to choice, $4 25 to $5; cows $1 25 to $3 25; heifers, $2 50 to $3 25; stockers, $2 75 to $3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 12,000; market lower; rough and common, $3 35 to $3 55; packers and mixed, $3 45 to $3 55; prime, heavy and butchers' weights, $3 60 to $3 65; light, $3 50 to $3 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000; market, active, higher; westerns, $5 15 to $6 05; natives, $4 85 to $6; lambs, $5 35 to $5 85.

BECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE

One of the Most Ghastly Plagues of Modern Cities,

Good Books Good Morals—Bad Books Bad Morals.

Rev. T. D. Witt Talmage's Sunday Discourse.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The plague of pernicious literature formed the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon to-day, his text being taken from Exodus, viii., 6, 7: "And the frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt. And the magicians did so with their enchantments, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

There is almost a universal aversion to frogs, and yet with the Egyptian they were honored, they were sacred, and they were objects of worship while alive, and after death they were embalmed, and to-day their remains may be found among the sepulchres of Thebes. These creatures, so attractive once to the Egyptians, at divine behest became obnoxious and loathsome, and they went croaking and hopping and leaping into the palace of the king, and into the bread trays and the couches of the people; and even the ovens, which now are uplifted above the earth and on the side of chimneys, but then were small holes in the earth with sunken pottery, were filled with frogs. If a man sat down to eat, a frog alighted on his plate. If he attempted to put on a shoe, it was preoccupied by a frog. If he attempted to put his head upon a pillow, it had been taken possession of by a frog. Frogs high and low and everywhere; loathsome frogs, slimy frogs, besieging frogs, innumerable frogs. What made the matter worse, the magicians said there was no miracle in this, and they could by sleight-of-hand produce the same thing, and they seemed to succeed, for by sleight-of-hand wonders may be wrought. After Moses had thrown down his staff and by miracle it became a serpent, and then he took hold of it and by miracle it again became a staff, the serpent-charmers imitated the same thing, and knowing that there were serpents in Egypt which by a peculiar pressure on the neck would become as rigid as a stick of wood, they seemed to change the serpent into the staff, and then, throwing it down, the staff became the serpent. So likewise these magicians tried to imitate the plague of frogs, and perhaps by smell of food attracting a great number of them to a certain point, or by shaking them out from a hidden place, the magicians sometimes seemed to accomplish the same miracle. While these magicians made the plague worse, none of them tried to make it better. "Frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt, and the magicians did so with their enchantment, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

Now that plague of frogs has come back upon the earth. It is abroad to-day. It is smiting this nation. It comes in the shape of corrupt literature. These frogs hop into the store, the shop, the office, the banking-house, the factory—into the home, into the cellar into the garret, on the drawing-room table, on the shelf of the library. While the lad is reading the bad book the teacher's face is turned the other way. One of these frogs hops upon the page. While the young woman is reading the forbibben novelette after retiring at night, reading by gaslight, one of these frogs leaps upon the page. Indeed, they have hopped on the news-stands of the country, and the mails at the postoffice shake out in the letter-trough hundreds of them. The plague has taken, at different times, possession of this country. It is one of the most loathsome, one of the most frightful, one of the most ghastly of the plagues of our modern cities. This plague has helped to fill insane asylums and penitentiaries and almshouse and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed into a lost eternity, and avalanche of horror and despair. The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the charnel-house of the morally dead. The literature of a nation decides the fate of a nation. Good books, good morals. Bad books, bad morals.

In the year 1868 the evil of pernicious literature had become so great in this country that the Congress of the United States passed a law forbidding its transmission through the mails, but there were large loops in that law through which criminals might crawl out, and the law was a dead failure—that law of 1868. But in 1871 another law was passed, a potent law, a Christian law—and under that law multitudes of these scoundrels have been arrested, their property confiscated and they themselves thrown into the penitentiaries where they belonged.

In the possession of these dealers in bad literature were found 900,000 names and postoffice addresses, to whom it was thought it might be profitable to send these corrupt things. In the year 1873 there were 165 establishments engaged in publishing cheap, corrupt literature. From one publishing house there went out twenty different styles of corrupt books. Although over 30 tons of vile literature have been destroyed by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, still there is enough of it left in this country to bring down upon us the thunderbolts of an incensed God.

Now, how are we to war against this corrupt literature. First of all, by the prompt and inexorable execution of the law. Let all good postmasters and United States district attorneys and detectives and reformers concert in their action to stop this plague.

It ought not to be in the power of every bad man who can raise a 1-cent stamp for a circular, or a 2-cent stamp for a letter, to blast a man or destroy a home. The postal service must be kept clean, and we must all understand that the swift retributions of the United States Government hover over every violation of the letter-box. Many cities have successfully prohibited the most of that literature even from going on the news-stands. Terror has seized upon the publishers and dealers of impure literature, from the fact that over a thousand arrests have been made, and the aggregate time for which the convicted have been sentenced to the prison is over 190 years, and from the fact that about 2,000,000 of their circulars have been destroyed, and the business is not so profitable as it used to be.

Another way in which we are to drive back this plague of Egyptian frogs is by filling the minds of our young people with a healthful literature. I do not mean to say that all the books and newspapers in our families ought to be religious books and newspapers, or that every song ought to be to the tune of "Old Hundred." I have no sympathy with the attempt to make the young old. I would rather join in a crusade to keep the young young. Boyhood and girlhood must not be abbreviated. But there are good books, good histories, good books of all styles with which we are to fill the minds of the young, so that there will be no more room for the useless and the vicious than there is room for chaff in a bushel measure which is already filled with wheat.

Why are 50 per cent. of the criminals in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States to-day under 21 years of age? Many of them under 17, under 16, under 15, under 14, under 13. Walk along one of the corridors of the Tombs prison in New York and look for yourselves. Bad books, bad newspapers, bewitched them as soon as they got out of the cradle. Beware of all those stories which end wrong. Beware of all those books which makes the road that ends in perdition seem to end in Paradise. Do not glorify the dirk and the pistol. Do not call the desperado brave or the libertine gallant. Teach our young people that if they go down into the swamps and marshes to watch the jack-o'-the-lanterns dance on the decay and rottenness, they will catch the malaria and death. My word is to this vast multitude of young people: Do not touch, do not buy a corrupt book or a corrupt picture. A book will decide a man's destiny for good or for evil. The book you read yesterday may have decided you for time and for eternity, or it may be a book that may come into your possession to-morrow.

A good book—who can exaggerate its sower? Benjamin Franklin said that his reading of Cotton Mather's "Essays to do Good," in childhood gave him holy aspirations for all the rest of his life. George Law declared that a biography he read in childhood gave him all his subsequent prosperities. A clergyman, many years ago, passing to the far West, stopped at a hotel. He saw a woman copying something from Doddridge's "Rise and Progress." It seemed that she had borrowed the book, and there were some things she wanted especially to remember. The clergyman had in his satchel a copy of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and so he made her a present of it. Thirty years passed on. The clergyman came that way and he asked where the woman was whom he had seen long ago. They said: "She lives yonder in that beautiful house." He went there and said to her: "Do you remember me?" She said: "No, I do not." He said: "Do you remember a man gave you Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress' 30 years ago?" "Oh, yes; I remember. That book saved my soul. I loaned the book to all my neighbors, and they read it, and they were converted to God, and we had a revival of religion which swept through the whole community. We built a church and called a pastor. You see that spire yonder, don't you? That church was built as the result of that book you gave me 30 years ago." Oh, the power of a good book! But, alas! for the influence of a bad book. John Angel James, than whom England never had a holier minister, stood in his pulpit at Birmingham and said: "Twenty-five years ago a lad loaned to me an infamous book. He would loan it only fifteen minutes and then I had to give it back; but that book has haunted me like a spectre ever since. I have in agony of soul, on my knees before God, prayed that he would obliterate from my soul the memory of it; but I shall carry the damage of it until the day of my death." The assassin of Sir William Russell declared that he got the inspiration for his crime by reading what was then a new and popular novel, Jack Sheppard. Homer's Iliad made Alexander the warrior. Alexander said so. The story of Alexander made Julius Cæsar and Charles XII. both men of blood. Have you in your pocket or in your trunk, or in your desk at business a bad book, a bad picture, a bad pamphlet. In God's name I warn you to destroy it.

Another way in which we shall fight back this corrupt literature and kill the frogs of Egypt is by rolling over them the Christian printing press, which shall give plenty of healthful reading to all adults. All these men and women are reading men and women. What are you reading? Abstain from all those books which, while they had some good things about them, have also an admixture of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. What stuck to you? The bad! The heart of most people is like a sieve, which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in awhile there is a mind like a loadstone, which, plunged amid steel and brass filings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is generally just the opposite. If you attempt to plunge through a fence of burs to get one blackberry, you will get more burs than blackberries. You cannot afford to read a bad book, however good you are. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad without reading it?" There is always something suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception—something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This venomous reptile almost always carries a warning rattle.

Against every bad pamphlet send a good pamphlet; against every unclean picture send an innocent picture; against every scurrilous song send a Christian song; against every bad book send a good book; and then it will be as it was in ancient Toledo, where the Toletum missals were kept by the saints in six churches, and the sacrilegious Romans demanded that those missals be destroyed, and that the Roman missals be substituted; and the war came on, and I am glad to say that the whole matter having been referred to champions, the champion of the Toletum missals with one blow brought down the champion of the Roman missals. So it will be in our day. The good literature, the Christian literature, in its championship for God and the truth, will bring down the evil literature in its championship for the devil. I feel tingling to the tips of my fingers and through all the nerves of my body, and all the depths of my soul, the certainty of our triumph. Cheer up, O, men and women who are toiling for the purification of society! Toil with your faces in the sunlight. "If God be for us, who, who can be against us?"

"MUNGO!"

The Finest 5-cent Cigar Extant

Millions Sold Annually.

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A. ROLFE

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202 Dundas Street.

zxv

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