

## AN OLD PROOF-READER.

MR. J. EMERY McLEAN, A CANADIAN, IN NEW YORK.

He Reads Proof in 248 Languages and Dialects, Yet He Gets Only \$21 a Week—He Tells Interesting Facts Concerning Bibles.

A most interesting illustration of the marvellous capacity of the human brain is found in the person of an employee of a publishing house in this city. His duties consist of proof reading in 248 languages and dialects.

At the Bible House on Fourth Avenue the American Bible Society employs as proof reader Mr. J. Emery McLean. He is a native of Canada nearly 30 years of age, quite 6 feet 6 inches in stature, and has been a resident of New York about four years. Aside from his trying task as proof reader, he has found considerable time to devote to literary work which, during the life of the late Count Norriakow, Russian exile, included the translation of Russian works, and since the demise of the nobleman, Mr. McLean has aided the Countess Ella Norriakow to some extent in her labors.

Mr. McLean's functions as a proof-reader cover the final revision of the Holy Scriptures as printed and circulated by the society, the languages and dialects (248 in number) that he handles being designated under these heads: British Isles, 1 to 6; Continent of Europe, 7 to 68; Asia, 69 to 102; the Islands, 103 to 155; Africa, 156 to 187; American continent, 188 to 242. For a fact, in many cases, the specimens of proofs show the different alphabets or characters which the people use. The Turkish version, for example, is prepared for Moslems in the Arabic letter, but for Armenians an entirely different form is needed, and for Greeks yet another; thus, making due allowance for repetitions, the specimens (242) actually represent about 210 languages and dialects.

After taking into account the wonderful versatility of brain necessary to cope with the almost endless number of words and characters in these languages, perhaps the strangest feature of this remarkable gift is the fact that Mr. McLean is not a linguist—does not converse in any language but English, nor does he understand any other, his work being done purely through his power of embracing form at sight.

Take, for illustration, John III, 16: "For God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This in Dutch reads: "Want alzoo lief heeft God de wereld ghab, dat hij zijnen eenig-geboeren Zoon gegeven heeft, opdat een iegelijk, die in hem geloof, niet verdoere, naar het ewigwe leven hebbe."

The Maori (New Zealand) version is this: "Na, koia ana te aroha o te Atua ki te ao, homai ana e ia tana Tamaiti ko tahi, kia kahore ana e mate te tangata e wakapone ana ki ia, engari kia whiwhi ki ia ki te oranga tanuanga."

The Maori (West Africa) reads thus: "Katakoo Alla ye dunya kanuu nyinyunya, an ading whuluklering di, mensating moamo men lata ala, ate tinyala, barri ala bala abadaring sotto."

This is Muskokee (North American Indian): "Haskatomee ekow vnokeke maket amok. Epynce homkuse hec-knoote emotes, mon estinot on okosanto estemerekot, momis kesaketo vukosekon ocoren."

In addition there are scores of specimens made up of characters or letters peculiar to the Burman, the Egyptian, the Persian, the Tibetan, the Peguese, the Chinese, the Gujarati, &c., and most difficult of all to read by form and sight the Marathi (Modi) and the Tulu (west of the Mysore).

In an interview relative to his labors Mr. McLean gave some very interesting facts.

"I find," said he, "that the work tells upon me severely and seriously at times. I have experienced spells that almost verge upon nervous prostration from the effect of continuing application to proof reading, and when I feel the spell coming on I am obliged to cease work entirely and rest. No, I do not understand any language but the English. For instance, if I am reading a proof in Korean or Arabic, I read by comparison—that is, I have the original before me, and correct the errors in the proof by form, and that entails the greatest possible exhaustion. I mention the Arabic for the reason that that is one of the most trying forms of proof to read. Look at this proof, for instance, experienced eye it resembles an intoxicated series of potboilers, short-hand characters, and fly specks. The Georgian, as you see here, is full of crabs, claws and cork screws; the ancient and modern Armenian are such a cross between the rattle-dazzle and the rattle-boon-de-boys. The Sanskrit resembles a Monday's washing hung on lines to dry—big clothes, little clothes, pinafores, all kinds of cloths; so does the Punjabi or Sikh, the Gondi (Central India), the Marathi, and several others, only each line appears to be burdened with different styles of garments. The Siamese makes my head swim until I can hear the rafters knocking one another, and the Burman looks like a row upon row of o's and e's coming in at 5 A.M. after a rapid night out with the boys. The Chinese, Japanese, and Calmuc or Western Mongolian have become more or less familiar to us all in books, but the sight of the Chippeway always made me feel as if I needed a new set of jaws."—New York Sun.

The "Crowd Poison."

The newest name for bad air is "crowd poison." Two medical men have been endeavoring to determine what it is that makes the air of crowded places poisonous to those who breathe it. Their object was to find out whether the effect was owing to the diminution of oxygen, as generally believed, or to the presence of deleterious organic matter in the carbonic acid expelled from the lungs, as the majority of physiologists maintain, or to the excess of carbonic acid gas pure and simple. The conclusion arrived at is that the excess of carbonic acid gas is alone responsible for the headache, feeling of suffocation, etc., frequently experienced through the breathing of a contaminated atmosphere. Some persons yield much more readily than others to this combined exhalation from many systems, and persons are overcome by it who can withstand the air of a room vitiated from other causes. During the recent London fair in London the foul air of the crowded streets was noticeable. To such as sat slightly above the level of the pavement the impurity of the air was distinctly perceptible. The baneful effect of impure air was recently felt

in a remarkable way in a London courtroom. When the judge entered his court in the morning he found the jurors and counsel already exhausted and soon began to experience a similar feeling. On ordering an investigation he was informed that the engine was out of order, and could only pump into the court the stale air that had been used two days ago. The windows were so constructed as to prevent any proper ventilation could be obtained to expel the two-days-old atmosphere which the pumps persisted in sending into the court. The result was that when the jury list was disposed of the judge instead of sending for more cases, sent the jurors home and quickly followed their example.—Chicago News.

FACTS ABOUT STRIKES.  
They Have Cost Laboring Men \$51,814,743 in Six Years.

The history of strikes in the United States dates back to 1790. It lacks four years to make it centennial. The initial strike of the American laborer was that of the journeymen boot makers of Philadelphia. It was repeated in 1798 and 1799, the object an increase of wages. In 1803 occurred the New York sailors' strike. Here the strikers compelled other seamen to leave their ships—a step that caused the muster of the town guard, the arrest of the leader and the ignominious failure of the strike. In 1805 the shoemaking guild of Philadelphia repeated their previous experiments, but were fined for "conspiring to raise their wages." In 1809 the New York cordwainers imitated their Philadelphia brethren of St. Crispin. In 1815 the shoemaker laid down his awl and last at Pittsburgh and ended his claim for higher pay by getting on the wrong side of the jail door and contributing to the city exchequer. In 1821 the printers inaugurated their first strike at Albany, N.Y., as a protest against the employment of non-union men. The agitation for shorter hours was started in 1830 at Boston. In 1834 the laborers on the Providence railroad made a wage demand and were subsequently handled by the local militia. In 1835 saw the first big mill strike at Paterson, N.J., resulting in twenty-six weeks' idleness and a loss of \$24,000 in wages. From 1836 to 1842 some fifteen strikes were reported, in three of which the militia had to shoulder their muskets to prevent rioting. In 1842 was inaugurated the struggle of the ironworkers in the Pittsburgh district. It broke out again in 1845, and in 1850 made a volcanic outburst, women drawing bars from the grates of furnaces and using them for weapons. In 1858 and 1859 some seventeen strikes occurred, while from 1871 to 1876 they were numerous than ever. In 1877 occurred the great railroad strike in which the military arm was called into service. The damage done in Pittsburgh was placed by government experts at \$5,000,000. In 1880 the strike slate had a total of 700. From 1881 to 1886, inclusive, there were 3,692 strikes, involving not less than 1,323,203 men and 22,304 establishments. Since 1877 we have added to the list the Reading strike, the Carnegie strike of 1888, the Pittsburgh puddlers and the Turke Creek miners. In 1890 the eight hour question brought about a series of strikes at Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, etc., involving about 50,000 men, the cost running up into the millions. The government statistics show that between the years 1881 and 1887, inclusive, there occurred 24,518 American strikes, with a direct loss to the strikers of \$51,814,743, to which might be added the incalculable losses to employers in damage to property and the compulsory closing of works, and the costs to the government in the maintenance of troops, etc. The homestead appendix which is not included in the above estimate represents a costly event and perhaps does something in the way of rousing public sentiment as to the urgent necessity of adopting corrective measures.—St. Louis Age of Steel.

Another North Pole Scheme.

The perils to which arctic explorers are exposed are enumerated in a recent article on Dr. Nauman's polar expedition, and among the suggestions, made with a view of maintaining communication with the outside world when the exploring party is in winter quarters, one which bears the stamp of novelty. One writer, while promising that the breeding quarters of the knot are as yet absolutely unknown, gives reasons for supposing that they will be found somewhere within the mystic Arctic circle, and that there the intrepid explorer will encounter them. As these birds habitually visit the east coast of England, where they are shot in large numbers in the autumn, it is suggested that they be employed as messengers of communications between the ice-bound travelers and the civilized world. The ingenious and marked in some way that would attract the attention of the sportsmen and intrusted with messengers, after the explorer in question is apparently the best designed attempt that has yet been known to reach the unknown arctic region, and it is the general impression that if ever the north pole is to be won that that if ever the north pole is to be won that it is now. Nauman's scheme is not to force its way through the ice in the manner hitherto attempted, but to place the ice shall carry him to his destination. He believes that the currents of the Arctic seas set from the Siberian islands across to Greenland by the way of the north pole. His idea, therefore, is a simple one. He will run his ship into the ice and drift with it in the proper direction.—Chicago News.

Preacher and Puglist Contrasted.

There has been so much moralizing on the sharp contrast between the victorious puglist who wins \$50,000 on a single "battle" and the country minister who toils a year for his \$300 salary, that there is danger of forgetting the fact that the bruiser rarely retains any of his ill-gotten booty. "Easy come easy goes" seldom has a better illustration," says the Boston Journal. "John Morrissey," who was once worth a million, died without a cent and heavily in debt. Heeman, who fought with Sayres in the most famous match the world ever saw, like Morrissey turned gambler, and for a brief while rode on the top wave of fortune, but succumbed to consumption, alone and penniless out West somewhere, a few months after his wife had been buried in the Potter's field. Sayres, his old foe, once the idol of England, perished in miserable poverty in the London slums, and Billy Perry, the "Tip-top Slasher," ended his days in a poor-house. "We really can not see why these facts should make the five-hundred-dollar clergyman feel any easier. The 'bruisers' had the money; had the chance to lay up something for old age; the clergyman has neither money nor chance."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

## THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC

### AND Stomach & Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar. It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nerve Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nerve Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nerve tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nerve Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nerve Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

### IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health, Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nerve Tonic.

### NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nerve Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nerve Tonic has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., Aug. 28, '86.  
To the Great South American Nerve Tonic Co.,  
DEAR GENTLEMEN:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was sent to you to try your Great South American Nerve Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am cured of all my troubles, and feel as well as I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the greatest medicine in the world."

J. A. HARPER, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.,

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.  
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nerve Tonic and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest restorer of the system and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.  
JOHN T. MISH,  
State of Indiana, }  
Montgomery County, } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

### INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nerve Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the one and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unalarming disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful healing powers of the South American Nerve Tonic.

HARNEY E. HALL, of Weymouth, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, indigestion, nervous prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nerve Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MISS ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nerve Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption. An inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nerve Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the greatest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

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No remedy compares with South American Nerve Tonic as a cure for the Nerve. No remedy compares with South American Nerve Tonic as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nerve Tonic as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to build up the whole system and is wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nerve Tonic is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use the great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

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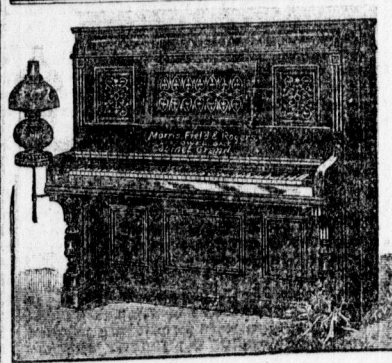
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