RECOLLECTIONS OF

A "Memory Talk" from the World's Most Famous Preacher.

HOW TO SUCCED IN THE MINISTRY

The Evangelist's Account of His Greatest Meeting and Most Resarkable Conversion-St. Paul His Model.

(Copyright, 1998, the S. S. McClure Co.) It was in Boston, some forty-two years ago, that Dwight I. Moody began the work which has since mide his name a househeld word, not only in this country, but wherever the Christian religion prevails. In the course of his remarkable career as an evangelist, Mr. Moody has addressed upward of 10,000 meetings, and has traveled half a million miles. He has visited nearly every country in the world, and has labored among all the English speaking peoples, while his writings have ben translated into German, French, Swedish, Danish, Nor-Wegian and half a dozen other languages. Probably no less than 10,000,000 people have listened to his voice. He has made 100,000 converts for the churches, while the number of those who have been helped by listening to his earnest words must be far greater.
This array of statistics is impressive enough, but it is impossible to state the extent of Mr. Moody's work with mere figures. But there the work stands, some of it visible in the form of churches and

schools, more of it invisible in the hearts of converted men and women, and the world recognizes it as a mighty work, and respects the man who has accomplished it. The evangelist usually meets with ex-

to a man and argue with him and make everything as clear as you know how and atill he will stand up and answer you and say: 'Yes, that's true, but I'm not ready yet, or he'll find some other excuse to get out of the corner you have driven him into. But sing to him and see the effect. Perhaps that song calls up a vision of his old mother as she was when he was a boy, or perhaps it is a hown, that he has head his dead. as she was when he was a boy, or perhaps it is a hymn that he has heard his dead wife sing in the days when she was still moving about the house and making it glad for him. He hasn't any argument or any excuses then. The tears roll down his cheeks and he comes to the altar and kneeks down or he stands up in his place and asks us to pray for him. Most hymns are just a mes-sage. There's no orgunient in them and they work their way into a man's heart and win him over in spite of himself.

THE GREAT HYMN BOOK. "Speaking of singing brings us to your own hymn book. How great has its circula-

"I don't know. I don't bother my head with such figures. I think it's somewhere up around the million mark. It's a funny thing about thet book. We got it up while we were in England, because we wanted something of the kind to use in our meetings. But nobody wanted to publish it, so in the end, I had to below it out on my own book. end I had to bring it out on my own book. At that time I'd have been glad to give it to

At that time I'd have been glad to give it to anybody who would print it and give me what copies I wanted to use. But since then it has made a good deal of money."

It may be said in passing that the book has made more than a "good deal" of money. It is in fact one of the best paying literary preperties in the world and has a larger circulation than any other publication except the bible. But Mr. Moody has never touched a cent of the profits. They have all gone to charity in one form or another and the book now helps to support Mr. Moody's great now helps to support Mr. Moody's great school at Northfield.
"What was the largest meeting you ever

addressed, Mr. Moody."
"The meeting in Agricultural hall, London, in 1875, was, I think, the largest in-door assemblage. I have spoken to openair meetings when there were a good many more present. When I began my English tour in London there were only about 300 people at the first meeting, but when we

PEER AND SENATOR AT WORK

Clerk of the British House of Lords Draws Some Contrasts.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF THE LORDS

Ceremonies of England's Hereditary Chamber-An Hour and a Half Consumed at a Sitting.

Mr. Alexander MacDonnell, clerk of the House of Lords, London, has just returned home after a visit of several weeks to this country. In the course of his trio Mr. Mac-Donnell visited Washington and was thus enabled to make a comparison between the methods of our own aristocratic senate and the august body with which he is officially connected.

"How do the methods of conducting business in the House of Lords compare with those of the American senate?" he was

asked. "Well, in reality," said the clerk to the British peers, "there isn't as much difference as you would imagine. It doubtless will surorise most Americans, as I know it would most Englishmen, to know that the two houses get through their work in the same way to a large extent. "I will confess that I was a little disap-

pointed in your senate. I expected to find fire, eloquence, animated debate, and I didn't get it. Perhaps it was because there was no great question on for consideration at the time of my visit. As I saw it, the chamber was certainly very quiet and there was no lack of dignity and decorum in its conduct. I did not see any drawn revolvers, bowie knives or fist fights such as we have some times heard about in England. Perhaps some of those were myths.

treme reflective all efforts to draw him into returned, after our work in other parts of "I have admitted that I didn't find the conversation about himself, but I found the kingdom, the great hall was crowded to American senate altogether as I had funcied him in a retrospective mood a few days overflowing. It was estimated that over it and I dare cay that you would be even



HOW HE BEGAN PREACHING.

"It was in Boston, Mr. Moody, that your work began," I suggested, "How was it that you came to begin it? Did the deter-

ligious experience began as a Sunday school scholar. I was 18 then. I had had no particular bent toward religious work. most boys, I had not thought much about 4t. But finding that religion was a good thing for myself. I made up my mind it would be good for some of the other fellows, and I began to get them into the colool and prayer meetings. I wasn't much good at talking, but I could bring youngsters of my own age in where others could not get at them. I used to speak sometimes, but my tongue didn't work very will and the best I could do was to blur? out a few sentences and that was more trying to me at first than a hard day's

to rellgious work then, or even afterward when I moved to Chicago. I simply wanted to do what I could in the Sunday school and the Christian association, which I had joined. But the work piled up. I saw how much of it there was to do and how few there were to do it. I gave up more and more of my time to it until finally, at the request of some of my Christian association friends, I dropped out of business, where I

the same kind of work I had been doing be fere, only I gave all instead of a part of my I talked to young men alone, or I talked to them from a platform, just as what my hands found to do, and that is the has been ever since. It was all genered work. I never was ordained a minis-

FIRST MEETING WITH SANKEY.

"But you had a church in Chicago." "Wel, they called it a church. It was an outgrowth of my mission work and not like most churches. Still I had a pleasant time there until the fire came end wiped us out. Soon after I met. Mr. Sankey and we branched out into the work we have been try?

doing ever since."
"How did you come to join forces with Mr.

met at a religious convention in In-"We met at a religious convention in Ind'arapolis. He was a delegate from Pittsburg, I from Chicago. I heard him sing, and
that rich, powerful voice, carrying conviction in every note, stirred me to the very
depths of my soul. I said to myself: 'Here
the man who can do the work I want to
by half-hearted work. No man is big enough
to the man who can do the work I want to see done,' and as soon as I could I got him

You evidently think that singing is a most effective way to appeal to a main's re-ligious nature?" "There isn't any doubt of it. You can talk

BEECHAMS

Such as Wind and Pain'in the Stomach, Guidliness, Fuluess after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowniness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Cestiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Dis-turbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to com-plete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the sys-Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival LARCEST SALE

since and learned from his own lips many | 15,000 persons were present. I have seldom | more disappointed when you came to look interesting things about his wonderful ca- had an audience that responded more readily into the House of Lords." to my appeal.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

"What was your most remarkable con-"It was at that same meeting, I think, It minstled come to you suddenly as converglon sometimes does to a man?"
"Not at all," replied the evangelist. I was
"Not at all," replied the evangelist of the time and the force of the F a clerk in my uncle's store at the time, and third owner of the Epsom races and a well he insisted on my attending church. My recame to the meeting out of curiosity. became a Christian, gave up his sporting connections, sold his horses and all his rac-ing interests and thereafter lived an exemplary Christian life. He had several sons, all of whom are earnest Christian workers. This was a remarkable case, but there may same, though of course the members have been others to equal it, though the House of Lords is much greater. change does not stand out in such strong

> "Do you ever pick one man out of an udience and preach to him?" "Sometimes I see a man or a woman who is plainly having a struggle, who has been ouched, but not quite convinced. Then I try to say something that will appeal directly to those persons. Any man who is can tell whether he is carrying his audience pected success in that way and sometimes lieve that there is always a way to a man's

heart if only you can find it. "Do you prepare your talks?"
"Well, I do and I don't. I am always making notes and clippings and these I knew that I should never be missed, and began this work, where I hoped that I could do some good.

It was great change It was up a sermon I go to one of these envelopes and jot down a number of points on a litle slip, which I take on the platform with But I don't always follow these

> "Who is your favorite biblical charac-"St. Paul. He was, I think, the model for hearted, the most heroic figure in all his

"You know, Mr. Moody, that there is noth ing that interests young men so much as the from one who has himself made a success in life. Can you give me the recipe for sucess for young mon going into the minis-

"Singleness of purpose, whole-hearted work, concentration. There is no better motte for a man to hold up before himself than that one line of the bible which runs: 'This one thing I do.' And then he write enough to last. When you take him and spread him about over a lot of surface he makes a layer too thin to form any impression. But if you take and hammer him down with the sledge of some weighty purpose, even if there isn't enough of him to more than fill a bean shooter, he'll make an npression when he strikes."

'And to what do you attribute your own uccese-to the qualities you have just men-

DOESN'T UNDERSTAND HIS POWER. For once the great evengelist was stumped. Moody cannot answer that question in so many words. There is nobody who is less able to understand the reason his power over men than he. As he once told Prof. Drummond, he honestly believes that there are 10,000 sermons prouched every veck by unknown men, in obscure towns, hat are better than anything he can do. But the facts remain. Moody began a poor, intutored clerk, with no grace of manner or equence of speech. Others who started with far greater advantages are still lodding along as they began, while his influence has swept over the world like a great wave, carrying conviction to tens of ionsands. What is it that has made Moody o big that his name needs no handle to

The guawer-though it is not his-may be and in the fact that he is a man overflowing with vital and indomitable power. He belongs to the type of mon who have made America a great industrial and material empire—the great captains of industry, the builders of our railroads and our cities; in a word, our great constructive men of ac-tion. That is why he has made every charitable and educational enterprise with which

scape gardening at the Washington univer-sity. St. Louis, and expects to enter the profession after graduation. She is the only "But Isn't there much more ceremony in the work of the ceers?"

"Ordinatily, no; on certain occasions, yes, rcolled Mr. MacDonnell. "There seems to b a notion more or less prevalent over her that the members of the lords sit about or separate thrones clad in robes of state and with coronets on their heads. In reality the peers usually sit in morning dress, and not covered there. Most of the regular attend-ants are buried in process, and they speak, as it is not used for that now. It takes its largest vote that this been recorded in recent years was about 230, I think. That wes en Mr. Gladstone's home rule measure, was summarily thrown out by a great me-

ANNOUNCING THE QUEEN'S ACCENT. "Of course the peers have certain offices nd certain formal functions which are in-erited, and some of these require a great leal of ceremony. For example the form I collideation of the royal assent is one of these, and when the assent of the crown to ny list of measures is to be formally expressed the lord commissioners attend the hamber in state-that is to say. bes-and sit together at one side of the room. The speaker of the commons and his attendants are also present in the space reerved for them. At a table milway be-ween these two groups are the clerk of arliament and the clerk of the crown. The latter holds in his hand a list of bills, and before reading och title he bows first o one and then the other of these groups, s it of exercise out of the performance. (the queen assents.) The words. nd in fact the whole ceremony actly as they were in the first Parl aments. "Two years ago an attempt was made to odify this ceremony to the extent of havng the words pronounced in English, but was not done, and the sentence is still cen in its Norman-French form.

"Another occasion which is attended with bring ceremony is the creating of a new The new member is conducted into the chamber, clad in his robes, and preceded by the garter king-at-arms. If a b ron, he sits down on what is known as the baron's berch, if a viscount at the viscount's bench. and so on. After a moment he rises and hows to the lord chancellor, who returns the bow, removing the cocked hat which he wears only on the introduction of new members; at other times the peers all wherever is most provenient, except the lords spiritual. have from time immemorial.

HOW THE PEERS DO BUSINESS. "There are certain peculiarities in the nanner of conducting debate in the House of Lords not found in most legislative chambers. For instance, a member on rising to speak does not address the chair, but invariably begins 'My lords.' Thus, if two members wish to speak at the same time. the lord chancellor does not dec'de which shall have the floor. One gives way of his

own accord, or else some other member calls

out which shall continue. In a body like

the peers there is never any difficulty 'tanother peculiarity of the lords is that the sittings are very brief compared with half-shell those of other houses. The peers do not to follow. onvene till 4:15 in the afternoon and rise in time for dinner at 6. This is because the lords have a small amount of business to consider compared with the vast bulk that

passes through the hands of the Commons. "When the lord chancellor himself wishes to speak he steps as de from his accus-tomed place during his address. There is a curious reason for this. It is that the woolsack is technically considered as outside the House of Lords. It has happened on one or two occasions that it has been occupied by one who was not a peer. ABOUT "THE WOOLSACK."

"What is the woolsack?" "The woolsack is the name given to the lord chancellor's seat. It is a crimson cushion, with no side or back support, and not especially comfortable to sit upon. The name comes from the fact that the longest and most finely-combed fleece in England was once used for its covering. There are several other terms peculiar to the House of

cliways very correct dress at that. The picture gallery. It is the room where the members wear their bats in the chamber, though nobody else is permitted to remain when they are supposed to meet though nobody else is permitted to remain when they some towards in account of the country of th

your senators do, like barristers, trying to name from its rich frescoes and paintings, bring out their points clearly, rather than and is called the painted room in contrast with any attempt at eloquence. The numbers in attendance seem to be very nearly the act their regular business. The latter is same, though of course the membership of known as the gilded room, on account of the House of Lords is much greater. There its gold decorations. Pitt was accustomed are about 550 eligible voters now, but the to speak of the House of Lords as 'the Tapestry,' referring to the many rich tapes ries with which the chambers are hung.

court of England, is it not?"
"The law lords sit as a court of appeal.
This court includes not only the life peers reated from the judicial ranks, but any ie members who have held high judicia calition. It is presided over by the lord chancellor and sits as a court four days in the week when there is business for it to on the woolsack on these occasions, except when he delivers judgment, when he sumes that place."
PEERS CAN TALK LIKE SENATORS.

"Do the peers have any rule for closing debate, or are they, like our own senators at Washington, allowed to talk as long as they please?"

"There is nothing to prevent a peer from talking just as long as he pleases, except the considerable one of the lack of an a lience if he makes himself a bore. the peers usually show a clear majority on or another on any question that come before them, and there is little inducemen to the members to talk for the mere pur pose of obstruction." "Then you do not consider the House

Lords an antiquated institution? "Not at all, unless by antiquated yo atmosphere of the chamber is one of bus ness, and it does the work that comes to with reasonable dispatch and, as most these acquainted with it will agree, with intelligence. It is also erroneous to suppose that the house of peers is an assemblage by young men, and a majority of its mem ers are still in their prime."

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

New York's "L" roads have 5,520 ployes.

quantities of stock to the Yukon. The Oldtown (Me.) woolen mill is run ning night and day, with forty hands. Employee of the woolen mill at Blackinton. Mass., last week received 5 per cent

The employes of the Carolina (R. I. crease in their wages of 5 per cent. The Godman automatic car brake pany has located in Anderson, Ind., and erecting works that will employ 400 skilled

A bill will probably be introduced in the the commons or young own congress this mistresses from exacting more than houre a day work from domestic servants. A steel mill, started six months ago in Alabama, has already paid a dividend of ; per cent, and that is simply oysters on the half-shell compared with what is expected

> The Hartford Courant congratulates the country on the fact that while "sixteen years ago a steel war ship had not been built in this country, now we're building them for Japan."

pleted an order for 8,000,000 checkers and in the same town they have made this year 525,000,000 toothpicks.

At Roanoke, Va., last week Judge John W. Woods decided that employes of the Norfolk & Western Railroad company renisheed for debt in Virginia. Henry T. Kent of Philadelphia, representing capitalists of that city, has bought the Liberty Woolen mill at Bedford City, Va. and will put it in operation at once,

employing seventy-five hands. First premium and gold medel at the Lords which are not generally understood. World's Fair was taken by Cook's Imperial For instance, the painted chamber is not a Champagne, extra dry. Bouquet unrivaled.

crusted skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

John E. Redmond's Calendar of the Famous Irish Rebellion.

ABRIDGED HISTORY OF THE REVOLT

dependence, the Centennial of Which Irishmen Will Celebrate This Year.

During the current year 1898 Irishmen all he world over will celebrate the centenary of the last great armed struggle for their country's independence. From America, from Australia, and from every corner of the globe where the children of Ireland dwell visitors will, this year, return for a brief commemorative visit to the scene of

the 1798 insurrection. As a result, interest in that fierce struggle against English supremacy in the green isle has acquired a renewed interest.

For the benefit of Irish-Americans a bird's ye view of the incidents of the inautrection as been prepared. The "Calendar of '98, is it may be termed, has been carefully evised by John E. Redmond, M. P., Mr. Parnell's successor in the leadership of the Irish nationalis: party. The review is occurate and impartial, and will be a useful and handy guide for those preparing to visit ireland during the year.

MR. REDMOND'S CALENDAR OF 1798.

The following is the calendar:
May 27—Outbreak of the insurrection. On
the previous day (May 26) a brigade of yeomanry and militia had burned the church of Boulavogue, of which Rev. John Murphy was paster. This act precipitated the rising Bonfire were lighted along the Wexford hills, and the people, armed with pikes poured in from all sides. The first fight occurred in the ofternoon at Oulart hill. Father Murphy leading the rebels. The

May 30-Fight of Three Rock mountain. British routed with heavy loss. Town of Wexlord surrendered to the Irlsh. Beauchang Edgerel Harvey of Barry castle elected commender-in-chief of the insurcosts, with Father Murphy second in command

June 1-Capture of Newtownbarry, under Captain Keogh, and subsequent re-cepture by a large force of British regu-lars during the night. Heavy loss on both clics. On the same day the insurgents, under Rev. John Murphy, were badly defeated at Ballycarrow. These were the first serious checks received by the insurgents. June 2—Capture by the Irish forces of Lord Kingsborough and several British officers. Additional forces arrived from England, General Walpole assuming com-

Irish, armed chiefly with pikes, utterly routed General Walpole and captured his After an ineffectual attempt capture the place by assault, the insurgents hald stage to Walpole's fortifications.

June 5—Battle of Ross. Three times the

ish captured the town after great loss. General Harvey showed incompetence as a leader, and allowed drunkenness and plundering. As a result, the British re-turned with reinforcements during the night and recoptured the stronghold. struggle for its possession had lasted altogether thirteen hours, and had been ataded with extraordinary bloodshed. ral Jones commanded the British.

found almost insurmountable difficulties in Hungary. The man who has been foolish by Kuhn & Co.

Sir Charles Asgill and the earl of Ormonde The Irish defeated, and their leader, Cap

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with

CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, will afford instant

relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and

economical cure of the most torturing and disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and

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SLEEP AND REST

For Skin-Tortured

And Tired

In One

Application of

tain John Brennan, killed. (The imp English miners in the Custlecomer lieries lent their aid against the rebels. BEGINNING OF THE END. June 9-Battle of Arklow, county Wict-low. Several hours of severe fighting, re-sulting in a drawn battle, the insurgence

running short of ammunition and retiring to Murphy, killed by a cannon ball. firmly intrenched, repulsed a night attack with heavy lors.

June 12-Defeat of the Insurgenta at Bacounty Carlow. Skirmish of Tinahely

the Irish victorious, June 19—Second fight of Three ountain. The insurgent division of Thomas Cloony, surrounded by a far larger force of British regulars, succeeded in cutting its way through the redcoats, and wh pursued suddenly faced about and routed the

enemy with considerable loss. June 20—Heavy defeat of the incurgents after four and one-helf hours of severe fighting at Foulkes Mills. Arrival of second ody of British reinforcements from England

June 22-Battle of Vinegar hill, British, fully armed and numbering 20,000 men, sur-rounded the Irish forces, which consisted of only about 2,000 with firearms and less than 10,000 with piker and scythe blades. General Lake commanded the British, Rev. Philip Roche and Esmond Kyan the Irish. The fight was long and bloody, but such great superiority in strength told in the end. The insurgents were forced to abadent. don their position and retreat. The defeat broke the back of the rebellion. Com-

he Irish, under Rev. John Murphy, won a

British were severely routed and almost annihilated, only five redecate escaping from the field.

May 28—Father Murphy mustered a large force and led it against Euniscorthy. Battle of Euniscorthy, in which the British were again defeated and the town captured.

May 30—Fight of Three Rock mountain autumn, to land at Kilisia in Silgo, under General Humbert, with Tone himself as long as she continues to breathe. That, as long as long as she continues to breathe. That, as long as long as she continues to breathe. That, as long as long as long as long as long as she continues to breathe. That, as long British was routed at Ballina; but, Lord Cornwallis surrounding the French with a greatly superior force. Humbert was colleged to surrender. The French officers captured were treated as prisoners of war,

but Tone, and the other trish in the army, were sentenced to death. Thus ended the Irish rebellion of 1798-a struggle remarkable, indeed, when one onsiders the brave stand made by a hand ful of badly armed y lunteers against large, well-weaponed and well-amount tioned army of trained soldiery. Tralarge. there is no reason why any Irishman should "fear to speak of '98."

CONNUBIALITIES.

Mrs. Minnle Cushman daughter of Chaplain Bateman of the United States army, and Garratt White, a full-blooded Plegan were married at Dupyer, Thursday.

Miss Richardson of Kentucky, who was sheated out of a bottle of forty-year-old shisky and the chance to christen a battleship, announces her engagement to marry a Louisville newspaper poet. Andrew Wheelock of Lowell, Mass., aged

78, has filed an intention of marriage with Margaret McClermen, his housekeeper, in the city clerk's office of that place. Mr. Wheelock is a millionaire and this is his

law to live with both of them in the same house. When it comes to the refinements oury has resolved to allow no more licenses to be issued in his name for the marriage of liverced persons. The bishop of Bristol hazlirected that none be issued by his chan-cellor, thus making the fourteenth bishop

who has taken this step. One hundred and seven witnesses were summoned to ppear in the court of common pleas at Rayenna, O., in the case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers sued Volney Rogers for divorce on the grounds that having lived with her for forty years he never took her any-where, not even to cliurch.

The engagement of Mr. George J. Zoluay, a sculptor of New York, and Mrs. Bettle Newman, an artist of Nashville, Tenn., is an-iounced. Mrs. Newman had three pictures in the Paris Salon of 1897. She is from Merfreesbore, is now in Paris, and will return in the spring, when the marriage will

A man in Binghamton, N. Y., out of the kindness of his heart, said recently that he would be a 5 ther to the children of a destigate widow, meaning that he would help them to the extent of his power. But the widow attached a different meaning to the remark, and has sued him for breach

The contention of some modern scientists. that matrimory is conducive to longevity is strikingly exemplified in the case of loads Smell, who died in Jersey City at the age of 97. Such strong faith had he is the superiority of wedded life over the single state blessed with twenty-n'cle children. From a recent issue of our esteemed con-

don their position and retreat. The deleast broke the back of the rebellion. Commander Roche and a number of others were slain.

June 23—A remnant of the insurgent arm:

June 23—A remnant of the insurgent arm:

eroccal the river Barrow into Kilkenny sounty. Battle of Goresbridge, in which the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, Irish under Rey, John Murphy, won a street of the Irish under Rey, Irish under Rey,

Miss Laura A. Daly of Greenup, Ill., and The rising in the south closed with the creature of Rev. John Murphy, Beauchamp Bazenal Harvey and many others of the insurgent chiefs. Most of them, including insurgent chiefs. Most of them, including the control of a surgicial insurgent chiefs. Most of them, including the two mentioned, were summarily executed.

All this time the French, with whom special inspiration they had been directed where summarily executed. from on high to get married.

At what are does a woman cross to think of matrimony? This is a question often heard asked and the true answer is not stated, a habit of marrying whenever she becomes a widow the oldest man to the village, said no record out be found of the number of times she has wedded. Her hast husband was an old man of 28 and he had hankering after the centenarian widow, but she married him for all that.

"WHAT MIGHT BE DONE,"

What might be done if men were wise!
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right.

All slav'ry, warfare, lies and wrongs, All vice and crimes might die together, And fruit and corn To enca man born,

The deepest sunk in sullt and sorrows,
Might stand creet
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world tomorrow, What might be done? This might be done,

And more than this my suffring brother,
More than the tongue
E'r said or sung.
If men were wise and loved each other,

Lord Bute offers to give \$90 to any young girls of the town of Rothesay who are anslous to marry and yet have no means to go to housekeeping. The first recipient of the Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively June 8—Formal deposition from the insurgent leadership of Harvey, and election of Rev. Philip Roche in his stead. Harvey's weak command had, however, done so much to demoralize his men that Roche

Biggamy is punched in a peculiar manner for the first recipient of the bounty was Miss McKay, whose name was sent to him a few days ago.

Britson, Fever Borres, Chapped Hands, Chiblaina, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chiblaina, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively sent to him a few days ago.

Biggamy is punched in a peculiar manner refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale