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MRS. F. L. MOOERS

Main Street Woodstock N.P.

PUDDLES OF SILVER.

Crude Methods That Are Used at the Mines in Mexico.

It was at Pachuca, Mexico, that the patio system of separating silver had its origin. This system is still followed extensively at the silver mines throughout Mexico. The ore is crushed and worked down to a state of puddle. It is then spread out to a depth of two or three feet over the paved floor of the courtyard, or patio. To this mass sulphate of copper is added in powder, about fifteen pounds of sulphate to 3,000 pounds of puddle. This is trodden into the puddle by horses. Several gangs of old, worn out horses or mules, about twelve in a gang, are seen in various parts of the patio, being driven round in circles to tread in the sulphate.

On the next day 6 per cent of common salt is added and in two more days 100 per cent of pure quicksilver or as much as the assay of the ore shows is required. This mass is then trodden up by horses for fifteen days. It is then wheeled to a large tank through which passes a rapid stream of water. This washes away the clay, leaving the silver and quicksilver. This residuum is poured into cone shaped canvas bags through which most of the quicksilver runs out, and what remains with the silver is passed off with the vapor by means of heated retorts.

None of the quicksilver is lost, and even the vapor is brought by cold water to its original state and used again and again. The quicksilver soon rots the hoofs of the horses and the mules, but the Mexicans themselves do not seem to be much the worse for it, even though they wade around in the puddle for days at a time.—Harper's Weekly.

Many Colored Maps.
The engraving division of the United States geological survey printed during the fiscal year ending June 30 last 7,283,894 geologic, topographic and other maps, many of them in several colors, each requiring a separate impression. Some of the geologic maps require as many as twenty printings. The total number of printings during the year's work was probably not less than 45,000,000 or 50,000,000.

Inauguration Of President Wilson

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney General—James McReynolds of Tennessee.
Postmaster General—Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—Representative William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
The last nomination for secretary of labor is subject to the signing of the bill creating that portfolio, which is now in President Taft's hands.

There are 2,000 varieties of apples growing in the United States.

A good test in choosing beef is to press it with the thumb; if it rises quickly it is of good quality.

The Future Life

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in New York Outlook.

I have long since abandoned the belief that any child of God, created in His image, will live forever in sin and suffering. I do not believe that any one has life independent of God, and I do not believe that God will keep any one alive eternally who is going on in sin and for whom there is no hope of redemption.

In the passage in Matthew the words "everlasting" and "eternal" are translations of the same Greek word, and the Revised Version gives a truer translation of the text. The Revised Version reads "eternal" punishment and "eternal" life. Destruction would be, however, an everlasting punishment; that is, it would be a punishment from which there would be and could be no deliverance.

The Scriptures have much less to say about a future life than is perhaps generally supposed. The early books of the Old Testament make no reference to life after death. There is no reason to suppose that the Hebrew people prior to the exile had any more definite conception of future life than was possessed by other peoples. The references to life beyond death, even in the later prophets, are few and generally enigmatical. It was Jesus Christ who brought life and immortality to light, and in the teachings of Jesus Christ and of the Apostles portrayals of the future life are comparatively infrequent, and they are generally vague. Only in the Book of Revelations is there any attempt to picture either a heaven of rewards or a hell of punishment. The only exception to this statement is furnished by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, in the sixteenth chapter of Luke.

No one would think of taking literally the picture of heaven given in the Book of Revelation. No one supposes that heaven is really a walled city with golden pavements and pearly gates. It is difficult to see why the Church should have taken more literally the pictures of hell contained in the Book of Revelation. When in that book the author declares that he saw One like unto the Son of Man in the midst of the seven candlesticks, no one imagines that Jesus Christ dwells or dwelt in a candlestick. The language is symbolical, and simply signifies that Jesus Christ dwells in his church. There is just as little reason for taking literally the statement that the beast and the prophet both "were cast alive in a lake of fire burning with brimstone;" yet, for some reason difficult to understand, preachers have taken some of the symbols in this book as symbols and others as literal descriptions.

In my grandfather's house was a family-Bible, illustrated. One of the illustrations accompanied the counsel of Christ: "Why heedest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but seeest not the beam that is in thine own eye?" The picture represented two men talking with each other, with a beam of wood protruding two or three feet in length, from the eye of each. Perhaps it was this pre-

posterous picture that had the effect early to set my mind against the literal interpretation of the Oriental imagery in the Bible.

The references in the Bible to the future life are not for the purpose of giving us exact information respecting that life. Indeed, it would be impossible to give such information. We can as little comprehend what the future life is to be as an unhatched bird in the egg could imagine what the life of the bird is to be on the wing, or the caterpillar creeping upon the ground could imagine what the butterfly is to be in the air, or a little child in the nursery could comprehend what are to be the joys and the sorrows of manhood. The references of the Bible are for the purpose of giving warning and inspiring hope. They are addressed to the imagination, not to the intellect. Their object is not to give us instruction in the geography of another world, but to supply us with motives for conduct in this world.

Moreover, the vagueness is not only unavoidable, it is also desirable. It would be not to our advantage to have accurate knowledge respecting either heaven or hell. The wise father, when he gives a command to his child, does not add the threat: "If you disobey me, I will whip you." He leaves the child to understand that disobedience will be followed by suffering and obedience by reward. But he does not define the suffering and he rarely defines the reward. In civil government it is necessary to define the suffering, because otherwise the State would put too much power in the hands of the judge appointed to try the culprit. Punishments, therefore, in civil government, must be defined; and to some extent this principle is applicable in schools as well. But this definition of punishment and reward is a distinct defect in government, due to the infirmity of mankind. The Heavenly Father gives no such definition. Christ declares that the righteous shall go in to the eternal life and the wicked in to eternal punishment, but He defines neither the one nor the other.

It is true that on more than one occasion Jesus referred to hell as a place of punishment; but hell in our English New Testament is used to translate two Greek words, one Hades, the other Gehenna. Hades means simply the abode of the dead; Gehenna was a valley outside of Jerusalem, where a fire was always kept burning, on which the refuse of the city was cast to be destroyed. The fire of Gehenna is a symbol of torment, but of destruction. And in Scripture, as in the Book of Revelation, fire is a most invariable symbol of destruction or of purification, a most powerful of torment. Any reader with a Concordance may verify his statement for himself.

Dark voiles and chiffons, with handsome borders, woven and printed, will be featured next spring. Colored embroidered trimming will be used on the new cottons.

It is the one and only Tea that has achieved the record of doubling its enormous sale every 3 years—



Cleanly Prepared—Pure to a Leaf
BLACK or GREEN — SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

A THOUGHT WORTH WHILE.

Oh, many a shaft at random sent Finds mark the archer little meant; And many a word at random spoken, May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken.

—Sir Walter Scott.

It is what is left of a man after he has failed that counts. This residue is the measure of the real man, just as the pure gold which is left in the crucible after all the dross has been burned out in the hot blast is the real stuff.

—Orison Swett Marden.

ROD AND GUN for March, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., is out with a varied and entertaining list of contents which include the following: "After Caribou with the Utchekats" by R. J. Fraser, "Old Canada—A Visit to the Gaspé Peninsula" by Madge Macbeth; "Up the Waverley Road" by Paul A. W. Wallace; "A Piscatorial Pilgrimage of Port Arthur Sportsmen" by L. W. Bingay; "An Eastern Black Fox Ranch" another of the series "Small Fur Bearers and How to Take Them" by George J. Thiessen; an installment of "A Canoe Trip in 1854," and other articles of outdoor life both East and West. The issue is attractively illustrated and should be read by all sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Boston Had a Snow Squall On Sunday

BOSTON, March 3.—Swooping down with almost unprecedented suddenness, a snow squall—blizzard like in its fury while it lasted, swept over Greater Boston to-day, mixed up shipping in the harbor, caught thousands of citizens unprepared and passed on a few minutes later, leaving a blanket of snow behind it. Following the storm came a decided drop in temperature. So sharp was the wind in some parts of the suburbs that persons on foot found it impossible to face it while the storm was at its height.

Harbor traffic suffered most severely and several serious accidents were averted by close manœuvres. In coming vessels were forced to cast anchor a moment after the storm began, for it was impossible to see a rod ahead, so dense was the down-rush of snow.

Growing And Easilng Corn.

The lack of confidence in the value and use of corn ensilage is gradually being overcome. According to Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, who has tested the matter in many parts of the Dominion, corn for forage or

ensilage can be grown to advantage in almost all parts of Canada occupied by stock farmers. Failure to secure satisfactory results has often been due to wrong cultural methods practiced, or unprofitable varieties grown, rather than to adverse climatic conditions.

In order to secure for the benefit of stock growers generally reliable information on the subject of corn ensilage, Mr. Grisdale was summoned by the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization, to give evidence based on his experiments and observation. This evidence was printed in a pamphlet of sixteen pages and sent out in large numbers but there are still available for distribution a number of copies in the hands of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Corn will do well in almost any kind of soil provided with good drainage and well prepared. Barnyard manure, which may be applied during the winter or spring, is the best fertilizing material to use. From the middle to the end of May according to the weather and soil conditions, is said to be the proper time to plant the seed which may be put in hills or rows. After describing the necessary cultural operations, varieties suitable for various provinces and districts are named. For the more northerly latitudes Longfellow, Compton's Early, Angel of Midnight, North Dakota Hybrid and Sanford are recommended. Harvesting and ensiling are fully described and feeding is dealt with also. For feeding young stock some bran and clover hay should be added to the silage. Rations are given for all classes of cattle.

In discussing silos a table is embodied which shows the capacities of those of different dimensions. A hundred ton circular silo is shown to be 27 feet deep and 16 feet inside diameter. Silos of different materials are dealt with and their construction described. Cement silos properly constructed are referred to as being probably more durable and satisfactory than those built of wood.

Paint when fresh can be removed with turpentine; old stains must be first softened with kutter and then rubbed with benzine. Turpentine very often leaves a mark, though it takes out the stain.

Badly discolored brass should first of all be washed in hot soapsuds to which a little washing soda has been added, and then scoured with paraffine and whiting. If afterwards polished with brass paste in the usual way a beautiful lustre will be the result.

The flavor of peas will be much improved if a dozen pea pods are washed and cooked with them.

In making a plain omelet, it is better, to add hot water than milk, as it makes it much more tender.