

WINCHESTER MEASURE.

IT IS TAKEN AS RESPECTS THE OLD AND FAMOUS SCHOOLS.

A Story That Goes Away Back to the Time When Columbus Was Not Born—The Old Buildings as Seen by a Traveller of the Present Day.

WINCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 3.—Old Winchester is the mother school of all preparatory schools in all English speaking lands. Harrow, Rugby and even old Eton under the shadows of Windsor Castle, are all modern in comparison with Winchester. Even Merton college, Oxford, is structurally only about 100 years older, while New College, Oxford, whose founding was the real birth of the English university in its broad sense, was still an afterthought in the inception of the mind which gave England her great university and college system, for Wykeham, the founder of both, simply built the university at Oxford that he might send to it those who should be prepared for it at Old Winchester.

This William of Wykeham was an extraordinary man. His career was one of many examples of sturdy plebeian blood having the iron in it to carry its possessor past all bounds of caste or class to the lasting fame of personal achievement. He was born in 1324 in the village of Wykeham, near Fareham. His father's name was John, and because of his stature he was nicknamed "Long John." He was as tall and huge a man as the late "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago. The gigantic figure of his son William looms through the mystery of the time grandly. The lad was educated at the then royal city of Winchester at the expense of Sir John Scures; in 1346 entered the household of Bishop Edyngton, prelate of Winchester; the latter turned him over to King Edward III. and by that king he was at once employed in architectural art. It was Wykeham who built the great tower or "Round Table" of Windsor, which was to be the meeting place of the newly founded order of the Garter.

In 1364 he was made keeper of the Privy Seal, then in 1367 Bishop of Winchester, and the same year he was appointed Chancellor of England. He was for a second time appointed chancellor, from 1389 to 1391, and the plowboy of Wykeham had become his political ruler of England. Whatever his political or strictly ecclesiastical ability and power, his fame will chiefly rest upon his architectural skill and his educational foundations. He transformed Winchester cathedral and was national in genius, feeling and purpose. He is regarded as the father of the perpendicular style of architecture, and his own chantry in the cathedral here, built by himself, is one of the most matchless beautiful creations in stone to be found in all Britain. It stands between two pillars in the nave of the cathedral, in the south tier, and curiously enough the great prelate placed his own monument on that part of the cruciform plan of the cathedral which originally corresponded with the pierced side of the Saviour on the Cross.

There is no doubt of Wykeham's piety. He was determined to improve the intellectual and social condition of the clergy. His college was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Solemn processional entrance was made into the structure at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 26, 1393, a few months less than 500 years ago. The name of every officer, fellow and scholar who took part in that historic ceremony, carefully registered in a vellum book, is still preserved. And the school that "Wykeham's seventy poor scholars" then entered is standing here today just as Bishop Wykeham built it, apparently brave and stout enough to shelter "Wykehamites," as its alumni are proudly called, for another half a thousand years.

The gray old mass of college buildings is reached through the close alongside the cathedral, thence passing into College street under the archway of St. Swithin's church. The outer gate opens directly into a quadrangle, on the east side of which is the warden's residence. From this, through another gateway, called "middle gate," above which is "election chamber," the great quadrangle is entered. Here the whole of the principle offices form one length of about 100 feet. The southern side is formed by the chapel and hall, and the western side chiefly by the kitchen. Beneath the hall, adjoining the great hall staircase, is a passage called "seventh chamber passage." This leads into a lesser quadrangle known as "School Court."

On the south side of this is the school, and the chapel cloisters extend around the eastern side. At the western side are the buildings of the "commoners." These are scholars, not foundation or free scholars. A passage between the school and the cloister walls leads to "the meads." These are the playgrounds of the college. To the west of the meads and divided from it by an ancient wall is the "sick-house" or hospital, and about this are pleasant grounds locally known as "sick-house meads." The school can in no degree have the same interest from a modern standpoint as ample Harrow, huge and most venerable Eton or that most beautiful and perfect of all English public schools (the term "public" schools having an entirely different application here from that in our country), the Rugby of Hughes' delicious "Tom Brown," and one instinctively seeks the odd, antiquated and curious within these ancient walls.

In the college bursary is an ancient vellum pedigree tracing the descent of King Henry IV from Adam, and the old college plate contains a very fine specimen of a "loving cup" and a curious and very large antique salt cellar, while in the college library are some Saxon charters, and charters from the Conquest to the reign of Charles II. One of the curiosities of the library is Raleigh's "Briete Description of the Newe Founde Lande of Virginia." Above the sacristy, at the north-east of the chapel, is as quaint a muniment room as that made famous by Chatterton at Bristol. The original window shutters are encased in iron, and the oaken iron bound chests still contain the ancient deeds and charters of the college. Here also are the

travelling cases for the mitre of William of Wakeham, the worn eaten lockers for the copes and the curious draws in which the title deeds and bulls were placed, all remaining as they were in the Fourteenth century.

Perhaps the most grotesque carvings are to be found in the Inner or great quadrangle above the windows. They refer to the uses of the several apartments. On the hall and kitchen entrance are the bagpipe and psaltry. Over the kitchen window Excess is represented by a head vomiting. Opposite, as Frugality, is a bursar with his iron bound money chest. And over the masters' windows are the Pedagogue and the Listless scholar. Some of the largest fireplaces to be found in England are still in use in the rooms of "collegers" and "commoners." The great hall is as old an old jumble of stone, carved, oak and colored glass as the ancient guild hall of Coventry; the crypt-like beer cellar is still devoted to its old inspiring uses, and "lagging," that relic of medieval college day barbarism, still flourishes in this venerable school.

There are nearly 500 boys at Winchester college. I have seen them "in hall," at chapel, in cloisters, in "a hot" in football, and in nearly all their various moods and duties of everyday college life; but the time when their forms, faces and voices most thrill my own old boy's heart is when, the year's work all done, they gather in the pleasant meads and pour forth their home longings in that sweetest of all songs of home going and college parting, "Dulce Domum," whose tender strains will remain long after these old walls are mingled with the dust of their builder.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

DELUSIONS ABOUT TONICS.

What is Good for One Man is Often Bad for His Neighbor.

Probably for no other class of remedies is there so great a demand as for those tonics that are commonly called appetizers. These are all more or less bitter and are considered incapable of harm. As generally used, however, they do more harm than good. They excite a feeling of hunger, it is true, but unless the doses are much smaller than the layman advised is likely to take, they are sure not only to retard digestion, but to irritate the stomach and more or less upset the organs intimately associated with it.

He who feels that he needs an appetizer in the form of medicine, instead of buying tinctures, extracts, or other prepared solutions, will do well to obtain of a druggist one ounce of the dried herb thoroughwort. This should be put in a pint of boiling water, allowed to stand for two hours, and then strained. After which it should be stored in an ice chest or other cool place. The dose is two table-spoonfuls three or four times a day. Thoroughwort is one of the best of the simple bitters, and has a mild tonic effect, especially in dyspepsia and general debility.

The prepared drugs that are most often used as appetizers are the tinctures of gentian and colombo. These are generally combined, and to them is frequently added the syrup of ginger. Such preparations are almost always taken in much too large doses, and instead of improving digestion they really impair its powers. Compared with thoroughwort their cost is very much greater; yet the herb tea has a better effect, and when taken as advised is incapable of harm.

Of so-called strengthening tonics, quinine or some form of iron is generally resorted to by laymen. In certain conditions of the system these agents act well; but, without doubt, in nine cases out of ten in which they are used they are not needed; and not unfrequently do harm. It is a positive fact that there is not a single tonic in the way of medicines that a person could safely and wisely take unadvised, did he seek to recover lost strength.

Nor is there a tonic known to physicians that is likely to prove strengthening in a large proportion of cases of debility. There are a variety of drugs that will stimulate and give a healthier tone to certain parts of the system, and, perhaps, to the entire system, but as a rule they are very powerful, and a person who has not an intimate knowledge of them, their nature and effects, would be sure to injure, if not kill himself, were he to trifle with them. These agents only do well in selected cases. Strychnia, for instance, might do one patient good, while another presenting the same symptoms, would be made much worse by it. The simplest of all the strengthening tonics is iron, and yet, contrary to the popular idea, this can only be used in a small proportion of cases of debility.

In a word, those persons who seek to regain lost strength by the means of tonics, and without medical advice, must rely upon good, wholesome food, pure air, and judicious exercise; because, were they to trifle with drugs, not only would they gain nothing by it, but would be sure to do themselves very great harm, although, by the way, they might not at the time recognize the harmful effects of their experiments.—[Boston Journal of Health.

Speed in Shallow Water.

Mr. White, director of naval construction, in an address upon the speed of ships in shallow water, states that shallowness of water exercised a retarding effect on ships. The Edgar, in Stokes Bay, with 12 fathoms of water, required 13,260 horse-power to attain 20 1/2 knots. In water 30 fathoms deep, between Plymouth and Falmouth, she reached practically 21 knots with 12,550 horse-power. This represented a loss of about 3/4 knot speed due to shallowness of water. In the trials of Latona at Stokes Bay, and of Terpsichore at Skelmorlie, it appeared that the greater depth of water gave an advantage of about 1-10ths of a knot in speed, or about 600 horse-power. Referring to an eight hours' trial of the Blenheim when running from the Nore to Portsmouth, the vessel in the first hour was traversing most of the time water about nine fathoms in depth. The engines made about 92 1/2 revolutions, and the speed was barely 20 knots, with 15,750 horse-power. During the fifth and sixth hours the horse-power was practically the same as in the first hour. The ship was running in water from 22 to 36 fathoms in depth, the revolutions were about 96 1/2 and the speed was 21 1-3 knots. With no change, except depth of water, the speed rose 1-3 knots, and shallowness involved an expenditure of power at 20 knots which probably reached 3,000 horse-power above what would suffice in deep water.

WORKING THE BEREAVED.

Looking Sharply for Business Even Beside the Open Coffin.

A notable feature of the present keen outlook for business and sharp scent of opportunities to make money is seen in the prompt efforts to sell things to bereaved persons. From the moment that crape is placed upon a door or that a death notice is published the family of the deceased begin to receive all sorts of cards, circulars and other forms of advertising of funeral wares, of materials for mourning, and mementoes of the departed.

First comes the florist. He must work quickly or his opportunity is gone. He appears while grief is at its height and calculates upon revived and intensified affection for an extended order. He sends a clerk with a handsome book of designs of floral pieces to suit all ages and both sexes and all relations of life. There is a tasteful design marked, "To Father," a marvel of beauty in white for "Our Sister," immortelles for "Mother," white roses for "Wife," and crosses, anchors, sheaves, wreaths, and other devices, beautifully photographed and neatly labelled with prices, so that the mourners are made to feel the keenest self-reproach if they do not select something to testify to the genuineness of their lamentations. The florist appears to have come in as a friend. It seems an offence to the dead to refuse to buy, and many do buy on the impulse of bereavement extravagant floral tributes.

Then comes the photographer, anxious to serve the afflicted family with promptness at reasonable rates. Here is a sample of the photographer's seductive offer:

To the Holder of this Coupon: We will make one of our elegant three-quarter life-size crayon portraits absolutely free of charge, provided this coupon is returned to us with photograph, inside of 90 days from date. Send your photograph at once to our studio, so we can make the crayon portrait from it.

Thereupon the bereaved one sends a valued photograph and is lucky to get it back without being obliged to pay for an expensive frame. Sometimes legitimate photographers will send lists of prices in this way in the hope of attracting customers from the relatives.

There are dealers in mourning goods who evidently do not let the ink dry on a death notice before they mail to the sorrowing family copies of their pamphlets of mourning bonnets and dresses. One of these says:

The custom of wearing crape dresses and bonnets during the first months which follow the loss of a near relative is daily becoming more general among us, and is now considered in all fashionable circles as a stringent rule.

We append a few specimens of the leading styles of bonnets; with all of them, a long, veil reaching to the ground, must be worn, at least during the first three months of the mourning period, and for six months for relatives to the second degree; after this period a tulle veil with a crape hem is worn.

During the last months, which are considered as demi-dead or "half-mourning," white crape, silk or velvet is freely used in the trimming of these bonnets.

Although this may look like "the gaudy mockery of woe," where fashion reaches even to the pall," the shrewd advertiser takes the chance that money may be made by catching the mourners in the very throes of agony.

The man who takes care of lots in the cemetery also does not miss his opportunity. He sends his card almost before the corpse is cold, with list of prices "for grading and fertilizing lot," "for sodding single grave casket shape," "for rock moss for one grave," and so on.

Likewise the monument, vault, and statuary merchant sends in plans and specifications with pictures of various monuments erected in different cemeteries, with cemetery map and time table of the railroad, and references to other bereaved persons who have been duly served with mortuary supplies, cheap for cash. There is an enterprising firm in Philadelphia that evidently reads carefully the death notices in the New York newspapers, and immediately forwards to the afflicted family a neatly printed memorial card bearing the name and birth and death record of the deceased, together with a verse of Scripture and a hymn, and with elaborate circulars and lists of prices for duplicate cards and crayon portraits. A fine crayon portrait is promised absolutely free of charge, except that "if the portrait meets your approval you will recommend our company and use your influence on our behalf." Accompanying this is a catalogue of mourning stationery. There is also a list of prayers and verses suggest-

ed for use on the memorial cards, with some selections especially for Roman Catholics.

Bearing in mind that the bereaved sometimes gets into the Surrogate's court, there is a counsellor-at-law who sends out the following to addresses taken from the death notices:

DEAR SIR: I note your bereavement. The taking out of letters of administration upon the estates of intestates and the probate of wills of intestate decedents is always urgent, and if I can be of service to you in these or other matters I should feel obliged if you would place yourself in communication with me in reference thereto.

Below you will find a scale of charges which I have established. The conditions of their payment can be arranged to suit the circumstances of each case.

Accompanying this is a schedule of fees for various proceedings in the Surrogate's court, so plainly set forth that the most poignant grief cannot make a mistake in the prices.

There is one pious person who without fee or hope of pecuniary reward, or for any advertising purpose, sends out to the bereaved, little circulars with appropriate texts of scripture and consolatory words.

Here is a copy of a note actually received by a widower from an unknown woman on the day of his wife's funeral:

To the Gentleman of the House. DEAR SIR: I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, but I am deeply in love with you. I hope you will not refuse to meet me tomorrow night at 8 o'clock on the corner of — and — streets.

—N. Y. Sun.

In a Novel Profession.

The making of music has always been a more or less profitable occupation, but it has never before been known to take the exact direction indicated in the card of a Parisian, who states that he is an "imitator of nightingales for gardens and restaurants." This enterprising gentleman is in great request at garden parties. His duties consist in concealing himself behind the flower pots, oleander tubs or other shrubbery and entertaining the company with imitations of the most melodious of feathered songsters.—Globe-Democrat.

Nervousness.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

An agreeable and beneficial tonic and food for the nerves and brain. A remedy of the highest value in Mental and Nervous Exhaustion.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

HUMPHREYS'

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine.

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is IMMEDIATE—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infalible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

CURES PILES.

TO ADVANCE THE STANDARD OF TYPEWRITING!

\$5000 in Cash—Columbian Fair Prizes

TO BE GIVEN BY THE Yost Writing Machine Co.

(To Operators in the United States and Canada.)

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of prizes. 1 Grand Prize, \$1000; 10 Prizes of \$100; 20 Prizes of \$50; 20 Prizes of \$25; 50 Prizes of \$10; 10 Prizes of \$100. Total \$5000.

ONE GRAND PRIZE OF \$1000 will be given to the successful competitor on the Yost Writing Machine who shall write in the shortest space of time—all in the presence of the Judges, and one of each style of work to be written from dictation on the spot—two business letters, two insurance company's annual reports, and two commercial balance-sheets; lines twelve inches long, paper thirteen and a half inches wide.

The Judges to be appointed by the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN FAIR COMMITTEE that shall be appointed to judge of the typewriting exhibits at the Fair. Those intending to compete for this grand prize of \$1000 must send in their names and addresses one month before the trial, which will be held in Chicago shortly after the opening of the World's Columbian Exhibit.

TEN PRIZES OF \$100 EACH will be given to pupils in typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, for the best ten original essays, not exceeding four thousand words each, written upon the Yost Writing Machine. Subject: "Typewriting as a Fine Art," "The Future of Typewriting," or any of the list of subjects furnished by the Yost Writing Machine Company.

TWENTY PRIZES OF \$50 to pupils in typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, as follows: Ten prizes to the ten operators who shall, upon the Yost Writing Machine, attain the greatest speed for one minute, upon a memorized sentence to be furnished—this speed contest to be upon an entirely new standard of absolutely perfect work of both operator and machine. Particulars furnished. Ten prizes to the ten operators who shall write correctly from dictation of new matter, upon the Yost Writing Machine, the greatest number of words in five minutes. Particulars furnished.

TWENTY PRIZES OF \$25 EACH to pupils in typewriting schools, or operators anywhere, as follows: Ten prizes for the best ten transcripts, upon the Yost Writing Machine, of legal matter to be furnished. And ten prizes for the best ten samples, upon the Yost Writing Machine, of new and original designs of fancy work. Particulars furnished.

FIFTY PRIZES OF \$10 EACH to pupils in typewriting schools, EXCLUSIVELY, as follows: Ten for the best ten original essays, not exceeding two thousand words, written upon the Yost Writing Machine—subject, "The Excellencies of the Yost Writing Machine;" ten for the best ten transcripts on the Yost Writing Machine of legal matter to be furnished; ten for the best ten original designs of fancy work upon the Yost Writing Machine; and twenty for the best twenty business letters written upon the Yost Writing Machine. Particulars furnished. Winners of any of the higher prizes for SIMILAR WORK to be barred from this competition.

TEN PRIZES OF \$100 EACH will be given to the proprietors of the ten typewriting schools whose respective pupils obtain the largest number of the above-named prizes. Full Particulars as to the conditions governing all these contests furnished upon application to the

YOST WRITING MACHINE CO., 71 and 73 Broadway, New York,

OR IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.

Second-hand Remington's, Caligraph's, Hammond's and other machines for sale cheap.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

This is to certify that the Yost Writing Machine Co., 71 Broadway, New York, has made a special deposit with this bank of \$5000, subject to the draft of the committee to be appointed by the Judges on Typewriters at the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, as described above.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier. New York, June 20th, 1892.

BEECHAM'S PILLS advertisement with logo and text: WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS (Tasteless—Effectual.) FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

TURKISH DYES advertisement with logo and text: TURKISH DYES EASY TO USE. They are Fast. They are Beautiful. They are Brilliant. SOAP WON'T FADE THEM. Have YOU used them; if not, try and be convinced. One Package equal to two of any other make.

Are You "In the Swim?" advertisement for Melissa Rainproof Garments. Text: In the West End of London, Eng., the fashionable quarter, it is not now considered "the proper thing" to wear RUBBER waterproofs. Among the "smart" set it is looked upon as "bad form," and as much out of place for a Man to wear a RUBBER waterproof as for a Woman to wear a bustle.

Bisquit Dubouché & Co. COGNAC advertisement. Text: THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS OF BRANDY FROM FRANCE. THEIR BRANDIES ARE UNSURPASSED IN AGE AND QUALITY.

Blue Store, North End. The Cash Clothing Store, Is the Best Place to Buy Clothing. Fall and Winter Stock is the best ever shown in this City. Our Driving Coats, Cape Overcoats, Pilot Overcoats, Melton Overcoats, Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, and Black Cheviot Overcoats are the best make and cut in Canada.

Yost Writing Machine Co. advertisement with image of a typewriter and list of prizes. Text: TO ADVANCE THE STANDARD OF TYPEWRITING! \$5000 in Cash—Columbian Fair Prizes.