

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

"Ah," our readers will exclaim, "now we are coming to it; this is something sensible." We know it, dear reader, we know it, and if we admit the fact that a temporary seclusion from the cares of this world has hitherto prevented us experiencing the sweetest benefits accruing from our suggestions, we trust that such a "child-like and bland" confession will in no way prevent the reader from giving the various plans that degree of fair trial which they deserve.

Money is a strange factor. It is "the root of all evil," yet it is one of those roots which, if placed in the earth, never grows but to grow less. Again, it "makes the mare to go." Here it also possesses a mysterious power, acting upon the mare and not upon the horse, unless he is collectively understood as in the saying: "The grey mare is the better horse." But "na malr" of this, let's to horse and to business.

One way to make money is to coin it. This, our first suggestion, certainly has a coin of vantage in it for those in need of cash, providing the representatives of the mint do not take advantage of the coin when made. There is no danger whatever in the process of coining itself; that only comes when you are found out. Then you will be given other quarters for your new ones where you can sing your dollarous ditty, and receive a centence afterwards. But this is anticipating. Your money coined, the die is cast, and you must next proceed cautiously to circulate it. Do not go about this in a round-a-bout manner. Set up your goal (we implore the printer to be most careful how he sets up the word "goal," should he make it read "gaol," we are lost), strike direct for it, and you will soon find yourself there, rich in pocket or experience. Fact. Another way to make money is to appropriate it. Very vulgar persons call this stealing. Should you undertake to work this method, fight not such people, they are not worthy of your steal, keep it by your side. There are several ways of working the appropriation lay. Become a lawyer, persuade a number of your well-to-do clients to entrust their money in your keeping for investment; then one fine day (a cold day will do) skip out with the money in your vest pocket, leaving a letter stating that was the investment by you. Your clients will think more of you than ever.

Another way is to become a bank president. This will require a little money as capital, but make no labor about that—put your money in one day and draw it out the next; it is not a wise thing to have too much of your money in the bank at once, some one else might appropriate it. Having made your position secure, proceed to get every note within your grasp by whatever instrumentality you can (take no heed if your conscience whispers the business is a notey one and should be checked), and when you have obtained your last, like a good cobbler stick to it and haste with your gains to Ameriky. Should an American read these lines and act upon them, he must, of course, hurry to our beloved Dominion, where he may depend upon a right hearty welcome from Mr. GRIP, over the left.

A nice genteel way of making money is to act the part of a broken-down or broken-up gentleman. We are all players upon this world's stage, and a change in the cast occasionally makes little difference. All that is necessary is a book to put down the donations (of course, no one has the least to do with it if the donations at the earliest possible opportunity change to libations and are again put down; it is merely book-keeping by double entry), a bundle of letters testifying to your general good character, and a long tongue. This method, if properly worked, will net

large sums, and as net cash, all profit and no loss, is always the most desirable in all businesses, the method will commend itself.

Another excellent way is to start up a big scheme—the bigger the better. Make yourself director, secretary and treasurer—especially the latter. Issue a prospectus for, say, The Company for the Extraction of Gold Dust from Soap Bubbles. Place your shares at a low figure and the public will snap them up like hungry dogs will a piece of meat. The reader is asked not to fly to a "dogone" conclusion that this is a "biting" piece of pleasantry. The biting don't come in until the bubble bursts and the shareholders find themselves minus their "dust." This, however, should not discourage the promoter. If he is wise enough to retire to a cooler climate, he will find that he has extracted a large amount of gold dust from his bubble.

There are other ways of making money, but we will pass on to our last suggestion. That is, earn it — !!

Come to think of it, this should have been suggested first. However, the methods are before the world. Any who choose to act upon them do so on their own responsibility. We stand bail for no one.



I sing of mouths. Not masculine mouths. They are of little interest to any but their owners, and then only when they "smile" (see ?). It is of feminine mouths I sing. Of all the features of the face is it not the chiefest, sweetest, best? At most the eye can but open and shut. The nose can only turn up in irritating scorn. The cheek truly will do two things: it can dimple and it can blush. But the mouth—it can smile, and—yes, sometimes it can kiss. Above all, can it not be kissed? "So can the cheek, the chin, the eye," do you say? So they can. But for me, give me the lips; the

"Lips, slippery blisses."

Indeed the feminine mouth has but two chief functions: to kiss, and to be kissed.

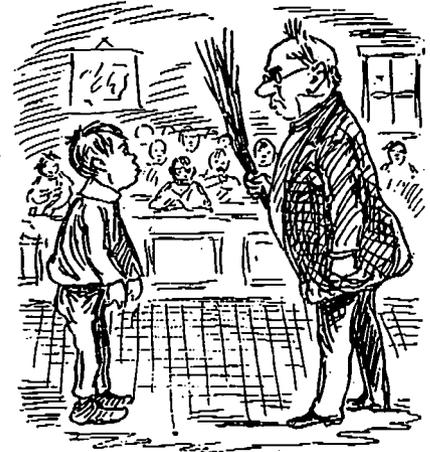
For myself, I like a large mouth. One that runs riot. One that where it will go next, or what delicious shape it will soon take on, you cannot conjecture. A sort of "movable feast" as it were.

About feminine mouths there is a problem the solution of which has long puzzled me. Is the pleasure of kissing proportionate to the area kissed? If, for example, the lips covered say about a square foot, would the fun be a hundred and forty-four times the amount that a kiss on a square inch of lip would afford? Sometimes I have dreamed of trying the experiment on a nigger. But I have not made up my mind about this.

When I speak of my delight in large mouths, mistake me not, reader. I do not want one too large. I do not mean such lips as would be taken for two sheets of red blotting-paper, for instance.

I think, too, I am in the fashion when I like large mouths. Large mouths are fashionable.

I have heard of a way of making small mouths fashionable. It is to stretch them with a glove-stretcher or fire-tongs all day, and sleep with a cheese, a whole cheese, between the teeth all night. But then, of course, there must be a little "give" to the mouth before these plans succeed. Still they are worth trying in any case; for, as I said before, the mouth after all is the chief feature of the face—especially at dinner time.



BENEFITS OF VACCINATION.

Schoolmaster.—Now, sir, I'll teach you to mind your work! Hold out your hand.

Johnny Smith.—I can't, sir. I'd like to, but I'm vaccinated.

Schoolmaster.—Hold up the other one, then!

Johnny Smith.—Please, sir, I'm done on both of 'em.



GRAND

Colonial Exhibition in London, England, 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

FIRST ROYAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION SINCE 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished places she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavoring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order,

JOHN LOWE,

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.