absorb light, so widows' weeds absorb the most attention."

"I knew Mrs. Tontine before she was a widow—before she was even Mrs. Tontine," said Dobson, willing to give more of his confidence to an utter stranger than he would have done to an American. "I thought her attractive then—but how changed she is. Is the change only in her, I wonder, or can it be that I have changed?"

"It may be that marriage alters her," said Sir George, "or perhaps it was a case, on your part, when

"The first experience of universe."

"'The first experience of unripe years
Was Nature's error on the way to trilith." They say that every woman improves or deteriorates according as she marries."

"What a motive for the careless to choose carefully! said Lancelot thoughtfully. "But she was not noisy then—or—or coarse. However, perhaps when I knew her first I looked at her with the sun shining in my ever!" at her with the sun shining in my eyes!" (To be continued.)

LOVE AND POLITICS.

An Amicable Swap on a Political Basis. Not far from Neversink, N.Y., is the home Not far from Neversink, N.Y., is the home of two young ladies, sisters, and aged respectively eighteen and twenty years. These two young ladies were receiving the addresses of two brothers who resided in a neighbouring village, and both couples were engaged to be married. A few days ago the four were sitting together at the residence of the girls, when the elder expressed a desire to attend a Democratic political meeting. She asked her intended to accompany her, but he refused flatly, giving as his reason that he was not a Democrat. The young lady insisted, but he firmly refused. Finally, she turned to his brother, who is a Democrat, and asked him to accompany her. To the surprise of all, he at once consented, and off they went to the meeting. The two thus left at home unmated, of course felt very indignant. Discussion wade there all the received the service of the surprise of the surprise of the meeting. heard a in your the meeting. The two thus left at home unmated, of course felt very indignant. Discussion made them all the more angry, and led to the discovery that they were both Republican in sentiment, while the two who had gone off were of Demperatic proclivities. Little by little other similarities of tastes and habits were discovered, and finally they decided to break with the old loves and form a new alliance. break with the old loves and form a new alli-ance. No sooner said than done, and the compact was signed and ratified by a kiss. Presently the others returned, and the Re-publican who had remained behind informed his brother of the new alliance. To his very great surprise he was informed that the other couple on their way home had resolved on the same course. Unless the couples con-clude to "swap" again the double wedding will take place during the holidays.—N. Y.

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AN ANCIENT GHOST.

A Mysterious Apparition in Olden Time— How it was Exorcised.

About a mile from Ragley, bordering the About a mile from Ragley, bordering the old Roman ridgeway, were the remains of the humble priory of Cookhill; the dormitory and offices of the nuus being formed into a plain farm-house, to raise and roof which the adjoining chapel had been despoiled. Here lived a worthy couple, old John Slade and Alice his sister. Alice had long been ailing, but no one could tell why. During the day she was cheerful; but as night came on ahe fell into a grievous sweat, and could scarcely contain herself for fear, and sat by the blazing hearth with her eyes fixed, starting at ing hearth with her eyes fixed, starting at every sound.

For lack of food and rest she one day fell

...For lack of food and rest she one day fell into a deep swoon, and was put to bed; whereupon she waked, and seeing that she was in her usual chamber adjoining the chapel, she struggled to escape, crying that no mortal should keep her there. Her brother, fearing that she was possessed, had her tied to the bed, and acquainted Parson More, then at Ragley, who had much repute with humble folk in allaying disorders.

Dr. More was brought by Lady Conway, and after much persuasion and shrinking, Alice

and after much persuasion and shrinking, Alice Slade described to them how, on three several occasions, in that room she had seen, at the stroke of twelve, a waving figure in a black habit, with the face bound up as if for burial, and that the said figure had afterwards beckoned to her as she was binding fagots on the chapel flags; and, "mithered as I was," added Alice, "I could but follow, till she sank under the stones at the window end; and on under the stones at the window end; and on that spot I hear her singing and sighing every day." Lady Conway and Dr. More soothed the sufferer; and the eager interest of the visitors in any manifestations of Spiritualism afterwards caused Henry More to examine very carefully, under Alice's guidance, the place where the apparition disappeared. It was a plain slab, about two feet square; and bending with his ear to the ground, there certainly came at intervals a sound like a sigh or a numerat that pale thought. a murmur. For a moment that pale, thoughtful face flushed; then it was turned to Lady

Conway.
"Our senses are readily deceived," he said; "this may be but a counterfeit of nature— John Slade, bear a pickaxe this way, if ye have one."

The slab was upheaved, and proved to be

the entrance to a passage or vault extending east and south. Procuring a ladder and holdeast and south. Procuring a ladder and holding a roll of lighted flax set a oil, Henry More descended. He saw some human remains oeneath the tomb of Lady Isabel de Beauchamp and elsewhere, and at the entrance, in a fair state of preservation, was a plain elm coffin, having burnt in the lid; "Margaret Dyson, 1573. R. I. P." The mysterious noise was easily explained, for the ground was covered by several inches of water, oozing from a point near the surface, where a fragment of stone jutting out intercepted the rill; and from this projection the water dropping at intervals caused a gurgling, sighing sound to reverberate.

Alice Slade became easier in mind, but without manifest disease her body grew

Alice Slade became easier in mind, but without manifest disease her body grew weaker; and when Valentine Greatrake was called to her beside so feeble was the action of the heart that the attendant thought she was gone. This wonderful doctor began by murmuring a few sentences in a plaintive tone, taking her left hand meanwhile.

Whereupon the sufferer opened her eyes and smiled; and after awhile he repeated those strokes and passes for which he was famous. He then enquired whether she would show him the Malvern Hills; when, to the wonderment of those present, Alice being dressed, presently walked out of the house, and did as he desired. Nor was there any return of her ailments, for Job Heritage, who was then bailiff at the home-farm, sew her as a very old woman years afterwards, and gave these particulars to Mr. Popham Seymour.—Argosy.

The Heirs of Mary Stuart.

On Saturday last, at the "Court," I noticed the Prince of Wales studying English History, as read through the imaginative spectacles of Schiller and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield Closely, critically, and enthusiastically, the Prince watched the curious page of our English life that was unfolded before him, and I wonder if this curious thought struck him when he went round for his wonted entracted cigarette—that of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth not one single descendant is alive, and that he himself is the eleventh in direct descent from poor, much-abused Marie Stuart I Naymore, through the marriage with Frederic of Prussia the Princess of Wales has also some Stuart blood in her veins, and if you think it out you will find that, with the exception of Turkey, every reigning royal family in Europe can be traced to the stock of the beautiful woman who was beheaded in Fotheringay something over three centuries ago. What a curious freak of history it was that brought the descendants of Sophia and the "Beautiful Queen of Bohemia" to reign in England when the elder line was exhausted 1—London Page

THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A scheme is on foot in England to increase the importation of meat from America by carrying over large quantities of dead meat on the Great Eastern steamship, and, should on the Great Eastern steamship, and should the experiment prove successful, in other large vessels. From 3,000 to 4,000 tons can be carried at each trip, the cattle being slaughtered on the vessel before sailing, and the carcasses hung up and cooled by the dry air refrigerating system. The "Great Eastern Fresh Meat Company," which is in process of formation, proposes to raise a capital of £300,000 for the undertaking.

"Colonies" of immigrants of the same nationality are the order of the day at present, nationality are the order of the day at present, and this principle appears to attract a superior class of settlers. The latest enterprise of the kind is the purchase by a wealthy Swiss company of two extensive tracts of land in the Eastern Townships. One section is situated on the Arnold river, at the head of Lake Megantic, and the other at La Patrie. Immigration from Switzerland will be promoted, and several extensive cheese factories established. It is in contemplation to purchase more extensive tracts should the undertaking be attended with the anticipated success.

mormonally, this export being 7,604 asith, 500 sevine, and 11,905 sheep; and in 1379 the very large total of 23,776 sattle, 5,644 write, when the seven the seven that the seven the seven that the seven Mr. Jesse Sparrow, one of the English farmers who visited the Dominion as delegates on the invitation of the Canadian Government, has written a long letter, which has been published in the Bristol Mercury, in which, after going largely into detail on the subject of Canadian farming, he says pourteous and refined in their conversation and manners, the result of good education. I should think they have the best and cheapest schools in the world." He is of the opinion that there was never a better time than the present for the British farmer to come over here and purchase farms.

About twenty-five years ago Canada imported annually from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars worth of cheese, while now she exports the enormous amount of ten million dollars. It is estimated that last year

thousand dollars worth of cheese, while now she exports the enormous amount of ten million dollars. It is estimated that last year the butter and cheese exports exceeded those of wheat by nearly four million dollars. The steamship Brooklyn, which arrived at Halifax on Monday last week from Liverpool, and the content of the cheese has also greatly improved, so that to-day Canadian cheese is equal to any manufactured. The result is largely attributed to the factory system. Canadian cheese carried off the first prize at the Centennia Exhibition against the world, and also at the International Dairy Fair at New York in 1879. The same results can be obtained by carrying out the project of establishing butter factories. Let our western farmers enter into the task with vigour, and success is assured.

An important change in the prevalent system for butter-making is foreshadowed, which is considered likely to revolutionize the entire industry. A creamery is to be established on the joint-stock principle in the township of Blanchard, Perth county, in connection with which a system is to be adopted which it is claimed has worked well in the United States. Instead of gathering the milk from the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the farmers, as is now done, only the cream is to be collected, lessening the expense and leaving the lawrer than the to feel his claves. It is stated that butter made in this way will realize from mix to eight cents per pound mere than the content of the farmers are increased Butter Trade of Chicage.

The steamship Brooklyn, which arrived at Halifax on Monday last week from Liverpool, Englished to the threath the result is attended to the special properties of the Committee of the House are done to the leading dealers in butter in this city was held the leading dealers in butter in this city was held the leadin

never be left without the means of warming and drying. Investigations have shown that many of the most latal diseases are caused by the germs of vegetable and animal life, and that a humid atmosphere is more favourable for their propagation. It is, therefore, neglecting to avail ourselves of the great discoveries of the age, and falling to protect ourselves families, when we ignore the dangers which surround us. Apartments exposed to the full action of the sun may be less comfortable in hot weather than those from which the sun's rays are excluded, but they are more wholesome, and when contagious diseases prevail in closely built eities it is found that the inmates of houses on that side of the street exposed to the sun are less liable to be attacked, the while the greatest number of sick are always found where there is the least exposure to the rays of the great disinfector—the sun. SUNNY BOOMS.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1880.

THE HEALTH PROBLEM.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and physical natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us therefore take the airiest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for a living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. Let the good twinangels of nature, pure air and sunlight, freely pass in. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits; they impart a sense of confinement, of isolation, and of powerlessness which is chilling to energy and vigour. Even in a gloomy house, where furnithre and walls are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set pots of flowers in the brackets, and let the warm sun stream in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls. joy to our souls. DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOURSELF.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOURSELF.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning disease. The mind has great power over the body; for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. Persons have become seasick, in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. People have been known to die of cancer in the stomach, when they had no cancer in the stomach, or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man slightly pricked in the arm has fainted and died from believing he was bleeding to death. Therefore, persons who are well to remain well should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their minds diverted as much as possible from themselves, and it is by their faith that many die. As a man thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he thinketh, so is he. If he wills not to die, he can often live in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Almost every one can recall instances in verification of this in his own immediate circles. Men live by their minds as well as by their bodies. Their bodies have no life in themselves; they are only receptacles of life—tenements for their minds, and the will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy oa giving it up.—William G. Haeselbarth, in N. Y. Mail.

Causes of Disease—Value of Pure Air—Sunshine as an Agent of Health—Don't Worry—Power of Will Over Disease.

How to secure and maintain a healthful condition of body is one of the highest duties a man owes to himself and his family. It is all very well to locate one's home on high ground, where the drainage is perfect, where the fresh air has free sweep over it, and, if one's purse admits, to have in one's home a perfect system of ventilation, but all these advantages will avail nothing if in the house itself, as is too often the case, is ignorantly harboured some fruitful source of physical disability or disease. I have in my mind a case directly in point. Not far from New York, in a town which, from its natural advantages of location and surrounding, is a perfect sanitarium, the milkman who supplied the inhabitants kept the fluid in a cellar, made foul by an accumulation of swill and other fermenting and poisonous material. The milk, with the peculiarity of whatever contains oily or fatty matter, absorbed the poisonous emanations and carried them wherever the milk was used, and the consequences were a number of cases of typhoid fever and several deaths. All sanitary advantages and precautions were brought to naught through individual carelessness or filthy habited all is no exaggeration to say that the officerations to currently the matter. The matter are lessness or filthy habited all is no exaggeration to say that the officerations of whatever is

The state of the control of the cont

tions wanted," Herald of the 21st, we clip the following:—

"A gentleman of 38, neat address, good habits, taithful worker, 20 years experience, wishes a situation as salesman, book-keeper, cashier, of general clerk, wholesale or retail; fully competent; best of references; weekly salary \$10; address, etc."

It is reasonable to suppose that this is an exceptional case, and that, as a rule, persons possessing the qualifications above stated are able to command a more respectable salary than \$10 per week. The advertisement is sufficient to show, however, that hopes of a fancy salary are not entertained by all who would be glad to accept a situation, and it may be of service to Provincialists to know that if they attain success at all in the United States, they must content themselves with small wages and hard work as the stepping-stones to it.—Moncton Times.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Mr. Murray, the naturalist of the Challenger expedition, calculates from data, obtained during a cruise of several years, that every square mile of the sea contains from two and a half to three tons of limestone.

The seeds of the new species of vine lately discovered in the Soudan, a brief description of which was given here recently, are in great demand in France, the object evidently being to acclimatize the variety. A strenuous effort is making to supply the demand. The Journal de Pharmacie gives the follow

The Journal de Pharmacie gives the following receipt for a mucilage which will unite wood or mend porcelain or glass:—To 8½ ounces of a strong solution of gum arabic add 30 grains of a solution of sulphate of alumina dissolved in § of an ounce of water.

There are now 10,000 miles of telegraph lines in Mexico in actual operation, and an extension of the system is premised. Not extension of the system is promised. Next spring it is intended to lay a cable connecting a port in the United States with Vera Cruz. This cable is now being made in England.

An illustration of how cheaply books can be manufactured at present is the edition of the New Testament, published in London and sold at retail for two cents. The publisher expects that within a year the sale will amount to 1,000,000 copies, as already 400,000 copies have been sold. A bank in Lyons, France, uses paper coloured with ultramarine green. The bills of exchange are lithographed and the figures are written with an acidulated ink, so as to ap-

pear white upon a green ground. This seems to furnish a perfect security aganest altera-

tions.

Dr. Winnecke, of Strasbourg, has lately discovered a record of observations made in 1580, or at least thirty years before the invention of the telescope, in which the places of eleven stars of the Pleiades are given. On comparing these with modern observations, it appears that the places were determined with a comparatively small error; hence there can be little doubt that all these stars were seen by the naked eye.

The Royal Engineers have tried the effect The Royal Engineers have tried the effect of gun-cotton in bringing down two old chimneys at the Dockyard Extension Works, Chatham, England. The first was demolished by placing a necklace of gun-cotton inside the chimney, the total charge consisting of about four and a half pounds. The second was destroyed by placing six charges of the

Menical. DR. CLARK



Biliousness, Nervous Debility, et The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptyaline in the Sallyawhich converts the Starten and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the formentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Purifies the Blood.

It Purifies the Browless.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Pounders Digestion.

It Neuriskes, Strengthens and induces Blood, which generates Scrolla, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

Then are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate base, or by the saed and fooble, our only being veguired is attention in Africation.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA!
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.