#### NOTES OF SPORT.

-shooting is said to be first-rate everyopinion prevails that if any man can hu L. Sullivan it is Steve Taylor. see Ross has issued a challenge ace Ross has issued a challenge to to row a match within four weeks. Il and Fitzgerald have signed articles days' walking match for \$500 a side. awa pedestrian Johnnie Rain has

oting contest between Dr. Carver ub, for a purse of \$1,000 and the ip of the world, has been declared staub's backers did not put up his

the stakes. an says that John Teemer, who has enged him for a race, is one of the tathletes that he ever looked at. also says that Teemer is the gamest scullers.—New York Sun, Hanlan Ify just as fast as he rows. just as fast as the glish sculler, George Bubear, near glish sculler, George Bubear, near glish scullage Ross, accept the offer of

hampionship course (four miles and The probability is that Ross will er). The probability is that Ross will it, as he has fairly settled down in shooting tournament will be held in July of 1884, at Louisville, Ky., open erack shots of the world. \$500 will be given by Dr. N. Rowe, ago, and other prizes are expected,

arrangements have not yet been reference to Rvan's challenge to box in America, Sullivan's manager "Sullivan and Ryan will meet in rith hard gloves as soon as we get If Ryan is hungry he can have it or to San Francisco. As for the balis all talk. Some people are trying little cheap glory at the expense of The chances are that Ryan will thing to do with Sullivan, or Slade after the Boston match. At present Ryan and Slade, though something

m Muldoon and Clarence Whistler They were to wrestle best two in \$1,000 a side and the gate money. 00 persons were present. Muldoon first fall and Whistler the second. aird round Muldoon threw Whistler ft shoulder and broke his collar bone pluckily wanted to go on with the but was restrained by the doctors, ach man had won a fail the referee the match a draw. Muldoon acted y, as his man did not come to time urg man named Weber made a k at he could eat a brace of quail every twenty days. He succeeded, but felt he close. A large crowd witnessed sh, and Weber's friends, who have arge amount of money, cheered their the most hearty manner as the last quail disappeared. condition to respond to their applause liet had not agreed with him, and for days he had been ill. The last night time, and walked a long distance in contest of the kind.

From Hanlan. Sporting Editor of The Mail. Having received many letters enas to my future movements, I take portunity of informing my friends and lic of them. I expect to leave to-day Francisco where I have engage or the 29th and 30th of this month, I start for Australia, and expect to about six months. v Island hotel to Mr. James Mackie rican hotel. Under his manageeel certain the citizens of Toront a summer resort second to none on ent. While away my busines will be looked after by my agents,

Pearson Bros. EDWARD HANLAN. 14, 1883.

arkable Performance at Running Hop, Step, and Jump Caledonian games held in Brussels . 13th, Amos Doupe covered 45 ning hop, step, and jump. port of the performance reached THE the occasion, and when note of the me to hand some time ago from a a request for fuller particulars, as ance was a very unusual one. As best records at such games are kent nes in, but there is reason to think s the third or fourth best in America. in the world, 48 feet 2 in., was John Blair (now dead) at Barrie, ouple of years ago, and next to this that Boyd, the sprinter, formerly of a, has covered 45 feet 6 in. This last er. a mere statement. No Amerids approach these.

won the jump at Brussels on Sent Gibb, of Wardsville, W. Archie Scott, and Wm. Currie, of and Thos. McLoughlin, of Gorrie, m certify to the performance. Gibl rt, of Toronto, John Campbell, of Sea ppointed by the society. A note . Campbell and Gaunt certifies jump was made on level ground 21 years of age, and a farmer's son steadily on the farm.
est record in the world is, as stated

ohn Blair's 48ft. 2in. The best professional record is 47ft. 7in. The tish amateur record is 45ft. 4in. The rican amateur record is 43ft. 6in.

. C. R. suggests in a contemporary wind-wheels to drive dynamo-elec nes to decompose water. He would resulting gases in suitable holders, hen desired for lighting purposes, ating, or for any employment for nch gases may be available.

## RAYING CONFIDENCE

be very much regretted that the large of so-called regular M.Ds. will pergi raging poor sufferers whom they have ure in trying the specialist in whose heir last and only chance to get well. or sufferers placing implicit confidence ilily physician even after he has faile nı, will, by his selfish advice, abandon and in despair lie down and die. We you the names of thousands who in ch advice, have, secretly and timidly, eir physician would know of it, pr es in the hands of the Specialists of the nai Throat and Lung Institute of and Montreal, where the Spiromete by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris. and exon of the French Army, is used, and ely well when everything else had nyone suffering from Asthma, Catarrh s, Catarrhal Deafness, or Consumption or second stage should consult the personally if possible; if not, write ions and copy of ! shed monthly, to 173 Church str

or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

LUTHER'S NATAL DAY.

Maghificent Demonstration at the Reformer's Birthplace.

AN IMPOSING MEDIÆVAL PROCESSION

EISLEBEN, Nov. 10 .- Four hundred years ago to-day, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, Martin Luther was bern here. On the following day the ceremony of baptism was performed by mass and priest, when the child received the name of Martin, after the patron saint of that day.
Sixty-three years later, on the 18th of
February, 1547, the great Reformer died
here. Of all the towns and villages throughout Protestant Germany where the memory of his birth was celebrated to-day, none can vie in importance with this little place, which was the beginning and end of the Reformer's

which now numbers some 15,000 inhabitants, is an ancient town, having been already in existence before A.D. 1,000. Its chief points of interest are naturally, above all others, the two buildings in which Luther began and ended his life. The building in which he was born is commonly known as Luther's house. It is a small two-storey structure, with high gable ends, in the large gasse or Lutherstrasse, not far from the post office. Above the door is a relief representation of the Reformer. In the popular belief the house was formerly considered incombustible, until a fire broke out in August 1689, by which the upper storey was destroyed, but four years later the damage was entirely repaired by donations from all parts of Germany. Luther's birth-room, however, in the first storey, was actually proved incombustible, and remains unscathed

THE LUTHER RELICS eserved in the house include his oval writing table and seal, showing a heart and cross in a rose; a wedding ring also shown here is the only copy of the well-known original with a crucifix and the in-scription "Doctori Martino Luthero, 1525." The rooms of the building, which are now used as a school for poor children, are decorated with a number of interesting old paintings, or epitaphs, the largest of which represents Nebuchadnezzar, by Lucas It is some ten feet wide, and the centre figure of three men in a fiery oven. protected by angels, bears Luther's feat Another painting shows ancient Eisleben with the resurrection of Lazarus in the fore ground, with portraits of Luther, his wife Catharine, and his mother. There are also other portraits of the Reformer, with those of the Saxon electors, his protectors. The

to this day.

HOUSE IN WHICH LUTHER DIED stands close to the market square and St. Andrew's church, in which he preached so often. It was bought by the Prussian Government in 1862 from its private owners, and thrown open to the public after being restored to its original condition. Luther's arm chair still stands in the corner of the room in which he passed his last days, but the adjoining chamber, in which he died, is a bare, empty little building, now marked with a tablet.

St. Andrew's is the old parish church of Eisleben. Erected before 1179, it was entirerebuilt during the fourteenth century in the latest Gothic style with octagon pillars. The church stands on the highest ground in the market square, and its front, with double towers and high spires, faces, according to ancient custom, in the direction of Jerusalem. The most interesting object in the interior is

LUTHER'S PULPIT. carved in oak and decorated with panel paintings and red velvet drapery, with gold and silver embroideries representing figures of saints and scenes from the New Testament. saints and scenes from the New Testament. During the last three weeks of his life Luther preached four times from this pulpit. The church also contains a number of monuments of the Counts of Mansfeld, the last of whom died in 1620, and two small bronze statues of Luther and Melancthon, presented by King Frederick William III., in 1817.

Eisleben's second church, that of St. Peter, contains a stone font in which Luther was The circular rim now bears the following inscription :-- "Rubera bay tisteria qua tinctus est D. Martinus Lutherus, A.D. 1463, d. 10 Nov." A fragment of Luther's cloak and the leather cap which he wore as a singing scholar are also preserved in this

Last night the church bells rang out to remind the city that the great Luther com-memoration would take place to-day. Flagstaffs were reared on all the roofs and shops, and great and small combined

GRATITUDE TO THE REFORMER with a desire to earn an honest penny by exhibiting his portrait in their windows. At 8 o'clock this morning all the children, numbering 80,000, went in fifty-three divisions, each headed by a band, to attend a short service at the churches, where busts of Luther decorated with flowers, stood before each altar. A choir and band on the high tower of the town hall rendered "Ein Feste Burg" and other Lutheran hymns. The Emperor with the Crown Prince

attended the services at St. Nicholas' church. PROCESSION WAS FORMED

by the municipal authorities. After the herids and musicians and the city banner came the Protestant clergy, the professors, stu-dents of the university, the highest civil officials, generals, and other civil officials of om and empire, presidents of the college of censors of the mercantile community, rectors of the high schools, honorary citizens, aldermen, magistrates, city deputies, citizens, delegates, directors of public institutions, inspectors of buildings, inspectors of schools, chiefs of districts, rectors of parish schools, heads of magistrates, two marshals, and four heralds,

Through the day there were lectures, addresses, performances, tableaux, concerts, banquets, popular festivals, fireworks and illuminations, and Berlin paid with enthu-

GRANDEST HISTORICAL FIGURE which Germany has produced. A special beer called "Lutherbier," was brewed for the occasion. Mottoes and texts of Luther engraved on beer glasses and painted on walls and houses abound everywhere in Oriental profusion. Every class joins in the elebration. The house of the richest man in Eisleben is magnificently decorated with flags, transparencies, and evergreens. Over the front door is a portrait of Luther ten feet square, bearing the inscription, "Hier stehe ich-ich kann nicht anders ; Gott helfe mir. Amen." Luther's Geourtshaus is covered with evergreens and flags, and the small square windows are filled with lighted candles. Luther's St rbehaus, opposite St. Andrew's church, is decorated with a single large evergr en cross. There is no other or-The market place, in the centre of which is Luther's Denkmal, veiled in blue and white

canvas, presented a sight possible only in Germany. It was like A MAGNIFICENT REPRESENTATION of a grand spectacular scene in Wagner's Meistersinger von Nurnberg." Vereins of butchers, bakers, brewers, barbers, and shoe makers, all clad in mediæval dress, thronged the square opposite the triumphal arches and dingy brown gothic Rathhaus, and formed a thoroughly artistic background. Dozens of heads clustered together at every window looking on the market place. Late comers had to pay from \$50 to \$100 for a chair at

these precious windows.

At noon the bands again struck up "Ein Feste Burg," and the oldest living ex Burgomast rof Eisleben stepped on the platform and made a long-winded speech, scarcely audible. Then the Oberhofprediger, Dr. Koegel, pronounced au eloquent address, ev ry word of which penetrated to the remotest corners of the market place. Dr. Ko-gel, who has stern, rigid features and a powerful voice, was clad in a black robe and

black vervet Luther cap, and looked the
SYMBOL OF PROTESTANT GERMANK.

He said a great deal about Luther being the

SYMBOL OF PROTESTANT GERMANK.

He said a great deal about Luther being the

The said a great deal about Luther being the strength of the first time, began to doubt the universal applicability of his theory. However, it is understood that all has been forgiven.

founder of Germany's "Gewissensfreiheit," and of Luther's Bible being the "groesste Volksbuch das Deutschland kennt." Dr. Koegel then pronounced a prayer, and 50,000 spectators took their hats off and repeated the solemn "Amen."

The blue and the solemn to the solemn

The blue and white canvas was removed from Luther's statue just as the bright rays of the sun burst out from behind the dark clouds that had since 9 o'clock overcast the sky, and the national anthem was sung. In the colossal bronze statue Luther seemed to return with life-like expression to the admir-ing gaze of the densely packed crowd. Cries of "Hoch!" were heard on every side, and the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums

ssounded and re-echoed.

From the other side of the market plac
nd from beneath the triumphal arch the GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION, "Einkommen Luthers in Eisleben durch

die Grafen von Mansfeld, 1546," began to pour into the Platz. The characters were in their way as well performed as the "Ober Ammergan Passionspiel." A squadron of russian Cuirassiers on black chargers, clad scarlet and white medieval uniforms, carried off the palm of the day by their splendid military bearing. The bodies who rode in the procession seemed little surprised at their own picturesque appearance, and the man who impersonated Luther, and who rode in a dis-mal looking butcher's cart drawn by four orses, bore a striking resemblance to the original." The butchers made a first-rate apearance as they rode on stout bay horses. they wore drab and crimson costumes, and ooked as if they had stepped out of one o

Wouvermann's paintings.

At the head of the procession walked several elegantly caparisoned horses. After them marched a herald with the emolems of the new German Empire. He was tollowed by a horseman with a kettledrum. The drummer was clothed in a suit of red and white, the colours of the city of Mansfeld. He was followed by twelve trumpeters. Then came in blue and white colours the herald of the city of Eisleben. The burgomaster and his staff with a crowd of citizens

WELCOMED THE PROCESSION at the gates of the city; they joined the procession. The colour-bearers of the Counts of Mansfeld came with some of the noblemen bearing their coats of arms. They were fol-lowed by a large crowd of falconers and hunters on horseback and on foot. On a large horse rode the armour-bearer of the house of the Counts of Mansfeld, followed by a splendid troop of noblemen. Then were seen the Counts of Mansfeld, Albrecht and Gebhardt, theirselves, with their wives, daughters, and the young counts, who already were able to master horses. In this part of the procession vere seen many garbs made out of brocade, or Venetian mantles of silk, or velvet suits and robes trimmed with real embroidery of Flanders. Herewith was given a true pi ture of the lustre and glory of the time of the Renaissance. So everything shows the immense wealth and opulence of the Counts of Mansfeld. With great favour also was welcomed the Prince Wolfgang of Anhalt, who rode on a vivacious battle horse. He was conducted by his banner-bearers and marshals of his court, and he presented himself as a stately hero.

Chronological Table of Events in the Life of Martin Luther, 1483. November 10th. Martin Luther is born at Eisleben, and is 1483. November 11th. Baptized in the Church of St. Peter and St Paul. 1497. Attends the instruction of the "Nullorothers" at Magdeburg. 1498. Is sent to school at Eisenach—Ursula

1501. Attends the University at Erfurt. 1502. Obtains his first degree : Bachelor of 1504. Secures his second degree : Master of Arts or Philosophy.

1505. July 16. Enters the Augustinian Cloister at Erfurt.

1506. Ends his novitiate and becomes a

1507. May 2nd. Is ordained a priest. 1508. Appointed Professor of Philosophy. In Wittenberg University.

1509. March 9th. Receives his degree as Bachelor of Theology.
1511. Visits Rome on business for the

1512. October 18. Receives his degree as Doctor of Sacred Theology. 1516. Publishes "German Theology. 1517. Translates and publishes the Peni

ential Psalms. 1517. October 31st. Attaches his 95 Thes the doors of the Castle church. 1518. August 7th. Summoned to appea 1518. October. Meets Cajetan in Augs

arg. 1519. January. Confers with Miltitz at ltenburg. 1519. July 4th-16th. Disputes with Eck 1520. August. Publishes: - "To the Christian Nobles of the German Nation;
'The Babylonian Captivity of the Church; The Liberty of the Christian." 1520. November 10th. Luther burns the Papal Bull.

1521. April 17th and 18th. Appears at the Diet of Worms. 1521. May 5th. Luther on the Wartburg. 1521. May 8th. Charles V. issues his edic 1521. May. Begins the translation of the 1522. September 21st. The New Testa-

ent published. 1522. Luther visits Wittenberg and reaches against the iconoclasts,
1522. March. Returns to Wittenberg and estores order, 1524. Publishes a German hymn-book.

1524. Proceeds against the fanatical "New 1524. October 9th. Lays aside his monk's 1525. June 13th. Marries Catharine

fora and establishes a home. 1526. June 7th. Hans Luther is born. 1527. January. Suffers from serious ill 1528. October. Inspects the churches of Wittenberg and vicinity.
1529. Prepares and publishes his two Cate-

1529. October. Attends the conference a Marburg. 1530. April-October Luther in Coburg. (Diet at Augsburg). 1534. Publishes the entire Bible in German

1536. May. Confers with South German neologians. Wittenberg Concord. 1537. February. Luther in Smalcald malcald Articles 1545. October, Called to arbitrate between ne Counts of Mansfeld.

1545. Christmas. Goes again to Mansfeld. 1546. January. Repeats his visit to Mans 1546. January 17th. Preaches for the last time in Wittenberg, 1546. January 28th. Arrives in Eisleben. 1546. February 16th. Establishes peace

etween the Counts of Mansfeld.

1546. February 12th. Dies in Eisleben, 1546. February 22nd. Martin Luther puried in the Castle church at Wittenberg. An Old Saw Not Always Applicable, The story has been kept very quiet in Boson, where it all happened, but this much of it has leaked out. A young gentleman moving in good society, but whose bank account is by no means plethoric, sought out wealthy citizen about a mouth ago, and told him he wanted to speak to him on a very important affair. Crossus said to his visitor:
"I am busy just now, and must request you
to be brief. What is it—business?" The young gentleman, thoroughly embarrassed by he brusqueness of the other, could only stammer, "Very important business."
"Well," said Crossus, "let me give you this advice : Don't put it off till to-morrow if

you can do it to-day. That has been the theory on which I have made my success in

life." The young gentleman stammered his thanks, departed, and that very day went

before a magistrate with the daughter of Crossus and married her then and there.

"FREAKS." Their Salaries and Their Jealous "These freaks, as we call human curiosities, are queer people," said Mr. Middleton. "The majority of them are shrewd and sharp, and almost all of them make their own contracts and transact their own business."

"Where do they all come from?"

"That's a queer thing. Their's is a regular case of supply and demand. I can remember when human curiosities were few and far between, but with the increase in the number of shows and dime museums the 'freaks' have increased in number. The museums all over the country keep them busy during the winter now, There was a time when they Chicago Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

winter now, There was a time when they couldn't earn their salt when circuses were not on the road." The members of the Durham Teachers' As "How are they paid!"
"Kohl can tell you more about that than
I, as he carries the books."
"I'll read you the salaries we pay from
the books," said Mr. Kohl. "For instance,
there is Charles Tripp, the armless man, and
Eli Bowen, the legless man. They have
doubled up now and travel together, assisting
one another. They get \$1920 areas, and sociation have expressed themselves in favour of adopting the phonetic system of spelling. Acadia College, Wolfville, N.B., claims the honour of being the first Canadian college to appoint a Professor of the Principles and Practice of Education.

one another. They get \$125 a week and expenses. Lizzie Sturgeon, the armless girl, who plays the piano with her toes, gets \$75 The North Huron teachers have formed

who plays the piano with her toes, gets per week."
"How about giants?" "Well, Bates and Swan, the Nova Scotia "Well, Bates and Swan, the Nova Scotia giant and giantess, will receive from us \$500 a week and all expenses. They have retired from the show business, and own a farm near Manaffeid, Ohio, where they live, but we have coaxed them to come on here. Plain, every-day giants can be had for from \$80 to \$90 per week. Chang, the Chinese giant, and Chemah, the Chinese dwarf, are paired this season, and get \$500 per week." this season, and get \$500 per week.

GIANTS ARE JEALOUS. Are giants jealous of one another?" "Generally they are. They backcap one another, and usually claim the largest size for themselves. I once heard one of say he could lick salt from Chang's head ; but

he was wrong.

"The Wild Man of Borneo got \$125 per week, and the Siberian Hermit gets \$50 a week. He claims to have been banished to the wilds of Siberia. Here's his picture. Tough-looking citizen, ain't he? Major Atom and his uncle, Admiral Dot, the dwarfs, receive \$150 per week. The seven long-haired sisters are cheap at \$300 a week. We give Herr Hoag, the elastic-skinned man, \$175 per week and the expenses of himself and servant. He is a daisy. He can take the end of his nose and pull it out a foot, and when he lets go of it it snaps back into its place, Then he can cover his face with the skin o his chest.
"We have contracted with Barnum for

the Botocodos—five men and a woman. One of this party died recently in this country. They cut holes in their lips and insert blocks of wood as ornaments. Barnum's thirtee Australians bring \$250 per week and all expenses.

REARDED LADIES.

"How are bearded ladies?" "Well, bearded ladies, with good beards, bring \$150 per week. Myrtle Corbin, the four-legged girl, brings \$300 per week. She lives in the North Carolina mountains with her father, and the old man is too shiftless to take per certain. to take her on the road. She would draw big money for him, but he has to be coaxed too hard to get her, and he is liable to leave a show at any moment."

MILLE CHRISTINE. "What human curiosity gets the mos "Millie Christine, the double-headed girl She gets \$100 a day, and the expenses of her-self and three servants. She is a good one to do business with, too, and always keeps he contracts to the letter. She won't play Sundays, though. The child with four arms and legs gets \$200 a week. We are to give Blind Tom \$500 per week, and it will be the first time he has ever showed for less than fifty cents admission.

"Leuppose some of these 'freaks' make a good deal out of the sale of their photo-

graphs?"

"Well, I should say they did. Some of them make more than than their salaries.
The greatest picture-seller is Mrs. Tom Thumb.

A Brantford paper, in its report of the pro-She had made a few contracts before her husband's death, and is now filling them. She will be seen here in December, and then she goes to her home on the Hudson to live. We give her \$550 per week, and she will not sho Sunday. She sells her pictures just as fast a

she can make change."
"What are fire-eaters quoted at?" "O, from \$15 to \$50 per week. The rooste that dances on red-hot iron has the call, bu don't fancy his act."

EDUCATED PIGS. "Is there much of a demand for educated When I went to South America with show," chipped in Mr. Middleton, "I thought I would attempt to please the eye instead of the ear, as the people down there don't talk English; so I engaged a fire-eater, a juggler. educated pig and some song-and-dance of The fire-eater and the juggler fell flat, ong-and-dance men caught on, but the ated pig knocked them all out. He was the celebrated 'Bismarck' pig, and the Ger mans did not like this name. But he 'could read, write and cipher, adding up colur lightning calculator, and was justly d paid his manager \$25 a week for him."

CIRCASSIAN WOMEN. "Is there any call for Circassian women None at all," said, Mr. Kohl. sian ladies are a drug, and the market fo them is glutted. They are too tresh, and have too much to say to the young men in

How about the trained-bird men?" "Well, the men with canaries get \$50 week, but those who have the paroquets macaws, and larger birds receive only from \$18 to \$26 per week.

\$18 to \$26 per week."

"The most wonderful freak I ever saw,"
said Mr. Middleton, "was Anna E. L.
Thomson. She was born without arms, but
could write, knit, crochet, sew, and use a
knife and fork with her toes. She went to
Australia with me once, and I have several
pairs of slippers she worked for me. Here
is a picture of her husband and her bright
little son and here is a letter she wroten is a picture of her husband and her brig little son, and here is a letter she wrote n recently," showing a letter written in an ex-cellent hand—or foot. It was hard to be lieve that toes had guided the pen that wrote it. It was, however, an excellently com

"You would be surprised," continued Mr. Middleton, "to see how light-hearted these freaks are. This woman I speak of was always cheerful and apparently happy, and Walter Stuart, the armless and legless man is always whistling or singing. This is al-ways noticeable. Another funny fact is that all male 'freaks,' no matter how badly deformed, can find some woman to fall in love with and marry them Men, on the other hand, are not so apt to marry female 'freaks. The majority of skeletons are married me Sprague's wife weighs 225 pounds, and she has had two bright children by him. Han nah Battersby, the largest woman in the word, married John Battersby, the skeleton and a pretty daughter of O'Neill, the circus man, ran away and married Walter Hunt, the legless and armless man. They are ap parently happy, and have two pretty child

WHERE "FREAKS" COME FROM.

"Where do you get all these 'freaks?" "We hear of them from all over the worl and send for or write for them. George Hall, circus man, who is known far and wide as Pop-corn George,' is always running across freaks.' He first hires them and takes the 'ireaks.' He first nires them and takes them out himself, but his pay is so small that they are soon hired away from him. Why, here is a letter I received from him only the other day," and Mr. Middleton handed over the following epistle:

"Evansville, Wis.—Mr. Middleton, Sir,

EVANSULLE, WIS.—Mr. Middleton, Sir,
—Is there an opening for any curiosity. I
have a fine educated hog. If there is let me
knowand also the length of time and salary.
Address G. W. Hall, sr., Evansulle, Rock.
County, Wis."

George is new down in Texas, I believe,

travelling with a show on one car. He has discovered many fine "freaks," and ought to be a rich man to-day. It is very hard to get "freaks" to come here from across the water. It does not matter how hard up parents are, if their child is a "freak" they will never consent to allow it to be brought to this country unless many guarantees are made and large sums of money are paid "Freaks" are queer people.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Little Mand's Story.

I'm going to tell you a story—
It's nice, I know you'll say;
Not an old tale
Worn out and stale—
I made it myself to-day.

There was once a bee-you-tiful princess—
Oh ever so long ago!

A "University Club" for graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University is likely to be established in Toronto.

The teachers of Northumberland county have decided to form township associations in that county. They will meet at Cobourg, Brighton, and Warkworth, between January 14th and February 5th.

Teachers' Literary Society. It will hold its first meeting in Brussels on Saturday, De cember 1st, for which an interesting programme has been prepared. The Lanark County Teachers' Association

The Lanark County Teachers' Association is of the opinion "that English history cannot be properly taught in the public and high schools, and at the same time the pupils be prepared to pass examinations on papers including all periods of the history." The association therefore recommend that suitable portions be selected for the departmental examinations. minations. The last report of the Minister of Education

The last report of the Minister of Education of Ontario reveals the following facts concerning head masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes:—Graduates of Toronto, 47; Victoria, 18; Queen's. 8; Albert, 5; McGill, 3; Trinity, 3: Dublin, 3; Aberdeen, 2; Queen's (Ireland), 2; Glasgow, Mt. Alison, N.B., Giessen (Germany), Oxford, and Cambridge, 1 each; certificate holders, 8. At the last meeting of the West Bruce

Teachers' Association it was proposed for the greater convenience of the teachers that the Township Teachers' Association should have the privilege of obtaining at one time, from the County Association, a number of books from the library, equal to twice the number of teachers in the Township Association for a period of six months. At each meeting of the County Association these books shall be returned and another selection of books made. The matter will be discussed at th next meeting.

In an editorial on agricultural education the Peterborough Review suggests that municipal councils offer inducements in the shape of prizes, for those who come forward ocalities which they represent for the purpose of obtaining agricultural certificates. It says :- "Our County Council, for instance, might do worse than devote one or two hun dred dollars for prizes to candidates from this county, while township councils might do the same for those from their own municipalities.

The object of course should be to induce a many as possible to read up for these ex aminations, and to this end it would b better if a prize could be made certain to a who came up to the standard required to btain a certificate. For instr local municipality would only undertake to pay every one from its township obtaining certificate the sum of \$5, this would be equivalent to paying for all the books actually required by any candidate to enable him to obtain a certificate—a thing which anyone of moderate ability and perseverance can do—and yet it could not amount to exceed and yet it could not amount to a serious matter as it would require ten local candidates—a number we fear not likely to be reached even in our largest municipalities, at the first examination—to cause a claim of \$50 on the municipal treasury. No doubt if properly approached private liberality too would be forthcoming either in providing prizes, or, what would be perhaps better, a course of lectures on subjects that would add candidates in preparing for the prepared

A Brantford paper, in its report of the proceedings of the Brant Teachers' Association held in that city last week, says:—At the evening session Principal Mills, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, delivered a short ddress, touching upon some points wherein he thought improvement might be made in the teaching of Public Schools. It had been very clearly brought home to him that there was a lamentable deficiency among the pup of the Public Schools in the art of speaking and writing English. Pupils from English schools showed a marked superiority over those of our Canadian schools in these branch although the latter were superior in such sub jects as arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Technical knowledge, however, was not as useful to boys and girls going out from the Public School into the world as an ability to speak and to write their tongue correctly. He also pro seeded to demonstrate the method he would adopt for the encouragement of thought and of putting that thought into language, by the introduction of subjects which would awaken the fancy and excite the attention of pupils. He had advocated the introduction of the study of agriculture as a step in this direction, illustrating by figure and symbo with which the pupil is familiar. The teach ing of the good points of beefing cattle and of breeding cattle, as well as the character-istics of the different breeds, was knowledge not only interesting but most valuable to the majority of scholars of our Public Schools Mr. Mills exemplified these views with muforce and at some length, expressing the opinion that before very long the teaching of our Public Schools would include agricul ture and other practical subjects which would rive assistance in the work of life far more than the technical and puzzling work of an alysis and the memorizing o geography The lecture was listened to with a great dea of attention throughout, and the views expressed received with a great deal of appro

MISCELLANEOUS. The trustees of the Princeton Theologic Seminary report that the total amount of

ent, real estate, and build ings is \$1,378,695.95. The Michigan Legislature, by a vote of 93 to 15, has enacted a law requiring teachers to pass examinations in physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of al-coholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the system.

One professor in Edinburgh University re ceives a salary of \$16,000 a year : five other get each \$10,000. The salary of the Latin pro fessor in Glasgow University is \$11,000. An other Latin teacher in the same institution receives \$10,000.

Dr. B. W. Richardson has been lecturin in London on "Felicity as a Sanitary Re-search." He told the sanitary philosophers that if they were merely adding to length of life and developing population without giving felicity or the enjoyment of that extended life, they might in the long-run be working evil rather than good for the human race He did not think that hitherto they had added to human felicity by a scientific research into the sources of it and the imped ments to it—in other words, if they could not scientifically connect health and happi ness, they had better never have been bor

Harvard College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college £779, and a library of over 300 books. Wi liams College was named after Colone Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French war, Dartmouth College was name after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed large amount, and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University re-ceived its name from Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy, and endowed the college very largely. Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin, of Maine, Yale College was named after Elihu Yale who made very liberal denations to the col

There was once a bee-you-tiful prin Oh, ever so long ago!

When fairies and kings And all such things

Were common enough, you know.

And oh, she was awfully lovely, With eyes as blue as the sky; Slender and fair, With long, light hair, And about as big as I. But oh, she was awful unhappy,
And if ever she smiled at all.

"I was once in awhile,
A weak little smile,
When she played with her Paris doll.

For she had such terrible teachers, And lessons she could not bear; And she hated to sew, And she hated -oh, She hated to comb her hair. Well, one day she wandered sadly In a dark and dismal dell; When do you know, She stubbed her toe, And stumbled into a well.

The well was wet and slimy.
And dark and muddy and deep,
But the frogs below
They pitted her so.
They scraped the mud in a heap And then they clubbed together, And a toad-stool tall they made; And safe on that, The princess sat, And waited for mortal aid, And she, to keep from crying, And her anxious fears disable

Her multiplication table. And all the songs and verses She had ever learned to say, Books she had read, Pieces she'd said, And the lessons of yesterday. Now, a prince there came a-riding, In the forest thereabout:

In the forest thereabout;

When he saw the fair
Maid sitting there,
Of course, he helped her out, And, of course they rode together, Till they reached the palace gate, Where they alighted, Their tale recited, And the wedding was held in state,

### DICK AND D.

CHAPTER V.

AN UNEXPECTED GUEST. It seemed to Norry as if Dick never would ome back. He had no need of a candle, for day and night were alike to him. But even Mrs. James, the apple woman, had failed in her usual evening visit, and two big tears had formed themselves under his eyelids and were slowly trickling down his thin little cheeks when Dick's footsteps sounded on the stairs. There was a whiff of cold air as he came in, but Norve set up in hed and see with the contract of the cold are as the came in, but Norve set up in hed and and see with the cold and are seen that the cold are a see with the cold and are seen that the cold are seen that the cold are a seen that the cold are seen that the co but Norry sat up in bed and could have

screamed for joy.

Oh, how cheery Dick's voice sounded.

"Just you wait till you see what I have," ne said (it was always an understood thing

to speak of Norry seeing).

"I must light up a bit of fire," he went on; and producing from their meagre store a few bits of wood, he soon had a biaze on the little "Why, you can't think all that they gave

me. Oysters"—and Dick produced from a tin box some fried oysters and prepared to heat them,
"Then lobster salad—oh, ain't it lovely and broiled chicken." As each article was called out, Norry kept looking more intent, and when the climax was reached with:

was reached with:
"Ice-cream, all packed in tight in a little
tip box," he could not sufficiently express his "Don't you think," he said, in accents of delight, "that we might give Mrs. Jame's

"That's so," said Dick; "I'll go and find And as soon as he had filled a wonderful plateful for Norry he prepared a second, and went down to the floor below, where Mrs. James' own little room was situated. A knock was answered by rather a wail of Come in"; and entering, Dick found the

old woman weeping, rocking herself back and forth, and mopping her eyes alternately on the end of her shawl and her apron. "Oh, wirra, wirra! Come in, my darling, till you hear," she began; and then related her adventure of the afternoon. Nearly all her nuts and apples had been stolen by mischievous boys, and not a bit of redress could she get.

And the rint due to-morrow. wirra, wirra!"
"I wish I'd been around," Dick exclaimed. I think I'd like to have my fist against heir heads.'

This pugnacious sentiment seemed to comfort the poor woman, and the signt of the tempting plateful was even more substantial nsolation, so that Dick left her quite read o feel that something lucky might "turn " before the next night.
' Well, she's worse off even than we are

the lad thought, as he mounted the stairs "but I suppose somebody always is worse of than somebody else," and a dim feeling came across his mind that ail-all, even the very vorst off, had One to go to, to ask, to trus The boys had very little chance of any

religion just then I fear, for young people must have guidance, and since the mother's death Dick's one thought had been to hide from institution people, and earn enough to keep himself and Norry even a little warm and tolerably fed.

No one must suppose Dick a model boy, for he was often rough, fighting his way among other boys, and rude in his ways and peech : but the lesson of good, the standard for right and wrong, which the mother had implanted in her children, could not but bear

Dick found Norry lying back with a most superior expression of content after finishing his plateful, and when Dick said.: "There you are, sir—one ice cream," he laughed almost hysterically. Dick told him all about the young peop at Dr. Field's, and saved for a final bons bouche the news of Master Dick's intended visit, and the fact that he had bestowed

upon him twenty-five cents. Altogether, both the boys a they fell asleep declared this had been a wonderful day.

Early the next morning Dick began some of the preparations for the important visitor. He had rather strange ideas, I am afraid on the subject of housekeeping, and it is hard to make an attic with a broken window and no carpet, and only a straw mattress for a bed, and an old chair and still older table as furniture, look very like a drawing-room on re-ception day. But Dick, as he said, "cleaned ip," and their one ornament, a large picture om an illustrated paper, was repinned on a nore conspicuous part of the wall.

After some debate between the boys it was lecided to spend about ten cents upon a

blant, their country bringing-up suggesting lowers as the best things to brighten any duli place. So a geranium was found for the money, and when Dick had placed it on the table, he felt that the appearance of room really did them credit.

They decided to save their fire until ir in advance of Master Dick's arrival, and the better to strengthen the blaze, Dick went

going on, and obtained a pile of shavings.

The last performance was dressing Norry, who felt very stately, sitting up in bed ready to receive the guests.

Then the fire was allowed to blaze which it did, just as though it knew how much was required of it, and when a neighbouring clock struck three the two boys found hemselves full of suppressed exciten CHAPTER VI.

THE WELCOME VISIT. A low rat-tat-tat sounded on the attic door. There!" cried Dick, jumping up and ming the door, or had made as the Behold! there was young Dearing, his

hands full of parcels, and a beaming expression on his good-humoured face.

Whatever the young fellow may have thought of his host's apartment, he did not show any surprise.

He put down his parcels and went straight up to Norre. up to Norry.
"Well how do you do?" he said, and took the blind boy's thin hand kindly in his own

warm, boyish clasp.

"I'm so glad you c ame, sir," said Dick
Devine. "It isn't much of a place to bring
you to, but—

"Oh, cut that," said Dearing in his offon, cut that," said Dearing in his off-hand way; "I like nothing better. How clean you've got it. I wish you could see my work-room out at the Cedars—that's grand-father's country place, you know. But here, lets open the parcels."

As the boys began, making strings and paper fly in their accorners. Dearing with the parcels.

paper fly in their eagerness, Dearing whispered to Dick:
"I got him some noisy things, 'cause he can't see, you know."
And then was disclosed a very good accor deon. Dick exclaimed with delight:
"Oh, how glad I am. He had one once,

"Oh, how glad I am. He had one once, and could play a tune on it."
And as soon as it was placed in Norry's hands, and he had expressed his thanks, he began fumbling with the keys, at last bringing forth "Home sweet Home."
"It was a man who lived near us in the country who taught him," Dick exclaimed: "and mother always wished he could learn music, he loves it so."

"and mother always wished he could learn music, he loves it so."

"Why, yes, and then he might have a hand-organ," said Dearing.
But even Dick's imagination refused to take in a picture of little Norry with a hand-organ strapped to his back, and he added:

"But, I don't suppose they teach hand-organs; you just sort of turn'em."

The other parcels contained one or two games, a lot of marbles, and a top, and a big ball. When Dick Dearing's imagination had gone thus far in his purchases it had failed

gone thus far in his purchases it had failed him; but he announced at once his desire to purchase for Norry "something alive."

"I thought of a dog," he said—"a real smart little dog, and you could train him to lead Norry round." After this it was almost impossible to ex-

press surprise, gratitude, or any emotion, for apparently wonders would never cease while Dick Dearing was around. The two older boys decided to go out to a man Dearing knew for the purchase of the dog, leaving Norry happy with his accor-

If Master Dick had wanted any reward for the expenditure of his pocket-money he had it when he returned with a little dog warrant-

the the equick and good-tempered, and just the thing for a blind boy.

With the keen instincts of the blind, Norry seemed at once to understand the little animal and to win it to him.

When the question of naming it came up declared it ought to be called something that would mean how glad he was to get it. o Dearing said that his sister Barbara v

awfully quick about such things, and he vould get her to choose a name An hour was delightfully whiled away by the boys. Dearing told them all about his grandfather's country place at Marplains, in New Jersey—how gird he always was to go there. He had a pony and a dog of his own, and Barbara had

and Barbara had a goat carriage.

Norry thought he could listen forever.

"Where is Marplaius?" he asked.

"Oh, about twenty miles from New York on the Field and Dearing railroad. Somemes we drive there. Then Dick Devine told how they had been prought up in the country until last year, now he had always gone to school, and how

wished he could again. he wished he could again.

Upon this Master Dick made a wry face.

"It's a jolly good thing you don't have to go," he exclaimed. "I wish I didn't have to going away at it. I think a lot of the things they do at our school is just on purpose to torment boys and make 'em hurry and grow up; and grandfather's always telling me I must get prizes."

All of this was very notestaining, for I am inclined to think Master Dick liked to talk quite as well as the other two to listen; but five o'clock struck, and the visit had to come to an end.

to an end.

As Devine was escorting his new friend down the stairs he told him by chance about the loss poor Mrs. James had endured. It was only a dollar, but to the old apple woman it seemed a small fortune.

Then nothing would suit Master Dick's generous mood but to go to the stall and sur-

prise Mrs. James with the money. Nothing, I am sure, could have surprised her more. She poured forth so many thanks and blesssings that Dick Dearing had to fairly run away, but not before he had promised his new friend to come again soon. Perhaps on his way home Dick had just a

little pang as he remembered the last twenty-five cents of his savings was gone. Still, there had been a good deal of fun as well as comfort in the day. But even when satisfied by recalling the delight of those he had helped he little knew what a store he had aid up for the future, just how the bread he and this day cast upon the waters was to come back to him—a thing no one of us in any good or kindly action can tell, for even though there be no reward that is visible, it is writen somewhere, and like all good seed must ear an eternal fruit. If Dick's tree blos d forth in a way that he could see and feel, t would not make less necessary those kindly deeds whose reward comes not in things earthly.

(To be continued.)

A Modern Fable. A Dog on a warm summer day lay down in the Shade, and soon fell asleep. He was Awakened by the Noise of a buge Bull aproaching his shady resting-place.
"Get up," said the Bull, "and let me Lie

own there. "No," replied the Dog, "you have no Right to the place; I was here First."
"Well," said the Bull, looking Innocently t the Dog, but with a ferocious Twinkle i nis left Eye, which made the Dog's spinal Column run cold and his lower Jaw give way,

"let us Toss up for it."
"Thank you," said the Dog politely, never Gamble," and he walked Away.

"Talking about fish stories," said one merville man to another the other day, reminds me of a man I knew in Ireland. Ie was out fishing one day and caught an eel (I believe they call it a conger eel there). It was a very large eel. When he had got the hook into his mouth and had drawn him up to the side of the boat, he said to his son wno was with him, 'Tom, this is a mighty big eel, and Tom replied, 'Fatner, it is the biggest one I ever saw.' They took the eel nto the boat and found, after they had stowed him away, he measured nearly twenty-five feet. When they carried him on shore they put him in a creel and hung him on the outside of the house; and every morning they they went out and took a slice off his tail before breakfast, and, do you betail before breakfast, and, do you be-lieve me, they did that for a year, and the fish did not diminish in size. The fact is, he grew as fast as they cut him up. They ate eel take for a year, and at the end of that time they measured him, and he was four feet longer than when they first caught him. Having that eel, of course the family didn't need to buy any butcher's meat, and they grew rich. In fact, through that eel they bought a farm and became proprie-tors of all the land in the surrounding region. But they were very generous people, and, when they attained to the ownership of the land, they conceived the idea of bestowing the eel upon some poor family: and when the question was mooted upon which family the inestimable boon was to be bestowed, the the inestimable boon was to be bestowed, the eldest daughter of the house advised that the fish should be given to the most immoral family in the village. On being asked the reason for this advice, she replied that 'in the possession of this fish they would be able to keep Lent all the year round.'"

A beautiful brunette entered a Main street millinery store last Tuesday, and in-quired of a blonde young clerk if he had any "slumber robes." The beautiful brunette wanted a ready-made nightgown. The young man brought out a lot of cheap mosquito bars.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says \*

Last winter I went to Florida, and while Last winter I went to Florida, and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. Mysymptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs, and around my back, My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a goutleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to day through the influence of Warness SAF. Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Sethy seem

ALLAN TURNER & CO., Druggists, Brockville, Ont., write, "We have sold WISTAR's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for forty years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and do not hesitate to recommend it."

T. R. MELVILLE, Druggist, Prescott, Ont., says, "I can confidently recommend the preparation as thoroughly reliable."

F. B. CARMAN, Morrisburg, Ont., says he thinks WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY one of the best preparations in the market for the purposes intended, and takes



# **Kidney Complaints**

TESTIMONIAL from Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 5442 Yonge street, Toronto.

J N. SUTHERLAND. Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to tes-tify to the worth of your cure, "Rheuma-tine." For many months lately I have been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism, for weeks being quite unable to put my feet to the floor without assistance.

the floor without assistance.

Mr. Gartshaw, of this citx, advised me to try "Rheumatine." I did so. procuring the medicine from Mr. James Hutty, druggist, in this street. The result was most satisfactory. Two bottles of your preparation, "Rheumatine," has completely cured me. I am now quite free from pain, and as well as ever. Be assured I will recommend your cure to all my accomming confined to the commend your recommend your nce suffering from

(Signed) JOSEPH EDGINGTON. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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