VANITY.

he moth was beautiful—so bright That, while the sunbeams played at seek ad hide among the roses white And red, like blushes on the cheek auty yielding soft assent some low love-tone's sweep awaking,

To some low love-tone's sweep awaking, He, in his gay attire content, And many a knightly courtesy making, Seemed, as he passed, on mischief benz, If not on absolute heart breaking.

The roses, gentle and polite,
Bowed distantly, as maidens do
Who still maintain their dowered right—
The manner's old, but good as new;

Amere acquaintance, that was all, Related to the village miller, They held him in their graces small As any other hady killer, Or animated dandy doll, And scion of the caterpillar!

The moth danced gayly on his way, Nor other fellowship desired.

Nor other fellowship desired,
Till, where a group of pansies lay,
In regal elegance attired,
He pansed and looked, like one amazed,
Upon their bright and sunny faces;
Their elfish hoods and dimples dazed,
And dulled and dimmed his gaudy grace
Zbashed, eclipsed, benumbed, he gazed,
Then dropped and died in their embrace

-W. S. Snyder

What Bacteria Are.

The great majority of these microscopic plants are what botanists call bacteria, the smallest form of vegetable life. So small are they that it would take, in some cases, as many as fifteen thousand of them arranged in a row to extend an inch. They have different forms, some being round, some oval, some rod shaped and others much the shape of a corkscrew, or spiral. In all cases they are so small that one needs a powerful microscope to study them, and in no case can we perceive them singly with the naked eye. When countless millions of them are grouped together in a mass or colony we can see them about as we are able to see at a great distance in approaching army, of which we are totally unable to distinguish a single soldier.

We have said that these bacteria move

We have said that these bacteria move about, and this is true of most of them, although there are some which do not appear to move at all, but remain fixed where they for move at all, our remain nixed where they find a good feeding place. Those that have motion behave in a very peculiar manner's some wobble about in one place without moving forward in the least; others dart hither and thither, back and forth, at an apparently twicking the state of the st furious rate, rocking and twirling about, and turning a hundred somersaults as they

Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they sacteria muttiply very rapicity, and they do this in a very strange way. A single one breaks itself in two; then each half grows to be as large as the first. Then these, in turn, divide up again, and so on, until from a single one we have many thousands in a short time. To give you the figures, such as they are a give one are multiply as a convented. are, a single one can multiply at so enormous are, a single one can instrupt at so enormous are that in forty-eight hours it can produce something like 280,000,000,000 of bacteria. Great consequences follow this enormous increase of bacteria; for, while one which is so small in itself can do little, the vast army resulting from the multiplication of one is able to accomplish much —Professional Company of the company of the statement of the company of th of one is able to accomplish much.—Professor Frederick D. Chester in St. Nicholas.

Chicken Patties at 2 A. M.

The little, round, fat man, with the gurg-ling laugh, answered to roll call yesterday and said he had a new story. It was on a friend who boards with him. This friend is not exactly slender, but a composite picture of him and the little fat man would look like a lemonade with a straw in it. The other night his friend the boarder came home at a rather late hour, and, as is his wont, searched the larder for delicacies. He knew his ground the larder for delicacies. He knew his ground perfectly, and did not think it necessary to light the gas. In the pantry he discovered some delicious chicken patties, and these he devoured in short order. Still his appetite asserted itself. Probing further into the mysteries of the larder he found some more of the next is and these he decreased with any time. the patties, and these he devoured with great gusto, though he thought at the time that they did not taste as well as the others. Then he went to bed and was soon the proprietor of a snore which sounded like a man tearing

In the morning, when the little fat man came down to breakfast, his wife, who had preceded him, said: "James, I cannot imagine what has become of the sausage balls which the cook made up last right." Neither could James. The boarder slumbered on, and his aggressive snore bored holes in the atmosphere. An idea occurred to the little fat man. "Maybe Arthur ate the sausage," he said. "You'd better go up, then, and see if he is alive," said his wife. He was alive, and when taxed about the sausage he acknowledged the pork. Then the fat man said: "I

Singing for Lung Diseases.

At the present era, when physical culture is a part of the curriculum of our most intellectual schools, and is so generally regarded as a necessary element toward supplying and maintaining the sound body for the sound mind, it is worth while to consider a recent statement of eminent physicians that the mere exercise of sincing is a great help toward mere exercise of singing is a great help toward diseases. In the incipient state of such dis-cases it is even said to be a powerful aid to a cure. It is, indeed, somewhat curious that the medical fraternity have not exploited the theory of lung exercises by singing more fully heretofore than they are now doing, for the action of calisthenics in developing the chest and of gymnastics in strengthening mus-cular tissue have for years been a universal

or weak the votes, children or young lie should be encouraged to indulge in the There can be no happier medicine, if hearers sometimes suffer they should incouraged and strengthened to bear the ction in view of the good is may occapable to hear the children in the strengthened to bear the ction in view of the good is may occapable to hear the children in the strength of the stren

Ventilation of Public Buildings.
A very common mistake in the ventilation of churches and acholibouss, and public buildings generally, is made when those in charge full to open all the windows immediately after the buildings have been vacated, says Annals of Hygione. The exhalations from the lungs and the emanations from whe find, being light, will fines for a while in the atmosphere before failing to the floor, and if the windows, he opened at one, so that a current of air crosses the hall, many of them will be carried out. If, however, as is usually the case, the windows are not opened for some hours, may be not until the next day, these particles, settling upon the floor, are not carried away, but when the hall is again co-cupied they are disturbed by the feet, thrown up into the atmosphere and inhaled by the lungs from which they have been exhaled the day before. Ventilation of Public Buildings.

ISOLATED MACHINES.

PROVIDING INDEPENDENT POWER FOR DRIVING THEM.

A Question Which Is Deeply Interesting to Mechanics and Engineers-Electricity Possesses Advantages Over Air and Steam, Yet It Is Lacking in Some Things. It seems to be the tendency at the present

time to subdivide, or, in other words, to provide each machine with an individual or independent power for driving. Naturally these methods divide themselves, considered from the motive end, into three partesteam, air and electricity. The advantages to be derived from such subdivision of power are apparent. When a power is used solely for the propulsion of one machine it is under the sole control of the constructions, that the sole control of the operator using that machine. No matter what system is used, this method does away entirely with all exthis method does away entirely with all ex-pense, both constructive and operative, con-nected with the use of shafting and reduces most materially the expense of wear and tear. As an additional advantage, when the machine is used only when needed, all ex-pense ceases when the operator has no further res for that particular machine. The disaduse for that particular machine. The disadvantages are the first cost, wear and tear and the expense of maintenance. In this, of course, it is apparent that whether a steam engine, air motor or an electric motor be used the first cost is greater as compared with the cost of extending a shafting and driving the machine through the usual belts and pul-leys. This, as is evident, militates against the use of an individual driving power for each meeting. vantages are the first cost, wear and tear and

each machine.

Considering the three motors which are possible as individual powers for the driving of isolated machines, steam is out of the question for several evident reasons. Compressed air has been used with more or less success in Paris, as was recently noted in The Iron Age, and yet the advantages to be derived from its use are not enual to the exrived from its use are not equal to the exrived from its use are not equal to the ex-treme disadvantages arising from the neces-sary piping peculiar to the machine itself and the deficiency in the power obtained. Doing away, therefore, with the two medi-ums which are very similar in their operation—steam and compressed air—we find ourselves confined to the electrical motor. As a self regulating machine this is beyond all doubt the superior of any machine now in the mar-ket for the generation of power, for the simket for the generation of power, for the sim ple reason that of the power brought to it it will transmit, in the best forms, 92 or 93 per cent. as effective work. Again, it reper cent. as effective work. Again, it re-quires no attendance whatever, except occa-sional oiling. In wear and tear it is reduced to mere journal wearing, which may be over-come by proper lubrication and construction of parts, and in attention it requires practi-cular extring. Everthee then the it requires cally nothing. Further than this, it requires no piping whatever to carry away hateful gases, for the simple reason that it generates nothing.

In point of regulation it is as effective as the best steam engine In point of regulation it is as elective as the best steam engine governor, because the motor as now built is guaranteed to run within 2 per cent. of the speed regulation provided by the contract. This regulation is independent of any outside influence, as the motor is so constructed that an excess of current will act to decrease the speed, while at the same time an excess of load will act to increase the

time an excess of load will act to increase the current, so that the two are counterbalanced within the 2 per cent. mentioned.

Another decided advantage in the use of the electric motor is that it is essentially a rotary engine. The power is applied to the development of a rotary motion in contradiction to the applied in the ordinary stem. tion to that applied in the ordinary steam engine as a reciprocating motion, and in consequence there is no lost motion in the engine. The power being applied continually and at all times to the periphery of the wheel obviates those difficulties which have originated in the ordinary steam engine in changing the reciprocating to the rotating motion.

Concerning the efficiency of the electric motion, and constructed, we find that three ice there is no lost motion in the

motor as now constructed, we find that three essential questions affect the result: First, it essential questions affect the result: First, it is necessary to change the power as manifested in steam under pressure to electricity. Then this electricity must be conveyed along a suitable conductor to the motor. Finally, the power so conducted must be reconverted into power to be expended on the shaft. Taking the power of the steam engine as it. Taking the power of the steam engine as 10, Taking the power of the steam engine as 10, we can convert 90 per cent. into the dynamo as electricity. The latter we can convey for short or long distances, as may be necessary, and will lose according to the resistance of the wire a smaller or greater percentage of the initial current generated by the dynamo. Assuming this average loss due to resistance of the grandering wire as 10 per cent. we of the conducting wire as 10 per cent., we have delivered to the electric motor some 81 have delivered to the electric motor some st-per cent, of the effective power of the engine. The best electric motors as now constructed will deliver in effective work from 90 to 93 per cent, of the electrical power supplied to them through the conductors. We therefore have in work actually performed by the elec-tric motor from 70 to 75 per cent, of the actual work performed by the steam engine. actual work performed by the steam engine, which may be near or far a way, and the distance of which governs, as will be understood from the above, the effective work performed

by the motor.

It is very evident from this, which is every the prevention, cure or alienation of lung day practice, that the electric motor pos diseases. In the incipient state of such diseases, in a certain sense, decided advantages when considered in connection with a dyna when considered in connection with a dyna-mo and transmitting wire, over any other method of transmitting power from a known source to the point of destination; but it is to be remembered that while the electric motor possesses these advantages in regard to econchest and of gymnastics in strengthening muscular tissue have for years been a universal
practice, although as a matter of fact the
mere physical exercise of singing brings intoplay an extraordinary number of muscles
that can hardly be suspected of action in conaction with the throat expansion.

It was disclosed by statistics in Italy some
years ago that vocal artists were usually long
lived and healthy, and that brass instrument
players, who bring their lungs and chest into
unusual activity, have not had a consumptive victim among them. No matter how
thin or weak the voice, children or young
people should be encouraged to indulge in
song. There can be no happler medicine, omy, self regulation and economy of main tenance, it is also evident that it labors under

and of the several parts needed to red

This introduction of quick revolving parts and of the several parts needed to reduce the motion from the high speed to that of the motion from the high speed to that of the low speed needed to drive the machine, leads to wear of the parts not only in the motor itself, but in the intermediam through which its power is transmitted.

The good points of the electric motor are not appreciated as they should be. The electric motor would be more extensively need if its driving shaft, or, in other words, its armature shaft, were reduced in speed. The ordinary mechanic, kni/ving that he wants only a speed of fifty revolutions a minute to drive his machine, will look with suspicion upon any power which travels at a speed of 1,500 revolutions a minute.

Another feature which acts against the introduction of the electric motor in cases where it should apparently be used is the introduction of the electric motor in cases where it should apparently be used is the introduction of the electric motor in cases where it should apparently be used is the introduction of the electric motor in cases where it should apparently be used is the introduction of the electric motor are motor would be more extensively need if the driving shaft, or, in other words, its armature shaft, were reduced in speed. The ordinary mechanic, knilling the control of this amount, but it has increased on account of the opposition of the various trading houses that have established the various trading houses that have established the unique trade of meaning the properties.

"Where do these little things come from?"

Where do these little things come? "Where do these little things come from?"

Where do these little things come? "Where do the

first cost. Considering the horse power derived from it and the cost of construction, this is unnecessarily high. The influence thus exerted against the adoption of the motor by the manufacturers has done much to retard its introduction. We see no reason to prevent the construction of a low speed, moderate cost, electric motor.—Iron Age.

OLD PLAYBILLS.

Money Values Set by Buyers of Odds and

Ends on Their Fads.

About thirty persons interested in scarce playbills and other relies gathered at the auction rooms of Ellis & Shaw, in Archstreet, to assist in the sale of the treasures that formed part of the museum of W. W. Long. As a rule the playbills which were sold first brought low price, 5 and 10 cents each being the rule. One, however, of Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus, Academy of Music, 1864, with a wood cut of Forrest, brought 35 cents, and a scarce bill of the American Aquatic theatre, United States flagship Cumberland, Feb. 20, 1861, was sold for 25 cents. Mr. Charles N. Mann, the well known Philadelphia collector, was required to pay 20 cents phia collector, was required to pay 20 cents for a benefit bill of Thomas A. Cooper at the

Chestnut Street theatre in 1823.

A large number of house bills of the Chestnut and Walnut Street theatres for 1821-23 in small lots was divided between Mr. Mann and the Historical society at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents, but Mr. Mann was required to pay 60 zents for a benefit bill of Edmund Kean, as Lear, Walnut, April 14, 1821, and 40 cents for Mr. Herbert's benefit, as Richard III, Chestnut, March 10, 1820. The latter has a wood cut of Herbert. nut Street theatre in 1823. 1890 The latter has a wood cut of Herbert, 1830. The latter has a wood cut of Herbert, a forgotten actor, probably the only one in existence. The highest price realized by any of these early bills was \$2.50 for a benefit of Joseph Jefferson, grandfather of our Joseph, in "The Rivals," Chestnut, March 24, 1819.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson was the purchaser.

While the sale of these early Philadelphia bills was in progress two curious bills were

While the sale of these early Philadelphia bills was in progress two curious bills were interpolated in the catalogue which occasioned some spirited bidding. One of these was a play bill of "The Libby Prison Minstrels," Dec. 24, 1863. The performers were Union prisoners in Libby prison, and the bills were printed on the press of The Richmond Examiner. This specimen brought \$23. The other was a bill of Ford's treatre, Washington, April 14, 1861, the night of President Lincoln's a: assination. This particular bill was taken from Mr. Lincoln's box after the murder. It was sold for \$27. Its authenticity murder. It was sold for \$27. Its authenticity

was certified.

After this diversion prices again fell, and a "portrait of Billy Wright, comedian," brought only 10 cents. A so-called engraving of "Daddy" Rice as Jim Crow, Bowery, New York, 1833, brought \$1.80, and a portrait of John R. Scott was sold for 55 cents. A lithograph of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway was sold for the absurdly low price of 10 cents. The rest of the play bill sale calls for

was sold for the absurdly low price of to cents. The rest of the play bill sale calls for no remark.

The sale of old newspapers did not start brilliantly, a copy of The Berryville (Va.) Conservator, containing Gen. Johnston's official report of the battle of Bull Run, bring-new colv. 40 cents, while The Wincoster ing only 40 cents, while The Wincoester Gazette, Jan. 15, 1800 fetched 55 cents. Copies of The Philadelphia Evening Post, Copies of The Finadelpina Evening Foss, 1776, were sold for 30 and 35 ceuts each, Benjamin Towne, a traitor and an idiot, being the editor; of The Philadelphia Gazette, 1744, of which Benjamin Franklin was publisher and editor, \$2.25 each, and one copy of the forerunner of The Pennsylvania Copies of which Samuel Keiner was nub-Gazette, of which Samuel Keimer was publisher and editor, March 11, 1728, \$10.50. At the same time The New England Weekly the same time The New England Weekly Journal, April 27, 1728, brought only §2. Thirteen dollars was very cheap for an issue of The Charleston Mercury, Dec. 20, 1860, containing the South Carolina ordinance of secession, but 25 cents was enough for 102 war envelopes, 35 cents for a lot of war songs, 85 cents for two curious litographs, "The Battle of Bull Run" and the "Last Nith" and \$3,75 (or year 400 war envelopes.

Ditch," and \$3.75 for over 400 war envelopes

She was a sweet faced, demure little woman, and as she sat in the ladies' waiting room of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Jersey City, more than one man had his eyes on her and wondered who she was. By and by a young man in a check suit and carrying a great deal of cheek took a circuit around and sat down beisde her. He had scarcely dropped into the seat before she gave him a sweet smile and inquired if he would please do her a great

favor.
"Ah! with all the pleasure in the world," he made haste to reply.
"I want some small change, and if you will

"I want some small change, and if you will be so kind as to take this bill and"—
"Certainly—certainly—most happy to do so," he said as he received it and started for the ticket office. He handed it in without looking at it and asked for change, but the ticket man shoved it back with the remark:
"Wonder how many more fools she will strike before her train goes?"
"What do you mean?"

"What do you mean? "Look at that bill."

It was a \$5 Confederate note: and as the It was a \$5 Confederate note; and as the young man stood staring at it with blinking eyes the ticket man added:
"You are the fifth one within two hours. She brought 'em along for just such an emergency, and the proper thing for you to do is to take a back seat and make yourself as

small as possible until your train goes."

The crushed young man did even better than that, he left the depot altogether, and his demeaner was that of a man who intended to hunt up a pile driver and let the hammer fall upon him half a dozen times.—New York Sun York Sun.

The Congo River of Today.

The Congo River of Today.

From an article under the above title in The Century, by one of Stanley's former officers, we quote the following: On the Congo there are no beasts of burden, there existing merely a manual transport, the porters being the natives of the Bakongo tribe, inhabiting the cataract regions. In physique these men are slight and only poorly developed; but the fact of their carrying on their head from sixty to one hundred pounds weight twenty miles a day for sometimes six weight twenty miles a day for sometimes six their head from sixty to one hundred pounds weight twenty miles a day for sometimes is consecutive days, their only food being each day a little manioc root, an ear or two of maize or a handful of peanuts, pronounces them at once as men of singularly sound stamina. Small boys of eight and nine years old are frequently enough met carrying loads of twenty-five pounds weight.

Throughout the cataract region the general accepted money currency is Manchester cotton cloth made up into pieces of six yards each. The European cost of the cloth paid to these natives for transporting a load to Stanley Pool from Matadi, including rations,

asked the reporter, as he picked up some toothpicks after eating a lunch.

"Oh, from various places," said he. "They are made of maple wood, or should be. We get the most of our supply from New York city, Millions upon millions of them are used yearly. Why, I actually believe that some men get away with several thousand a year. They seem to think that the restaurant keeper never pays anything for them. They grab up a han-iful every time they eat a ten cent lunch. No, we can't kick—we would lose custom. So we've got to grin and hear th."—Cincinnati Time-Stap.

Isabella, the Vagabond Queen.

It is difficult to understand why the Spaniards, proud, sensitive people, should have submitted so long to a ruler whom they could not respect. Her good natured, happy golucky nature seemed to cast a charm over them; they could follow so easily all the workings of her mind, whether, with childish petulancy, she was reproaching her ministers with betraying her, or confessing with remorse she had wronged them. If her sins were open, so was her repentance. Year by year, when holy week came round, this woman who, for the other fifty-one weeks had been outraging every law, human and divine, kneeled in church for the hour together, and, been outraging every law, human and divine, kneeled in church for the hour together, and, with loud sobs and groans, proclaimed

with loud sobs and groans, proclaimed her sorrow for the past, her rosolution to make atonement for the future. Her subjects, seeing her sorrow, sorrowed too, and when Easter day arrived were as convinced as she was that a new era of her life was at hand.

The Maundy Thursday ceremony never failed to win for her hearty adherents. She washed the feet of the beggars with such manifest zeal; spoke to them such kindly, loving words; served them food as if she thought it a privilege to do so, and, at the close of the feast, cleared the table with a dexterity that showed her heart was in her work. close of the feast, cleared the table with a dex-terity that showed her heart was in her work. Her splendid robes—she always wore full court dress upon these occasions—seemed to enhance the touching humility of her atti-tude, and, although the free thinking part of the community scoffed at what they called the popish mummery of the whole affair, that we not the feeling with which the bulk of s not the feeling with which the bulk

was not the feeling with which the bulk of
the population regarded it.
One year, while she was serving at the
table, a diamond fell from her head dress on
to the plate of one of the beggars. A dozen
hands were stretched out to restore the jewel,
but the queen motioned to the man to keep
it, remarking simply: "It has fallen to him
by lot." Her generosity was unbounded; it
is not in her nature to say "no" to a beggar,
while the one point upon which she made a
firm stand against her ministers was in insisting upon her right to exercise mercy, and isting upon her right to exercise mercy, and the hardest struggle she ever had with them was apropos of a pardon granted at the re-quest of Restori.—Gentleman's Journal.

The law of deterioration from disuse of tains with the teeth, as well as with other tains with the teeth, as well as with other things. The constant and regular use of them in masticating food tends to make them continually grow harder and stronger, and better able to resist the influences that make for decay, while on the other hand, living on soft food and neglect of mastication makes them tender, softens the enamel and renders them easily susceptible to corroding effects. them easily susceptible to corroding effects

them easily susceptible to corroding effects. This is sometimes especially shown in the case of people after a long illness, who find their teeth tender and sore when they begin to return to a diet of solid hard food.

A dentist, speaking on this subject, says: "Some men have healthy teeth all their lives because they were given good, hard food during infancy. That is the period to begin to save the teeth. Mothers and nurses give children soft food, utterly ignorant in many children soft food, utterly ignorant in man; children soft food, utterly ignorant in many cases of the result. Crusts and hard stuffs should be given to children as soon as they can eat them. In this way the teeth begin to grow healthy, and gradually harden with time and use. The chewing gum girl gives her molars plenty of wholesome and unwholesome exercise. But chewing gum is not especially healthy, because only part of the teeth are used. It is in wyercise more than any are used. It is jaw exercise more than anything else. But in eating hard, wholesome food all the teeth come in contact with the substance. Tobacco chewing is not healthy for the teeth, because the tobacco is generally placed in one location, like chewing gum, and there remains, until thrown out. The southhere remains, until thrown out. ern negroes have better teeth than most any up in masticating hard food."—Good House-keeping.

Constipation,

tic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, connrm, rather than care, the third Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

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—John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

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"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the pur-poses for which they are recommended." —T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

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A VLY GRA BEING DESCR GRAVE OF CELE

The Chael House Last beting Place

And s they have Westmister Abbey; it was hi earnest and to be lail beside his d Protestart cemetery s spot I have visited so without envying those fever," have such a sleen. But no, it must be in

But no, it must be it because, being a famorarily), he must hav famous felk—though are not there. Shak Milton in St. Glies, Twekkenham, Byron Shelley and Keats in Grasmere and Burm company is good e some truth in what o do bury fools there." io bury fools there"-OBJECTION TO OBJECTION TO But my objection is spite its glory, is a ho all churches are whice of sepulture. In Dea esting book upon the leum, of which he we custodian, there are some faint idea of crypt. In these dark the coffins are piled

the coffins are piled plank in a lumber order, no sanctity—rally associate with the no graves; except the grave, into which huddled, to be crow: illustrious pred where the wind may them, and the sur rain bless it. He m who are not in We whose post morten more unpleasant the cient abbey is the ce memories, which p house beneath; which the midst of the di sessing village I he within and withou Byron, who so dear its praises as no wretched pit wher sixty corpses are r less than twenty-five he loved the mos ere he wanted

> the tributes which ly abused memor dying daughter i Scott is more matter of burial, cism even in his ca ouse of the "Wi building, for the o so called "aisle" by ten wide, and by ten wide, and sward as smooth is an alcove, behir large slabs of gr raised a little abo end pieces of the farthest from the the next to her fa -considerably lo Lieut, Col. Scott. man. At the fe pher of the great

gent, dying reque father whom she

buried in an obsc little cemetery church, Dumfrie to fill the world to be dunned on \$35, gave the p its bad taste and of light colored s perhaps fifteen o of the prison a tinted stone, bea To find what ideal grave, go to mere, not far from the lake region way, has given to works worth. mere has its lake but very pretty.

only too glad to l

of Old England
A short walk fr
the high road,
browed stone c
and it was dedic
Oswald, whoever
to the humble "4 is the humble ""

800 years graves
800 the filled by th
A low, rustic
and a well trode
east corner, who
fence, is a groot
one you have co
some of dark s
simple inscription
1830. Mary Wo
Husband and
death as in lifeWhen I saw it,
lish June, it wa
flowers, among v
tous; so that the
the daisies"—fit
cently loved the

Professor Dix can be community thus lying with imity affording