## THE SFASONING.

I hàve brought your dinner, father," The blacksmith's daughter sald, And lifted its shining lid.
There's not any pie or pudding, So I will give you this, And upon his toil-worn forehead Ste left the childish kiss.
The blacksmith took off his apron, And dined in happy mood, Wondering much at the savor, While all about him were visions, Full of prophetic bliss.
But he never thought of magic In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel, And I thought how many a shado Of life and fate we would miss, If always our frugal dinners Were seasoped with a kiss.

## CHLLD LIFE IN INDIA

For the boys and girls, f have a goo word. They have ajojoyus jinnocent took and frank behavior, which makes us love them. Their Harfortunate surroundings, with the yoars with the years come a coarse, sensua makes us wish they might always remain
hildren. e.1.
Hindu children are timid, and, as a cule, their parents, and well behayed in public, European children. The boys do not en gage so freely in outdoor sports; and gage so freely in outdoor sports; and most unknown. Thase who have an op portunity to go to school learn readily In subjects which require the use of th memory they excel; a and the fácility wit which they learn "by heart" is surprising A Hindu parents lare fond of their children. Though they like the boy better, girl. Tho est delight. The boy it is who will sup port them in old eqge, who will kindle the sumed, and who, after they are gone, wil minister to their entrance into a bette state. Children are always spoken of as is a grievous misfortune.
As for clothing none whatever der seven vyears of age. One of the proverbs says, "Children and the legs proverbs says, "Chidren and the legs o the climate in some parts of India is concerned, there is only a small portion of sary as a protection against cold ; bu even at this time the children are often cruelly neglected. It is no uncommon thing to see parents well wrappect up while theil unprotected children ar shivering with cold. When remonstrated with, they say, "Oh, children do not feel are often dressed in gorgeous silks and loading small children with valuable jewelry leads to many cases of kidnapping and child robbery.-Every day Life in and child robbery.-Every day Life in

If a superintendent really wants order and quiet in his school as a preliminary $t$ without fail. He need do nothing mor than to take his place at the desk and wait. If he will not begin until there is quiet he will have quiet before he begins. But if hé enters into a competition wit Hef school, to see which can make the most poise, with bell or yoice, the ma ority will be pretty sure to win.-Sunda
School Times. School Times.

## TORNADOES.

Cientifically accounted for, and some remote causes that produce painful results explained.
The following synopsis of a lecture de ivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton be fore the New York society for the pro-
motion of science, contains so much that motion of science, contains so mach reat
is timely and important that it can be read is timely and important that
with both interest and profit
There is probably no surbject ofmodern There is probably no surbject of modern
times that has caused and is causing times that has caused and is causing greater attention than theorigin of torna-
does. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have invest has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, howwever, is certain; the cause of the clone must be sought far awayfrom the whirling'body of wind itself. Itsresultsare powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts First, the appearance of a cyclone is in variably preceded by darks spots upon the ace tisturbed conditionof the solar reazing a'disturbed condition of the solar regions necessarily affect the atmosphere of ou ne part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum Hence the disturbances-hence the cy lone. This theory finus addaitona come uring the de fact hat ort The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause reat commotion in the atmosphere of he world, and it is almost certain tha
hee extremely wet weather of the presen he extremely wet weather of the presen eason can be accounted for on precisely his basis. Is it reasonable to suppose hathe mard life ict gen upo egs etaion and in e general shail be hrough which its rays come? The caus is remote, but the effect is here,
After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker wenton say:-
This rule finds its application in nearl every department of life. An operator is ment manipulated by his fingers, in New
York. The president makes a slight White of pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is disoused by the act. An uneasinessj and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by man people, when che cause is to he distant homet An uncertain pain may be fer in the head The appetite departs and all energy is ound in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows in regular, and the breathing uncertain. Al hese effects have a definite cause ; and after years of deep experience upon this ause is to be found in some that of the kidneys on liver fome a derangemen portion of the body in which these effects ppear. But one may say, I haveno pain rue. Neither have we any evidence thy there is a tornado on the surface of that un ; but it is none the less certin tha he tornado is here and it is none tha ess certain that these great organs of the ody are the cause of the trouble, al vicinity.
I know whereof I speak, for I hav passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago 1 was the picture of health, weighing more than 20 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man 1 ever knew. When 1 felt the symp.
toms I have above described, they caused me
their aggravating nature, but because doctors told me I was troubled with doctaria, and I treated myself accordingly did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. would help solve the trouble, as I did no presume my difficulty was located in tha portion of the body. But I continued row worse I had a faint sensation he pit of my stomach nearly every day felt a great desire to eat, and yet ill I could not sleep. My brain was usually active, but I could not think con nectedly. My existence was a living
misery. I continued in this condition for misery. I continued in this condition for
nearly a year ; never free from pain never for a moment happy. Such an ex stence is far worse than death, confess I earnestly longed.
It was while suffering thus that a frien ecover my health. I sneered inwardly this suggestion, but I was too weak to ake any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, an change for the better. This awaken my courage. I felt that I would not that time. I continued the use of ctions, until I became not only west o my former health and strength, but reater vigor than I have before known ris condition has continued up to the ied as miserably as thousands of othe nen have died and are dying every day, derful poiver of Warner's Safe Cure, the medy I employed
The lecturer then described his means restoration mo
My complete recovery has caused me o investigate the subject more carefully most ill health of our modern civiliza ion. I an fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys an orsibept in perfect condition. Were cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things tha annot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver;
to render their action wholly normal, and to render their action wholly normal, and
their effect upon the system that of puriheir effect upon the system that of puri nd has been poisoners.
largely by eans of the remedy I have named, I d ot have a doubt, and I feet it my duty to ghe enment of the profession for the en benefit of suffering humanity in all part of the world.
F. G. CALLENDER, M.D.S.,

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