THE PHANTOM ORACLE.

JOH IV. 15-21.

The midnight—all is silent round, An awful stillness reigns profound! The stars are muffied, and on high Hangs nature's sabie canopy. Through sleepless hours strange thoughts en-

Through sleepless hours strange though gage,
Levely and and an eastern sage,
While musing o'r life's troubled span,
And God's mysterious ways with man;
How of the wicked triumph here,
How die the godiess without fear,
While trials sore the righteous vex,
And doubts and fears his soul perplex,
When, lo? from the far world unseen,
Where living man bath never been,
The region of unbroken night
Where all is hid from human sight,
An apparation from the dead,
Formless, unutternily dread,
Gides santely by, then slight stands,
Pausing to utter its commands.

A ppalled with terror at the sight, With cold thrill shook the Temanite, His hair creet, his blood congeal'd, His voice by spell resistless seni'd, Struggling, yet powerless to tice, Gazing in rapt intensity—When, lo! deep, awful whispers tell The mandate of the oracle.

The mandate of the oracle.

"The mandate of the oracle.

"The case the Almighty to arraign,
Why of His Providence complain?
Shail man, a shadow filting by.
Presume to question the Most High?
Art thou just, more pure than he
whose throne is from eternity!
Rehold the heavens how they fade
Before His Majesty displayed!
Not those who in His presence dwell
He trusts—for angels shard and fell.
How trait, then, man, whose house is clay;
trey of the worms, his life a day!
His pomp and excellence of mane;
His story like an alry sound,
And closed ere wisdom true be found.
Cork.

T. E. E.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Teaining Girls and Boys in Housework. I was going down street one day not long ago when I met my little ten-yearold nephew in company with another boy of about the same age. The latter was

eaving: O. I've got the money, if mamma thinks it is right for me to do it." He said it in a perfectly matter-of-fact

way, as if were the most natural thing in the world for children to be independent

in such matters.

My nephew booked at him for a moment with a sort of awed expression on his face, as if he stood in the presence of a little prince, and then turned to walk on with me. I, too, will confess a strong tooling of curiosity, as I at once asked Lim who his friend was, and was told that he lived in the new house only a lew doors distant from my own home. Tealled there several times in a neighborly way, but had always gone in school hours or when the children were out, so had never seen them.

My little companion waxed eloquent ever his new triend, and finally exclaimed. "It's the funniest thing! He never has to ask his papa for money, but only if ne may do things and go places; and if his father says 'yes' why he has the money his own self. Pdjust like to know how he gets it. It must be awful nice not to have to ask for every cent, and not to wonder for so long whether a fellaw can have it or not.

As this was a question in which I was interested too. I determined to presume on my neighbourly acquaintance and in quire of the bright little mother concern-ing it. This I did soon after, running in to see her one afternoon.

Laughingly she replied to the question which I asked after telling her of my enriosity and how it was aroused. "No indeed, the boy had not inherited any fortune; the children all earn their money." And then seeing that my wonder did not abate any, she explained as

"Their father and I have positive ideas about the bringing up of children. We decided that ours should be taught to

We lay out our household studies, as we call them, to correspond with the terms of school, and then lighten them, or adapt them in any way to suit the remaind sprinkle them with salt and pepper. adapt them in any way to suit the reterm they are devoting themselves to cooking. Next term we take up baking, and the work then will consist partly of review lessons, as we have already spent one term on that. New year I shall keep a servant girl, and we shall give the servant of the servant girl, and we shall give urselves to sewing.

"The girls have had some practice now in nearly all things connected with general housework, and I am sure you will not think it boasting when I say that they are quite accomplished little housekeepers. Indeed, I left them two weeks last summer to manage allairs by themselves, and their father has tried to tease me ever since by declaring that the house was never ren so well.

The hoysare younger, but they have their regular drill too. They work in the garden, help to keep the yard in order, and do chores about the house, and they have a share in the regular nouse work too. I am sure they could devotion. It is always beneath the even now prepare for themselves a very shadows of ancient cathedrals, where the comfortable meal. When they are shadows of ancient cathedrals, where the dimness of time is stealing over lofty structures in undisturbed repose, that faith grows dull and torpor creeps over religious devotion.—Archbishop Icrland. The general supplies, the girls now going frequently alone and trusting to their own judgment. They already know what many a housekeeper does not—how to tell what are the good cuts of all kinds of meat, how to pick out the best fowls, to tell what are the good cuts of all kinds of meat, how to pick out the best fowls, and they are good judges of butter."
"Well," I said after a little pause, for

she evidently thought she had told the whole story, and I had been so interested that for a moment I entirely forgot what I had wanted to know at first, "now if

part of the arrangement. He gives to each child a little account book which must be accurately kept. He pays the girls ten cents an hour for all the time they work, the older boy eight cents, and the little six-year old, five cents. Once a week the books are all closely inspect-With the older ones, when the debt and credit sides will not balance, a deduc-tion is made from their earnings; this is to make them more careful. For the little boys, as yet, the mistakes are only pointed out and more attention required for next time.

"The children are allowed a certain freedom in spending their money. They are not obliged to account for it all though it is usually a pleasure for them to do so. The girls are expected now, with their earings, to supply themselves with all the little extra articles of dress, such as slippers, gloves, handkerchiefs, ribbons; to buy their holiday and other gifts; and to meet the little outside expenses, to provide for which, usually proves such a trouble to most children. Ours have learned by experience to keep a little supply always on hand, and so feel independent when such needs arise.

"Nothing is ever permitted to interfere with the payments. At the appointed time the money is paid down. Sometimes when for any reason they have been unusually industrious and worked extra hours, the payments are quite heavy. This frequently happens when they wish an extra amount of money. But as they are willing to work and earn it fairly, it is only right to give them the opportunity. Any other arrangement would discourage them and defeat our plan. And in the end it is a much more economical way than to give them the money that they would ask for; it makes them and us far happier. Besides it is teaching them that thorough business principles are to be carried into every

department of life.
"This is our scheme, briefly outlined. We take great pleasure in working it out, and are sure of the good results that must follow it in all the after life of our

And I went away feeling that she had made a mistake when she said her boy had not come into possession of a fortune. These children had all inherited the best egacy which could fall to little mortals.

German Cookies.

A receipt for German cookies comes from the province of Holstein: Take seven and a half ounces of butter, let it melt on the fire, your it slowly into a deep dish, taking care that the sediment does not mix again with the clear melted butter. It is the latter only which is used. Allow it to stiffen, but not to get hard. Then stir it in one and the same direction until of the consistency of thick cream, and add gradually, while you continge to stir, ten ounces of fine sugar, four eggs, which have been beaten beforehand, one-tenth of an ounce of cinnamon and fourteen ounces of the best flour. Keep stirring until you have a very smooth and light batter, then grease a shallow cake-pan with melted butter and drop the batter in it by teaspoonfuls, taking care that the little heaps are not ton near each other. Flatten each heap a little by a touch of the spoon, and bake them in a moderately hot oven until of a light yellow color. When done cover the cookies with icing and pnt them back in the oven for a few minutes to allow the

Two Good Dishes.

icing to get dry.

For syster croquettes, drain and plump and rufile 25 systers. Skin them out and chop line. To one gill of the liquor that exaded from the systers add an equal amount of cream, and when it boils, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour could into one hearing one of lutter. work, that they should never be allowed to grow up in ignorance of the things which they ought to know. We think those girls who are allowed to grow to womanhord without knowing how to take full charge of a house in all its departments have been cheated of their ights; and that hoysuntrained in their part of the home work are treated just as hadly.

"My daughters are now fourteen and twolvey years of age. For two years 1 have kept no servant in the kitchen. The girls are held responsible for a certain amount of the work, which I vary so is at they shall have practice in all parts. We lay out our household studies, as we call them, to correspond with the terms of school, and then lighten them, or adapt them in any way to suit the re-add spirits of school, and then lighten them, or adapt them in any way to suit the re-add spirits. An allow mich are in the first mand spirits of the same way of thinking.

And the apping one of butter, and when it boils, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir constantly until it is smooth. Add the well beaten pick to we eggs; let boil up at one and remove from the first. Add a teaspoonful of celery sult, a teaspoonful of celery sult, a teaspoonful of chopped paraley, a bit of only the home work are treated just as hadly.

"My daughters are now fourteen and twolvey years of age. For two years 1 have kept no servant in the kitchen. The girls are held responsible for a certain amount of the work, which I vary so is at they shall have practice in all parts.

We lay out our household studies, as we call them, to correspond with the terms of school, and then lighten them, or dapt them in any way to suit the re-air constraints and spirits and the strength of the constraints of varieties. The constraints of varie Take a tablespoontul of the potato in your hand, place an oyster in the centre of it, lay half as much more potato on the top of the oyster, and shape it into a ball with the hands. Butter a pan, place the balls on it, press a small piece of butter into the top of each one, and bake in a hot oven to a delicate brown.

Ask Your Friends

It is not always those to whom religion is made gratuitous and find their churches ready built who are most abundant in religious faith and sterling

Most of us worry over our trials, but the lawyers worry if they haven't any.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—The local trade has been quiet during the week and not much improvement is expected until the lee bridge is formed across the river. Last night's snow was welcome as it will make good country roads. During the past day or two there has been a little better feeling owing to the stronger tone in the United States market, where an advance has taken place in wheat. City strong bakers have sold at \$5 and Manitoba straight bakers at \$4.00 to \$4.70. In straight rollers there is no particular change, stocks here being large with some Western millers anxious to sell. A good deal of this flour has been drawn against, as millers had to obtain advances in order to put them in a position to buy wheat. There have been sales of car lots of straight rollers have been entered at equal to \$4.50 here in bind. A short time ago they were offered at \$4.45. We quote prices here as follows:—

Ryo -The market is quite and nominal at 90c to the.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Figs.—The market during the week baseen somewhat quiet with sales of Montreal limid at lie to lee to dealers. Held fresh stock sells at from 18c to 29c for good to choice, but if the quality does not come up to these standards, lower prices have to be taken, sales have been made at below the inside figure for limed. Well kept fresh stock suitable for export is getting into small compass in this city.

port is getting into small compass in thiseity.

Dressed Poultry.—The demand has slack-ened considerably since Xmas: but there is still a good enquiry for tarkeys at he to 10, sales of which have taken place of a number of cases. There is also a fair demand for choice thems, fales of which are reported at 80 per 10, buttots of chickens and old henshave sold at 65 to 70. A number of held over stock thathad been frozen and thawed, were pushed off at 16 to 50 per 10. The market has been glutted with guess, some of which have sold as 10 w as 20 per 10. A lot of 250 goess, some of which were dark and sour, were sold at 20 per 10. Choice fresh lots, however, have sold at 51 to 60 per 10. Butter.—Although the price of creamery

Ducks are quoted at 7jc to 8jc.

Hutter.—Although the price of creamery butter as a rule is too high for exporters to touch, the sale of a round lot is reported for shipment on private terms. Eastern Townships has changed hands in round lots at 13c to 13c, while choice selected in single tubs has brought 20c to 2lc. In western there is said to be some enquiry with business at 16c to 17c for choice selected. The sale of a round lot of modium western was reported at 16c. We quote creamery 28c to 24c, Eastern Townships and Morrisburg 18c to 25c and western 14c to 17c.

Grain.—Cats sell at from 88c to \$1 per bag; peas, 10c to \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 15c to 50c do; beans, \$1.25 to \$2.

Roots and Vegetables.—Potatoes, 50e to to the per bag; turnips, 30e to 40e do; carrots, 30e per bashei; parsains, 50e do; beets, 30e do; cabbagos, 15e to 5e per dozen; Brussels sprouts, 75e do; celery, 15e to 5e do; onlons, 40e to 50e per bashel. per bushel.

per bushel.

Fruit.—Lemons, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per box; oranges, \$1.00 per case; apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel; oranbertes, \$5.50 alo; Almerta grapes, \$6.50 the small barrel.

Dairy Produce.—Tub butter from 10c to 22c per lb; prints, 30c to 40c; packed oggs, 17c to 25c per doz; fresh, 40c to 50c.

Poultry.—Fowl, 7c to 11c per lb; turkeys, 0c to 12c do; dacks, 11c to 14c do; geese, 7c to 9c do.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs: pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs: straw, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

THE FARM.

Butter-Making in Winter.

In small families, where only one or two cows are kept in winter, and the farmer does not think it worth while to provide many special facilities for dairying, considerable art is required for making a uniform article of good butter; as it seldom happens that a suffi-cient quantity of cream is gathered to admit of its being churned every day. Now keeping cream over from one day to another in good condition is a very nice operation indeed, the cream is so apt to acquire a disagreeable taste and smell, either through its wonderful readiness in absorbing all foreign odors, or from the natural changes taking place in its own composition. To prevent this to some extent, I would make a point of churning at least twice a week, even if the quantity of milk was so small that the family had to be deprived of it for one day in order to be able to mix enough

whole story, and I had been so interested that for a moment I entirely forgot what I had wanted to know at first, "now if you will add to the account how they carn their money, I shall feel as if I had been let into a new secret of making housework a happy calling."

Again her merry laugh filled the room. "I made so many and such long digressions that I never got round to the point number of some symmetry of which we have a coassionly read. Well, the father attends to the money that I had been so interested that for a moment I entirely forgot what I make so many and such long digressions that I never got round to the point have used every remedy for sick hendache I have used every remedy for sick hendache I have used every remedy for sick hendache I have not for the past fitten years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good thurning done only twice a week, but the butter made was the nicest I ever tasted, per feetly sweet and fresh, of a firm and grainy consistency, and a uniform golden vellew. Hut to ensure this perfection he took the greations women of whom we occasionly read. Well, the father attends to the money

noxious gases, but the fumes or exhalations arising from any substance whose flavor we would object to having incorporated with our butter. If the cream jar stands in the kitchen, for instance, absorbing day after day the various exhalations arising from the cookingstove, the batter, while we may not exactly detect in it the flavor of boiled cabbage and stewed ontons, will be very far from possessing that sweet, pure taste it otherwise would. Or if the cream be kept in a cellar that is damp or ill ventilated, or where winter vegetables are stored, some naturally in process of deay, the cream will be sure to acquire an old, musty laste that will naturally be intensified in the butter.

Manitoba straight bakers at \$4.00 0 \$4.75. In
straight rollers there is no particular change,
stocks here being large with some Western
millers anxious to sell. A good deal of this
flour has been drawn against, as millers had
to obtain advances in order to put them in a
position to buy wheat. There have been sales
of car lots of straight rollers at \$4.00 to \$4.70,
but American straight rollers at \$4.00 to \$4.70,
but American straight rollers have been aftered at equal to \$4.50 here in bind. A short time
ago they were offered at \$4.45. We quote prices
here as follows:—

Winter Wheat patent. \$50.00 \$5.20
Spring patent. \$50.00 \$5.20
Spring patent. \$4.50 \$4.55
Superfine. \$4.50 \$5.05
Manitoba Bakers. \$4.50 \$5.05
City Strong lakers. \$4.50 \$5.05
Chandhold bakers. \$4.50 \$5.05
Superfine. \$4.50 \$5.05

Barley.—Prices are unchanged at 45 to 38c for feed borley, and 58 to 58c for mailing grades.

Ryo —The market is quite and nominal at 90c to the.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the colder weather of the past few days, farmers have been killing more freely and rocelpls are beginning to be more liberal. The market however possesses healthier tone, although there has not been much change in values, sales of car lots having been offected at \$5.60 to \$5.65 per lot lbs, small jobbing lots bringing a little more money. Packers have been inclined to take hold allttle more freely at present prices, which are considered pretty reasonable. Sales are reported in the West at \$5.20 to \$5.55 f. O. b. for little more freely at present prices, which it is said that holders refuse to sell any more at that figure. There is still some old Chicago mass pork offering on the market at cheap rates. Lard is quited with sales of round lots reported at \$1.42 to \$1.45, and jobbing lots are quoted at \$1.50 per pail 20 lbs. Smoked meats although mot active meet with a fair enquiry at within range of our quotations, which are as follows:—

Canada short cut mess pork per brl. \$14.50 a 15.40 Moss pork, American, per brl. \$1.00 a 11.25 Extra Mess beef, brl. \$1.0

as firm yellow latter made when hot water was used as without II.

Again, other sinake the mistake of churning to long after the butter comes; this breaks the delicate little granules into which the butter first crystallizes, as it were, and make a sticky, pasty mass. Stop when it has the appearance of shot, and after rinsing off the top and down the sides with cold water, gather the butter for a tew minutes with a slow, gentle motion of the churn; after which the milk is drawn off from below, and the butter still in churn is washed in pure cold water till it comes off clear, the first water being salted in the proportion of a treespoul of salt to a gallon of water. The quantity of salt used to the pound when salting the butter is a matter of laste; we like three-fourths of an ounce to a pound, adding also a level tenspoonful of the granulated sagar to the pound. The sugar imparts riciness to its flavor without giving sweetish taste—though this is also a matter of individual taste. Butter that comes out of the churn firm and solid, as it should, needs to be worked very little, only enough to mix the salt thoroughly.

After the butter is made, the same care should be taken with that as with the cream—

thoroughly.

After the butter is made, the same care should be taken with that as with the creamtokeep it where it can absorb no extraneous odors whatever, as its absorbent qualities are if anything intensified. Butter that is uncovered and kept in the neighborhood of cheese, will certainly acquire cheesy haver, and often without this proximity I have detected even in butter freshly churned a decided tasts of cheese; but that was when the cream had become old and rancid, unfit for anything. A well-glazed earthen-wate crock is a cleanly thing to keep butter in, and we use Elliott's parchment butter paper for covering it. This is preferred to cloth, because it excludes the air so completely. We never pack butter away for future use, but are in the habit of disposing of the surplus each week; our little household prefer their butter fresh, and we find very appreciative cuts butter fresh, and we find very appreciative cuts butter fresh, and we find year appreciative cuts mere for the same way of thinking.

Mr. Powell, in the Country Gentleman of

other little details so essential to success, and then see if her customers find fault any more—that is, if her family leave any sulplus for their delectation—Honrense Dudley in

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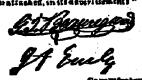
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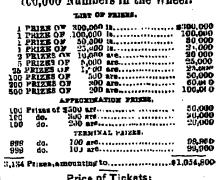
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The Louisians Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1895.—The present impression is that THE PROPLE WILL PAVOR COETHURANCE.



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