One of the burning questions in many homes is that associated with the administration of the finances. This is more particularly the case in the households of those who have a fixed income or salary. Some features of the matter are discussed by a writer in the New York Post. He says:--

. The almost universal and misleading habit of having things "charged" permits one to spend a hundred dollars in a day without the least realization of what we have done. We know that we have purchased very simple and quespensive things; the cashmere was only eighty cents a yard, the silk only a dollar and a quarter; the napkins were only six dollars a dozen, and the wase which tempted us at the china shop was only five, "the cheapest thing anybody ever saw!" Not one woman in ten adds up the sum total as the leaves a shop or multiplies the price of her cheap slik by the number of yards. She has just done "a little very needful shopping," and is utterly astonished to hear her husband say: "Your bill at Taffeta's is very large this month."

If we could but believe, really believe (not theorize, as we are apt to do about aft that is super-material), that the delightful aspect of things and the beauty of our attire are not essentials to happiness when men and women aruly love each other, both husband and wife would lift great burdens from wheir bent shoulders and aching hearts. Could we sincerely have faith in the trite proverb which tells us that a "dinner of herbs with contentment" can be made a very good dinner indeed. we would breathe more freely. If we rould, when reverses and sore traits of poverty attack us, see with clear vision what it means to a man to know that his dinner is paid for and sparrow purse would fade into insign!-

The New York "Sun" instances the remarkable success achieved by woman in business. It says:---

"Up in South Penobscot, Maine, lives the mitten capitalist of the United States. Mrs. A. C. Condon is the name of this wealthy woman, and she distributes evry year from 12,000 to 15,-000 dozen pairs of mittens. "I began business in 1864, with a capital of \$40 in a little room 15 by 12 feet in size. I first made over worn out felt hats thrown away by men, cleaned, for women and girls. Then, as I lived dustry, but very many willing hands, I resalved to procure, if possible, some work for those ible hands to do. I went to Boston and saw some yarn manufacturers, and from them got 25 pounds of yarn on credit, this yarn to be made into mittens. The manufactarers furnished the yarn, and I put it out at the homes of the people near where I lived. I had difficulty in starting the work, and was obliged to re-turn part of the yarn to the manufacturers at the end of the year because I jound it impossible to have it all knit up into mittens. But the second year went better, and after the business got well started it grew until Mrs. Condon paid the largest freight bills of any industry on the Boston and Bangor route, and while she had 1,500 names of workers on her books, those names represented three or four times that number of people employed. After mahines replaced hand work, she bought machines to place in the homes of her knitters, and now has 82 machines, Turning out 12,000 to 15,000 pairs of mittens yearly."

A striking evidence of the practical sympathy which Her Excellency the Touttess of Aberdeen manifests in the welfare of the working classes was given last week when Her Excellency visited the Government Printing Burrean and addressed the girls emp, oyed there. She spoke of the nobleness the work and of how much power for good there lay in work, and how much happier women were with it than without it. Her Excellency suggested that the girls of the Printing Bureau should form a benefit society among themselves, each member paying a small sum monthly, and so ensure themselves from want in case of illness or loss of work. Such a society has been formed in other places with excellent results. Mr. Dawson favored the idea, and a committee of four girls was appointed to confer with Lady Aberdeen did also Lady Marjorie Gordon.

How great must be the condemnation of poor creatures at the great day of account when they shall be asked what use they have made of the opportunities put into their hands and are able only to say: "We have lived but for row selfish compass; we have heaped up treasures for those who came after us, though we knew not whether they would not make a worse use of them than we ourselves did." — Samuel Lichardson.

My friends, you must be ambitious of doing great things. There is a true, a noble, and God commanded ambitionthat should not be absent from the. soul of the Christian and patriot; it is the ambition of serving God, of serving for God's sake humanity and country. It is the ambition to bring out into salutary action the potencies of the soul, all the faculties which God has implanted in our nature.

TAKE ONLY the best when you need a medicine. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla is the best blood purifier nerve and stomach tonic. Get HOGD's.

According to a correspondent in the New York Sun, a somewhat novel and peculiar method of registering domestic servants is in force in Vienna.

The system by which the municipal authorities control servants is one of the most complicated branches of municipal government, says this writer. It requires the employment of a small army of officials, and as no fees are charged for transactions the city must support it by extra taxes. Thousands of volumes of record books must be kept and tons of stationery are used annually in this one branch of the Government. The city being divided into districts, few hitches occur in the management, and the police keep an accurate register of every servant in the city.

A servant's connection with the po-

lice station begins as soon as she wishes to go into service. Before she can enter any service whatever she must report to the Magistrate's office, make known her wish to be inscribed as a dienstmadchen, and if she can furnish proof of her identity to the satisfaction of the authorities a servant's book is made out in her name and a record of the transaction is entered in the archives. The servant then either registers at an employment agency or inserts an advertisement in the newspaper. When she succeeds in securing a place she is obliged to hand her book over to her employer, who in turn must appear before the police authoritles in the district in which her apartment is situated, and there have the servant's name, together with the date of the beginning of her service, duly registered in the book. This must be done within twenty-four hours after the girl enters upon her duties, and should it not be attended to within that time a fine of \$2 is imposed, Or should the registration, anmelding, that he could afford it, the trial of a , not be done within the required space of time, and afterward, in order to the proceeding is treated as one involving the giving of false testimony, and the misdoer must suffer the penalty of the law for that offence.

It is said by competent authorities that two hours sleep before midnight, ation, is the rest which most recuperates the system, giving brightness to the ere and a glow to the cheek. The difference in the appearance of a per-?on who habitually retires at 10 shaped and turned them over into hats o'clock and that of one who sits up until 12 and after is quite remarkable. in the country where there was no in- | The tone of the system showing in the complexion, the clearness and brightmess of the eye, the softness of the lines of the features, is in a person of health kept at "comfort pitch" by taking regular rest two hours before midnight, and thus obtaining the best sleep of the night. There is a heaviness to the trimming, are very swell. eye, a sallowness of the skin, and an absence of glow in the face which revders it fresh in expression and round in appearance that readily disting-, that there are marked signs of the apuishes the person who keeps late

> Mix a few drops of sweet oil with an equal quantity of black ink and apply the mixture to black kid gloves where the outer surface is rubbed on.

> "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world, ' was a very pretty sentiment in its day, says writer in the New York Sun. Even now orators who are not quite up to date on the ethics of "child culture" do a little soaring along this line. They don't know that well-regulated prothers have started a crusade against eradle rocking, and that there is a stigma on the hand which persists in jogging the baby.

> Apparently the electricians did not know this, either, for they have invented a cradle which can be rocked by electricity. All the fond mother has to do is to put the plug in the switchboard, and the cradle will rock until the baby grows up and pulls the plug out himself, if some one doesn't do it before that. Consequently, the prosperts are that if the cradles of the world do go on swinging the hand that rocks them will be that of the electrician. In that case, may be the hand that rocks the cradle will contime to be the one that rules the world, but there will scarcely be so much sentiment about it.

Many women who have the direction 11. Government house there. Before of the affairs of the household through leaving the Bureau, Her Excellency one cause or another have an inclinashook haads with every girl present, as | tion to serve meats cold. It would be well for them to bear in mind that digestion will not begin till the temperature of the food has been raised by the heat of the stomach to 98 degrees! Hence the more heat that can be imparted to it by slow mustication the better. The precipitation of a large quantity of cold in the stomach by fast eating may, and often does, cause disourselves; we have circumscribed all the comfort and indigestion, and every ocpower thou hast given us into one nar- easien of this kind results in immeasurable injury to the digestive functions. Persons of low vitality and delicate health should eat their food warm. Strong persons who are full of warmth and blood can safely eat cold food if it is eaten slowly and is thoroughly chewed.

> Knowledge has come into the world in vain if it is not to emancipate those who may have it from narrowness, censoriousness, fussiness, and an irtemperate zeal for petty things. It would be a most pleasant, a truly humane world, would we but open our ears with a more generous welcome to of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser Ad awkwardly, "but I fear that is an adthe clear voices that ring in those dress, World's Drepensary Medical dition to the ship's company to which writings upon life and affairs which mankind has chosen to keep .- Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Adams Toothache Gum la sold and yet God is always doing much for by all good druggist. 10 cts. a hottle each of us.—Father Faber.

FASHION.

An exceedingly smart-looking little fur coat is made with a single rever turning back towards the left shoulder from the double-breasted front. The coat and basques are cut in one. Many of the less expensive furs look well made into small coats or jackets; and if the purse will not reach to the sable seal, mink, and otter, the best quality of silk and plush always looks ladylike. Mutelasse may again be worn, and it is handsome and durable. With the latitude in dress now given-or taken-one does not hesitate to choose the style and material that is most convenient. Although we protest against the rapidity of fashion's changes, we benefit in this way-that when we wear the models of seasons ago, no one is sure whether it is an incoming or a retiring mode, for, like history, fashion often must repeat it-

Three-cornered colored velvet toques, trimmed with a bit of fur and some jewelled ornaments, are the smart thing in headgear.

There are now shell combs which curve to fit the head, directly under the knot arranged high, and serve as a comfortable support for the heavy win-

Aiaska sable in the form of a collar, with long stole ends and plenty of tails for trimming, is one of the fashionable novelties in fur which is not beyond the price of the average woman. If she can have a muff with frilled ends to match, so much the bet-

Dressmakers give assurances all along the line that velvet gowns will command as great popularity as last year. A touch or two will bring them quite avoid the fine, a later date is given, up to the mode of the moment, and those who are having new and very rich gowns made this year use velvet brightened by large embroidered dots done in a contrasting shade. Some of the new costumes for street wear consist of a plain or dotted black velvet coat with a fancy vest of colored satin, possibly gray or light ecru. embroidered on the edge or all over, and combined with lace, while the skirt is of cloth matching the rest in color.

> The new silk petticoat which can have any pince among the new fashions must be fitted as carefully as the skirt which covers it, made almost as long, and quite plain about the hips.

> Red, in t'e new shade which has a very pinky tinge, is very much the fashion. It is something between a scarlet and a crimsen, and cloth gowns in this tint, with plain stitching for

. The thoughts of the fair sex, now proach of t'e cold weather, naturally turn to sealskin sacques, persian lamb enjes and other paraphernalia which are to be seen in abundance in the establishments of furriers.

Cares are either in shawlpoint or seamless circular shape, and nearly every model is of three-quarter length. The Princesse Victoria is the latest design for more youthful wearers. This has long, slightly rounded points both front and back, and is very short on the sides, s! owing the arms from above the e'bows. It is made of black or richhued velvets, satin matelasse or Venetion c'oth, braided and edged with a single medium-wide band of fur.

A decade ago the fur outfits of a young woman was limited to a cap and muff, within recent years, however, fur is more generally used.

Popular for trimmings are of sable. wink, or marten tails langing. like deep fringe from yokes or square sailor-shaped collars of Lyons velvet overlaid with silk cord and head appliques. Other fors of short fleece-sent. otter, plucked beaver, etc., are arranged in bands applied in scroll-like curves on black and colored velvet and cleth costemes. Short, quaint little French Jackets of these furs, also of Persian lemb, astrakhan, and chinchilla, are brought out in many of the hapes popular in cloth, satin, or vel-

A man's health is the rope by which he climbs to success. If ie can keep his health, he will go on to success. Yet his health is the very thing he neglects more than anything else. It is easier to keep health then it is to regain it. When a man feels himself running down when he realizes I ea of vitality and ener, y he must call a halt. The straids of his r pe are parting rapidly De Pierce's Gilden Merical Discovry has helped thou sands of men in just this condition. It makes health, it makes pure, rich blad it forces out impurities and kills erms. It doesn't make any difference what name we u call your trouble tydyrpepsia, kidney disease rhoumation consumption, skin disesse — the "Golden Medical Discovery" will i uce it absolutely. N ne of these diseases can retain hold on the body when it is

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CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

THE IVORY CROSS.

"Look !" he cried, holding it out, "this is the price of her treachers. She betrays the cause of the people such baubles as this."

The sight awoke the almost bestial ferocity that had been fostered in the French peasantry of that time by ages of cruelty and injustice. They cursed her and called her vile names. One spat upon her. Another lunged savagely at her with a pike, Grimy hands clutched at her; fierce, flushed faces with savage eyes and gleaming teeth were thrust close to hers, and she shuddered and screamed like some timid wild thing in the inws of a pack of wolves. No doubt she would have been stabbed and struck down, and trampled to death, if the smith had not cleared a space about her with a swing of his huge

"Back, fools," he exclaimed, "The here and now."

She fell sobbing on her knees before him.

"Oh, spare my life!" she cried. 'Have pity on me! Do not kill me!' She clung wildly to his hand as she

"Will you tell us what has become of the Viconite?" he shouted.

ly. "I cannot, I cannot."
"Get me a rope!" he exclaimed, wa-

of his and forced the nosse round her

franctically at the tightening rope. In another moment she would have been dangling in the air, when the door of the cupboard was dashed open, and a clear, ringing voice bade them stop. They wheeled round in amazement, Before them stood the Vicomte de Trouville sword in hand.

With his pale, clear-cut face, slim graceful figure, and air of quiet selfconfidence, he presented a singular contrast to the swarthy, uncouth peasants, who stood scowling and snarling at him like dogs beaten away from n home.

"Ah," said he, in a cool, steady voice, "so you inaugurate de reign of liberty, fraternity, and equality with the blood and tears of an innocent girl. You prate of the injustice and tyframily of the nobles, and your own hands are red with crimes that make the very name of a Frenchman odious throughout the world. You cowardly culfigus, your blood would sully the sword of a brigand, but I think it will give God pleasure to see the earth rid of some of you, Come, which of you desires the honour of dying upon a nobleman's sword?"

Those nearest to him shrank back as he took a step forward; but the smith, with an inarticulate ery rage, thrust them aside and swung the sledge-hammer above his shoulder. But the blow never fell. A man came flying through the doorway.

"Save yourselves," he gasped, breathlessly, "the English are upon us!"

faces and glittering cutlasses of a party shad followed him at full speed to resstepped forward, with Raoul at his el-

"Down with your arms," he cried, in execrable French, but with a glance and gesture that left no doubt as to his meaning. The pikes and pitchforks, and even the smith's hammer, fell clatter-

"Ah, M. le Vicomte," he said, "I see that we are not a moment too soon. Had they hurt a hair of your head I would have hung the whole crew of them. But we must be logging, or we shall have the countryside buzzing about us like a wasp's nest." The Vicomte picked up the ivory

cross lying at the smith's leet, and took Mar,e by the hand.

lieutenant looked embarrassed. "No offence, M. le Vicomte," he said

the captain may object."

"Permit me, monsieur," said the Vi-

comte, quiesly, "to introduce you to

The lieutenant looked at him curi-

ously. but a glance at Marie's gentle,

refined face, now tinged with a faint,

rosy blush, drove the lurking smile

"Pardon me, M. le Vicomte," he said,

with a bow, "Of course, the captain

will be charmed to receive mademois-

Then he turned to his men, and

"Now, my lads, put your best foots

foremost, or we shall have these French

cats spitting at us from behind every

The silver casket is still in the pos-

ession of the Vicomte's descendants.

and contains many of the priceless jew-

els that flashed and sparkled in the

dim rays of the candle on that event-

ful night in 1793; but they are re-

garded as of sittle value compared

with a small ivory cross attached to a

broken chain, once the property of one

from whom every member of the fam-

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my financee, Mademoiselle Lavoisier."

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from his lips.

spoke in English.

tree. Quick march."

kammer.

dead cannot speak- Do you wish the 'aristocrat to escape? Marie Lavoisier. I ask you for the last time: what has become of this man? We can trifle no llonger. The English may be here at any moment. If you remain obstinate you shall die, not by the guillotine. but

sobled out her appeal; but her white, quivering ince, the anguish and terror in the eyes raised to his, did not move bim. He wrenched his hand free, and

caught her roughly by the wrist,

"Oh, no, no !" she cried, despairing-

vagely. Several of the men had brought ropes with which to secure the prisoners they had expected to take, and one was eagerly passed to him. At one end he made a running noose, and threw the other across a beam overhead. Then, in spite of the girl's screams and struggles, he caught her hands in one

neck. They dragged her to her fact, shricking and struggling, and clutching

But the warning came too late. Crowding to the doorway they found themselves confronted by the bronzed of British seamen, who, landing from the frigate, had providentially met Raoul as he fled through the wood, and cue the Vicomte. The English officer

ing on the floor.

"Come, Marle," he said, gently, and BRODIE & HARVIE'S they stepped through the doorway. The

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St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organised 1885.

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C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74,

Organized March 14, 1888, Branch 74 meets in the basement of St dabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch, may or municate with the following officers:

REV. WM O'MERRA, P. P., Spiritual Advisor, Centre street. Centre Street.
CAPT. WM DERGAN, President, 15 Fire Station.
MUBICK MUBPHY, Financial Secretary, 77 For-

far street,
WM. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street.
James Taylor, 217 Prince Aithur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of b siness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mon-

days of each month, at 8 p.w. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieus St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke tt. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence

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