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ENGLISH ORATORS.

Their Use of Saxon Words—Examples.

A correspondent who seems to have taken a great deal of pains to arrive at his result, sends us the following analysis of the origin of tht words used by leading speakers in the recent debates. He says:

The language used in the House is exceptionally English, and the small part that foreign languages play in the construction of our ordinary speech is remarkable. Owing in a great measure to the monosyllable character, the Saxon is extremely forcible and impressive. Both from his natural genius and from his long practice. Mr. Gladstone is undoubtedly the best orator in the House of Commons. A careful analysis of the derivation of the language employed by Mr. Gladstone in his speeches, gives the following results: 70 per cent of the words Saxon, 13 per cent. Latin and 13 per cent. French, the remaining 4 per cent. being composed of words derived from different sources.—One fact is peculiar. With all his liking for Greek and his well-known attainments in that language his usage of words derived from that source does not equal 1 per cent. Even on topics involving an appeal to early history, such as the theological side of the discussion on the Parliamentary Oath bill, Mr. Gladstone's language is scarcely more classical, as the figures in the latter instance stood thus; Saxon, 72 per cent.; Latin, 15 per cent.; French, 11 per cent.; other words, 2 per cent., of which Greek again forms less than 1 per cent. An analysis of the speeches of the leader of the opposition shows that in his language there is a great similarity with the component parts of Mr. Gladstone's. Sir Stafford Northcote's speeches give the following results: Saxon 70 per cent., Latin 16 per cent., French 11 per cent., other words 3 per cent. Sir William Harcourt is a forcible speaker, and when occasion requires

HE IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL

in invective and sarcasm, but in general his speeches, both in style of delivery and subject matter, are much above the average of the House. They show the following results: Saxon 77 per cent., Latin 15 per cent., French 7 per cent., other words 1 per cent. Mr. Bright does not speak much now, and since his great speech on the Irish Land Act of 1881, which kept the House crowded till long past midnight, he has spoken comparatively seldom in Parliament. There is no question as to his being a great orator. As a speaker he has always been regarded as an Englishman of the English; but, strange to say, an analysis of some of his later speeches gives figures which vary but little from those of the other speakers already quoted. They stand thus: Saxon, 74 per cent.; Latin, 12 per cent.; French, 10 per cent.; other words, 4 per cent. No one could possibly refer to the prominent speakers in the House without including Lord Randolph Churchill, for lately, upon all subjects, great and small, he has had a great deal to say. A speech of his on the franchise question gives the following result: Saxon, 72 per cent.; Latin, 16 per cent.; French, 6 per cent.; Greek, 2 per cent.; other words, 4 per cent.

Naturally the best speakers in the House are looked for among the occupants of the first two benches, but below them many good speakers, like Mr. Morley, are to be found; and, whatever may be said for the opinions and tactics of the Irish party, it must be confessed that there are some very able speakers to be found in its ranks. From these figures two facts are deducible—first, that the language of all the speakers quoted approximates greatly to one standard; and secondly, that the greatest strength of the language is derived from the Saxon element. Taking the words derived from the French as being originally Latin, it may be said that of the language used in the House of Commons three-fourths come from the Saxon and one-fourth from the Latin. Both our political and literary history of the past accounts for the number of Latin words used, but still they are only words of general acceptance and words whose import is perfectly well understood. The utilitarian theory applies nowhere more strongly than in the case of a language; and if a word is useful it is sure to be retained.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir Charles Tupper on Temperance.

At a recent temperance banquet in England, at which Sir Charles Tupper was a guest, he made an enthusiastic speech. The following extracts are taken from the report published in the Manchester Aliance *News*:

"I may say in reference to the other act which I had the honor of proposing and carrying through Parliament, when occupying the position of Minister of Customs in 1872, an act that, as he says, excluded the sale, manufacture, and use of intoxicating liquors from a territory nearly as large as that of all Europe, the difficulty to be encountered was comparatively simple. I say use, because the manufacture and sale being prohibited it followed that the use was prohibited. (Cheers) The authorities employed mounted police to have the law observed. Whenever the smallest portion of intoxicaing liquor was discovered in the territory they had authority to destroy it then and there, and thus the use was so completely prohibited throughout the extent of that country, which, as you have been told, covers an extent of 250,000,000 acres of fertile land. Throughout that vast extent intoxicating liquors are so completely prohibited that when the distinguished Lord Dufferin was entertained in that country, on the occasion of his visit, they were compelled to drink his lordship's health with a mixture of Perry Davis' pain killer. (Cheers and laughter.) What is the difficulty you encounter here? Why is it that, as our chairman (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) has stated, when the Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer, and overwhelming majority of Parliament have affirmed the principle of local option—why is it that the Government hesitates in giving it effect? It is because of the vested interests that lie behind the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We hadn't that to meet. We had no distillery, no brewery, no public house in that territory to deal with, and consequently it was comparatively easy, but it is a significant fact that so entirely did the principle of the exclusion of intoxicating liquors from that district vindicate itself that when thousands of settlers went into the country and had the opportunity of testing the value of such principle—when the time came, as my honorable friend said, when it was proposed to incorporate a portion of that Northwest territory within the bounds of Manitoba where liquors could be manufactured, the people objected because it would bring them beneath the baneful influence from which hitherto they had been delivered. The moment you can bring public sentiment up to the point of the seclusion of strong drink—the moment that you have a sufficient mass of public sentiment behind it, you will have illustrated in this country (where I am satisfied the principle must be carried out) the exclusion of intoxicating liquors in such a manner as to vindicate the principle and extend it widely and rapidly over this land. The moment you can bring the principle into operation the moment that you have an opportunity of illustrating the value and effect of the principles of temperance before the masses of the people, I am satisfied that you will be enabled to extend and increase the influence of temperance principles, and that you will find they will thoroughly vindicate themselves by the advantages they bestow upon all classes of the community. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, as well as the Finance Minister of Canada, will come to the conclusion that there is a better mode of obtaining revenue other than from the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. That source is utterly insignificant when compared with the extension of crime and pauperism that is produced by the baneful effects of intoxicating liquors upon the masses of people. It is a principle that is taking daily a stronger and stronger hold upon the intelligence, not only to the working classes, who suffer so immediately from drink, but upon all classes and the highest intelligence in the country. It is a principle that has made rapid headway within recent years in the midst of the medical profession, to which I have the honor to belong. They now find instead of combating disease by the use of alcoholic stimulants one of the first remedies they require in most cases to impose is the prohibition of indulgence. It is a principle that so commends itself to the judgment and intelligence of all classes of the community as to warrant its friends and supporters going steadily forward and maintaining and pressing it to the utmost of their ability as a measure more calculated to accomplish the happiness, well-being, prosperity, and advancement of the country than almost any other measure that can be brought under the consideration of the public. (Applause.)

The Song of the Shirt.

The following singular calculation of the number of stitches in a plain shirt has been made by a seamstress in Leicester: Stitching the collar, four rows, 3,000; sewing the ends, 500; button-holes and sewing on buttons, 150; sewing the collar and gathering the neck, 1,204; stitching the waistbands, 1,228; sewing the ends, 68; button-holes, 148; hemming the slits, 264; gathering the sleeves, 840; setting on wristbands, 1,468; stitching shoulder-straps, three rows each, 1,880; hemming the bosom, 393; sewing the sleeves, 2,554; setting in sleeves and gussets, 3,050; tapping the sleeves, 1,526; sewing the seams, 848; setting side gussets in, 424; hemming the bosom, 1,104; total number of stitches, 20,649.

The King's Wink.

One of Canute's attendants, a youth recently arrived at court, and desirous of establishing himself in the good graces of his master, enquired of an old official how he could best attain the object of his ambition. "Nothing easier," maliciously replied the other; you have only to imitate him in everything, and you are certain to please him." The novice took the hint, and remarking that the king had a habit of constantly winking, resolved to lose no time in following his example, and was no sooner admitted into the royal presence than he began to wink so persistently that it attracted the attention of the monarch, who asked him if he were afflicted with ophthalmia. "No sire," he answered, "not in the least; I only wink because your majesty winks, and I thought to please you by doing the same." "You have pleased me without knowing it," said the king to the astonishment of the courtiers, who stood aghast at the young man's presumption, "by curing me, I trust, of a bad habit into which I had unconsciously fallen; but remember that in future you will please me more by endeavoring to imitate the good qualities of others instead of their defects."

Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, the only remedy that has proved itself a specific for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or overtaxed brain, finally ending in consumption, insanity and a premature grave. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5. Address F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. Geo Rhynas, Goderich. 3m

Points in Men's Dress.

Collars are about the same, the garrote perhaps, having the preference.

Cuffs large, with square corners and buttoned with links, are the thing.

In neckties, the Windsor, to tie in a sailor's knot, is much worn in Europe.

Very little jewelry is sported, and that little is good. Studs are of a plain dead gold.

Gloves are worn in gold colour, brown or tan, embroidered in black, with two buttons.

The fall overcoat is of various colors and shades, to button high and with fly front is the popular style.

Shirts are worn with embroidered fronts, fine dots, small figures or fine ribs. Plain bosoms are largely worn.

For trousers, stripes, checks and plaids are used, cut tolerably loose, with no spring and plain side seams.

The surtout overcoat worn by good dressers is made of Elysian fur beaver, with lapels and velvet collar, and is very stylish.

Fancy vestings will be very popular; the blue ground with red spots seem to have the call at present, but there are a great variety of styles.

For full dress the cloth used is of a dead lustre, and the shape of the coat is slightly altered, being rather between a cutaway and a swallow-tail.

The various styles of costume and materials for gentlemen this fall are of a large and varied kind. Both in material and style the well-dressed man has many to select from.

The heavy overcoat of beaver is cut fly front and shapely, to affect a loose appearance. Fancy checks will also be worn, and the coat cut to reach the ankles and full in the back.

Shoes are being worn with the toes moderately broad and rounded, plain button shoes with kid tops. Patent leather shoes and walking shoes with cloth or kid tops or kid tops and calf foxing are worn.

The sack is straight with rounded corners; it has five buttons and no flaps. Like the morning coat, this has the lapels lower and collar wider. Single breasted vests buttoning fairly high, are favorites.

The morning coat is made to open low with a larger lapel and collar. No flaps are put on these made of fancy goods, and those in black fasten with one button. Prince Alberts are double-breasted with flat edges braided, and with silk facings.

In overcoats, West of England meltons, patent beavers, kerseys in all shades, rough faces and fancy weave will be used. Brown and olive are the favorite colors. They will be lined with fancy plaids, all wool, being in delicate colors beautifully blended. Sleeve linings are also colored and are of silk, mohair or serge.

In patterns of morning goods plaids have the call. Large plaid mixtures, double lined check suitings with dark background and bright checks have a good rule. Some of these goods have a check two inches square. London smoke, chocolate, drab, wine, olive, brown and blueblack are the favorites.

Beecher's Faith in Cleveland.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently received the following letter:

Can you advise young men to vote for Grover Cleveland? If the greatest and most eloquent of Christian ministers favors the election of a conceded libertine, pray tell me what is to be expected from young men who find that such acts are not to be visited with reprobation from those to whom we have looked for years for counsel in morals and religion. It seems to me that no great Christian minister has ever so palpably held the destinies of good morals and religion in his hands as you do at this moment.

To this Mr. Beecher has returned the following reply:

PEEKSKILL, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR,—When you are older and have had a large experience of public affairs and political ethics, you will regard the letter sent to me with far different eyes than you do now.

Who told you, and by what authority do you state that Cleveland is a libertine—a notorious libertine? Do you regard slander as a part of morality? That story is slander. Not a particle of evidence has been adduced to prove that Cleveland is now an immoral man. That he fell in one instance, twelve years ago, he frankly admits. All the stories of continued dissipation have been searched and traced to the grogshop and the brothel. Not a single witness ever pretended that he knew anything personally, and on only heresay evidence has been bruited by men who ought to be ashamed to offer their ears as sewers to the dens of infamy and to suffer their tongues to commit adultery with notorious lies.

As regards the sin of Cleveland in the Halpin case, when divested of the exaggerations, so far from being an encouragement to sin, it will be vivid example of warning to ambitious young men to avoid evil and to maintain social purity. Cleveland has already suffered loss, mortification and damage for the commission of grievous sin, and today it stands in his path with a rod of chastisement, and if he fail to gain the highest place in this government, it will be by reason of that very transgression. That he will be elected I both hope and believe, but the chief danger to his ambition today springs from that sin of twelve years ago. Is there no warning in that, no voice to young men?

If I believed Cleveland to be a libertine, I would drop him instantly. I do not believe it. I regard him as a grossly slandered man for political purposes; and that abuse, instead of deterring me from supporting him, appeals very strongly to my generosity and chivalry. That he is a prudent man, honestly and earnestly desiring to administer every trust faithfully and loyally, I have no doubt. My message to every young man is beware of his mistake of years ago and imitate his virtues of today.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Respect Old Age.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhœa and summer complaints. 2.

E. King Dodd's Answered.

Replying to Mr. Dodd's fling at the clergy in Halton, the Milton *News* says:

But the statement that there were "over seventy preachers on the war path" is unfounded—there were only thirty-seven—about half as many as Mr. Dodds reports. These men indulged in no "bulldozing" that we knew of, but appealed to the higher instincts of men's nature, and on that ground asked them to decide the matter with their own conscience. But the electors of Halton are cognizant of many attempts at barefaced "bulldozing" on the part of Mr. Dodds and his assistants, which they indignantly resented at the ballot box.

It was Mr. Dodds' boast before the election that he would adopt a new method of campaigning, and stand or fall by the result in Halton. What his new method was we can only surmise. We know he enjoyed many a delightful jaunt through our beautiful county in a handsome covered coach; he enjoyed a fragrant cigar while sitting for hours in the kindly shade of an hotel here, spinning yarns and cracking jokes with his friends; he enjoyed "bulldozing" the antis with extravagant stories about the Waterloo that he was working up for the Scott Act in this county; and no doubt he also loved to ponder over the solemn fact that he was E. King Dodds. But we fear his many seasons of enjoyment worked disaster to his party. At all events the result here is now a matter of history, and Mr. Dodds will, according to promise, prepare to fall. He should not, however, try to break the force of his fall by attacking the electors of Halton, who are just as capable of judging for themselves in any matter affecting their interests as he, and will ever resent such impertinence as that indulged by Mr. Dodds.

Progress of Opinion.

A Nantucket correspondent gives an interesting illustration of the "gradual progress of opinion," in this anecdote about a shipmate who accompanied him on one of his early whaling voyages. Stiles was a simple-hearted, transparent young fellow; and, when we sailed, had been "paying attention" for some time to a young lady, who he had reason to think did not reciprocate his ardent feelings. At all events, the parting, on her side, was not so affectionate as he could wish, and he was impressed with the belief that she only kept him as a stand-by, in default of a better offer.

'I don't believe,' Stiles would say, with a despondent shake of the head, 'I don't believe Ann Jones'll have me, anyhow!'

When we had been out a few months, and had met with fair success, Stiles' tone was modified. The burden of his monologue changed to—'Well, I dun'no but what Ann Jones'll have me after all.'

With a thousand barrels of oil under hatches, he became still more hopeful. 'Chance is pretty good for Ann Jones,' he would say. 'Pretty good now.'

At fifteen hundred barrels he had assumed a self-satisfied manner, and soliloquized—'I guess there's no danger but what Ann Jones'll have me now.' At two thousand barrels—'Ann Jones'll be glad enough to get me now, I know.'

When we cut the last whale that was to fill the vessel's hold, and squared away for home, Stiles threw his hat in the air with a wild Indian yell of triumph—'I'll be hanged if I'll have Ann Jones, anyhow.'

He Doesn't Flirt Now.

'No more flirting for me, boys,' remarked a dummer to some of his acquaintantes, as they smoked and chaffed on a Lake Shore train. 'I used to go without smoking when I was dying for a cigar just so I could go in the ladies' car. But I'm cured. On my last run into Chicago I met what I supposed was a nice young lady. She was agreeable, and of course, I made myself as nearly so as possible. Had a very pleasant half hour with her before we reached the station, and, of course, when we got there I asked her if there were any parcels I could carry, and if I shouldn't call a carriage for her. She smiled bewitchingly, and said I might help her I would be so kind. Then she pointed to the seat right behind where we were sitting, and there were three babies, assorted sizes asleep. She said they were hers. Well I was in for it, so I picked up the two biggest ones, one on either arm, while she took the kid. We marched out and found a carriage, and I put her in and was about to say good day when she smiled again, so bewitchingly, and asked me to get in. I couldn't refuse, you know, and so I went along. We drove out to the north end of Lincoln Park and stopped before a nice house. A man came running out, lifted out the babies, kissed them, lifted out the young woman, kissed her two or three times, and told the driver he could go. Would you believe it, she was so spooney on that hueband of hers she never said good-bye to me, nor looked in my direction at all. And that ain't the worst of it. I had to pay the carriage hire myself, and lost a day's time in the bargain. That married woman cured me of flirting as long as I life."

To Lift the Burden.

It is only when a woman is morbid from ill-health or overwork that the dust which accumulates on the table, or along the edges of the carpet, or in the corner of the stairs, lies like a burden upon her, a hopeless burden, for it is, as she knows; in stronger and brighter moments a simple matter not requiring much time or muscle to remove. If she feels like this for days together she should summon resolution enough to walk out of the house and look at the outside world. She need not go far to see a great deal that will give relief to her mind.—[N.Y. Evening Post.

The vest is open more and cut square; plain breasted or finely plaited shirts with one or three studs.

THE WORLD OVER.

As Mirrored in the Columns of our Outside Contemporaries.

Hamilton, St. Thomas, Brantford and St. Catharines have respectively informed Manager Hickson that they are the only suitable locations for the Grand Trunk railway car shops. Meanwhile Hickson is serenely superintending the work of re-building the ruins at London.

After 170 years of rest, the work of completing the exterior of Westminster Abbey is about to be taken up. Next summer tourists will probably see the venerable pile in a cloud of scaffolding. A central tower, as a spire, is to be added at the cost of £70,000. Queen Victoria will be first sovereign to leave a mark on the outer shell of the building since the western towers were finished in the year of Queen Anne's death.

New York has a peculiar citizen, one Richard Burdell, who has made up his mind to hereafter live on a railroad train. He is wealthy and too restless to live in a hotel. He will travel continuously between New York and Chicago. If Mr. Burdell really wishes to enjoy the exhiliration of railroad travel to its fullest extent he ought to spend a winter as brakesman on a freight train.—[London Advertiser.

Rev. Edmund E Sweet, an aged minister of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in Brantford on Saturday evening last. Mr. Sweet entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1856, and took a superannuated relation at the Conference held at Hamilton in 1873. His work lay principally in the eastern part of Ontario and in the Province of Quebec. As a preacher he was known as a most careful expositor of scripture, and invariably left behind him the reputation of a painstaking and diligent pastor. He lived an upright, blameless life, and will be greatly missed by those who knew him best.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with tape worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. 1m

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was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

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It is understood that the origin of the rumor that the liquor interests were weakening on the Scott Act question was the fact that a number of grocers objected when it came to the paying scratch, and averred that the assessment was too high. This, however, is now all arranged, and the brotherhood is compact for another spell.

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