

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P., Minister of Railways and Canals, left for England on Thursday.

Ex-Premier Ross, of Quebec, is ill at his residence, and his condition is considered critical.

Farmers around Medicine Hat and Dunmore, N. W. T., have secured a second crop of oats this season.

Mr. Orson J. Phelps has been appointed sheriff of Simcoe in succession to Thomas McConkey, deceased.

The jury at Fredericton, N. B., awarded Judge Steadman \$2,500 in his libel suit against The St. John Sun.

The execution of Morin, convicted of murder at Montmagny, Quebec, has been postponed to December 19.

During the past seven days there were 42 failures in Canada; for the corresponding week last year there were 30 failures.

Mr. Nicholas Meyer, of Wilmet township, while driving to Phillipsburg fell from his wagon and was run over and killed.

La Minerne, of Montreal, confirms the rumor that Mgr. Labelle is to retire from the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec.

Mr. R. M. Meredith, of London, was sworn in at Sarnia the other day by Judge Boyd as judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company in tends erecting a rolling mill at Point St. Charles at a cost of £9,000 to convert scrap iron to bar iron.

Further losses of cattle shipped from Montreal to the old country are reported, bringing the total loss so far up to more than 1,300 head, with more to come.

An official denial is given at Ottawa of the report that Canadian sealers and American guards, on St. George's Island, Behring Sea, exchanged shots.

The Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway Co. have commenced work on the approach to their tunnel near Hamilton and have also finished a lot of grading.

John Shaanon, a middle-aged farmer of East Zorra, Ont., has been arrested, charged with shooting George D. Damm, a school teacher, through jealousy.

The Montreal grand jury on Monday returned a true bill against R. N. O'Brien, charged with having libelled Prince George of Wales. Mr. O'Brien pleaded not guilty.

The miners of the Province of Quebec are somewhat alarmed at that part of Premier Mercier's programme which proposes to impose a royalty fee on the products of the mines.

Before the Montreal Superior Court on Saturday Mrs. Kirby recovered \$100 and costs from Edward Costello, a saloon-keeper, who furnished liquor to Kirby after having been warned not to do so.

Count Dillon, who is at present in Ottawa, expresses himself as greatly pleased with Canada, and states his intention of bringing his wife and children to British Columbia in the spring, where he will probably settle.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell on Monday received a cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper, saying that another consignment of Canadian eggs had arrived in Liverpool, and that they gave great satisfaction to the local dealers.

The Governor in council has decided that the law must take its course in the case of Blanchard, a Boston sailor, who shot a man named Calkins in Stanstead country, Quebec, and was sentenced to Sherbrooke to be hanged December 12.

Surveyors who have inspected the country between Toronto and Lake Simcoe report that it would be possible for the city to obtain a supply of 60 million gallons of water daily by gravitation from that lake at an outlay of \$5,000,000.

George Staples, a farmer of East Wawanosh township, near St. Helen's, Ont., succeeded by shooting on Thursday evening. He was subject to fits of despondency owing to ill health. He placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and his ear was blown off.

Mr. Barker, who appeared for the Grand Trunk railway before the Railway Committee, at Ottawa, declined, on behalf of the company, to place a watchman at the Victoria avenue crossing at Hamilton on the ground that it was only a "village crossing."

Senator Drummond is at present in England concluding financial arrangements for the construction of the Kingston, Smith's Falls, and Ottawa railway, which, when built, will shorten the distance between Kingston and Ottawa by 75 miles.

Lee Ching, a Chinaman who had been smuggled across Suspension bridge on top of a freight car, has been arrested at the Bridge, along with a white man named Muldoon, said to belong to Toronto, who is charged with assisting the Chinaman in evading the law. They are in the hands of the United States district attorney.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Justice John O'Hagan, the head of the Irish land commission, is dead.

It is reported the Queen will spend the winter in Florence.

Prof. Koch's lymph has been successfully tried on an English patient suffering from tuberculosis.

Mayhew a London solicitor, has absconded, leaving liabilities of \$655,000 and assets of \$900.

Reports of the export trade from London-England, show it is not affected by the new United States tariff.

Sir James Grant has been elected one of the five vice-presidents for the world of the Clan Grant Society of Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour defeated Sir Charles Russell and Lord Aberdeen respectively for the rectorships of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities.

The Earl of Aberdeen has offered to contribute £1,000 towards putting into operation General Booth's scheme of social regeneration.

Through an arrangement made by the Rothschilds, the Bank of France will lend the Bank of England £2,000,000, repayable next spring.

The St. James' Gazette says the negotiations between Great Britain and France for the settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question are progressing.

The Dublin Express says Mr. Parnell has informed several of the most prominent men

in the Irish Parliamentary party that he will not lead the party in Parliament during the coming session.

Mr. T. D. Hodgins, a prominent Conservative, at the meeting of the London Board of Trade, said there were now more manufacturers in the country than could find markets for their wares.

Mr. Sexton has been appointed to move in Parliament the Parnellite amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This implies that he will lead the Parnellites during the absence of their chief.

UNITED STATES.

R. Wagoner & Co., heavy buyers of wheat in Chicago, have suspended.

Spotted fever is said to have reappeared in Texas. The death rate is 80 per cent.

Cincinnati is excited over a report that a southerner was planning to assassinate President Harrison after the Guitteau fashion.

The North Dakota Legislature stands, on joint ballot, 61 Republicans, 22 Democrats and 10 Independents and Farmers' Alliance.

Anthrax is reported to be raging in Wawanda township, near Middletown, New York state. Half a dozen cattle have died on one farm.

P. T. Smith, of Canton, Ill., who is said to have killed four men, shot his wife dead through jealousy and finished by killing himself.

A despatch from Bridgeport, Conn., says P. T. Barnum is believed to be on his death-bed. His malady is la grippe.

Judge Bookstaver, of New York, has granted a motion to appoint a receiver for O'Donovan Rossa's paper, *The United Irishman*.

Reports from Washington county, N. Y., show that from one-third to half the potato crop is ruined by rot.

The New York Art Association has sold "The Angelus" to the French Government for \$150,000.

The net revenues of the United States treasury for the last fiscal year were \$403,080,982, an increase over the previous year of over \$16,000,000.

Much damage has been done to crops in Louisiana and Mississippi by a heavy wind and rain storm—the worst in seventeen years.

It is pretty well decided by the heads of the Republican party that Secretary Blaine will be asked to run for the Presidency next election.

On Tuesday the new cruiser Maine, the largest and finest war vessel yet built in the States, was launched at the Brooklyn navy yard.

The commander at Fort Russell, Wyoming has been ordered to have seven companies of infantry ready to move at a moment's notice. This is supposed to be on account of the Indian troubles in Dakota.

Mr. T. V. Powderly was re-elected Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labour on Monday, with a salary reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,500. The membership is less than 200,000 at present.

Adam Kern, a successful farmer of Lebanon, Ind., wrote in his diary that at the end of ten years he would kill himself. The time being up on Friday, he kept his word.

Fifteen Pennsylvanians who migrated to the land of the Mormons last spring have returned with their families to Wagnesboro' county penniless, hungry and ragged.

Conductors on through passenger trains on the Michigan Central railroad have had their pay advanced from \$100 to \$110 a month, and brakemen from \$40 to \$50.

At West Duluth, Minn., a man named Morland put a can of dynamite in the stove to thaw out. Morland was killed, his wife and four children were seriously injured and the house was burned.

The New York Times says Mr. Jay Gould has got control of the Union Pacific railway. Mr. Gould himself is given as the authority, and it is said William and John D. Rockefeller are in the deal with him.

The Lumbermen's and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Fire Association, organized at Minneapolis five years ago, have been placed in the hands of a receiver. The assets are \$150,000, and are largely in excess of the liabilities.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press brings a long bill of indictment against Canada. This country is accused of poaching for seals in the Behring Sea and blocking the negotiations between United States and England; also of having obtained certain bonding privileges in connection with the storage of American wheat in Canadian elevators; but, most heinous of all, the Dominion Government has actually sent a Cabinet Minister to the West Indies to compete with the States for the trade of those islands. Secretary Blaine is said to be "considerably irritated at the conduct of the Canadian Government."

IN GENERAL.

There is much uneasiness at Erzerum over the concentration of Russian troops on the American frontier.

Mr. Crick, a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, has been expelled for unruly conduct.

The municipal council of Paris has voted 5,000 francs toward a fund for a monument to Garibaldi.

Notice of motion has been given in the Town Council of Edinburgh to strike Mr. Parnell's name off the list of burgesses.

At Thann, Alsace, on Monday, a woman for fear of starvation cut the throats of her five children and then killed herself.

A hundred Russian peasants were shot and wounded by troops near Moscow for refusing to obey the commands of new district officials.

The Vatican authorities have given notice that servants of the church who vote in the coming elections, will be deprived of their emoluments.

Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results which have been obtained from the new consumption cure.

It is said Prince Bismarck will refuse to let Emperor William revise proofs of his book, *The Life of Emperor William I*, even if he has to get the work published in England.

COMPARATIVE.

"You think I'm tart, Mr. Henpeck," began Mrs. H.

"You put it mildly, Mrs. Henpeck," returned her lord. "You are more than tart; you are a Tartar."

"Canada and the Canadians."

It may be presumed that those Americans who had the privilege of reading "Canada and the Canadians," an article on our country and its institutions, by Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, and published in *Harper's Weekly* of Nov. 8th., will have their views somewhat clarified and enlarged as to the character of their neighbors, and the extent and resources of the Dominion. Considering the comprehensiveness of the subjects he undertook to discuss, and the necessary limitations of a newspaper article, Mr. Longley has done his work remarkably well. He has indicated the extent of the Dominion, naming the provinces and territories which are included; has given a concise but clear description of the Constitution of Canada, showing wherein it resembles and differs from the British Constitution on the one hand, and the American on the other; has described the federal and provincial governments, pointing out broadly the functions of each; has shown the rapid progress of the country both in revenue and expenditure, in imports and exports, since Confederation; has briefly discussed some of the great national problems now confronting, particularly the French problem and the question of Canada's future destiny; and has concluded with a prophecy that "in fifty years time the world will see a community arising in the northern half of North America, following in the footsteps of the great nation to the south of it, in industrial prosperity and national power, and leaving European empires far behind."

Many of Mr. Longley's utterances are unquestionably true expressions of Canadian thought and feeling. For instance, he voices the popular sentiment when in speaking of the Canadian Senate he says: "This body is the most effete and valueless that could be imagined." Again, when referring to the idea that Canada cannot be coerced into annexation with the United States, he says: "The history of mankind is eloquent of the fact that no English community was ever coerced or bullied into doing anything. He does gross injustice to the Canadian people who suppose for a moment that they carry their loyalty and self-respect in a peddler's pack. Jingles exist in Canada as well as in the United States, and these would be very glad to have events so shape themselves that there should be constant ill feeling between the two sections of the Continent. But the great mass of the people are strongly disposed to be on the most friendly terms with the United States. Nevertheless, no one will submit to coercion." On the other hand, the article contains expressions that grate on loyal ears, and tend to provoke controversy; for example, the statement that the present relation of Canada to England is humiliating, though profitable, and that the monarchialism of Europe, including of course the British is an effete institution. Such expressions, though they may show that the Nova Scotia Premier has the courage of his convictions, do not speak so well for his sense of the fitness of things, or of his knowledge of the facts. Indeed it is safe to say that the Canadians who share the opinion that our present colonial relation is "humiliating" are exceedingly few, and that a desire for a change does not obtain to any appreciable extent. When our population shall have grown to four or five times its present number then it might be humiliating to continue as a colony. Then too it will be time enough to talk of separating from the mother country. At present what could Canada do to maintain her rights with other nations. No, Canadians do not feel humiliated by the present condition of things which "brings us all the advantages of British prestige for our protection, and enables us to work out large problems of domestic economy undisturbed by any haunting sense of foreign aggression, or any responsibility for the happenings of the world at large."

Canadian Cheese in England.

Out of a total of 203,765,508 lbs. of cheese consumed by the people of Great Britain during the three years, '87, '88 and '89, Canada supplied 81,539,480 lbs., and the United States 74,187,456 lbs. These figures are certainly significant and show in a manner most striking the rapid growth of this Canadian industry, which has succeeded in distancing a competitor once so far in advance. For this preference there is a reason, but only one, viz, that the Canadian product is superior to its American rival. Still it must not be forgotten that the advantage gained is only a relative one, and may be lost unless our cheese-makers govern themselves by the same rule and mind the same things that gave them the advantage. In the estimation of the British consumer we have not yet attained unto perfection. Faults are still complained of both in American and Canadian cheese. Of the former the *London Grocers' Gazette* says: "During the present season the United States have sent us moist cheese, evidently containing too much whey, and the make has systematically depreciated after arrival, causing annoyance and loss to the importers, as well as injury to the reputation of American cheese amongst the consuming public." On the other hand it charges the Canadian cheese with a defect of a directly opposite character, that is, of being "too dry and mealy." This defect must be remedied if our dairymen would hold the place of pre-eminence which they have gained. For what with the increased competition with British cheese-makers, who, it is said, are rapidly improving their methods and the quality of their product, and what with the fact that our neighbors are not slow to take a hint, especially when it means money in their pockets, if Canadian dairymen are to hold their own they must seek to perfect as far as possible their processes and their product. No doubt the suggestion will not be disregarded by those whom it particularly concerns, and the reputation already acquired be steadily maintained.

It is not probable that those American exporters, who complain of the discrimination made by Britain against cattle from the United States, will soon have their wish gratified in seeing the objectionable restriction removed. At a public meeting held at Duffield, England, the other evening, Mr. Chaplin, president of the British Board of Agriculture, said that he regretted that it was necessary to restrict the importation of cattle from infected countries, but the general result would be that more cattle would be reared at home. The McKinley law, he said, would certainly not make England less obdurate against the importation of American cattle.

Our Population.

"How many are we, and what system of enumeration will be adopted next April," are questions which are beginning to stir the minds of many Canadians. According to the decennial count of 1881 the population of the Dominion was 4,324,800 and the estimate for 1891, calculated by the logarithmic process, is 5,279,377. Whether the actual number will exceed or fall short of this expectation can be positively known only when the enumeration is made. Meanwhile it is interesting to speculate on the results, and for the readers of *Truth* it may prove profitable as well. By a reference to recent issues of *Truth* it will be seen that the Publisher offers 336 cash prizes, of sums varying from \$2 to \$1000, which will be given away to those subscribers whose estimate is nearest the officially declared number. Read the conditions on which the prizes will be awarded and then send in your estimates. As to the methods of enumeration the choice lies between two systems known respectively as the *de jure* and the *de facto*. According to the latter, which is the system that obtains in Britain, the attempt is made to ascertain the number of people in the country on a given night, by requiring every householder to write in a schedule prepared for the purpose the names of all persons sleeping under his or her roof that night. To the number thus obtained, such as sailors and soldiers, of whom a special census is taken, is added. This system takes no account of whether the persons enumerated are permanent or transient residents of the country or whether they are rural dwellers sojourning for a time in the cities, or city people in the rural regions.

On the other hand the *de jure* system, which is considered the more practicable method for Canada, by enquiring of the head of the household who are temporarily absent, and passing by persons only temporarily present, seeks to ascertain the actual number of *bona fide* residents in the country, and to place each in the census district to which he properly belongs. It is objected to this system that the cities are in danger of being under-rated and the rural sections over-estimated, owing to the circumstance that many young persons, clerks, servants and others, who have come from the rural districts where their parents still reside, and who have no intention of returning to their father's home, are in danger of being included in the country count and lost to the city, by the provision which requires the head of the household to include all who are temporarily absent from home. To guard against any injustice to the cities from this source, the authorities intend, it is said, to divide this class of citizens into three classes: First, those who have no "home" elsewhere in Canada and who have come to this country from abroad; second, those whose parental abode is elsewhere, but whose permanent resting place is to all intents and purposes in the city seeing that they merely visited home occasionally. Both these classes will properly be included in the population of the city. A third class, those who are here temporarily and intend to return home, belong to that home and are counted there. With this precaution and with the further provision of appointing local men as enumerators who will naturally have a desire to see their own communities properly dealt with, it may be concluded that neither city nor country will suffer by the adoption of the *de jure* system.—*Toronto Truth*.

Some Good Puddings.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Boil one quart of milk, add a teaspoon of butter, one of sugar, and three ounces of grated chocolate. When cool, add the yolks of four eggs. Pour in a pudding dish lined with stale cake. Bake, cover with meringue, and brown.

FIG PUDDING.—Chop half a pound of figs fine, mix with a teaspoon of grated bread-crumbs, half a pound of sugar, a teaspoon of melted butter, five ounces of candied orange peel and citron, one grated nutmeg, and five well-beaten eggs. Steam four hours and serve with sauce.

CITRON PUDDING.—Beat the yolks of ten eggs with a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter. Cut a pound of citron in pieces, stir in. Line a pudding dish with stale cake. Pour in the mixture and bake. Eat with sauce.

COCONUT PUDDING.—Take half a pound of grated coconut, half a pound of butter and sugar each, the yolks and whites of four eggs, the juice of a lemon and a teaspoonful of extract of roses. Bake and serve with hard sauce.

ECONOMICAL PUDDING.—Take four cups of flour, one of suet, one of dried raspberries or blackberries, one and a half cups of molasses, and two beaten eggs. Mix all together, flavor to taste, put in a mold and steam two hours. Eat with hard sauce.

RAILROAD PUDDING.—Beat one egg, add one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one and a half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cup of milk, and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in a greased pan and serve with lemon sauce.

ANGELS' PUDDING.—Two ounces of flour, two ounces of sugar, two of butter, a pint of cream and the whites of three eggs. Bake in patty-pans, cover with icing, and serve without sauce.

Receiving Thousands of Emigrants.

A Vienna telegram says:—The emigration of peasants from Galicia and Poland, to Brazil continues on an increased scale. No fewer than 300,000 emigrants have, it is estimated, been shipped within the last few months by the Norddeutscher-Lloyd to Berlin. Numerous villages in Russian Poland are said to be almost depopulated, although the Government has forbidden emigration, and endeavours to prevent it, by all means. The poor people, however, where possible, steal out of the country, in the belief that they will receive, in Brazil, free grants of fertile land—a belief which is encouraged by the emigration agents by the dissemination of reports calculated to impose upon the credulity of their victims. Once out of the country, the poor people are said to be outrageously treated by the emigration agents, and invariably find, on arriving in Brazil, that they are left entirely without resources.

There is now in the possession of a Russian lady the pocket book lost by Napoleon more than three-quarters of a century ago, when he was crossing the Berezina. Napoleon offered large rewards for it during the three years before Waterloo. It was presented to its present possessor as a souvenir by Count Felix Ledochovsky. Prince Victor is stated to be among the numerous would-be purchasers of this interesting relic.

LADIES' JOURNAL

Bible Competition!

NO. 26.

The Old Reliable again to the fore. A splendid list of Rewards.

Don't Delay! Send at Once!

Competition Number Twenty Six opens now at the solicitation of thousands of the old friends and competitors in former contests. The Editor of THE LADIES' JOURNAL has nearly forty thousand testimonials as to the fairness with which these Bible Competitions have been conducted.

This competition is to be short and decisive. It will remain open only till the 15th day of December inclusive.

The questions are as follows:—Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1 HEM, 2 ROBE, 3 GARMENT.

To the first person sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the Piano. To the next person, the \$100.00 in cash, and so on till all these rewards are given away.

FIRST REWARDS.

- First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian Firm, \$500
- Second one, One Hundred Dollars in cash 100
- Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Teachers' Bible, \$3 45
- Next seven, each a beautiful Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$60 45
- Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, \$5 55
- Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$40 20
- Next one, Twenty Dollars in cash, \$20 20
- Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, \$250 250
- Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service of 85 pieces, \$200 200
- Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's works, bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15 75
- Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30 70

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given the fifty dollars in cash. To the sender of the next correct answer following the middle will be given one of the ten dollar amounts, and so on till all the middle rewards are distributed.

- First, fifty dollars in cash, \$50 50
- Next five, each \$10 in cash, \$50 50
- Next three, each a fine Family Sewing Machine, \$50 150
- Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50 250
- Next ten, each a Fine Triple Silver Plated Tea Set, 4 pieces, \$50 400
- Next twenty-one, each a set of Dickens' Works, beautifully bound in cloth, 10 vols., \$20 420
- Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop & Stonier, Hartley, England, \$200 200
- Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service, of 85 pieces, specially imported, \$40 200
- Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's works bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15 75
- Next eighteen, each a handsome Silver Plated Sugar Bowl, \$5 90
- Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50 250
- Next fifty-five, each a handsome long Silver Plated Button Hook, \$5 55

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

For those who are too late for any of the above rewards the following special list is offered, as far as they will go. To the sender of the last correct answer received at THE LADIES' JOURNAL office postmarked 15th December or earlier, will be given number one of these consolation prizes, to the next to the last, number two, and so on till these rewards are all given away.

- First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash, \$100 100
- Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15 225
- Next seven, each a beautiful Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movements \$60 420
- Next nineteen, each a Set of a Dozen Tea Knives, heavily plated, \$10 190
- Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch \$50 250
- Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Gem Ring, \$7 105
- Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Ross Bonheur's Horse Fair \$2 82
- Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20 580
- Next twenty-one, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet new design, \$5 105
- Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$40 200
- Next twenty-five, a Teachers' Fine, Well Bound Bible with concordance, \$4 100
- Each person competing must send One Dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL. The LADIES' JOURNAL has been greatly enlarged and improved and is in every way equal at this price to any of the publications issued for ladies on this continent. You, therefore, pay nothing at all for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

The prizes will be distributed in time for Christmas Presents to friends, if you wish to use them in that way.

The distribution will be in the hands of disinterested parties and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at THE LADIES' JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor LADIES' JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada.

Saying "Good Morning."

Just how to say it is what somebody wants to know. One of you, as impulsive as possible, bows as if all her heart was in it when she meets a man who is a mere acquaintance. Shall she then be surprised if the next time he is a bit familiar in his mode of conversation? Another, in her desire to be dignified, gives a rigid bow that announces her acceptance of a pleasant acquaintance under protest. Then when she meets him next he is chilling and decidedly unfriendly in his manner.

But what to do? You will have to act the happy medium: When you incline your head give a suggestion of a smile that means "I know you"; but we don't tell any more than that in a public place.

Women are said to have won battles by the sweet bows given to opposing generals. One should be thankful that one is not in the midst of any great battle now, except that wondrous battle of life when a smile and a pleasant greeting does more to remove the stumbling blocks from the way of the weary wanderer than anything else.

The "good morning" is the beginning of every day of life, and my dear girl, to say it pleasantly is to open the golden door of a day and to make all the sunshine of it seem to rest upon you and reflect upon everybody else and make them feel pleasant, and that is a great deal. Can't you work faster and find work easier when your heart is full of that liquid of love that we call "pleasantness"? Just think it over. It is worth while.