SANTAN AND ABORDENE DAVIS.

The Frei chinan's wast is the Tr color; Ameri-The State and erripes whose blazoned folds float The Spaniard drinks to the first of the Cid, and

every Bourbon knight May quaff, if he pleares, to the flour de lys—the banner of spotles white;
But we, hoys—we have a flag of our awn—a flag

on whose storied sheen Are written the deeds of our bravest sires in letters of gold and green;
Then a toast we'll quaff this Christmas night,
while the bright stars gam the sky,
To the flag that has lived through the bloodstained years - to the flag that can never

There are no vines on the sloping hills of the land of our topes and dreams; No mulberries grow in the vales below on the banks of her rushing streams;

But the shamrock springs from her sacred soil, and the modest harebells dwell 'Mid the furze and the bloom, and wild flowers smile from the depths of each sombre dell; And the towars of old, each castle and hold, and

abbey and shrine proclaim

That the isle of our love hath a record proud and a glory crowned name and fame. Then a toast- a toast, while the stars peep out from their cryataline home on high, To the land that has lived through a myriad years-to the land that can never die!

The cause of the Poles is dead, they say, laid in a gory grave
By the scimitars of the Cossack horde and the

Prussin's fiery glaive:
There are Greeks who chafe 'neath the Mussulman yoke, and the Teuton rules amain. O'er the cities and towns and verdant vales of

may never know freedom's noon, But the came of the land of our dearest dreams is destraed to triumph soon; Then a toust to she dawning light of

the glorious bye and bye-To the cause shat has lived through a myriad years-to the cause that can never die Brave races of old have withered apace, and

sleep the sleep of peace—
The Asyrian hosts, and the sons of Troy, and
the heroes of Rome and Greece;
But ours is a race that fructifies, and starts o'er

the open blue From the Western nook of an olden world, to guide and rule anew;
Its millions tread this wide, wide globe, their

feet are on every shore—
To day 'tis a thousand times as strong as it was in days of vore:

we'll quaff to night the brave old race, whose fonuts can never run dry—
To the race that has lived through a myriad years-to the race that can never die!

We'll drink to the hopes of liberty, that ever from Pole to Pole, Throb like a heavenly chorus, boys, through the depths of each Irish soul!

To the hope that nerved each sinewy arm of our sires in the long ago,

When they scorned to barter their nationhood, and fought to the death the foe!

The hope that we hold of setting a crown on the brow of the ocean queen, And hoisting o'ar all her bowns and towers the banner of gold and green;
Then one toast more we'll quaff to-night, with

bosoms bounding high:—
To the hopes that have lived through a myriad yea-s---to the hopes that can never die!

EVICTION OF TENANT FARMERS IN SCOTLAND.

In the midst of the general suitation over the evictions of Scotch crofters and small Irish farmers, little attention has been given to the many evictions in Scotland and England of tenant farmers who had holdings of from ones or two hundred scres up to a thousand or more. It has been taken for granted that such men were able to protect themselves, able to make the best of "treedom el contract," and competent, if the worst came to the worst, to avail themselves of the bankruptcy laws. But this has not been the Many of this class have been t ruled, without receiving sympathy and without any effort having been made for their re-lief, They have no tenant right. They have no legal claim to any compensation for the unexhausted improvements in which they may have sunk all their capital in the hope of being recouped in coming years. Bound by agreements made in the prosperous years surmount obstacles, push forward, win re-of high prices for farm produce, which are nown by success. The glorious galaxy of sucnever likely to return, and hampered and cruehed by the iniquitous land laws which make the laudloid the farmer a first preferred and often only creditor, scores of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers in the best agricultural districts of Scotland have, within the last aix or seven years, been beggared and turned to the road with scarcely a protect and without any remedy. So long as they had a farthing the routs had to be paid. The law of the hypothec gave the landlords the coctrol of everything on the farm, and when their money was all gone the stocks were selzed for arrears, and the poor fellows and their families turned adrift.

A most respectable and trustworthy Presbyterlau minister of Ontario has cent us a long letter which he lately received from one of the victims, a relative of his own, and for many years the occupant of one of the finest est-managed farms in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. We cannot give the letter in extense, but the following extracts may reveal in some measure the hideous system prevail-

ing. The writer says:—
"In case you think that I am exaggerating, I may state that the late Dr. John Ker, who was a professor in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church for many years before he died, and whose high character have no doubt you know, stated to myself and some friends who went to the Synod Hall to consult him, that 'the Scotch tenant farmers as a class had been treated worse than the slaves of the West Indies or America had . . The Irish tenants, as you will know, have got justice, but we cannot, because we have no friends in America to send us money or in any way to beln us to enforce our peaceful petitions. The consequence to that the tenant farmer class of Scotland has been destroyed in many districts, especially in East Lothian, where I was engaged in agriculture between 1950 and We could have done without Protection if the Legislature would have freed as from the operation of the old landlord-made laws, which placed the tenants entirsly in the power of the landlords. Since 1865 the landlords have evicted and ruined in the most oruel manner the tenants who voted for distatablishment and land law reform. Many have been sent to their graves by this persecution, others driven mad, and some driven to commit suicide. The greatest ornelty has been shown to any one who attempted to expose these atrouttes by means of the public prints. My brother John was evicted from Saughton Hall, which you know well, in the most orucl manner because he had voted for a Liberal candidate in opposition to the requests of his landlord. The eviction broke his heart, and he is now in a lunatic asylum without hope of recevery. Two of my most intimate friends, not relations, were also driven mad under the oppression but both have recovered. The fact that

they had both been delirious for wocks under

The mountaine of the second

prevent the landlords evicting them without a penny some years afterwards, though both had families depending on them. Another friend a neighbor of mine was driven into madness, and when in that state committed

suicide Thie, it will be allowed, is very terrible ndeed; and the writer adds, in one of his printed letters, that he himself was evicted and his property confiscated to the extent of £20,000 under the powers the law gives to landlords, simply because he wrote and published letters against the present land-lords, and against the injustice of refusing any readjustment of rent when the whole oir cumstances of the country were changed.

We can at present but add an extraot from a speech delivered at Aberdeen, in 1885, by a Mr. Stuart, of Inverfiddich, Banffshire, show ing how the system works in that northern

"Could any of you gentlemen before me or the members of the deputation that visited Ireland, accompany me back to Banfishire, I think I could present you with a view of desolation and depopulation without a parallel even in Ireland. What not many years ago was the scene of a thriving and prosperous tenantry now presents a picture which words fail to describe and which must be seen to be realized. In the parish which I repre sent ruthless eviction has done its fell work, and to day I might take you mile after mile of what was, but a few years ago, land in high cultivation now run to bush and waste. In this and the neighboring parish something approaching forty farms, and of cotters houses an unknown number, have been cleared of their human occupants and are now lying tenantless and in ruins, affording even indifferent shelter to game and other wild animals which have taken the place of Aleace and Lorraine; | wild animals which have taken the place of The serfs who are lashed by such despot whips | man. | In some cases the remains of farm implements, hypothecated by the landlerds, may be seen about—notably more than one threshing mill, the property of the luckless tenants, may be seen sticking through the rafters of the barns, etc. . . I wish I could take the editor of The Scotsman round this parish. I think his eyes would be opened to the iniquity of the system by which men have been trodden down and hunted off the land like wild beasts, all to gratify the malignity of the noble savage disguised with the title of landlord." . .

The gentleman from whose letter we have quoted so largely says that one of the ohlef evictors and persecutors in East Lothian of all farmers who dare to say a word against lendlord oppression is Mr. Balfour, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is as much opposed to Home Rule for Scotland as to Home Rule for Ireland. The Protestant country evidently needs autonomy almost as much as the Roman Catholic country, and for the same reason. Both are harried and robbad by the landlord class to a degree which peor le in America can hardly understand. Both need Home Rule to be able to put down their tyrants, who derive power from the prejudices and inactivity of English representatives. Scots abroad should give earnest consideration to the grievances of their brethren in the suid land, and should imitate the generosity of expatriated Irishmen in contributing handsomely to the cause of Home Rule for their native country.-[Toronto Globe

SOME GOLDEN RULES.

The following, from an unknown source, contains advice which experienced business men indorse and young men will do well to follow -

Have but one business, know it thoroughly. and attend personally to its minutest details. Be self-reliant, concentrate your energies in a determination and supreme effort to conquer success. Keep your own counsel, attend strictly to business, and never dabble in any-thing foreign to it, curtail your expenses, never sacrifice safety to prospective large returns, out short your lesses and let your profits run on, and make your prime movers industry, economy, and fair dealing. It is the merest rant and bosh to rely on Luck. He is always indocat and bls arms, drinking and smoking, waiting for big prizes in lotteries, or lying abed expecting a letter with news of a legacy. On the contrary, Labor and Pluck are the invincible heroes who conquer success; they strike out new paths, create, contrive, think, plan, originate, take all legitimate risks, toil to loan on importunity. Never borrow money to epeculate with. Acquire knowledge. It is only enlightened men who successfully hold their own with the surging masses who throng the road to riches. Avoid law and legal squabbles of every kind. In discussing business disagreements, keep cool. Make all the money you can and do all the good you can with it, remembering that he who lives for himself alone lives for the meanest man in creation. If engaged in public business, advertise it; be punctual in meeting promised payments; keep short accounts; settle often; be clear and explicit in making bargains. Be eivil and obliging as well as decisive and prompt with customers, and do not overtrade your capital. Finally, in the maturity of lite, don't rust out by retiring from business; keep bright by useful effort, remembering that industry and happiness are inseparable.

THE UGLY GIRL'S CHARMS.

But putting aside the question of the utility of remedies to remove natural personal defects, an ugly girl should know that the surest way to keep her homely features or awkward figure in the romembrance of others is for her to censtantly to remember them berself. Self consciousness is disagreeable in a beautiful woman; in an ugly one it is intolerable.

Are those girls with dull eyes and large noses, then, to give up all hope of pleasing on cooling. their companions?

By no means. A woman who for many years led the highset social life of Pennsylvania had neither fortune nor a remarkable intellect. She was stout, red-haired, small featured and freekled; but her voice was sweet and low, her heart big enough to take in all the world; her sympathics wide, her tact infinite. She clopment than the latest report that comes

innecent child. The ugly girl who cultivates such charms as these needs no iron braces to compress her stone, which rang hollow. He turned it up, large jointr, nor diet of acid fruits to remove her plump cheeks, to make her lovely and beloved .- Youth's Companion.

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

There have been many remarkable cures of lesiness made by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oli, the great household remedy for pain, inflammation and soreness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Croup, and is useful internally and externally for all pains nd injurious.

corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and the monstrone treatment received did not effectual remedy within reach, and the TO BOOK SECTION OF STREET OF STREET S

SCIENCE, SPECULATION, ART.

Industries and Discoveries That Have Just Come to Light

VELOCITY OF LICHT. The Danish astronomer, Olaus Romer, made the discovery of the velocity of light while taking observatious of the eclipse of Jupiter's satelities in 1876. Re found that the collpses of the satelities seemed to be retarded as the earth moved farther away from the planet; that they oc curred too soon when the earth was nearest and too late when it was farthest away from Jupiter. The astronomer found that this retardation of the occurrence of the solipses could only be accounted for satisfactorily by the time that the light would take in crossing the earth's orbit, and that, calculating the time occupied in accomplishing this, the velo-city of light was 192,500 miles a second. The best doterminations made by the more accurate observations of modern times make the velocity about 186,300 miles a second.

TREES WITH LARGE LEAVES .- Trees of the palm family have larger leaves than others. The Icaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, have leaves which reach a length of from thirty to fifty feet and are ten or twelve feet in bredth. Specimens of the leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Caylon, have been met with that were twenty feet long and eighteen feet broad. These Isaves are used by the natives to make tents and form very efficient shelters from the rain. The leaves of the double Cocoanut palm are often thirty feet long and several feet wide. When the wind is strong the clash together with a noise that may be heard at a great distance. Only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so firmly attached to the etem of the tree and so strong in themselves that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety,

THE LAST BIRD TO RETIRE, -Apart from the birds which rest during the day and seek their food at night, as the night-jar and the various kinds of owls, and putting aside also those which in summer frequently sing all the night through, as the nightingale, the woodlark and the sedge-warbler it seems that the robin is the last bird to seek repose. It may be often heard singing until nearly midnight in the early summer, and in winter is to be seen hopping about long after other birds have gone to rest.

TRADE PER HEAD IN EUROPE -A Swias financial journal publishes some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries of Europe. From this account it appears Holland does the largest amount of trade per head of population. The extent of of the average Hollander's commercial operations during the year totals up . o 1,012 france. After Holland, though at an enormous distance, comes Switzerland with 510 fracce per head of population. England is third in the liet, with 421 france, while France and Germany average about 100.

WHY FIRES BURN BRIGHTLY IN WINTER -There are several reasons why a fire burns so brightly in frosty weather. First, the air being cold is denser and the heated air and and gasses from the fire are comparatively more buoyant. Consequently there is a greater draught. Then the sir, being denser, contains more oxygen in an equal volume, and that gas being quickly supplied, the combustion is fleroer and more perfect. In frosty weather, too, the atmosphere is comparatively free from moisture, which of course has a tendency to damp a fire.

Use of Oil in Life Preservers -The new life float which is supplied with a resorvoir of oil, in order to support bottles in the water, is based on the recent cases of successful experience with oil in overcoming the power of waves, and thus saving life and property from destruction. The reservoir in this case is provided with an outlet, by means of which the oil may escape automatically, no matter on which side the fleat, or buoy, may be turned when thrown into the water, or to which it may be impelled by the waves, when once in the water. Thus, by means of the escaping oil, the surrounding water is expected to become sufficiently calm to enable the first to be discovered at a further distance than it otherwise could be, and a calm space secured around the float for the preservation

CHEAP QUININE AS A CURSE,-The Medi cal Record is not so sure that cheap quinine is an unalloyed blessing. It has come about cessful business men and Illustrious authors I that nearly every family now has its quinine have all been hard workers. Shun bad com- bettle, that it is sold at many general atores, pany and the prevalent vices of the day, and that the doctor rarely meets an invalid never loan a borrowing friend more than you who has not been thoroughly dosed with are able to lose if he cannot pay, and take a quinine. The drug, when taken continuously or excessively, is an injurious one; and its therapeutic value is greatly exaggerated in the popular mind. The value of quinine in "colds," brochitis, ephemeral fevers, anorexia, general malaise and various other minor ills, the editor thinks, is most problematical.

FACTS ABOUT SUGAR CANE .- It is said that the variety of supar cane grown in the West Indies originally came from the Sandwich slands, being brought from that country by Captain Bligh as long ago as 1796. Great efforts are being made to introduce new canes, hoping they will be richer in yield of sugar, but nothing yet has been found that has supplanted the old variety, though there is said to be a cane called the Jamaican which is very rich in saccharine properties, and which stands dry weather, and may ultimately super-sade the old-fashioned kind of cane.

How to Make Solder .- To make French cold solder-Precipitate copper in a state of fine division from a solution of sulphate of which the lean companiese, have become poscopper by the aid of metallic zinc. Twenty or thirty parts of the copper are mixed in a mortar with concentrated sulphuric acid, to which is afterward added seventy parts of mercury, and the whole is triturated with the pastle. The amalgam produced is copiously washed with water to remove the sulphurle acid and is then left for twelve hours. When it is required for soldering it is warmed until it is applied to the joint, to which it adheres

THE BABY OF HOLYROOD. THE LATEST BEPORT CONCERNING IT CAPABLE

OF SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Mary Queen Scots has been the subject of many romantic tales, but none ef them are more strange or capable of sensiticual devwas simple, genuine, and as unselfish as an from Holyrood. The story is that whilst some repairs were being made in the Queen of Scot's room, a mason struck a jutting-out and discovered the ramains of a baby, wrapped in cloth of gold and marked "J." The high personage in London whose business it is to contro! Holyrood Palace, on being telegraphed to for instructions, ordered that the baby should be replaced under the stone, and that no fuse should be made about the matter. Now, Mary gave birth in the adjoining room to the child supposed to have been James I. of England, and history records that immediately after its birth the child was removed and brought up elsewhere. What, conjectures the newspaper chronicler, whose Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of suspicions are aroused, and who is not deficient in imagination, if Mary's child should be the baby in the cloth of gold ?--and, if so, who was James T. ? The idea would suggest

ាក្រុស ខ្មែរ ខ្មារ ខ្មែរ ខ្មារ ខ្មែរ ខ្ម្មាំ ខ្មែង ខ្ម

immense possibilities for the novellat if it were original, but also lit has only been bor-rowed.

JEWSGAND JOURNALISM. HOW HEWBREWS CONTROL PUBLIC OPINION IN

BOME. The suspicion is beginning to arise that a good deal of the bitterness with which the the Catholic religion is attacked. in Italy, can be traced to the fact of the Jowe possessing a powerfull influence over the press. In Rome they have decidedly managed to obtain an undisputed supremacy in journalism, The director of the Riforma, Signor Orispi's offi-cial journal, is the Jew Prime-Levi. The Tribung has at least three Jews on its editorial steff ; the leading writer on the Opinione is Jew; Fanfulla and the Diritto have also Jewish editorial contributors. The Italia is owned by the Jewish banker, Obeght. The Jew Friedlander is a manager of the Stefani Telegraphic Agency; and Reuter's Roman correspondent is the Jew Arbib. English readers receive their intelligence of Catholic affairs in the Eternal City from these sources, and it is not strange that they are often de-

THE LITTLE WHITE HEARSE. As the little white hearse went glimmering by-The man on the coal cart jerked his lines, And smutted the lid of either eye,
And turned and stared at the business signs:

And the street car driver stopped and beat His hands on his shoulder and gazed up

Till his eyes on the long track reached the sky— As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by-A stranger petted a ragged child in the crowded walk, and she knew not why, And he gave her a coin for the way she

And a bootblack thrilled with a pleasure eggarta As a customer gave him back his change With a kindly hand and a grateful sigh, As the little white hearse went glimmering

by. As the little white hearse went climmering by A man looked out of r window dim, And his cheeks were wot and his heart wa

For a dead child even was dear to him! And he though of his empty life and said "Loveless alive ind loveless dead— Nor wife nor child in earth or sky ;" As the little white hearse went glimmering

-James Whitcomb Riley.

CASPER WEAVER IS A FORTUNATE GERMAN.

born in Hessen, in 1832, landed at New York in Pennsylvania and New Jersey 5 years, moved to Georgetown, Ky., where he joined the Confederate army and became a soldier of John Morgan, serving through the settlement question of secession. After the war he came to Waverly, Lafayette County, Mo., where he resides. A few weeks since he drew in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, by which he has come in possession of one-fourth of one twentieth of the capital prize of \$300.000 being the comfortable sum of \$3,750. - Waverly (Mo) Times Dec. 6.

IRELAND'S PREITY GIRLS.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writes: The Irish ladies are perhaps the prettiest in the wide world, always excepting our fair cousins, the Yankee belles. Their features, it is true, are less regular than those of English women, but they triumph over them with their soft, creamy complexions, their large, appealing gray-blue eyes and long lashes, and a sort of indefinable charm and demure ecquetry, yet thoroughly modest manners. "Every third Irish woman," wrote the Queen in her diary when last visiting the country, "is beautiful, and seme of them remarkably so. Their hair and eyes are simply lovely." Apart from personal charms, it is impossible not to admire the gentle grace and dignity of the wives you will, I defy you to find an Irish woman who is otherwise than naturally distinguished-the very barmaids being superior in bearing and speech to many English duch caucs. The list of beauties is a long one, and looking back we can recall histories of the extraordinary leveliness of the three Miss Gunnings, who, when they came up to London, had actually to be escorted in Hyde Park by a guard of soldiers sent by the order of the secretary of state, so overwhelmingly was the crowd pressing upon them. Then there wes Lady Denny, Lady Canir, Lady Clare and many others, to say nothing of the present young Duchess of Leinster, one of the most attractive women of this or any other day.

BROKEN DOWN.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B.B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Mezry, New Albany, N.S.

The quantity of land taken up for actual settlement in Manitoba during 1888 was very considerable and largely excess of any year since 1882. The Government had taken up for home-steads at preemptions and sales about 330,000 acres of land, nearly the whole of which is for actual settlement. Different land companies have sold about 180,000 acres, mostly all of which has been taken up by the actual settlers, making a total of 510,000 acres. In addition to seased of considerable quantities of land through the foreclosures of mortgages, have disposed of a considerable quantity. Between the loan a considerable quantity. Between the loan companiese and land sold by private individuals not short of 100 000 acres have also been disposed of for settlement. This makes the total acreage actually settled upon in Manitoba during the year fully 600,000 acres. There is every reason to believe that this estimate is within, rather than beyond, the mark. The great bulk of these lands has been taken up in quarter sections. Very few have taken up more than 160 acres of land. This means that not far short of 4,000, farmers in addition to those who were previously in the country, have settled upon land during the past year in Manitoba. at a moderate estimate may be taken at an average of three to a family, making the total increase in population from this course alone of about 12,000 people. Government agent Metcalfe has estimated that the upwards of 17. 000 immigrants came into the country last year A good many of these are still employed in various ways and have not yet taken up land, although doubtless, a considerable number of them will do so. This is a satisfactory showing, and every indication points to very much larger

AREAD OF ALL.

result during the year which has just commend

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds etc. I can especially recommend it for chil dren. Alex Moffatt, Millbrook, Ont.

When a schoolboy begins to write his name he makes his initial blunder.

Much distres and sickness in children is caused by we s. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator g. elief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

in new sections of

A QUEEN'S GOWNS.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper writes from Paris :--] had the pleasure of inspecting some of the tollets ordered by Queen Pla, of Portugal, of M. Worth. Some of them, comprising the travelling dresces and the walking and drive ing costumes, had alroady been sent off, but the more elaborate and magnificent toilets had just been completed. One of these was, perhaps, the most remarkable and original dress that I have ever known to be sent forth from that atelier of marvels. It is a ball tollet, uniting in its composition a representation of three metals copper, silver and gold. The skirt front and train were in satin of the precise hue of highly burnished capper. The train is plain and full and out square at the end. The skirt front is embroidered up the centre and around the seams with minute copper-colored beads, the work being in a slender, delicate pattern. The side widths part to show underneath folds of pale silvergray satin, worked with silver beads, underneath which are set inner folds of gold-yellow satin embroidered with gold. The blendings of color and of the brilliancy of the various metals in this remarkable dress are at once artistic and effective. Another splendid ball dress had the skirt

in white velvet stamped with large branches of tulips in cloth of gold, the side breadths lined with old gold satin parting over a straight flat breadth of the velvet in front. Over this underskirt falls the long train in abainthe green French faille, with narrow panier draperies at the sides. Another exquisite net, closely and elaborately embroided all over with a pattern of vines and leaves. in silver thread, the whole lined with orevette pink satin and drawn in full folds at the left side at the waist. The train is in brocade in a new and beautiful shade of bluish pink. Then there is a charming toilet in black net, dotted all over with small araberque figures in gold throad. At basement

of the same embroidery, but much closer and more claborate, half a yard in depth, encircles the skirt. The underdress is in pale pink satiu. Holloway's Pills.-Nervous Irritability.-No part of the human machine requires more constant supervision than the nervous system -for upon it our health- and even lifedepends. These Pills strenghthen the nerves

and are the safest general purifiers of the bleod. Nauzes, headache, giddiness, and mental spathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summery manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachie paine, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distention, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confined bewels—the commonly accompany-ing signs of defective or diminished neve tone. Hollowayt's Pills are particularly recommended to remons of studious and sedontary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous und irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

FRIDAY'S LUCKY EVENTS.

A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERA TION OF THE SUPERSTITIOUS.

Friday, February 22, 1732, George Washington was born. Bismarck, Gladstone and Disraeli were born

on Friday. Friday, March 25, 1669, the Hudson River

was discovered. Friday, June 39, 1461, Louis XI, humbled

the French nobles. Friday, March, 18, 1776, the Stamp act was repealed in England.

Friday, June 13, 1492, Columbus discovered the continent of America.

Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made the final landing at Plymouth Rock. Friday, June 13, 1785, General Winfield Scott was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Friday, September 22, 1780, Arnold's treason was laid bare, which saved the United States. Friday, January 12, 1433, Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, was born, the richest sovereign of Europe.

Friday, November 28, 1814, the first news paper ever printed by steam, the London Times, was printed.

Friday, October 19, 1871, the surrender of Yerktown, the crowning glory of the American army occurred

Friday, June 12, 1802, Alexander Von Humbolt, in climbing Chimborazo, reached in altitude of 19,200 feet.

Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years. Friday, April 8, 1846, the first known news

paper advertisement was published in the Imperial Intelligencer, in England. Friday, May 14 1586, Gabriel Fahrenheit,

usually regarded as the inventor of the common mercurial thermometer, was born.

Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made. Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII., of Eng

land gave to John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. That is the first American state paper in England. Friday, November 10 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbour of Provincetown.

Friday, July 7 1776, the motion was made in Congress by John Adams, and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent.

Friday, March 20, 1737, Pope Clement XII. promulgated his bull of excommunication gainst the Freemasons.

Friday, July 1, 1825, General Lafayette was welcomed to Boston and feasted by the Freemasons and citizens and attended at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monumen erected to prepetuate the remembrance of the defenders of the rights and liberties of America.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, infiammation of the lungs, etc. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH STE two concomitants of billousness reminded by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic siter meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood

The man who is well off should not think of coming home sick.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes : "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Billiousness and Constitution—such cases having come under my personal observ-

The receipts of a walking match, are properly called gait money.

No class of men are so foud of keeping their spirits up as distillere. LITTLE HELPS!

If the cover is removed from soap dishes

soap will not get soft.

When flatirons become rusty, black them stove polish and rub well with a dry polish. Use charcoal to broil; with. The flames of the pores quickly and make the meat very to

Silver can be kept bright for months by h placed in an eir-tight care with a good in piece of camphor.

Use squares of dull-colored felt, pinked at edges, under statuary or any heavy ornathat are liable to mar a polished surface. Do not keep ironed-clothes on bare in kitchen any longer than is necessary thoroughly drying. They gather unples

Equal parts of white shellao and alcohol permanent fixative for crayon and charge aketches. Spray it on evenly with an ani stomizer,

A tablespoonful of brendy put into sed bottle of tomato catsup just before sealing will not only preserve it, but will add to the flay when wanted for use.

Mahogny and cherry furniture often gets de for want of a good cleaning with a moist det Polish with the hand, rubbing well, and the sult will be surprising. Windows can be cleaned in winter, and

frost entirely removed by a gill of alcohol ; pint of hot water. Clean quickly, and ub with a warm chamois ckin. An old an reliable English cook hook give the following recipe as an oilcloth restore. Melt one-half an ounce of bee-wax in a sun

of turpentine. Rub the surface all over with and rub in with a dry cloth. Telegraph wire of golvanized iron is mu

bester to hang clothes on in winter than upe the clothes will not freeze to it. Have it has by a lineman and it will never "give" no main what the weather may be.

For chapped hands, make camphor-ice of I cunces of spermaceti tallow. four teaspooned of eil of sweet almonds and three-fourths of a cunce of gum camphor pulverized fine. Put of the contract of the cunce of gum camphor pulverized fine. back of stove until dissolved, stirring constant just enough heat to melt the ingredients

Do NOT DESPAIR OF CURING YOUR sick base ache when you can so easily obtain Carter Little Liver Pille. They will effect a prom and permanent cure. Their action is mild a natural.

WHY 1900 WILL NOT BE A LEAP YEAR.

The following explanation is given why year 1900 will not be counted among leap year The year is 365 days 5 bours and 49 minor the year is 500 days o hours and 40 minute long; Il minutes are to keen every year to min the year 3654 days lorg, and every fourth raw have an extra day. This was Julius Can't arrangement. Where do those Il minute carry from 2 There carry from the failure arrangement. where do these it minuse come from? They come from the future, as are paid by omitting leap year every 100 year. But if leap year is emitted regularly even hundredth year, in the course of 400 years in hundredth year, in the course of 402 years if found that the 11 minutes taken each year mot have been paid back, but that a state year will have been given up. So Pore 6n gory XIII, who improved on Casser's calculated in 1582, decreed that every centurial year will be year four should be a leap year after a divisible by four should be a leap year after the course of the course when the course were the course of the cou So we borrow 11 minutes cach jear more the paying our borrowings back by omitting the leap years in three centurial years, and ique matters by having a leap year in the tout conturial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement so exact, and the borrowing and paying be balance so closely, that we horrow more the we pay back to the extent of only one day is 3,866 years.

The weather sage is among the biggest m rance of the period.



CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

MILWAURER, May 25, 1887. FATHER KOENIG:-REV. FATHER KOENIG:—I am personally as quainted with a man who (in the year 1878, then forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The attacks which he had formerly every four weeks diminished as soon as hotook your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is a healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this held convinced and gladly testifies.

REV. PATER AEGIDIUS,

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent free to any address, and poor pailed can also obtain this medicine free of charge from

us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Revered
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the cast
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHIOAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dunderstreet, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 pt bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

NOTICE—The testamentary executors and admission trators of the estate left by the late Hon. Is Louis Beaudry, to the children issue of his marriss with Deme Thereso Vallee, his wife, by his solemn with Deme Thereso Vallee, his wife, by his solemn with Deme 10, 1881, and by his codicil of Sept. 14, 184 Art. O. Brousseau, motary, will apply to the Legislam of the Province of Quebec, at its most session, for all to enlarge their powers and airributes in order to have the envire execution of the said will, and to see to in replacing of one another in case of death—on payment of the actual debts by arrangement with the parties betweeted. Finally, in order to authorize them to said attansfer all or any part of the immoveables of the said together.

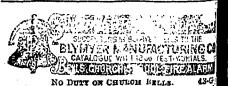
ROURE ROY,

together.

ROUER ROY,
J. C. AUGER.
HERCULE B. AUDRY,
Testamentary executors and administ rators of the estate of the jate Hon. J. L. Beaudry.

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