

AN OLD SONG.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads of May,
If she be not fair for me,
What care I how fair she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair,
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve!
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go;
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be?

—George Wither—1646.

THE AMAZON VALLEY.

Prof. Azara, the Spanish American Cuvier, enumerates for the Amazon Valley alone twenty-two species of noxious ants, eight varieties of aggressive hornets, and not less than forty species of still more aggressive mosquitoes. Besides, there are night cockroaches and daylight cockroaches, bird-eating spiders, grass-spiders and sand-spiders, with hairy legs two inches long, and a bite as virulent as that of the tarantula. The centipede attains a length of six inches. Some twelve varieties of scorpions lurk under dry leaves and frequent the wood-yard at the back of your house. In the rainy season they will visit the house itself, together with snakes and gusanos infernales ("hell-worms"). Lizards, too, enjoy the comfort of a weather-tight building, and in chasing each other along the ceiling may miss a jump and drop upon your dinner-table. River alligators gather about the landing places, and in the ardor of competition will spring at the traveler in his canoe; yet waterways are, on the whole, preferable to the roads through the dry-land jungles, where wood-ticks drop from overhanging branches in such numbers that they cover the horse and rider from felt hat to fetlock.

FAST TORPEDO BOATS.

The famous torpedo-boat builder at Elbing, Schichau, has just attained an unprecedented speed even for this class of vessel, torpedo-boats built by him for the Russian and Italian Governments having reached 27 1-2 knots on an hour's run at sea. The new British boats are to be 200 tons displacement, while the Russian boats are 130 tons; so that the former may do better by reason of greater power and greater size. The length of Schichau's boat is 152 feet 6 inches, the beam 17 feet 5 inches. She may carry 40 tons of coal in her bunkers. On trial, however, she had only 20 tons on board. The small guns carried weighed 2 1-2 tons; the torpedo armament, 6 tons; the crew, provisions, stores, and fire-arms, 4 1-2 tons; drinking-water, 2 1-2 tons; engine and boat-swain's stores and reserve parts, 4 1-2 tons—so that all the movable parts come to 20 tons, making, with coal, 40 tons. The vessel and the machinery are, therefore, very light. The shell-plates are barely a quarter of an inch thick. There are two locomotive boilers, protected by the coal bunkers, supplying steam at 195 pounds pressure to high-speed engines. The guaranteed speed was to be 26 1-2 knots in the open sea, while on trial the vessel actually made 27 1-2, or, to be precise, 27.4 knots, as a mean of one hour's steaming at sea. Schichau promises even higher results with torpedo-boats he is now completing.—Steamship.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer of Africa, who is visiting the United States, has written a letter home, part of which got into print. He says that he has enjoyed greatly what he has seen in America, and adds: "Still it is not Europe. America keeps in culture and civilization about the middle of Africa and Europe."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Citizen: The so-called vertical writing has been tried in Kingston for the last eighteen months, with apparently gratifying results. Inspector Kidd speaks well of it as compared with the authorized copy-book system. Experience has proven it to be more legible and more easily acquired than the old, without at the same time working physical harm to the pupil.

London Advertiser: International labour disputes are now being settled by peaceable arbitration. Is it not time that the nations undertook to find a means for settling the disastrous troubles between labour and capital that are hurtful not only to the participants in many cases but to the people? There should be some means of preventing or of speedily healing those ruptures. The British Home Secretary says that the Gladstone Government intends to promote legislation having this beneficent object in view.

St. John Telegraph: Principal Grant has no sympathy for those who are always discussing a change in our political relations towards the mother country, advocating independence or annexation, and who are apparently more American than the Americans themselves! He believes that the British empire ought to be and can be preserved in its integrity, and he says, "that to break up our empire in order to demonstrate our affection for another, or in order to gain some fancied commercial advantage, may be wisdom to parish politicians, but it is not the kind of wisdom that a self-respecting people will ever endorse."

Sherbrooke Examiner: The Hon. David Mills, who is known to be one of the best constitutional authorities of the day, points out that the returning officer in Queen's County was guilty of a disgraceful abuse of authority. Judge Tucker, for criticizing whose conduct Mr. Ellis has been fined and imprisoned, intervened in carrying out the returning officer's decree, so that the minority candidate was elected. This Mr. Mills asserts was not within the power of Judge Tucker to do. . . . He claims that Judge Tucker should have been arrested and sent to gaol for an unwarrantable interference with a public officer in the discharge of his duties.

Manitoba Free Press: The farmers of the West are for the moment in a position to ask and, we think, expect forbearance from those who, armed by the law, find themselves in a position to cry, Stand and deliver. The creditors, who have hedged themselves round with the safety of the law's ingenuity, are not of one class alone. They are not all implement dealers and purveyors of agricultural necessities; there are land companies, mortgage companies, besides others; and it would seem not merely a cruel following of Shylock's example on the part of creditors to demand their pound of flesh from farming communities, hampered as they are for the moment, but unwise in their own future interests.

WHEN A MAN IS INVESTING MONEY in real estate he exercises great care to ascertain that he is securing a good investment for his money. The same rule should be adopted by every man when insuring his life. In selecting a company in which to insure it should be (1.) successful; (2.) have ample assets; (3.) possess a net surplus over and above all liabilities and capital; (4.) that its investments and assets should be of the highest class; (5.) that ample provision should be made for every known liability; (6.) that its business should be conducted at a moderate rate of expense; (7.) that the management should be both competent and experienced. Such a company is the North American Life Assurance Company, Head Office, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1893.

The undersigned will receive tenders for supplies up to noon on

MONDAY, NOV. 27th, 1893.

—FOR THE SUPPLY OF—

Butchers' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc

For the following institutions during the year 1894: viz.—At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; The Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON,

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 13, '93.

I've never any pity for concealed people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids, and all classes of people of every degree, testify to the medicinal and tonic virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Those who are quite satisfied sit still and do nothing; those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world.—W. S. Landor.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since.

JAS. MCKEE.

Linwood, Ont.