

How Marbles are Made.

Marbles are known from the Latin word marmor, by which similar playthings were known to the boys of Rome two thousand years ago.

China and white marble also are used to make the round rollers which have delighted the hearts of boys of all nations for hundreds of years.

Glass marbles are known as 'agates.' They are made both of clear and colored glass. The former are made by taking up a little melted glass upon the end of an iron rod, and making it round by dropping it into an iron mould.

The Farmer Pays It All.

Mr. Nixon of Ingersoll is a well known implement manufacturer. His views on the tariff are published and accord we suppose with those of other men in the same line of business.

McKillop.

Mr. Solomon J. Shannon, treasurer, is confined to his house with a severe attack of rheumatic fever.

Mr. Thos. Johnston has sold his farm on the 14th con. of McKillop, to his neighbor, Mr. R. Holland.

Some evil disposed persons entered the barns of Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Sr., 9th con., a few evenings ago and stole therefrom a quantity of timothy seed.

Mr. Isaac Ballou, of the 8th con., has purchased the farm of Mr. Huggill Tyeeman, on the 10th con. This farm contains 100 acres, and was purchased for \$3,500.

A few days ago Mary Ann Little, a young daughter, of Mr. John Little, of the 8th con., met with a very painful accident at the school in Section No. 6.

YOUNG MEN suffering from early in- discretions, lack of brain and nerve force, Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus cures when all other prepara- tion fail.

The Poet Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born on the 27th of February, 1807, at Portland, Maine, and entered, when fourteen years of age, at Bowdoin college, Brunswick, where, at the end of four years, he took his degree with high honors.

Before returning to America, Longfellow visited France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, and England, studying with the utmost zeal the language and literature of each country.

In 1835, having already, at the age of twenty-eight, been recognised as a man of mark, he was appointed to the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin college.

While occupying his position of professor at the college, he continued to follow his literary career with indefatigable vigilance.

Having for years cultivated his natural poetic power, and made himself one of the most skillful versifiers of the time, Mr. Longfellow in 1847 published his 'Evangeline,'—a melancholy story written in hexameters—an experiment which though it was in the opinion of critics somewhat hazardous for a poet of reputation to venture upon; he tried with no slight success.

It was not until 1855 that his 'Song of Hiawatha' was published—a poem worthy of his fine taste and talent, in which is displayed the delicacy of sentiment, the literary art, the elegance of style, and the exquisite simplicity of expression which had characterized his other works, and which made his name widely known as one of the great poets of the age.

Another collection of poems called 'Birds of Passage,' appeared in 1858; followed by 'Miles Standish,' in 1859. In 1861, a heavy bereavement fell upon Longfellow. In that year his wife was unfortunately burnt to death.

On the 27th of May, 1868 Mr. Longfellow took his departure from America, on another visit to England. He visited Cambridge on the 16th of June and received from the ancient university in that town the degree of doctor of laws (L.L.D.), amidst much enthusiasm from a large and distinguished auditory.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 4th of July, Longfellow had the honor of an interview with the Queen at Windsor castle; and during his stay in London, he had a grand dinner given to him at the Langham hotel, Portland place, by the distinguished artist, Mr. Reinhardt.

Just before Longfellow's departure to the south of Europe he spent some days in the Isle of Wight at the residence of a congenial spirit—England's greatest living poet, Tennyson.

THE RESIDENCE OF LONGFELLOW is situated in an old American town, which the original settlers are said to have intended as the capital of Massachusetts, and which they dignified with the name of Cambridge—a school, erected and endowed as early a period as the year 1636, and which, in the course of time has grown into a college, known as the Harvard university.

Hard by this seat of learning appears an antique and spacious edifice, standing upon the higher of two terraces, fronted by stately elms, and surrounded with grounds, adorned with trees, and shrubs, and flowers. This pleasant spot possesses a double interest in the eyes of visitors. In other days the antique mansion was the head-quarters of the illustrious Washington, previous to the evacuation of Boston.

Frightened Lecturers.

I went the other evening and caught Robert J. Burdette in the ante room at Chickering Hall just before going on the stage with his funny lecture, writes a New York correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal. 'A-h!' he exclaimed, with a tremendous respiration.

'What's the matter? What ails you? What do you mean?' I said. Are you rehearsing? Have I interrupted you? Do you want to be alone?

'No, no!' he exclaimed eagerly, walking up to me. 'Don't leave me. Don't go away.'

'What on earth is the matter?' I asked. 'Scared?' he said, with a querulous laugh. Then I laughed. 'You don't believe me. It's true though. I'm afraid to go on the stage.'

'Pshaw, man!' I said, 'why, you are joking; you have lectured for years.'

'Yes—seventy-five times this winter—but it didn't make any difference. I have to go through this absurd experience every time. There is no getting used to it.'

'How does it make you feel?' 'Feel? Light as a cork! If I were outside I could fly right over the building. Honestly and seriously if I knew I had to die to-night, I should pray the Lord would take me just before I went on the stage.'

'Many have the same experience. That's some satisfaction,' I suggested, 'if misery loves to be with company.'

'Yes,' he said, 'I told Beecher about my troubles, and he said, 'I can tell you one thing for your consolation; you'll never get over it. I suffer every time I go before an audience, and am afraid of my own congregation.' But this experience doesn't seem to give me much comfort.'

'Does your fear vanish when you get on the stage?' 'No, it lasts some time, usually. I poke around among the audience for a familiar face, and when I find a friend I lecture right at him and don't notice anybody else. Gough tells me that he does the same thing. He says he often finds himself talking to some sympathetic and responsive little troupe in one corner, telling his stories to them alone, as if they were in a little room together.'

He looked at his watch. 'It's most time to go on the stage. If it was respectable I'd run away. The notion of feigning sickness often comes over me as it does over school-boys who want to play hooky. Are you my jailer? looking at a gentlemen in a swallow-tail who seemed waiting for him.'

'Yes; you have four minutes yet.' 'Can't I get a reprieve?' 'Not this evening. You remind me of Theodore Tilton. When he appeared here, although he had lectured five hundred times, he was so frightened that we couldn't get him on the stage for a long time. The hall was full, the audience clamored, and he, hesitating to face them, walked up and down the room, washing his hands with water. Finally, we got him through that door at half past eight.'

I told Burdette that Wendell Phillips assured me once that he had similar experience; then, I slipped around into the orchestra. The funny man came on the stage, began in a tremulous voice, and his troubled eye wandered over the audience till he found a friend, with whom he quietly settled down and made himself at home.

The Manitoba Land Craze.

The world has seen many such instances as the present wild and feverish speculation but always with the same result. The laws of economy cannot be violated with impunity. The North-West is not to be built up by speculation in village lots, but its progress may be greatly retarded. A building lot which cannot be required for actual use for the next fifty years has no present value, and the present prices paid for such lots have no counterpart, except in the payment of some such sum as \$500,000 for a tulip as near black as it could be grown, or some similar act of unreason which men commit in periods of mania. It is futile to tell us that our North-West is going to reverse the whole experience of the past. If men will insist on trying the experiment of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, they must be disappointed. Taking pens from under one hat and putting them under another will not break up the prairie or give us valuable crops.—[Monday Times.

Who's the Best Physician.

The one that does most to relieve suffering humanity of the thousand and one ills that befall them, is certainly the best of all physicians. Electric Bitters are daily doing this, curing where all other remedies failed. As a spring tonic and blood purifier they have no equal. They positively cure liver and kidney complaints. In the strongest sense of the term, they are the best and cheapest physician known.—[Daily Times. Sold by Geo. Rhynas, at 50 cents. [3.]

faith evermore overlooks the difficulty of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

When to Eat Fruit.

The Spanish proverb has it: "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night." Canadians do not seem to have heard of this proverb, nor to have one of their own experience. Mostly they eat fruit at night, and hence have not the sovereign idea of it that they would have if they had eaten it at the more proper times. They eat it as desert at dinner. This may be the most proper time to eat dried fruits but it is not the right time to eat juicy ones. The Spanish people learn their proverb from eating very juicy fruits, like oranges. These should be eaten in the morning, a little before dinner—not later than noon. Early in the day, they will, if eaten prove to be the best possible medicine for the bilious.

There Were Fourteen.

A stranger who appeared to have seen a great deal of this cold and unfeeling world entered a ferry dock saloon yesterday, and after warming himself for a moment at the stove, around which was a large circle of mariners, he advanced to the bar and called for whisky and two glasses. A stiff drink was poured into each, and taking up one in his fingers, the man turned to the crowd. "Gentlemen, if there is a liar present I invite him to step up and drink with me."

A sort of tremor ran through the crowd, but no one moved. The stranger gazed around in blank astonishment, and finally said to one old tug captain: "Well this beats me. What's the matter?"

"The matter is," slowly replied the captain, as he took his legs off the stove, "that any man who expects fourteen lars to drink out of one tumbler at the same time is altogether too fresh for this locality! You are no gentleman, sir—no gentleman!"

Agnostics in Court.

The bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases by allowing agnostics to affirm instead of taking the oath, is being pushed by Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton. It will probably become law. As we pointed out a few days ago, there is sometimes great difficulty in deciding to which class a case belongs—civil or criminal, and as the law has been amended so as to allow agnostics to give evidence in civil cases it should be similarly amended in regard to criminal cases. As no other province has a law enabling agnostics to give evidence in civil cases but Ontario, the bill proposes that the Dominion measure, should it become law, shall only apply to this province. Those who affirm are to be subject to the same laws regarding perjury as those who formally take the oath. The French Government has introduced a measure by which witnesses may affirm instead of taking the oath. England has had a similar law on the statute book for some years.

Through the months of March and April be careful not to use Purgatives containing Calomel or other injurious substances. The proper and safe Purgative is the Great Vegetable Preparation, Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, the purest and best Blood Purifier known. Geo. Rhynas, agent, Goderich.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

CANNED CORN BEEF, LUNCH TONGUE, ENGLISH BRAWN, POTTED TONGUE, BEEF, HAM CHICKEN

FRESH SALMON AND LOBSTER. A FINE ASSORTMENT

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Large & Varied Stock As at present. I have raised the Standard of Quality and Lowered the Price until it is a positive fact that no such value in foot wear can be got elsewhere.

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Ladies and Misses Boots Heel Plated Free of Charge, At time of purchase if so desired.

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WM CAMPBELL. Goerlich, Feb'y. 10th. 1882.

Household

If we wish to profit should put one day bet ironing.

People who chew pie and eat pork are a

Tough beefsteak may be mincing it pretty fine with a

Half a cup of vinegar make an old fowl cool as a young one, and do flavor in the least.

Liver should be thr water after being sliced fried in lard or dripping

Pie crust will not brushed over with the before the fruit is put in

A piece of cork is bet applying brick to knives

Ripe cucumbers mal pickle.

Apples which take a l To keep steel knife rub with mutton tallow and put in a baize-lined

A tablespoonful of t with your white clothes in the whitening process

Zinc may be scoured, omy of time and str either glycerine or croos a little diluted sulphuric

The easiest method of from iron is rubbing it ped in the oil of tartar disappear immediately.

Iron or steel immersed carbote of potash or sodi utes, will not rust for when exposed to damp a

If every pot, pan, kett sil used in the cooking of as soon as emptied, and half the labor will be sav

Stoves blackened wh will keep the clean lo longer than when the when the stove is warm.

After you have swept clean, you may brighte flannel cloth wrung out and water.

White paint may be as windows, by using w to white grained wood wiped with a flannel c from cold tea.

Words of W

If the past is not to can duty lie? We shou but the inclination of th

All our relaxations, ar we enjoy, are but means ant end, the better d duty.

It is not until we have the furnace that we are how much dross was i tion.

No man was ever so c ed in the conduct of life: new information from ience.

If you would be punge it is with words as with more they are condens they burn.

If any man says he l man in want of bread, I was in some place wher other just man.

A snob is that man or always pretending to be ter—especially rich o able—than they are.

There are moments wh are harder to bear than injury. Men have died of a gate bite.

The essence of true no of life. Let the thought and the beauty of great like the bloom from a so

As the shadow follow so the sting of conscience dead; one dies only wit the other expires with t

It is no disgrace not t everything; but to under to do, what you are not only shameful, but exce some and vexatious.

A certain amount of great help to a man. K and not with the wind. wind is better than none worked his passage any calm.

Ten persons will rep one who will confess wronged. Yet such c truth far more needful than to the wronged. thing to be wronged, thing to wrong.

MOTHERS.—Have y children, who are always subject to Croup? Ru never was a case of Crou originate in a Cold! BALSAM is your remedy.

A Remarkable Mrs. Geo. C. Clarke, sis, Ontario, states the confined to her room with that dreadful distion. The doctors sai escape an early grave, she began taking Couvery for Consumption time was completely c ones, please write Mrs. convinced. Trial bottle drug store. Large siz

THE ATTENTION I men is called to Dr. W of Phosphates and Calisy merits. It is the outcome of full investigation the ch properties of Phosph pounds, and a persistent u late that it is undeniab tion of these agents of nut It is everywhere prescrib debility, and in Inebriat standard nerve restorative COHOLISM and the OPTU