

### The Chinese Dragon.

A writer in the New York Herald gives some information which is especially interesting at this time :

In China the five-clawed dragon is the emblem of royalty. Usually it is pictured as rising from the sea and clutching at the sun, thus expressing the idea of universal dominion. The emperor's person is called the dragon's body, his throne the dragon's throne. To see the emperor, a privilege allowed to but few, is to see the dragon's face. The emperor's crest is a dragon ; a dragon appears on the Chinese flag.

The dragon is called " Lung " in China and symbolizes all that is imposing and powerful. The mass of the people believe in the dragon as an actual existence, and waste much time and money in attempting to propitiate the monster. The dragon has been described by Chinese writers as a most fearsome looking monster, and they give it all sorts of extraordinary attributes.

There are three kinds of dragons, one of the sky, one of the marshes and one of the sea. The two former must remain in their habitat, but the latter, the most powerful, can rise to the sky, and holds dominion over the rivers.

This dragon is greatly feared by fishermen, and they take great pains to treat it with due respect and courtesy. Every spring the fishermen gather and march in processions in honor of the dragon, each man carrying a pole with a lantern made in the form of a fish. A huge dragon, animated by men concealed in his body, heads the procession. For a month during the early summer, the fishermen set fire to joss papers and throw them upon the waters to appease the Lung Wang, as the water dragon is called. And at all seasons the fishermen throw over vast quantities of fire-crackers from their boats in order to keep the Lung away. The Lung is sup-

posed not to like the noise of exploding crackers.

All mandarins of high rank have a dragon embroidered in gold thread on colored silks on the front and back of their coats. This dragon is distinguished, however, from the imperial dragon by having but four claws. The dragon is also a favorite emblem upon plates and cups among the richer classes.



### The Eternal Remedies.

There is usually but a single remedy for every evil, great or small. Sophistry, temporizing, experimenting or dodging are alike futile, says the Toleda Bee. One remedy for each ill is law.

The remedy for slavery is liberty.

The remedy for doubt is faith.

The remedy for transgression is repentance.

The remedy for trouble is hope.

The remedy for indolence is industry.

The remedy for sin is renunciation.

The remedy for want is prudence.

The remedy for unhappiness is content.

The remedy for financial anxiety is life assurance.



### "Sunshine" Shines.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—For some years you have been sending a copy of Sunshine to my address in Goderich. I have removed to Ingersoll, and, feeling that I should miss your breezy and well-edited little paper, I hereby notify you of my change of address. I feel sure that any business which has as agent so regular and so welcome a visitor as Sunshine must prosper, and I wish you all success by virtue of my acquaintance with it.

I am, yours very truly,

JOHN S. CAMERON,  
Collegiate Institute,