

WE HAVE PARTED FOREVER.

We have parted forever! Ah! 'tis hard, hard to sever The hands when long months have been strengthening the ties That entwined with the hair; And, when severed apart, 'Tis withered and bleeding each broken part lies,

We have parted forever! Ah! yet never, oh, nevert, While the thought has a wing or pinion to rise O'er the past, as it fades, 'Mid the year's deepening shades Shall thy form fade from me till fade earth and sky.

We have parted forever! Yet, adrift on life's river, Our bark shall glide onward o'er the dark rolling wave; Though our voices are still, Yet our hearts wildest thrill Through memory will cheer us and make us more brave.

We have parted forever! And I saw the tear quiver In eyes that have beamed in fond love for me, When the last word was spoken And I felt there was broken The last of the links of our fond unity.

As the vine which unites, In their green, leafy heights, The oak and the willow that grows side by side, When 'tis broken in two, Still it hangs from each bough, And weeps, 'mid the verdure, its death-flowing tide.

Let the past be the past, For all time will at last Be past, and the grave claim the harvest that's sown Since 'tis thus, why, then sigh? Even the earth and sky Must part, and eternity claim all its own.

WOULDN'T TAKE IT.

His loving mother said— 'If you will take some of the castor-oil, I'll let you go to the circus.' 'How much?' he cautiously inquired. 'Oh, only a spoonful; just a spoonful,' she replied.

'And you'll give me some sugar besides?' he asked. 'Of course I will—a big lump.' He waited until she began pouring from the bottle, and then asked— 'And you'll give me ten cents too?' 'Yes, of course.'

'And you'll buy me a shoe-fly kite?' he went on, seeing his advantage. 'I guess so.' 'No kite, no ile,' he said, as he stepped back.

'Well, I'll buy a kite,' she replied, filling the spoon up. 'And a velocipede!' 'I'll think of it.'

'You can't think no castor-oil down me!' he exclaimed, looking around for his hat. 'Here—I will, or I'll tease father to; and I know he will. Come, now, swallow it down.'

'And you'll buy me a goat?' 'Yes.' 'And two hundred marbles?' 'Yes. Now take it right down.'

'And a coach dog?' 'I can't promise that.' 'All right; no dog, no ile.' 'Well, I'll ask your father.'

'And you'll buy me a pony?' 'Oh I couldn't do that. Now be a good boy and swallow it down.'

'Oh yes, I'll swallow that stuff, I will,' he said, as he clapped on his hat. 'You may fool some other boy with a circus ticket and a lump of brown sugar, but it'll take a hundred-dollar pony to trot that castor-oil down my throat.'

A WICKET FIGHT.

At Onancock, Va., the other night, two women, Louise Wise and Margaret Downing, became jealous over a young man. They got so far as to exchange blows, and on one occasion, while Wise was dancing with him, Downing stalked up to her and fiercely forbade him to stop with her rival. So great was her fierceness that she fell down in a fit. The next day she sent for Wise, and so soon as she had entered the house she flew at her with a stout club. The other picked up a pitchfork, and a duel began in the yard. As Downing rushed at the other, she was met by the three-tined fork, which was driven into her breast. The next instant she struck Wise a stunning blow on the head which staggered her, and followed it up by a second blow which felled her to the ground. Wise soon gained her feet, and,

assuming the offensive, impaled Downing's hands on the prongs of the fork. Again she received a blow on the head from the club which felled her to the ground. While in this position she thrust the pitchfork into Downing's face, making three terrible wounds. By this time both were weakened by loss of blood, and dropped to the ground insensible. In this position they were found by some neighbours, who gave the alarm. Both girls were terribly injured. Downing having been wounded fourteen times by the pitchfork, and Wise, shockingly bruised and beaten about the head. The physician has but little hopes of their recovery.

EFFECT OF ELOQUENCE.

A story is told to the effect that Rufus Choate once moved a client to shed tears. The man, who was on trial for some offense, listened to the eloquent plea until, overcome, he said, weeping, to a friend:

'I didn't know I was such an injured man.'

A similar effect is said to have been produced on a horse thief by the eloquence of Governor \_\_\_\_\_ of North Carolina. At the trial the governor made such a touching address that the jury acquitted the prisoner.

'Jim,' said an old acquaintance, after the prisoner had been discharged, 'there's no danger now; but didn't you steal that horse?'

'Well,' replied Jim, 'I've all along thought I took that horse, but since I heard the governor's speech, I don't believe I did.'

SLIPS OF THE PEN.

'Do you call that veal cutlet, waiter?' said a customer. 'Why, it is an insult to every true calf in the country.'

'I did not mean to insult you, sir,' said the waiter.

A husband recently cured his wife of diverse ills by kissing the servant-girl, and allowing his wife to catch him at it. He said she sat up in an instant, forgetting her complaints, and has done without a servant ever since.

'I wonder, uncle,' said a little girl, 'if men will ever live to be five hundred or one thousand years old?'

'No, my child,' responded the old man; 'that was tried once, and the race grew so bad that the world had to be drowned.'

'How is it, miss, you gave your age to the census-taker as only twenty-five, when you were born the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?'

'Ah, you have lived much faster than I, sir.'

A young lady pupil of a high school put on a mass of false hair, penciled her eyebrows, rouged her cheeks, etc, and then went to the commencement and read her essay, entitled, 'Deception a Prevailing Fully.'

Lady.—'Why did you leave your last place?'

Cook.—'Timper, mum.'

Lady.—'Temper! But when I'm put out myself, I show that I'm annoyed.'

Cook.—'Oh, I don't mind a m'rose timper, mum—a revingeful timper I likes; but a timper as goes a-nag-nag-naggin' mornin', noon, and night, won't do with me.'

The news boys were standing in front of a Ferguson's cigar store, when one of them asked the other—

'Have you got three cents?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I have got two cents. Give me your three cents, and I'll buy a five-cent Havannah cigar.'

'All right,' said No. 2, handing out the coppers.

He entered the cigar store, procures the cigar, (on credit, possibly,) lights it, and puffs with a great deal of satisfaction.

'Come, now, give us a pull,' said No. 2. 'I furnished more than half the money.'

'I know it,' said the smoker; 'but then, I'm president, and you're only a stockholder, you know.'

A story is told of five children living in Colorado who give promises of making energetic as well as accomplished members of society. There were five of them in one family, their ages varying from six to fifteen years. They wanted an organ, and promised to earn the money for one if their father would buy it. The bargain was made, and thirty-six chickens and an acre of land given them as a capital. The ground was planted with onions, and yielded the remarkable crop of three tons, for which \$145 was received. The net receipts from the chickens was \$55, making the total receipts \$200. The organ cost \$118, leaving a balance of \$82 still in the children's treasury. Parents can not educate their children better than to devise similar plans for teaching them industry and the value of money.

Change of Business!

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THE GAME BILL.

THE FULL TEXT WITH THE LATEST AMENDMENTS.

From the Toronto Globe.

No Bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly this session has excited more widespread or active interest than those proposing amendments in the Game law. The Bill introduced by Mr. Wigle early in the session is the basis of the following text. It was read a first and second time and referred to a Special Committee, which recast it to a considerable extent. On Friday afternoon it was considered by the House in Committee of the Whole and further modified, being left then in the shape in which it appears below. It is quite certain that further attempts will be made to change it when it comes up for its third reading, and as the Bill is not likely to be reprinted with the latest amendments, those interested in its progress would do well to preserve it as given here:—

1. The Act passed in the forty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighteen, is hereby repealed.

2. None of the animals or birds herein after mentioned shall be hunted, taken, or killed within the periods hereinafter limited; (1) deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of October; (2) grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl, partridges, between the first day of January and the first day of September; (3) wild turkeys or quail, between the first day of January and the first day of October; (4) woodcock, between the first of January and the first day of August; (5) snipe, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August; (6) waterfowl known as mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of August; (7) other ducks, swans, or geese, between the first day of May and fifteenth day of August; (8) hare, between the first day of March and the first day of September.

3. No person shall have in his possession any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the periods in which they are so protected; provided that they may be exposed for sale for twenty days and no longer after such periods, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family at any time, but in all cases the proof of the time of killing, taking, or purchasing shall be upon the person so in possession.

4. No eggs of any of the birds above mentioned shall be taken, destroyed, or had in possession of any person at any time.

5. None of the said animals or birds, except the animals mentioned in the seventh section of the Act, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, or other similar contrivances; nor shall such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, or contrivances be set for them, or any of them, at any time; and such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, or contrivances may be destroyed by any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor.

6. None of the contrivances for taking or killing the wild fowl known as swans, geese, or ducks which are described or known as batteries, swivel guns, sunken punts, or night-lights, shall be used at any time.

7. No beaver, muskrat, sable, marten, otter or fisher, shall be hunted, taken or killed, or had in possession of any person between the first day of May and the first day of November; and no mink between the first day of April and the first day of November; nor shall any traps, snares, gins or other contrivances be set for them during such period; nor shall any muskrat-house be cut, broken or destroyed at any time; and any such traps, snares, gins or other contrivances so set may be destroyed by any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor; provided that this section shall not apply to any person destroying any of the said animals in defence or preservation of his property.

8. Offences against this Act shall be punished upon summary conviction on information or complaint before a Justice of the Peace as follows:—(1) In case of deer, elk, moose, reindeer, or caribou, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars, with costs, for each offence; (2) in case of birds or eggs, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, with costs, for each bird or egg; (3) in case of fur-bearing animals mentioned in the seventh section of this Act, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, with costs, for each offence; (4) in the case of other breaches of this Act, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars, with costs.

9. The whole of such fine shall be paid to the prosecutor, unless the convicting justice has reason to believe that the prosecution is in collusion with and for the

purpose of benefiting the accused, in which case the said justice may order the disposal of the fine as in ordinary cases.

10. In all cases confiscation of game shall follow conviction, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting justice.

11. In order to encourage persons who have heretofore imported, or hereafter import, different kinds of game with the desire to breed and preserve the same on their own lands, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, kill, or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may be bred.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person to kill or take any animal protected by this Act by the use of poison or poisonous substances, nor to expose poison, poisoned bait, or other poisoned substances in any place or locality where dogs or cattle may have access to the same.

13. No person shall at any time hunt, take, or kill any deer, elk, moose, reindeer, or caribou for the purpose of exporting the same out of Ontario, and in all cases the onus of proving that any such deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou so hunted, taken, or killed, is not intended to be exported as aforesaid shall be upon the person hunting, killing, or taking the same.

(a) Offences against this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$25 nor less than \$5 for each animal.

14. No owner of any dog, trained or accustomed to hunt deer, shall permit any such dog to run at large (if such dog is accustomed or is likely to resort to the woods unaccompanied by such owner or any of his family or other person) during the period from the 15th of November to the 15th of October, under a penalty, on conviction, of not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars for each offence. Any person harbouring or claiming to be the owner of any such dog shall be deemed to be the owner thereof.

15. It shall be lawful for the Council of any country, city, town, township or incorporated village to appoint an officer, who shall be known as the Game Inspector for such county, city, town, township or incorporated village, and who shall perform such duties in enforcing the provisions of this Act, and be paid such salary as may be mutually agreed upon.

BIG GIRLS.

'Big girls' in a school claim privileges which younger girls in the school and young ladies beyond the school never dare to possess. The 'big girls' in a school call the little girls 'minnies' and boys of their own age 'little flats,' 'sotties' and 'sappheads' (all very true); but they claim a right to flirt with the schoolmaster, to be treated as if they have rather long dresses on and know a little bit more than they did last year. They generally stop at the post office on their way home from school and ask for letters which they never receive. They are au fait at the soda water fountain, and flirt with the fountain-boy while they are trying for a very long time to decide between pineapple syrup and vanilla. They look askance at coachmen, and then whisper to one another. They stoop a little, so that the ends of their dresses may come down to their shoes. They giggle and buy taffy, and chew it with open mouths. At home under the domestic kerosene light they are very quiet and childlike, but in the morning they plan to pin mottoe papers to the skirts of the teacher's coat. 'Big girls' at school are silly, bumptious and jolly, and they are at just such an age when their parents can do no more profitable thing than look after them a little, through one eye.

SHE FORGOT ABOUT IT.

A lady had issued invitations for a dinner party of twelve, and on the morning of the appointed day, when conferring with her footman, she discovered that one of the twelve silver shells in which scalloped oysters were to be served had been misplaced. Rigid search for the missing article having proved unavailing, the lady decided that, sooner than give up that particular course, she would simply decline oysters when they were handed her, and so the eleven shells would be sufficient. It happened that when the oysters were served at dinner, the hostess was engaged in a very animated conversation with one or two of her neighbors, and forgetting her determination, took one of the shells of oysters and set it before herself. If the servant's heart fell in consternation at this, he gave no external sign of it, but, speaking in tones distinct though low, said, respectfully:

'Excuse me, madam, but you said I was to remind you that the doctor forbade you eating oysters.'

'Ah,' said a deaf man who had a scolding wife, 'man wants but little hear below.'