

YOUNG FOLKS.

A Cradle Song.

Dh, rare the honey-dew that drips,
By love distilled from baby's lips;
And sweet the breath that from them flows
 Laden with odors of the rose
 Sleep, darling, snugly folded up,
 A rosebud in its mossy cup—
 Sleep, baby, sleep!
 Away from earth her spirit seems
 To wander in the land of dreams;
 But what within that realm she sees
 Is part of nature's mysteries;
 The secrets of her deep repose
 The baby never may disclose—
 Sleep, baby, sleep!
 The hush of evening, deep and calm;
 Descends to earth with tender balm;
 The blossoms fair their petals close,
 And nod and sink to soft repose;
 Sleep, darling, till the dawn, and then
 Bring glory to the world again—
 Sleep, baby, sleep!

LINDA AND THE FAIRY.

BY FAYSTIE.

Many, many years ago, when the good, little fairies made their homes in the forest and flowery dells, there was a little girl named Linda, who lived with her stepmother and her two sisters. The poor child was in great need of a mother's tender care; but she tried to be happy, and performed, uncomplainingly, all the hard tasks imposed upon her. Although but 10 years old, she must carry wood, draw water and wait upon her elder sisters, from morning until night. She was kept so busy that there was no time for her to go to school; and often she looked longingly at the rows of books on the shelves, and wished that she might learn to read and become wise.

One day as Linda sat resting for a few moments on the doorstep, an old woman, bent almost double with age, came to the little girl, and, in a pleasant voice, said: "Linda, why are you not at school with your sisters?"

"Alas," was the reply, "do you not know that I must remain at home to do the work?"

"But you must learn to read and write," said the visitor, "and if your mother will allow I'll teach you."

Linda was overjoyed when her stepmother gave the desired permission, and that very day she went over and the old woman was taking her departure, she whispered to the little girl: "If you are ever in trouble call upon the fairy, Blanka, and she will bring you aid."

Linda progressed so rapidly in her studies that the old woman said some great good fortune would surely come to her. When her mother heard this, she begged that her daughters might learn with Linda; and she bought them beautiful books with gay pictures. But they were lazy, and although the old woman scolded and scolded, they would not study. Soon the pretty books became soiled and torn, and finally were lost. Then Linda must search all day for the missing books, but they were nowhere to be seen. When night came the mother said to Linda: "If you do not find the books in the morning you shall receive a severe beating."

The little girl was very sad, and that night when the house was quiet, and that night when the house was quiet, and her mother and sisters were fast asleep, she rose from her little couch, and heedless of the darkness, wandered forth into the forest. As she neared a crystal spring, gushing from the rock, a bright light fell around her and she heard a silvery voice saying: "The fairy Blanka is near, and she will help you."

Then sinking to the ground, she fell into a deep sleep. When she awoke, the bright sun was bidding her good morning, and in her lap, lay the lost books. At her side, stood a small cart, drawn by three white owls, one of which, in a rough, hoarse voice, said: "The fairy Blanka has sent us to carry you home."

The little girl quickly mounted the fairy chariot, the owls flapped their wings, and they went, so swiftly that they reached Linda's home before her mother and sisters had awakened.

Now the old woman wished to teach her pupils fine needle work. As before, Linda applied herself so diligently that she was soon as skillful as her teacher. But through her sisters had golden needles and the finest of silk with which to sew, they would take no care, and finally threw away the golden needles in order to escape the hated sewing. When the mother learned that the needles were lost she commanded Linda to find them. The little girl sought all day, without finding the object of her search. At night the mother said: "To-morrow you must find the needles or you can no longer live in this house."

The child was greatly frightened, and determined to go again in quest of her kind friend, the fairy. So when everyone was sleeping, she quietly left her room, and walking through the silent, deserted streets came to a large meadow, which was so broad that even in the bright moonlight, Linda could not see the other side. On the little girl wandered until, weary and footsore, she sank on the shore of a brooklet running through the meadow.

"Please, kind fairy, help me," she cried, and then fell asleep to dream bright visions of fairyland. She was aroused by something tugging at her dress, and on looking up she saw a tiny humming bird holding the golden needles in its mouth. Beside her stood the fairy chariot, having for steeds six white swans, which arched their necks, and cried: "The fairy Blanka bids you awake and hasten to your home."

Linda obeyed the wishes of the fairy. Great was the astonishment of the stepmother and her daughters when they learned that the golden needles had been really found.

In a short time the old woman made another visit to Linda's home, and showing a bag of pearls, said: "I am faint and hungry. To the one who will cook me the best meal I shall give this bag of pearls."

Each one wished to possess the jewels, and went to work to prepare the meal. But one burnt the meat and the other did not cook it enough. Linda, alone, made ready that which satisfied the old woman's hunger; and as a reward was given the bag of pearls. The mother was very angry that neither of her daughters had received the jewels, and as soon as the visitor had taken her departure the pearls were taken from Linda and given to her elder sister, who became very haughty, and treated the poor step-child worse than ever. Suddenly the pearls disappeared, and although neighbors and friends joined in the search, no trace of the missing jewels could be found. Finally the

mother said: "Linda, you have found the books and the golden needles, and now you must find the pearls. If you do not find them by to-morrow morning I shall beat you and drive you from the house."

Linda wept bitterly and begged her mother not to be so cruel; but the mother made no reply, except to repeat her threats. That night the little girl could not sleep. She had almost forgotten, in her trouble, the good fairy, who had been so kind to her. Suddenly remembering the words of the old woman, she sprang up and crying, "The fairy will help me," hastily left the house and took her way to the mountain. Here she called again and again for Blanka; but no reply came. At last, exhausted by grief and fatigue, she fell to the ground, and knew nothing more until the morning shone bright upon her. At her side lay the bag of pearls, and she was about to hasten home with her treasure when she heard a noise as of a rushing wind, and down the mountain came the fairy chariot, drawn neither by the owls nor the swans, but by 12 large eagles. Linda now knew that the fairy had sent her aid, and seating herself in the chariot she was soon at her home. Running into the house, she cried: "See, see, mother, I have found the pearls in the mountain."

But instead of being rejoiced over the recovery of the jewels, the mother was weary with rage, and seizing the child by the arm, cried: "Wicked child, you have stolen these, and also the books and golden needles, and have hidden them in the mountain; else how could you find them in the night?"

"Indeed, mother," sobbed the child, "I have not stolen them. The fairy Blanka helped me to find them."

But the mother would hear nothing, and drove the friendless child out into the street. Lone and sad, Linda wandered again to the mountain, where she sat down on an old moss-covered stone, and slandering bitter tears, wished she were dead. As she thus sat, a slight rustling in the bushes roused her, and looking up, she saw her friend and teacher, who inquired the cause of her trouble. When Linda had related her grievances, the old woman said: "I puffed that good fortune would come to you, and now it is here."

Scarcely had these words been spoken when the fairy chariot, drawn by the 12 eagles, was present, and instead of the old woman, the fairy Blanka, herself stood near and said: "Your troubles are at an end. Come with me."

She then carried Linda away to the beautiful palace in fairyland, where she was happy ever afterward. But her cruel stepmother and her two daughters lived in great want, as punishment for their evil deeds.

Children's Feet.

It is the part of the wise mother, to carefully watch the feet of her little ones during their tender years. "Keep the head cool and the feet warm," is a faithful admonition, especially adapted to the children. With many woolen stockings should be avoided altogether, especially when they cause itching or sweating of the feet. Perspiration will be absorbed by the wool, making of the stockings a cold, clammy mass, more to be dreaded than the most tempting "mud puddle." Equip such children with firm, substantial cotton hose, providing woolen anklets or leggings, if thought best, and their feet will be warm and dry, except for outward wetting. When the feet are wet, whether in child or adult, the wet garments should be promptly removed, the feet bathed—if possible with lukewarm water—and vigorously rubbed till dry. Where this is promptly done, dry shoes and stockings being put on, there is little danger of serious results. Care in keeping the feet warm and dry is very much better than maffing the throat and neck. Too often it happens that a thick muffler is laid aside, the child steps into a draught of air, the perspiration is checked, and deathly hiccups or throat troubles follow; whereas, had the throat been but lightly covered, the strong circulation of the blood naturally keeping it abundantly warm, with the extra attention devoted to the feet and lower limbs, where the circulation is least vigorous, there would have been no danger of colds or more dangerous maladies.

While the child's foot is immature, with yielding bones and tender muscles, it is of greatest importance that care be exercised in all that pertains to the shoes, if serious trouble in later life would be avoided. The shoe should fit properly, being neither too large nor too small, and the child should be taught to walk firmly and squarely upon it; as soon as there are signs of the heel "running over," the aid of a cobbler should be invoked, or a new pair procured. More is meant by the "fit of a shoe" than is often realized. Unless the hollow of the foot is fitted, there is a constant tendency to break down the arch, making the foot flat and the owner miserable; and the graceful contour, once destroyed, can never be wholly regained. In mature life, except in case of disease or debility, the muscles may be trusted to maintain the true proportions.

In addressing the Miller's Convention held in the city last week, Secretary Plewes presented a comparative statement of the wheat yields of the Dominion for 1889 and 1890 respectively. According to his figures the yield for 1890 is nearly thirteen million bushels greater than that of 1889, and that while it was found necessary to import 1,525,000 bushels of wheat last year there will probably be a surplus for export this year of over ten million bushels. Of this increase, Ontario is put down as furnishing 5,700,000 bushels, and Manitoba 7,000,000 bushels.

According to Mr. E. V. Wright, vendor of the Great Temiscamingue silver mine, Canadian capitalists allowed a princely prize to escape them when they permitted said mine to fall into the hands of Americans. Mr. Wright points out that the wholesale value of the ore is \$110 per ton, that the cost of production, including freight to tidal water, is not more than \$15 per ton, thus leaving a gross profit of \$95 per ton. He estimates that the mine is capable of producing 100 tons per day, for at least five years, which at \$95 per ton, gives the enormous sum of nearly \$15,000,000 gross profit. "For years," says Mr. Wright, "the mine was begging for Canadian capitalists to take dollar would any Canadian firm invest. The ways open to business, however, with his eyes averted, and the result was that he invested. In less than a month's smelting he will have paid himself for the investment and down the mine."

Dr. Russell's Complaint.

At a recent congress of the American Social Science Association held in Saratoga on Dr. Russell complained of the injury done to the health of timid persons by reading the newspaper reports of thunder storms, cyclones, earthquakes, and other great convulsions of nature.

"When, said he, our daily paper rehearses with enthusiasm the roar of the wind, the terrifying flashes of lightning, the crash of thunder, and the shrieks of the storm victim, the readers of that journal are already in careful training for a great fright above the black and ominous clouds lifts the summer horizon. Thousands of persons find the summer season one of terror and anxiety rather than delight from this excessive apprehension. This mental nervousness grows with what it feeds upon. These persons like to rehearse the reports of storms, and seem to find pleasure in their own fears. Many of this class actually show tangible physical symptoms of this nervous condition, which has even been dignified by Beard with its special name, astraphobia. On the approach of what promises to be a severe thunderstorm the tongue becomes rapidly furled, the breath offensive, the skin hot and moist. Often nervous vomiting and diarrhea develop, and by the time the storm arrives the physical equals the celestial one. Doubtless many of these cases are constitutionally timid, but I certainly believe that most of them are developed by reading of frightful storms elsewhere."

This putting of the case raises the question, what is the duty of newspaper men in the premises? If the complaint of Dr. Russell has any significance it is that newspapers should suppress the accounts of the meteorological disturbances that are every day taking place. It is not clear, however, that such more excellent way. A better plan would be to train them to overcome their timidity by teaching them that a will resolved not to be terrified has a mighty influence in producing a quiet spirit, and that such an exercise of their will is largely within their own power. Not repression of the accounts of these natural phenomena but clearer and more correct instruction as to the power and duty of self-control is the particular need in this connection.

The United States' New Tariff.

The new tariff law of the United States has at length been passed. That our readers may see in what respects the new differs from the old law, especially in regard to those articles which Canadians most largely export the following list is inserted:

Present Law.	Senate Bill.
Horses and mules... 20 per ct.	\$30 per head
Horses worth \$150 or over... 20 "	30 per ct.
Cattle over one year old... 20 "	10 per head
Cattle one year old or less... Free	\$2 "
Sheep, one year old or over... 20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep, year old... 20 "	75c "
All other live animals... 20 "	20 per ct.
Barley... 10c bush	30c bush
Burley... 10c bush	45c "
Oats... 10c bush	15c "
Wheat... 1c bush	25c bush
Wheat flour... 20 per ct.	60c bush
Butter and substitutes... 4c pound	6c "
Bees... 4c	10c bush
When they are... 10 "	5c per doz.
Cabbages... 10 "	\$4 per ton
Hops... 10c per ton	25c "
Hops... 10c per ton	4c bush
Onions... 20 "	40c "
Peas, green... 20 "	15c bush
Peas, split... 20 "	40c "
Peas, in small pkgs... 20 "	1c "
Apples, green... 10c bush	25c "
Apples, dried, etc... Free	2c pound
Apples... 1c pound	2c "
Poultry live... 10 per ct.	5c "
Poultry dressed... 10 "	5c "
Straw... Free	30 per ct.

That Canadians will be unfavorably affected by the change it were useless to deny. According to one estimate "we send each year across the border of articles mentioned in the above list, over \$16,500,000 worth, of which \$12,250,000 worth is supplied by Ontario alone. The increase of duty upon these articles, if it does not result in their exclusion altogether, cannot fail to reduce the profits of the Canadian producer. But while candor requires this concession it does not follow that the case of Canadians will be rendered desperate by the new order of things. Happily we are not dependent for life and being upon our neighbors, there being other countries that are quite willing to receive the surplus products of our rapidly developing country."

About a Flesh Diet.

Those who have been troubled with doubts as to whether a proper care of their bodies did not involve the regular use of a flesh diet, but who have found that owing to the high price at which almost all kinds of meat they were unable to comply with Nature's demand in this respect, will probably thank the *Canadian Health Journal* for its opinion on this subject. It is not clear however that the men who wield the cleaver will feel particularly grateful. Says the *Journal*: "If the millions of hard-working people who labour ten or more hours a day, year after year for decades, and can only earn enough to keep their family from month to month and are never able to save enough to get a home of their own, would give up the use of animal food, life for them would be vastly easier, pleasanter and more 'worth living.' As to the nutriment and sustaining value of a vegetable diet, everybody knows that the cereals contain much more nourishment, pound for pound, than does flesh food; that whole nations and vigorous subsist almost entirely upon them, without flesh food; and that the strongest men in the world eat no flesh meat. Furthermore, some very eminent men have been long abstainers from flesh and found their brain the clearer and more vigorous by such abstinence."

Advices from the antipodes state that the New Zealand House of Representatives has rejected by a majority of twelve votes the Government's proposal to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the question of the federation of the Australian Colonies. Why the scheme is not approved does not appear. Probably the reason alleged by the Governor of the island, when the matter was under discussion last winter, has had considerable influence in causing the adverse vote. "There are twelve hundred reasons," said the Governor, "why New Zealand should not enter the Confederation," meaning the 1200 miles by which the island is separated from Australia.

An Alliance Against Strikes.

Under the plea of self-protection a number of the richest corporations in the United States have formed an alliance against strikes. The report states that among the members of the corporation are the Westinghouse System, Yale Lock Company, Bolt Arms Company, and four or five other factories in Connecticut, and presumably the Pullman interests. The compact agreed to is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or all of the associated factories, all work will cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they see fit to return to work, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left another factory on a strike. Neither is any association of factory to seek workers during a strike, institutions named employ between 50,000 and 60,000 workers, and directly support from 250,000 to 300,000 persons, exclusive of other interests depending on the earnings of these people. The feeling exhibited by this movement is not one to be greatly rejoiced in, nor does it encourage the hope of a speedy termination of the present industrial war. Were it not for the fact that the condition of things has manifestly improved during recent years, that the rights of employers and employees are being more clearly defined and generally respected; and for the additional fact that advancement has ever been marked by conflict and struggle the pessimists who see nothing but destruction and ruin ahead would have some reason for their faith. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in the present situation to discourage hope. Nothing is more certain than that the struggle will quicken the popular sense of even-handed justice, and that that palpable but omnipotent thing we call public opinion will gradually force both parties to the strike to acknowledge and respect the rights of each other. As a result to show how sensitive the public conscience has already become we have only to take the existing trouble on the New York Central railroad. As first the popular sympathy was evidently with the strikers; but since the investigation into the trouble showed that justice had not been the watchword of those who directed the workingmen's affairs the feeling for the strikers has greatly declined. The day is past when any man or corporation or organization will be upheld in a course of injustice and wrong. Though none can certainly predict when the conflict will come to an end all may confidently entertain the hope that right will ultimately prevail over wrong, and that injustice will give place to that spirit which leads men to do with others as they would that others should do unto them.

The Eight Hour Law in Britain.

At the Trades Union Congress recently held in Liverpool, a resolution, directing the Parliamentary committee of the Congress to take measures to introduce a bill in Parliament to enforce an eight-hour day in all trades, was passed by a slight majority. On the face of it this would seem to indicate a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of an eight-hour day, inasmuch as at their Congress a year ago the inasmuch as comparatively little favor, being overborne by the opinion that the hours of labor should be regulated in each trade by mutual agreement of the part of employers and the employed. But a look under the surface reveals the fact that the resolution does not express the preponderating sentiment of the workingmen throughout the Kingdom. On the one hand the champions of an eight-hour day took pains to secure the fullest possible representation at the Congress, while those opposed to the curtailment of working hour, in all trades appear to have rested on their signal victory of a year ago. That the workingmen are not prepared for so sweeping a measure is evident from the report presented at last Congress, by which it was shown that out of thirty-seven invited by circular to say whether they desired an eight-hour day, only that in the thirty-seven responding societies, which had an aggregate membership of 178,000 the number of members voting for eight hours was 39,000, while the number against the proposal was 67,000. These facts are known to Parliament, which is not likely to grant the prayer of the resolution until steps have been taken to secure a more exhaustive and trustworthy poll of all the workmen in every trade. Nor is it likely that even then a law universally binding members of the trade will be passed, if it shall be found that the generally opposed demands that legislation on the subject would exempt the objectors from the operation of the law, otherwise, it may be expected that with workmen and employers opposed to the law, an evasion of the statute would inevitably follow.

The British Farmer Delegates.

Eleven delegates, representing the tenant farmers throughout Great Britain, and sent out by Sir Charles Tupper at the expense of the Dominion Government, are at present visiting in this country. Chosen with a fair regard to the probable weight which would attend their utterances amongst the communities in which they live—being chairman and members of Boards of Guardians and experienced agriculturists—they have come to inquire thoroughly into the general and the western provinces in particular. They are expected to note all they see and present a report on their return. It is far the impression, they have formed of the country are exceedingly favorable. In a few days they will proceed to the north west where, it may be presumed the bursting granaries will satisfy them in respect to the capabilities of that almost limitless country. Indeed, they will be hard to please if they do not take back with them a glowing account of the advantages which Canada offers as a field for farming settlement, as well as of its resources and general condition. The idea of sending out men from among themselves, men whom they know and whom they can trust to bring a faithful report, is a wise one. Hitherto the difficulty appears to have been to get a fair and impressive view of the capabilities of the country before the British people. They have either not been told of what our country could produce, or have doubted the accuracy of the report. Now they will have no reason to suspect the accounts that they will hear. Consequently, it is not too much to expect that upon the return of these delegates there will be a more satisfactory immigration to this country of that desirable class of settlers, viz., experienced farmers with sufficient capital to give them a start in the North-West.

Murdered for Insurance.

The committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the assertion of Rev. Benjamin Waugh that "in England a thousand children a year are murdered for insurance money" are eliciting the most damaging testimony as to the influence of these societies. Two criminal judges of long and large experience, Justice Day and Justice Wills, while not prepared to say that the sole motive for child murder is the greed for money, have both declared their conviction that it is a principal cause. Two years ago Justice Day, at the Wiltshire Assizes, denounced "those deadly societies which insure children, which seem to be instituted for the destruction of children, for the perpetration of murder." "Those insurance clubs or societies," said Justice Wills at the Derby Assizes last winter, "have their agents all over the kingdom, persuading people to insure the lives of their children for sums which are a great temptation to work their destruction. Oftentimes it would be a much more correct definition of these so-called life insurance societies, 'This witness is content from Northeast London, speaking as an official and a physician, expresses the unqualified opinion that 'infantile insurance is an incentive to crime.' 'The general rule,' he explains, 'is not to kill the children outright, but to let them die gradually from bad feeding, not having medical attendance, and so on.' Such insurance, says a deputy Coroner of the city of London, is 'an inducing cause at times, but only one out of many.' The Coroner of Whitechapel reports that out of 216 inquests held by him during six months on children under 10 years old dying from violence or neglect, as many as 118 brought money to their parents. Dr. Barwise of Birmingham declares that 'every year hundreds of parents are guilty of child murder in this town.' The Bishop of Peterborough reports a medical man as having told him that when he was called in children's cases and found out that the children were insured he refused to take medical charge. In general, the vital statistics of the Registrar-General show that where child insurance is most common, infant mortality is highest, and where two years was fixed as the age of benefiting from the policy, the mortality after that period was passed rose with a sudden bound. That the crime of child murder is frightfully common cannot, in the presence of such facts, be reasonably denied. And yet, though it is morally certain that many hundreds, if indeed, not thousands, of children are being every year murdered by their unnatural parents, it seems almost impossible to bring home their guilt, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite legal evidence. Statistics of criminal convictions of the murders show that the crime is rarely punished. As to the business of insuring children, it is not at all improbable that the committee's investigations will result in prohibitive legislation or at least in the imposition of such restrictions as will render it criminal to do business with any parent or guardian whose present provision for his children would indicate a disregard for their comfort and happiness.

Britain in South America.

In the Senate at Washington the other day, Mr. Butler quoted figures to show how absolutely Great Britain had control of the market in South and Central America, and also in Asia and Africa. He stated that the value of the cotton goods imported into those countries by Great Britain last year was \$177,000,000 against about \$20,000,000 from the United States. In the light of these significant figures it is not to be wondered at that our neighbors should be manifesting a desire to extend their trade relations with these countries. In a former reference to this subject *Truth* quoted the testimony of an American who had travelled extensively in Colombia, and who charges that a principal reason why American manufacturers have failed to secure the trade of the Columbians is that they have not taken the peculiar preferences of their customers. On the other hand, the British manufacturers, with the wisdom of the children of this world, have studied the wishes of the people, and have governed themselves accordingly. They make their goods of such form and pattern as they know the people prefer. Moreover, this same writer asserts that the business with the interior of South America involves giving long credits which the British manufacturer is enabled to grant through the favors which the natural banks confer. In this particular the American manufacturer can hardly hope to compete with his British rival, seeing that the banking institutions of America, being established on a different basis, would hardly deal as liberally as the British institutions. But whether or not this difficulty could be overcome is a question which time must be allowed to settle. Meanwhile it is interesting to witness the agitation at present going on.

Long Standing Claims.

The claims for damages made by certain American citizens against France have now been before Congress for 80 years. They were claims for unlawful detentions, captures and confiscations of American vessels by French cruisers acting under the orders of the Directory in 1798 and 1799, during the hostilities of France with England. The reply of France to the demands for indemnity was that the United States had violated the treaty of alliance and the treaty of amity and commerce made with her in 1778. In those treaties the United States had guaranteed to France her then existing possessions in America, and had agreed to protect French vessels and otherwise to aid France should she be involved in a war with England. Twenty years later, war between France and England having broken out, the United States refused to be bound by those treaties and eventually annulled them. The validity of the American claims has been declared by such eminent statesmen and lawyers as Webster, Clay, Caleb Cushing and Rufus Choate. During the last 60 years nearly 50 reports have been made upon them in Congress, and nearly every one has been favorable, but no legislation has ever received the assent of both branches of Congress and of the President. The claimants want the American Government to pay the bills in the first instance, and then use the payment for the purpose of getting diplomatic advantages from France.

Faith may move mountains, but one hasn't moved in this country for a long time now.