CROSS AND CROWN.

Oh, give us back the olden time Of candor and of truth, When life looked radiant and sublime, Seen with the eyes of youth; When hill and vale and plain and grove Basked in a golden glow, That lit the smiling skies above,

And bathed the earth below ! Oh, in those dear, departed hours What fancies strewed the shore-All laden with the choicest flow'rs, And hallowed evermore! What glorious visions met our view Within the bowers there, Where life was jubilantly new

And blossoms owned no care. Since then the weary, wasting years Have brought us pain and ruth, Have stained our eyes and hearts with tears And robbed us of our youth. Our dreams, like leaves in autumn tide,

Lie withering or dead, While down abysses bleak and wide Our fondest hopes have sped.

Bet yet we know eternal spring Blooms in the far off skies, where heaven's minstrels, as they sing, Will hush our wayward sighs, And there within the White Throne's haze, Through God's own endless reign, We hope to live the olden days,

And dream their dreams again. EUGENE DAVIS in Acc Maria.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Old Time Football.

Romans, who, according to Basil Kennett in nis" Romae Antique Nototia," " played with alarge kind of ball, dividing into two compagies and trying to throw it into one another's goals, which was the conquering cast." If this he true, the ancient game hears a strong like ness to the more modern game of football. The antiquity of the sport in Great Britain certainly goes some centuries farther back than cricket probably because the requisites of the game were much more simple-only two rude posts stuck in the ground, with a bar over the

The first known distinct mention of football in England was made by Willian Fitzsteven in his" History of London," where he speaks of into the fields after dinner to play at the wellknown game of ball on the day que dicitur carnilevaria." In the "Rotuli Clausarum," 39 Edward HI. 1365, a clear reference is made to it as thing occurs in 42 Richard II, 1388. For some reason not quite clear, Shrove Tuesday was chosen as the great testival day for foot-ballers, and on that day the entire population, young and old, male and female, of the villages throughout the length and breath of England mrned out to play the game. Windows were boarded up and houses closed to prevent dam-

This custom prevails at the present time in a few English villages, the most notable example being that of Dorking in the south of England, So rough did the game become even in those early days that James I, forbade the heir apparent to play it, and in his" Basilikon Doron discribes it as "meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." After this, football was played at the great public schools only, and the Rugby game, which bears such a strong resemblance to the Roman harpastum, was brought into existence at the old Rugby school from which it takes its name.

What Becomes of Old Shoes.

Few persons know what becomes of old shoes or the method in which they are utilized. A few of the more respectable cast-off shoes are sometimes repaired and sold again for a nominal price to some person who is not fastidious, but as a general rule they are put to other uses In France children's shoes are cut from the larger pieces which are obtained by ripping up old boots, but in this country as well as abroad the practice now is to convert the scraps into a leather pulp, which maybe so to produce a substitute for the real course. Of late the manufacture of an artificial leather wall covering, selling under a high sounding name, makes a market for all the worn-out boots and shoes of the American people, so that in its revised form the disearded tootwear of the most wretched of earth's children may look down for years upon the ems of splendor such as the forlorn weaver saw not, even in dreams. There are other uses as well, including the manufacture of buttons, combs, kuric handles and other articles, which are interesting, but of which the public know little, Carriage-makers, book-binders and pleture-frame makers consume their artificial leather to a certain extent for their cheaper grades of work .- Youth's Companion,

A Bee With a Memory.

"With a I lived in Dundee, over in Yates County," said Frank Griswold, Hammondsport, N.Y., to a Sun correspondent, "I one day tore up a bumblebees! nest which had been built under a woodshed, and was something of a misance so near the house, as bumblebees have a very sharp and hot stinger, and are always ready to use it on any one who comes anywhere near their nest. I fought the bees in this nest, and killed them all but one old chap, who eluded all my attempts to hit him, but attacked me so viciously and persistently that I retreated into the house, followed every step of the way by the bee, and I had to keep up an betive slapping and dodging to prevent him from getting his stinger in my face or neck. After I got into the house I looked out of the window and saw the bee durling around about the door, madder than a hit snake over my escape. Pretty soon he saw me through the window, and made a dash at me against the pane, and kept up his efforts to get at me as long as I was in sight. By and by I went into another room and soon forgot all about

the bumblebee. "I guess it was an hour or more before I had occasion to go out again, and I hadn't taken three steps from the door, when zip! came the big bumblebee upon me, from some place where he had been lying in wait for me to reappear. That he was waiting for me, and no one eise, was plain, because others had come in and gone out of the house a dozen times since I went up, and none of them had been molested by the bee. He knew that I was the one who had destroyed his nest and slain his fellows, and he knew me when I appeared, and is cantly set upon me to avenge the injury I had done to him and his. I hurrled away from the house, fighting the furious bumblebee, and trying to either kill it or frighten it away. I could do neither, and, after it had succeeded in dipping me once with its stinger on my neck, I went into a store to escape the

pestiferous insect. "The bee hung around on the outside until dark, and then I went home, supposing I had seen the last of my tormentor. But I hadn't, for the next morning, as soon as I went out of the house, there was the bee waiting for me, just as angry and persistent as ever. I went

back into the house and sent some one out to cut me a thick and wide-spreading piece of brush, with which I believed I could end the persecutions of this vengeful bee with one swoop, as I didn't see how the insect could get out of the way of it. The bee paid no attention to any one else, but on the trunk of an appletree, a few feet from the door, sat and watched and waited for me. The brush was brought in, and armed with it I ventured forth again. The bee was up and ready for attack instantly, but he knew more than I thought he did. As I raised the brush to sweep him down as he dipped toward me, the bee seemed to recognize the danger of an attack on me, armed as I was, and after circling frontically around me several times, always out of reach, he flew away across the garden and disappeared. It was a great relief to me to see the bee give up the campaign against me at last, and I said to myself that if I ever rooted up another bumblebees' nest. I would have three or four others to help me, so that if by any chance a flerce mem ber of the colony with a remarkable memory survived there would be more than one offen der to distribute his malevolence among.

"Dropping the brush that had forced the bumbleboe to give up his warfare on me, I started down the street. I had gone about 200 yards, all thought of the bee having passed from my mind, when painful intimation was given me that I greatly under-estimated the smartness of that bumblebee, for suddenly from out of a cherry tree, whose branches hung over the sidewalk, the vengeful insect pounced upon me and stung me twice before I had realized the situation. I started for home as fast as I could, fighting the bee at every step, and once more got possession of the potent brush. The bee retired to its place in the apple-tree, which was out of my reach, and there it sat and fumed and glared. After that I carried the brush with me wherever I went, and had The antiquity of football goes back to the to be constantly on my guard, for in the most unexpected places, and when I had no reason to believe the bee was waylaying me, it would suddenly drop down upon me and get another bit of vengeance. That bumblebee actually made life wretched for me for weeks, and then cold weather came on and I rejoiced, for I knew that the bee would either have to go into winter quarters or freeze to death. The insect disappeared, and I walked the earth a free man once more.

"That winter was a long and hard one, and of ccurse long before spring came the bee had been forgotten by everybody, but the bee hadn't forgotten me. On one of the first sunny, warm days we had along in May, I went out of the house as usual, and had hardly stepped out the young men of the city annually going of the door when, like a shot, something struck me along-side the head. It only needed the pain that followed to let me know what it was that hit me. It was the bumblebee, and around and around me he buzzed and dipped at me one of the pastimes to be prohibited on account with more vim and fury, it seemed to me than of the decadence of archery; and the same he had the year before. The bee hadevidently not only wintered well, but he had retained all the vigor of his intellect. His memory not in the least impaired, and his stinger was hotter than ever. I got back into the house as soon as I could reported to the household that my bumblebee had returned and opened the spring campaign against me with renewed vigor. They laid all sorts of traps and tried all sorts of plans to kill the smart and vindictive bee, but he foiled every effort and sat day after day waiting and watching for me. Now I didn't intend to go through that spring, summer, and fall carrying a small tree around with me to protect myself from the assaults of the bumblebee, and so I concluded to leave Dundee for a time, until the avenger fired of waiting for me and went into other business. Knowing that the bee would go along with me if he knew was going, I left town in the night.

"I didn't intend to remain away more that three or four weeks, but I got into business over here, and it was four years before I had an opportunity to even pay a visit to Dundee The vengeful old bumblebee never once entered my mind, and if he had, I would only have thought of him as long ago dead and gone Even if I had known he was alive, I of course would not have believed he had any recollection of me. I think I am putting it very mild, then, when I say I was knocked clear off my feet when, on the morning after I arrived in Dundee, the bee jumped on me the moment 1 went out of the house! He had been laying in wait for me all those years, unforgetting and unforgiving, and I haven't the least doubt that article, cheap and comparatively worthless of himself on the destroyer of his home and race.'

Boys in Australia.

Latest advices from Australia describe the first parade of 500 Catholic boys belonging to the Public Schools Corps. The youthful cadets. headed by their officers, and accompanied by bands and banners, assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, and were addressed by the Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence bestowed a well-merited need of praise upon the young soldlers who had come before the altar to receive the blessing of Holy Church, which would be the seal of heaven upon their patriotism, St. Ambrose (remarked the Cardinal), the great Bishop of Milan, had taught that patriotism was a natural instinct which heaven had given us as a special blesting to correct the selfishness of our nature. He put before them the examples of Alfred the Great, the Irish Monarch Brian, who, unable to wield the sword, gave a cross to his soldiers as their panner, and knelt in prayer white they reaped a glorious victory. The Cardinal alinded to the bright examples of Joan of Arc and William Tell, and after urging the cadets to be obedient to their officers, concluded by asserting that true liberty was nothing else than, whilst asserting their own rights, to respect also the rights of others by obedience to constituted authority.

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Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive remedy
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Some men will not stop doing a foolish thing, because if they dit it would be an admission on their part that it was foolish.

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Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. It you have Weak Lungs-Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per

Some people give their confidence as others give presents-for the sake of what secrets they will be told in turn.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Diet for Baldness.

After a severe attack of influenza, or fever fany kind, the hair often falls out in great quantities, leaving the person entirely bald if something is not done promptly to check the decay. Many bald people can trace the beginning of their baldness to some such sickness. Several cases like this, where the hair was shed rapidly during the course of the fever, have led to investigations which point to the conclusion that our diet is largely responsible for loss of hair. Upon analysis it is found that hair contains five per cent of sulphur, and its ash twenty per cent of silicon and ten per cent of manganese. To keep

the proper proportion of these ingredients in the hair, food containing such elements must be taken into the system. The solutions of beef, starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of influenza and fever patients, are not supplied with these elements As a result it is supposed atrophy takes place at the root, and the hair falls out. If this rea soning is true it follows that a diet of food con taining these elements in quantities will not only prevent the hair from falling out, but will tend to increase the growth. It is con cluded that a diet of oatmeal and brown bread will then largely promote the growth of hair especially when baldness is preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Pomades and all of the washes leave the hair in a worse condition than before, and even if they stimulate its growth it is only temporary and not lasting. Hard rubbing causes the loose hairs to fall out, which, with a proper diet, might receive a new lease of life. The dieting for hair-growth must be continued systematically, and not spasmodically, if the hair is to be kept in a good lasting condition.

The Knee in Woman.

The difference of weight in the brains of men and women has long been a source of deep interest to all who discourse of equality and rights. Those extra ounces remain more or ess a stumbling-block to the unwary. Metaphysical justice refuses to regard them other than iniquitous. Yet certain structural differences escape such close scrutiny, notable that of the knee. The structure of the knee feminine constitutes in itself a permanent disability for many masculine pursuits. The knee-joint in women is a sexual characteristic, as Dr. Ely an De Warkerlong ago pointed out. Viewed in front and extended, the joint in but slight degree intercepts the gradual taper into the leg. Viewed in a semiflexed position the joint forms a smooth, ovate spheroid. The reason of this lies in the smallness of the patella in front and the narrowness of the articular surfaces of the tibia and femur, and which in man form the lateral prominences, and this is much more perfect as part of a sustaining column. Muscles designed to keep the body fixed upon the thighs in an erect position, labor under the disadvantage of shortness of purchase, owing to the short distance-compared to that of man-be, tween the crest of the illum and the great trochanter. A man has a much longer pur chase in the leverage existing between the trunk and extremities than a woman. The feminine foot, comparatively speaking, is less able to sustain weight than that of man, owing to its shortness and the more delicate structure of the tarsus and metatarsus. Women are not well constructed to stand many hours consecutively and every day. It is safe to affirm that they have instinctively avoided certain fields of skilled labor on purely anatomical grounds, in which the smaller quantity of brain-sub. stance proves less an adverse factor than the shallow pelvis, the peculiarity of the knee, and the delicate nature of the foot. These, as parts of a sustaining column, undertably leave something to be desired. Even the right to vote would not confer on womank ind the right to be soldiers. Equality, it appears, is quite as much an affair of the knee as of brains.

Recipes.

Potato gems-Three or four cups of mashed potatoes; one cup of milk; two eggs; teaspoonful (scant) of butter; teaspoonful (scant) of salt. Dissolve the butter and salt in the milk; stir the eggs (which should be well beaten); add this to the potatoes, stirring it in gradually, and then drop in well buttered gem pans, with a little flour sprinkled over the top, and put in a hot oven until nicely browned.

Ice cream pudding-One pint of milk; one pint of water; one cupful ccoked rice; one cupful of raisins; sait; four eggs beaten separately; one cupful of sugar; stir the yolks together; mix well and add a pinch of salt; beat the whites of the eggs with the other half of the sugar, spread it on top and place all in the oven to bake; use any flavoring desired.

Muffins-Two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half cups of milk, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sift the flour; melt the butter and add three eggs, the milk and the baking powder; bake in muffin rings.

Nut cakes-One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of cold water, two eggs, one and one-half enspoonfuls baking powder, two cups of hick. ory or walnut kernels chopped fine; bake in small cake or gem pans.

Jumbles-One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of sour-milk, one half tenspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of carroway seeds, flour enough to roll. Make into little cakes and bake in a good oven to a light brown.

Beef pic-Cut roast beef or steak into thin slices and put a layer into a pie dish. Dredge in a little flour, pepper, and salt; cut up a tomate and an onion and chop them very fine; place this upon the first layer or meat; add another layer of the meat, then another of the vegetables, and so on until the baking dish is filled. If you have any beef gravy on hand but It in; if not fry the fat of the beef and add enough water to make a gravy. Have ready one dozen potatoes, well bolled and mashed, half a cup of cream (or rich milk), and a little butter and salt. Mix and spread it over the ple as a crust, about an inch thick. Brush it over with egg and bake it about twenty-five minutes.

Household Conveniences.

To every working housekeeper the kitchen is the room of all others were conveniences are most needed. A sink, with hot and cold water over it, or if with nothing but a pump in it, is great convenience, and is considered by some as an absolute necessity, but there are very many houses where there are none, so if you have one in your kitchen, be thankful, but do not have a "pot-hole" under it. I know there are some housekeepers who can keep even such a place clean, but with many, and especially with the usual "help," the temptation to tuck away things when they are in a hurry is very great, and as a result the things so disposed of are often forgetten and allowed to accumulate until the place is so full of pots, pans, scrubbing brushes, cleaning cloths and what not that ngeneral cleaning out time is a general ne сенвіту.

A lady who recently built what may be called a model house, as she has occupied it for six mouths and, as yet, has not wished to make any changes, said in the beginning of the work, even when the plans were only talked of, that she would not have a "ciutter place" in the house, and she has not; but she has every

possible convenience. The sink in the kitchen is supported by graceful brackets that add much to its appearance and do away entirely with the old-fashioned box arrangement around the water pipes. Shelves with glass doors before them provide abundant room for all dishes, tins, etc., to be used in the kitchen, but there is no place where a cup of anything left over can be set away till a convenient time

and then forgotten. Under these shelves is a cupboard with doors, where the iron cooking utensils are kept; but there is a hook or a place on which to hang or stand each article, and there isn't room for anything that isn't in its proper place, and as the mistress passes through the room it is impossible that she should not see every stray article. Near the kitchen, but separate from it so as to be free from the heat, is what might be called a "cold storage" room. Here is the icebox, water filter and shelves whereon may be put remnants from the food left from the table, but it is all in sight and cannot be forgotten even by the most careless "help" and

the result of all this is that the work in that

kitchen is reduced to the minimum because

everything has a place and it is obliged to be kept in its place. Much trouble and many steps would be saved I shelves could be placed in the kitchen over the table or near the stove, on which could be kept the articles most used in cooking. The salt and pepper, knives . forks and spoons, baking tins, etc., placed thus would save the miles of walking from pantry to stove and table" which housekeepers take. Near the sink, if you have one, should hang the hand towel, and over it a shelf where may be kept combs and brushes, a looking-glass, a bottle of glycerine, to be used after washing your hands. and any other toilet essentials you may choose It will encourage the children to form habits of neatness if they find such things convenient, and that alone is enough to repay one for the trouble of putting them there.



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That's what housework amounts to when it's done with Pearline. Your labors will be light, though they may be many. They will be better done, and with safety. In washing clothes, dishes, paint, glass, anything that gathers dirt, Pearline will do the work if you will look after it. Look after your own interests by using it.

Beware is a good as "or "the same as Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, of the honest thing—send it back. 210 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3 p.c.) for the current half year has been declared on the paid up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the Bank in this city on and after the first day of Deember next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th November inclusive.

II. GARAND Cashler Montreal, October 22nd, 1891.

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A. L. DEMARTIGNY, General Manager. Montreal, 29th October, 1891.

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No. 539.
Charles S. Burroughs and William Herbert
Burroughs, Advocates, practising as such
in partnership at the City and District of
Montreal, under style of Burroughs and
Burroughs, Plaintiffs;
Ys.

Agron Crossman, of Liverpool, England (now of Montreal), merchant and manufacturer, Defendant;

Moses Davis, of Montreal aforesaid, broker, Garnishes.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal; ith November 1891.

17-2

Dry. Prothenselary