

TRANQUILITY.

Wearied and marred with care and pain And bruising days, the human brain Draws wounded inward, it might be Some delicate creature of the sea, That, shuddering, shrinks its lucent dome,

And, as his azure tendrils home, And folds its filmy curtains tight At jarring contact, o'er so light; But let it float away all free, And feel the buoyant supple sea Among its tinted streamers swell, Again it spreads its gauzy wings And, waving wave-fringe, swings With rhythmic pulse its crystal bell.

So let the mind, with care o'erwrought, Float down the tranquil tides of thought; Calm visions come, and pass away Beyond this little moment's fear; By boundless regions far where The girle of the azure air Blinds to the earth the prisoned mind Set free the fancy till it find Beyond our world a waster place To thrill and vibrate out through space— As some auroral banner streams Up through the night impaling gleams And floats and flashes o'er our dreams, There let the wilting plumes fall Down—down till they glimmering ball, A misty star, and dwindled so, There is no room for care, or woe, Or wish, apart from that one will That doth the world with music fill. —E. R. SULL.

THE HOME.

A Woman's Idea of a Womanly Life.

In picturing, then, the ideal life of woman in her home and in society I should utterly fail if I did not convey to you my sense that it must be supremely a loving life—a life of tender, multifarious, perennial sympathy with the pleasures and sorrows of all around her, and of the deep joy of fervent personal affection. I can think of nothing more miserable, no social life a more wretched failure, than that of a certain lady in London of whom I have heard it said that she has "five hundred people on her visiting list, and not a friend among them." My ideal of life would be very different from this. It would be, first, the choicest love of one; then, true and tender affection for many; then, kindly good will to all.

I think that every one, at least some time or other in life, must have the chance offered to them of forming a true marriage with one of the opposite sex or else a true friendship with one of their own, and that we should look to such marriages and friendships as the supreme joy and glory of mortal life—unions wherein we may steep our whole hearts, love such as that of which some poets say that it

Like an indivisible glory lay on both our souls.

And dwell in us, as we did dwell in it. This is our natural inheritance of comfort and delight, of which we need scarcely be cheated save by our own fault. We women have been always told to look for it in marriage, and truly I believe (indeed it is impossible to doubt) that in a thoroughly happy and worthy marriage it must be realized to its uttermost perfection. But I think it is time (especially when a fourth of the women in this country never marry, and considering, also, that a woman cannot seek to marry the man who might best fill her heart) to let all women from girlhood bear in mind that although a perfect marriage be a perfect ideal of friendship it is not the only form in which friendships can be perfected, nor the only relation in life where the demands of our hearts can be fulfilled. There are, I suppose, some women (rather perhaps of the clinging order) whose nature could never find their complement or be quite satisfied, except in marriage, and for these I can only wish—a good husband! But, if I am not mistaken, there are a considerable number who are capable of being quite as completely satisfied by friendship and not a few whose dispositions are such that they are better suited for friendship than for marriage—women of the character described by Emerson as the true types of friends, who do not need to lean, but to sleep hands, along the journey of life. More and more, expect, as time goes on, women who have not the blessing of sisters who can live with them will form these lifelong sister friendships with other women, and find in them the affection and the comradeship which will fill their hearts and cheer them their later years.—Frances Power Cobbe.

When Girls Should Marry.

In discussing the question of a suitable age for young people to marry, Mr. Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the Boston Journal, gives her views, as follows, in regard to girls:

"However the mother of a son may look at the subject, or early marriage, the mother of a daughter is justified, it seems to me, in a rather decided opposition to it. Some girls there may be, of rare ability, who are competent to take upon their young shoulders the responsibility of a house, its work, or the direction of those who do its work, the oversight of a husband's wardrobe, the bearing and nursing of children, the physical attention to them in health and in sickness, and the daily direction of their moral and mental education, together with all the other indoor and outdoor cares incidental to the position of one who is the head of a family, and who has the happiness of a home and a husband on her heart and conscience. But these cases are few and exceptional, and the great multitude of girls under twenty are not equal to such a strain upon their nerve and muscle without an arrest of development. A few years later they may remember themselves at that age as still children; they may feel some reproach toward those who have imposed such a burden greater than children should bear.

"Before twenty a girl has hardly had the chance to receive the complete instruction from text books to which she has a right, to say nothing of the domestic education of the kitchen, the needle, and the room; she has had little chance to learn anything of the world of human nature; she has intuitions, not experiences; she has lived more with dreams and ideals than with realities. She may make a charming wife at first, and a sensible mother, but, as her mental faculties mature, she will find that she has not had the training which would have enabled her to do so. —N. Y. Christian Advocate.

the superiority that added years might have given. But she must stop there, taxed to the utmost; she has no time, nor strength, and, perhaps, as inclination grows by use—no inclination to read, to study, to keep pace with a husband's advance, or even to appreciate it."

—Is there not danger of pushing little children too rapidly in religious meetings? In our laudable desire to prevent their becoming alien Christians who, in adult life, will shrink from taking any active part in prayer meetings, we are liable to make the mistake of forcing a hothouse growth of their spiritual faculties. These, like the physical and mental powers, should be developed gradually and normally. It is a common occurrence nowadays for quite young boys and girls to act as leaders of religious meetings, but in any other sphere of activity we should be quick to recognize the unwisdom of their holding such a position. The results, both the immaturity of thought and experience, and the accompany extreme youth, cannot be other than harmful. It is all right for them to learn to pray in the presence of others, but the best place for practice is at the family altar and among small circles of their mother or father on the same level as to leadership. There are grave faults than reticence and timidity in youthful Christian character. —Sel.

A striking illustration of woman's influence in social matters was seen recently here in Boston. It was "ladies' night" at a certain distinguished club, and out of deference to their presence no cigars were smoked when it came time for the after dinner speeches, in which the women themselves participated. This relinquishing of smoking as a part of postprandial exercises came about as a matter of course and without any aggressive action on the part of the ladies. The incident shows that it would not be so difficult, after all, to establish reforms in certain social usages, now considered an evil, if the men understood that the united sentiment of the other sex was against them. In their eagerness to push legislative enactments against the use of liquors and tobacco, women should not be blind to this other force of personal influence which they may use with almost measureless effectiveness. Said a gentleman who served in the Civil War, "I would rather run the gauntlet of a masked battery than to violate, knowingly, the moral sense of a body of good women."

Too many women allow their mental powers to get rusty from a mistaken notion that the home offers no opportunity for exercising them. If asked to prepare a paper to be read in public they respond with alacrity and in a manner that shows unusual talent. Now there are abundant occasions for using one's intellectual gifts within the family circle and no audience is more appreciative. We recently met a mother who has a marked gift for versification, and her poems appear occasionally in first-class publications. For one effort to reach the public she has made in behalf of husband, children and intimate friends. Birthdays, weddings, special anniversaries of all kinds, holiday seasons, the sending of gifts—all these lay her pen under tribute, and number less are the children and the poems which these occasions have inspired. She is always planning delightful little surprises and odd decorations for children's parties and gatherings of young people at her house, and, naturally, everybody has a good time there. Even the ordinary home happenings, the return of one of the household from an absence, are marked in some special way, and a happier family can scarcely be found. There are scores of mothers who possess latent gifts which might be used to advantage in these and similar ways.—Sel.

Christmas Candles.

Though it will be several weeks before it will be the high tide of the holiday season, it is not too early to offer a few recipes for Christmas candles, which amateurs may try before the time when they are to prepare them for company use. The candles have been already given, but it is so very important—the "foundation" of French confectionery—that it is repeated. When one has once mastered the boiling of sugar sufficiently to make a successful fondant, one has overcome the chief obstacle in the way of making French candies at home, and it is not difficult; it simply requires care and exact attention to details. Use a new marbleized saucenpan, if you do not possess a regular sugar-boiler of copper lined with tin, for those experienced in the matter say it serves the purpose just as well. Put two pounds of sugar and two cups of boiling water in the saucenpan with a speck of cream of tartar the size of a half pea. Stir it till it melts and then let it alone, but watch it. In ten minutes after it begins to boil then test it to see if it is ready, gently, without disturbing the rest, upon the tip of a spoon, and drop it into a cup of ice-water. If it dissolves in the water the sugar has not boiled enough. If it drops to the bottom of the cup undissolved, and you can pick it up and roll it around between your finger and thumb, and it forms a crasy little ball that does not stick to your finger, it is just right. If it is a hard, brittle candy it has boiled too long. A teaspoonful of water must be added to the syrup and it allowed to boil up again. If it is a sticky ball it must boil a little longer. Then try it again. When it is just right remove it from the fire and allow it to become cool enough so that you can bear your finger in it. When this cool test it with a spoon till it forms a paste which resembles lard. Work it with your hands and set it away till you need it, or use it at once, as you choose. In either case it must be put in an earthen jar and set in a pan of boiling water to melt. If you have a marble cream yalnut have greased papers ready, laid walnut kernels one by one on the point of a needle, dip them in the melted fondant and lay them on greased papers, which must be ready prepared. Part of those walnut cases may be made pink by coloring the half of the fondant used with a cochineal or with raspberry juice, being careful not to use more than three or four drops, as it will thin the syrup too much. Blanched almonds, candied cherries, citron, small raisins, and candied orange peel, may be equalled as a tonic and flesh producer.

WINDY'S CANDY UNLIKE ANY OTHER. Originated by an Old Family Physician. Think Of It. Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Cough, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Stiff Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, and in the cold, dry, and stormy season, should have Johnson's Candy. It is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments. Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

THE FARM. In cleaning a churn that has been used, there are the sour milk and some of the butter to get rid of. Hot water will melt the adhering butter, but coagulate and harden the sour milk and glue it to the churn. Cold water will wash away the milk, but will not act on the butter. Therefore the right way is first to drench the churn with cold water, and wash off all the buttermilk, and then use boiling water to clean off the remaining fragments of the butter. Then, dry with a perfectly clean towel, not used before, air until the churn is dry, and then keep it in the dairy, covered with a clean cloth as a protection from dust.

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POISON CHEESE AND MILK. Blue litmus paper applied to cheese will be reddened if the cheese be poisonous; otherwise not. This fact was discovered eight or ten years ago by Dr. Vaughan, who later succeeded in separating the poison from milk, cheese and butter. The poison is a very powerful poison, also known as tyrotoxin. It is a powerful poison, also known as tyrotoxin. It is a powerful poison, also known as tyrotoxin.

GEESE KILL GRASS. Formerly geese were raised here—Vermont—in considerable numbers, but feathers and carcasses are neither as profitable as they were, and the birds were found injurious to pastures, as few are now kept. We kept the Emblen, or as they were then more generally called, the Bremen geese, for several years, and they paid well, but their run was so restricted that they pulled the best grasses up, so as to spoil the feed, and we got rid of them. Other geese, the Toulouse, but our farmers generally contented themselves with a pure-bred gander, and stuck to the natives and crosses. In my boyhood, father used to pick up among his neighbors enough to make up a good number, and get a load of the carcasses and take them to Montreal every winter, and it paid; but you could hardly persuade anybody here to keep geese now if you gave them a good outfit of the best breed. Then the grasses grew spontaneously and luxuriantly every year, and no stand of grass is maintained only with care and expense, and a goose will eat and destroy as much as a sheep. I like to see a flock of the geese, and if I lived where they could have a good run I should not be at all surprised if they could hold their own against them, I would keep them.—O. S. Bliss.

HORSEMAN'S HINTS. Judgment is necessary in making up a ration for a horse, as there is great difference in requirements and powers of assimilation. Those with large bones and loose-looking joints generally require more food in proportion to their weight than short, closely knit, snug-looking horses. The ration should be increased as the animal is put to work, and kept the animal in good working condition. When idle, the horse requires, and will be satisfied with, much less food than when there is a large daily expenditure of energy in work. It can be foreseen that increased exertion will be demanded, increase the food as regards quality, and work moderately, as being the best preparation for it. As preparation for increased work it is common to keep the animal in the stable several days, and start with as much food as it will eat, as though strength and endurance could be bottled up, and the stomach was a kind of tender to the engine, from which reserves of fuel, or condensed energy, could be drawn during the trip. The horse so treated in this way does the journey in a most satisfactory manner, or breaks down under the extra demand on strength.—English Farm and Home.

EDUCATIONAL. Send 50 cents for a dozen. Artistic SHOW CARDS. For candy, shoe and clothing stores. The above cut was photographed from the actual freehand drawing and lettering of Mr. Snell, and shows the style of work he puts on cards with a pen, in colors, and no two designs alike. Not printed, but fresh from the pen.

Mr. Snell has no equal in Canada as a fine, accurate penman. His students learn to do this sort of work. There is money in it. Why not for you? SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE EVENING CLASSES. Will be resumed for the Winter Months. MONDAY, Oct. 5th. Hours 7:30 to 9:30. Hundreds of young men have qualified themselves for honorable positions by attending the Evening Classes. Terms only half those for the Day Classes. Call or send for Circulars. S. KERR, Principal. Odd Fellows' Hall.

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S. E. WHISTON, Esq., Principal. WHISTON'S HALIFAX COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. DEAR SIR,—With the utmost pleasure I look back upon the time spent at Mt. Allison Commercial College. The business training I received under you was thorough and practical throughout, and the proper understanding of accounts and use of business papers, as taught by you, I consider invaluable to any young man. I can therefore cheerfully recommend the HALIFAX COMMERCIAL COLLEGE to all desirous of obtaining a complete and veritable business education. Very truly yours, ROBERT TEMPLE, Accountant at Smith Bros.

HALIFAX Business College. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO J. C. F. FRAZER.

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EQUITY SALE. There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the nineteenth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1891, in a cause wherein Benjamin E. Blais was Plaintiff, and Mary A. Dubois was Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned referees, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as follows: A lot, containing one acre or parcel of land, situated in the City of Saint John, and described as follows:—Beginning at the intersection of the northern side line of Lot No. 114 (four hundred and sixty-four), on the City Plan, sold by terms of Richard Stoddard to the late Robert Dunsmuir, with the easterly side line of Bransford street, thence northerly along the said easterly side line of Bransford street twenty-five feet more or less, thence westerly parallel with the said northern line of Lot number 114 sixty-eight feet eight inches more or less, or to the western line of land sold by said Mary Ann Dubois, to the Rev. Robert Curran, thence along said last mentioned line southerly twenty-five feet more or less to the said northern line of Lot number one hundred and sixty-four (164), thence along said last mentioned line sixty-eight feet eight inches more or less to the place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainders and remainderments, rents, issues and profits thereof, also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demands in and to the said premises, together with the said mortgage, of, in, to, out of or upon the said land, and every part thereof. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor. Dated this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1891. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Barrister. E. T. C. KNOWLES, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. (Limited), MONTREAL. OFFER FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF SUGARS AND SYRUPS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF Fedbath. CERTIFICATE OF STRENGTH AND PURITY. CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Medical Faculty, McGill University. To the Canada Sugar Refining Company: GENTLEMEN,—I have taken and tested a sample of your EXTRA GRANULATED Sugar, and find that it yielded 98.5 per cent of pure sugar. It is practically as pure and good a sugar as can be manufactured. Yours truly, G. P. GIRDWOOD.

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NEW GOODS, IN GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, 27 King Street. NEW Long Scarf, Silk Handkerchiefs, Braoses, Rug Straps, Courrier Bags, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Morning Slippers and Drawers. IN STOCK: ENGLISH ALL-LINEN COLLARS in the latest styles; and the "Doric" (Paper, Turn Down), and "The Swell" (Paper Standing) COLLARS.

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LIFE OF MAN BITTERS. Invigorating Syrup, and one bottle has made a cure of me, for I have not been troubled in the same way since. Yours truly, Mrs. ROBERT KILLAM.