

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

"THE FAVORITE" TERMS : INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single subscription, one year \$ 2.00 Club of seven, " * 10 00

Those desirous of forming larger clubs or otherwise to obtain subscribers for THE FAVORITE, will be furnished with special terms on application.

Parties sending remittances should do so by Post Office order, or registered letter.

Address, GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

Publisher Montreal P. Q.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something! Yes, and for some-thing worthy of life, and its capabilities and opportunities for noble deeds and achieve-ments. Every man and every woman has his or her assignment in the duties and responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make the world better ; to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress ; to make its levels of enjoyment and progress; to make its hearts and homes brighter and happier by de-voting to our fellows our best thoughts, acti-vities and influences. It is the motto of every true heart and the genius of every noble life, that "no man liveth to himself"—lives chiefly for his own selfish good. It is a law of our intellectual and moral being that we promote our own real happiness in the exact proportion we contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible in the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivi-ous to the welfare of their fellows. That only is the true philosophy which recognizes and is the true philosophy which recognizes and works out the principle in daily action, that

"-----Life was lent For noble duties, not for selfishness; Not to be whiled away for aimless dreams, But to improve ourselves and serve mankind."

But to live for something involves the neces-sity of an intelligent and definite plan of ac-tion. More than splendid dreaming, or even magnificent resolves, is necessary to success in the objects and ambitions of life. Men come the objects and ambitions of life. Men come to the best results in every department of ef-fort only as they thoughtfully plan and earn-estly toil in given directions. Those who have made money, acquired learning, won fame, or wielled power in the world, have always, in every age and among all people, done so by embodying a well defined purpose in earnest, living action. The reasons why thousands fail in their work in life is the want of a specific plan in laying out their energies; they work plan in laying out their energies; they work hard for nothing, because there is no actual result possible to their mode of action. The

means are not adjusted to the end and failure is the inevitable result. Live for something definite and practical. Take hold of things with a will, and they must yield to you and become the ministers of your own happin ss and that of others. Nothing within the realm of the possible can withstand the man or woman who is intelligently and determinedly bent on success. A great action is always preceded by a great purpose. History and daily life are full of examples to show us that the measure of human achievement has always been proportioned to the amount of human daring and doing. If not always, yet at least often,

"Th' attempt Is all the wedge that splits its knotty way Betwixt the impossible and possible."

Betwirt the impossione and possione. By practical. Deal with the questions and facts of life as they really are. What can be done, and is worth doing, do with dislatch; what cannot be done, and would be worthless if it could, leave to the dreamers and idlers along the walk of life. Discard the idea that life things are unimpo tant and that great along the walk of life. Discard the idea that little things are unimpo tant, and that great occasions only are worthy of your best thoughts and endeavors. It is the little things of life that make up its happiness or misery, its joy or its sorrow; and surely nothing is trivial that bears on questions so vital and personal as these. A kind look is a little thing, but it may fall like a subeam on a sad heart and chase all its sudness away. A pleasant word is a small thing, but it may brighten the spirits and revive the hopes of some poor, de-spondent soul about to give up in despair be-fore the conflicts and trials of life. A cup of water, given to one athirst, is a little thing : "Yet its draught

"Yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,

May give a shock of pleasure to the frame More exquisite than when nectarean juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

Live for something, then, reader. Make every day count something to the world, because you are in it with kind feelings, pleasant words and noble offices. Write your name upon the hearts and memories of your fellow beings by doing them all the good you can. Life is short; but short as it is, you may do glorious work within its narrow limits. If the sculptor's chisel can make impressions on marble within a few hours which distant ages shall read and admire; if the man of genius can create work in life that shall speak the triumphs of mind a thousand years hence; then may the true man, alive to the duty and obligations of existence, alive to the duty and obligations of existence, do infinitely more. Working on human hearts and destinies, it is his prerogative to do imper-ishable work — to build within life's fleeting hours monuments that shall last forever. If such grand possibilities lie within the reach of our personal action in the world, how import-ant reacher that we line for computing such ant, reader, that we live for something every hour of our existence; and for something too, harmonious with the dignity of our present being and the grandeur of our future destiny.

ODD PAINS AND PENALTIES.

The fools'-cap is obsolete, at least it is to be hoped so, for whatever we may think about the infliction of physical pain as a punishment (and to the majority of those who have the man-(and to the majority of those who have the man-agement of boys laid upon them, it appears not only legitimate but beneficial,) there can be little doubt that it is a mistake to employ ridi-cule for educational purposes. What, for ex-ample, could be more injudicious than the discipline of a lady who kept a first-class girls' school some ten years ago, and made her untidy pupils carry their boots slung round their necks when they went out?

pupils carry their boots slung round their necks when they went out? Public shame is not reformatory, it only har-dens. The child who was often advertised as a fool would soon accept the position, and act up to the character. It is the same with crimi-nais: if you were to brand a thief on the fore-head, a thief he must remain till the end of the character. chapter.

I am speaking, of course, of our own age and I am speaking, of course, of our own age and country; for upon no subject is it so rash to dogmatise as upon punishment. In the case of people who are degraded, so far as their finer feelings are concerned, by tyrannical institu-tions, an amount of exposure and obloquy which would ruin the moral sense of a freeman for

would ruin the moral sense of a freeman for ever, may merely rouse a wholesale sense of shame. All depends upon the thickness of the skin; the turpentine blister which would flay a man, only acts as a gentle irritant upon a bullock. Yet it is not very long ago since punishments which were principally calculated to hold the offender up to ridicule were so rife in England, that one might almost suspect that they were intended to amuse the people, in the days when there were no comic periodicals, rather than to deter from the offence. For instance, few villages were without their cucking-stools, or ducking-stools, for scolds, one hundred and fifty years ago. Nay, the "Chelmsford Chronicle" for April 10th, 1801, contains the following para-graph: graph:

"Last week a woman, notorious for her voci-feration, was indicted for a common soold at Kingston; and the facts being fully proved, she was sentenced to receive the old punishment of being ducked, which was accordingly executed upon her in the Thames by the proper officers, in a chair preserved in the town for that pur-pose; and as if to prove the justice of the court's sentence, on her return from the water's side, she fell upon one of her acquaintance, without provocation, with tongue, tooth, and nail." The drunkard's cloak was a barrel with holes in the top and sides, through which the intem-perate man's head and arms were passed, and "Last week a woman, notorious for her voci.

perate man's head and arms were passed, and in this helpless condition he was obliged to walk through the streets of the town, the sport of the idle boys. The Chinese have a similar punish-

in this helpless condition he was obliged to walk through the streets of the town, the sport of the idle boys. The Chinese have a similar punish-ment. A seat in the stocks cannot have been plea-sant for a proud and retiring disposition; but apart from the moral element, the severity of the punishment must have varied somewhat unduly with the time of year. On a fine but cloudy July day, a philosophic culprit, who had no personal enemies in his village, might have borne his sentence with considerable equanim-ity, solacing himself, perchance, by watching the fluctuations of a cricket match in progress on the green; while in a frosty February, with a keen north-east wind blowing, Riccabocca himself would have found the hour of his release a weary while in striking. To stand in the pillory must have been an exceedingly humiliating as well as exasperating punishment. A man could not well be placed in a more ludicrous position than with his head and hands protruding through holes exactly fitting them, and his body hid away behind the planking. Flies might wander about his nose and ears; gnats might sting him without his being able to drive them off, save perchance by a hideous grimace, which would only dislodge the tormentors for an instant, while it added considerably to the grotesque absurdity of the culprit's appearance. The severity of this punishment, as well as the stocks, was, of course, dependent upon the amount of popular indignation excited by the offence. When this ran high, the wretched mun's unprotected face was in the position of **a**

live and sentient Aunt Sally's, an object for every description of missile; while in such a case as De Foe's, where sympathy was on the side of the sufferer, "public exposure became a while outline". public ovation.

clise as De Foe's, where sympathy was on the side of the sufferer, "public exposure became a public ovation." Any one who has seen a "welsher" in the hands of a mob, can judge of the little mercy the poor wretch would get if he were placed in the pillory, to be pelted by those whom he had swindled. The pillory is not extinct, as some people suppose; it has only changed its form. Commit an offence against the law and get found out, or write a book and append your name to it, and you will soon discover that you may be exposed and morally pelted, quite as effectually as in the old days. And, on the whole, this is a good thing, for it does some-thing towards rendering the system of fines a little more equal. For the fine which sorely taxes the resources of a poor man is no punish-ment at all to the rich one, who commits a pre-cisely similar offence; but, as a rule, the rich man suffers more by seeing his name in the papers, because money makes us proud, and pride is an established "raw." When a Cairo merchant is detected in using false weights and measures, or in adulterating his goods, he is placed against his own door-post, standing on tip-toe, and nailed by the ear to the wood-work. It is important that he should get free without amputating the mem-ber, for that is the penalty for theft; and pro-bably the smart tradesman would be horrified at having his little tricks confounded with vul-gar inartistic stealing. For a second offence the thief loses his other ear; for a third, his nose. By-the-by, perhaps I am wrong to use the present tense, for these penalties may be obso-lete at the present day. They may have a model gaol and reformatory at Cairo by this time.

time.

lete at the present day. They may have a model gaol and reformatory at Cairo by this time. Naval and military punishments seem to have been very generally framed with the idea of rendering the offender ridiculous in the eyes of his comrades. Picketing was one of these; a man was so suspended by his wrists that his heel rested on a wooden peg driven into the ground. Riding the wooden horse was another; the back of this penal steed was very narrow, and weights attached to the rider's legs render-ed his seat all the more painful. These pun-ishments were not only humiliating and ex-tremely severe, but they too often inflicted per-manent injury on the sufferers, on which latter account they were abolished, and for many years the cat-o'-nine tails ruled supreme; though the use of that instrument of torture was carried to an extent which excited dread and sympathy, instead of mirth. The practice of stopping a sailor's grog for minor offences seems a funny punishment for grown men; it sounds so much like depriving a nanghty child of its pudding. The question of military punishments is by no means so simple a one as many people seem to suppose. At home, and in time of peace, in-deed, fine and imprisonment will suffice to pre-serve discipline; but how can you imprison men during a campaign? It is a serious thing about a country, and the lives and property of the civil population, even when hostile, must. If you do not flog insubordinate or plundering soldiers in the field, you must put them to death. It is very barbarous; but everything connected with war must be shocking to humanitarian feelings. However, though severity is a sad necessity, there is no need to mix up mockery with it, for that is wanton crueity. The American institutions of riding the rail, an evident imitatiou of the wooden horse men-tioned above, and tarring and feathering, show that the old admixture of crueity and humor has not yet worked out of the Anglo.Saxon con-stitution. It must be owned that the man who invented the latter penalty was v

nead. Really, it is very shocking to have such a feeling, I own, but supposing one disliked some person very much, and despised him to boot, would one be able to help laughing if one saw him all over feathers, like a Cochin-China fowl?

NEWS CONDENSED.

THE DOMINION.—The House met on the 13th and was prorogued. None of the Opposition members attended in the Senate Chamber. After the prorogation a meeting of both Ministerial-ist and Opposition members was held at which a resolution condemnatory of the course taken by the Ministry was passed.—It is reported at Ottawa that the citizens propose entertain-ing Sir John A. Macdonald at a banquet before the close of the month.—Ninety-one regis-tered letters were stolen from the Toronto Post Office last w ek.—The Biglin-Brown boat-race for \$1,000 comes off at Bedford Basin on the 28th inst.—The Toronto cabmen have struck owing to a disagreement with the Police Commissioners.—A despatch from Fort Garry says that Lord Gordon has suddenly dis-appeared. It is said he has gone to the Rocky Mountains or British Columbia. A party just arrived report having met him with a large es-cort about one hundred miles from there. UNITED STATES.—The loss by the fire at Hunter's Point, New York, is computed at \$200,000.—A disastrous fire took place at Portland, Me., on Saturday, by which the Galt and Atlantic wharves, and the steamers "Mon-treal," "Dirigo," and "Carlotta" were destroy-ed.—Eighty lives were lost by the burning of the Steamer "Wawassett."—Mr. Carter, THE DOMINION .- The House met on the 13th

of the Newfoundland Government, has return-ed from Washington, where he has been nego-tiating a reciprocity treaty.—Mr. Whalley, member for Peterboro', Eng., is in New York in order to obtain testimony for the to the Tich-

"Virginus." It is said this will be the second provided and said the second provided and said the second provided and the said the second provided and the said the second provided and the second provided and the second provided provided and the second provided provided and the second provided provided provided and the second provided stated on good authority that Mr. Gladstone Will not seek a re-election, but contemplates retiring to private life.—Nearly all the large outon mills of Rochdale are closed in consequence of strike of the operatives.—There have been numerous railroad accidents in England during the past few days. The loss of life fortunately has been light, but many persons received in-juries.—The Orange societies of Liverpool last week welcomed the Canadian Orange depu-tation with a great public demonstration.— Some important changes have taken place in the Ministry. The Marquis of Ripon and Mesar. Ayrton, Childers, and Baxter have resigned. The Premier will be assisted by Lord Frederick Cavendish and Sir Arthur Wellealey Peel. Mr. Gladstone, in addition to the Premiership, as-sumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in lieu of Mr. Lowe, who assumes the Home of fice. Mr. Bruce is to be made a Peer, and will succeed Lord Ripon as President of the Council Mr. Adam, M.P. for Clackmannanshire and Kin-rosshire, takes the place of Mr. Ayrton as Com-missioner of Works and Buildings, who has been appointed Judge-Advocate-General. Mr. Bor-ham Carter succeeds Mr. Baxter as Joint Secre-tary of the Treasury. Arthur Peel becomes the Liberal whip. Other changes are expected in a few days. John Bright joins the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duohy of Lancaster. It is also stated that the Hon. Algernon Grenville has been offered one of the Junior Lordships of the Treasury. Sir John Duke Coleridge having refused the Mastership of the Rolls, it was of-fered to and accepted by Sir George Jessel. Mr Childers retires altogether from the Ministry in October.—A disperate rito cocurred insi-week in the military camp on the Curragh of Kildare between two Irish regiments. Several of the participants were killed, and muty re-ceived injuries. FRANCE.—A Vienna despatch says that in his last interview with the Count de Chambord, the Count de Paris acknowledged the former to be the head of the house of the Bourbons and of the royal line of France,

tary barracks at Berlin. AUSTRIA.—The International Patent Rights Congress is in session at Vienna. One of its first acts was to resolve that common protection of inventors should be guaranteed by laws of all civilized countries.——TheEmperor of Austrian will visit the Emperor of Germany at Gasteln, after the ceremony of the distribution of prizes in the Exhibition.——A squadron of Austrian war vessels have been ordered to the coast of Spain.——Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the exposition is decreasing daily. decreasing daily.

RUSSIA.—The emigration from Russis to America is increasing. The movement threat-ens to depopulate some districts.

America is increasing. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts. SPAIN.—The Carlists claim a victory at El-gueta in Guipuscoa, 10 miles from San Sebas-tian. They state that they captured one Repub-lean general and 600 prisoners.—Domegarry, the Carlist leader was, at latest advices, at the latter place with 7,000 men. They have also latter get to Biboa and surrendered.—The wife of Don-Sion of northern Navarre.—The wife of Don-Carlos has joined her husband and will share his fortunes in the field. The Carlists are will be carlisted.—Last week Contreras left Carlary gena with 400 adherents, and made a bole effort to march to Madrid, hoping to find sympathy and fresh accessions on the way, but his bands was met and dispersed by the National troops and succeeded in re-entering Cartagena, which is now his last refuge.—In the Cortes last week a resolution authorizing legal proceedings adopted. The minority remains obstinate and threatens to resign unless a general amnesty is granted to the republican insurgents. Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Sweden, has been entirely destroyed by fire.