

A Story for the Boys.

LORD HORATIO NELSON.

"Fear grandmother!" said the youthful Nelson. "I never knew fear; what is it?" Nor did he ever know fear all through his long and glorious career. He only robbed a pear-tree at school because every other boy was afraid.

Once after a gloomy reverie, in which he wished himself overboard, he suddenly cried out, as a glow of patriotism was kindled in his bosom, "Well then, I will be a hero, and, confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger!" And as he was, so were the men he led to victory. "My seamen," said he, "are what British seamen ought to be—almost invincible. They really mind shot no more than peas. This fleet is capable of performing anything and everything. England's fleets are equal to meet the world in arms."

Nelson was sure of his "brothers" as he called them, and sure of himself. Many of his sayings appear boastful, but they are not. "If I fall it shall be in a manner worthy of your Lordship's faithful and obliged Nelson," would seem vain-glorious in some men's mouths, but the words came naturally from the man who did not fear, the man who "had but one idea, to get close alongside the enemy." "This is warm work," cried he amid the fire of the Copenhagen batteries, "this day may be the last to any of us at any moment: but, mark you, I would not be anywhere else for thousands!"

Here is the war-horse, indeed, who "mocketh a fear and is not frightened." For such awful hours as those, when the fates of nations are trembling in a balance, came Nelson into the world. When his superior showed the signal of recall, he turned his blind eye towards it and in an exciting manner cursed it, saying, "Keep mine closer to battle flying! That's the way I answer all such signals. Nail mine to the mast!"

Nor was the daring Nelson more remarkable than his activity and readiness. When Blackwood called on him at 5 a. m. one morning at Merton, he found the Admiral up and dressed. "The sooner the better," were his words. It was this zeal that brought him "to the top of the tree." It was this which kept him warm when he had forgotten his great coat in a boat voyage in the Baltic. "My anxiety keeps me sufficiently warm at present," was his observation. "We will fag ourselves to death," said he, at another time, "before any blame shall lie at our doors." And again, "I should soon either do much, or be ruined, had I commanded Admiral Hotham's fleet; either all the French ships would have graced my triumph, or I should have been in a confounded scrape. While I serve, I will do it actively, and to the best of my abilities." "This I like," said he, on another occasion; "active service or none." And at another time, the same press of sail is seen in the words, "Be they bound for the Antipodes, your Lordship may rely on it I will not lose a moment in bringing them to action."

"Not a moment should be lost attacking the enemy," was his opinion before the battle of Copenhagen. And afterwards, when it was hinted that hostilities might be renewed, "Tell him," said Nelson, "we are ready at any moment—ready to bombard this very night." "Not a scrap of armour was ever shot away" from this earnest-minded warrior.

Like many other great men, Nelson divined his future. When some one ventured to pity once, he said, "Pity, sir! Pity did you say? I shall live to be envied! And to that point I shall always direct my course." But he did not believe success would come by luck, or by genius alone. His opinion was thus stated, "An uniform course of honour and integrity seldom fails to bring a man to the goal of fame at last." "My name," he declared, "shall never be a disgrace to those who belong to me." "Some day I'll have a gazette of my own—a long gazette of myself."

"What will the world say if we succeed?" asked one of his captains, on the eve of the battle of the Nile. "There is no 'if' in the case," replied Nelson. "That we shall succeed is certain; but none can say who will live to see it."

When a pompous old General said to him, "Sir, such as I am are not in the habit of taking advice from young gentlemen," Nelson's reply was ready: "I am as old as the Prime Minister of England, and think myself capable of commanding one of His Majesty's ships as that Minister is of governing the State." In fact, the naval hero did not get on well with military men. "A soldier obeys his orders," said he, "and no more." The stiffness of buckram, pipeclay, and drill, was not to his taste. "To obey orders is to some all perfection. To say that an officer is never to alter his orders is what I cannot comprehend."

Nelson frequently did startling things of his own responsibility, because he felt a confidence in his own superior judgment and penetration. This would not answer, unless a man were of the Nelson type; able to decide, and ready to sacrifice himself for his country.

There was a strong religious feeling in this heroic Englishman. The si-

lence after the battle of the Nile, during which every sailor was engaged in rendering thanks to God for the victory, was most impressive, and the French crews were much affected by it.

Nelson was greatly beloved by his sailors. To them he was their ideal of goodness and greatness. As a sailor he was as near perfection as a sailor can be; brave, capable, vigilant, generous, a father to his fleet. When the newly joined muddy was afraid to climb, Nelson charmed his fears away with a cheery, "Well, sir, I am going a race to the masthead, and I beg that I may meet you there." Said he at another time, I would rather suffer death than alarm Mrs. Fremantle, when I can give her no tidings of her husband.

With out being blameless, for it were idle to say Nelson had no faults, we may regard him with admiration and pride. Truth, and honour, and duty, and devoted loyalty to king and country, were his watch-words. In these things he compares favourably with most other great men. "The word of a British Admiral is as sacred as that of any Sovereign in Europe," was a proud boast for Nelson to make; but it is a true one, and, as long as it remains true, and as long as "every Englishman does his duty" in peace and war, England will continue to carry the banner of freedom at the head of the world.

BITS OF HUMOUR.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

"HALF-PAST NINE."

Thus spake a little married man
To his ambitious spouse,
With voice and gestures which were meant
Her terrors to arouse;
"What mean these knickerbockers vile,
These 'mannish' gaiters, rough and black,
This coat of mine upon your back,
Permit me to inquire!
You're not the husband, you're the wife;
Why dress in male attire?
And whither are you going now,
Your eventide to spend,
While I must stay at home, no doubt,
The baby to attend!"
Thugsake the lady:
"Mr. Jones,
To-night I mean to make
A grand oration at my club
For trampled woman's sake,
I long to mount my bicycle,
And at a spanking pace
To rush through Charing Cross as though
Competing in a race.
So mind the darling, pretty pet,
Good-bye, my little man,
I shall be home by 12 o'clock,
As nearly as I can."
"Delightful dame!" said Mr. Jones,
"How flippantly you speak
Of trampled woman's rights, indeed!
'Tis trampled woman's cheek,
If you're not back by half-past nine,
My mother will be here;
She'll take me home with her besides
The little baby dear."
The lady smiled defiantly
While off she went to roam,
But as the clock struck half-past nine
She walked into her home!

Mary had a little lamb; it followed her each day, till Mary put her bloomers on, and then it ran away.

Mr. McSwart (getting ready for church)—"Lobelia, what's the matter with this necktie of mine? I can't find any way to fasten the thing on." Mrs. McSwart—"O! O! O! Put that down, Billiger! That's my new hat."

"Doctor, I have an important physiological question to ask you. When I stand on my head the blood rushes into my head. Now, when I stand on my feet why does it not rush into my feet. Because your feet are not hollow."

Papa, soberly—"That was quite a monstrosity you had in the parlor one evening." Grace, nettled—"Indeed! that must depend upon one's understanding of the term 'monstrosity.' Papa, thoughtfully—"Well, two heads upon one pair of shoulders, for example."

Young Man—"So Miss Ella is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?" Small brother—"Nobody ain't come as yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."

HOW TO OPEN OYSTERS.

"Talk of opening oysters," said Old Hurricane. "Why, nothing is easier, if you only know how."

"And how's how?" inquired Starlight. "Scottish snuff," answered Old Hurricane, very sententiously. "Scottish snuff, my boy. Bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

"I know a genius," observed Meister Karl, "who puts the oysters in a circle, seats himself in the centre, and begins spinning a yarn. Sometimes it's an adventure in Mexico, sometimes a legend of his loves, sometimes a marvellous stock-broking operation. As he proceeds the 'natives' get interested. One by one they gape with astonishment at the tremendous and direful whoppers which are poured forth. Then as they open their mouths my friend whips 'em out, peppers 'em, and swallows 'em."

"That'll do," said Starlight, with a long sigh. "I wish we had a bushel of 'em here now. They'd open easy."

Are you working to increase the number of beneficiary members in your lodge. If not, why not?

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

On July 12th, 1856, the Crimea was finally evacuated by the British forces, after a war of over two years. All the remaining stores and the establishments having been embarked, a company of the Fiftieth British regiment was posted outside the town of Balaklava to receive the Russian troops, and on their approach marched in with the Russian guard, which was composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of Cossack infantry. The usual salutes took place, the Russians placed sentinels where they wished, and the English troops marched on board H. M. S. Algiers. General Sir William John Codrington, who was chief in command of the forces in the Crimea, and who died in 1884, embarked with his personal staff at the same time.

During this war the British lost 3,500 killed in action or died from their wounds, 4,244 of cholera, and nearly 16,000 who succumbed to other diseases, making a total of 23,744, of whom 270 were officers; and besides these 2,873 were disabled. The loss of the French allies was estimated at 63,500 men, while the loss of the Russians on the opposite side was reckoned as high as 500,000 men. The war added to the British national debt £41,031,000.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount expended, Britain asked from Russia no pecuniary compensation, nor gained one inch of land, but the defeat of the Russians kept them out of Constantinople and made the way to India and the East clear. The memoirs of Earl Russell show that it would have secured for the Turkish Empire much internal benefit if the French had been as disinterested as the British and not required in that case some territory for themselves.

DAUGHTERS AND MAIDS OF

ENGLAND B. S.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Daughters of England Benevolent Society is formed and composed of honourable and true Protestant Englishwomen who are in good bodily health and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, in association for mutual aid; to educate our members in true principles of womanhood, whereby they learn to be charitable; to practice true benevolence, and to keep alive those dear memories of our native land; to care for each other in sickness and adversity, and when death strikes down one of our members to follow her remains to its last resting place.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

Rule 36.—Each Lodge shall, at its institution, consist of not less than twelve members, who must be daughters of Englishmen; but at no time shall have more than eight male financial members, who must be members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and every lodge can admit an unlimited number of male honorary members, who must be members of the S.O.E.B.S. Rule 79.—The Initiation Fees into this Order shall be paid in every case before the candidate is initiated, less 50 cents paid on application. All candidates shall pay according to the under-mentioned graduated scale, (Charter members excepted), should they desire to join as financial members:

15 to 25 years	\$2 00
25 to 35 "	2 50
35 to 45 "	3 00
45 to 50 "	3 50

Charter Members' Initiation Fees shall not be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (provided they join within one month), but dispensations may be granted to remain open longer. The benefits are medical attendance and medicine on joining. New members are entitled to half sick and funeral benefits at the expiration of six months. Full benefits after being a member for twelve months. In case of sickness the benefits are three dollars per week for 13 weeks and one dollar and fifty cents per week for the next 13 weeks; fifty dollars to be paid in case of death of a benefit member to their nominee from the Grand Lodge Funeral Fund.

We are anxious to have a lodge of the Society in every town in the Dominion. Any information respecting the formation of new lodges will be cheerfully given by the following Grand Executive officers:—

MRS. C. F. SMITH, Box 405, Whitby, GRAND PRESIDENT.

E. W. TRUMP, ST. THOMAS, ONT., GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT.

LEONARD G. CROSS, TORONTO, Address, 604 Gerrard St. E., GRAND SECRETARY.

JOSEPH SHONE, TORONTO, GRAND TREASURER.

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REF.—Ed, this paper or Huron Erie Savings Company, London, Ont. Bro. A. F. WICKS, President, British Oak Lodge, No. 82.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inpector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inpector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

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NORMAN, Ont. January 15, 1899.

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Yours faithfully,
H. F. ATWELL.

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AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.
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Yours, etc.,
M. R. MCINNIS.

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BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.
W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, etc.,
N. L. NICHOLSON.