THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

"Starlight" Next Week.

The sale of seats for Miss Jarbeau, who opens at the Grand Opera House next Monday evening in "Starlight," begins to-morrow morning. Jarbeau is a pretty, entertaining, lively farce-comedy actress, and her play, in which she assumes the title-role, gives her ample opportunity to exercise all these qualities. There is not much body to it. It is in the nature of a cadena of "Orient pearls at random strung," or a collection of glittering bric-a-brac, if you like, which renders a plot unnecessary. It flashes with fun, is replete with witty gags and clever situations, and Vernona is the central figure in all, full of vivacity, sparkling with chic. With her charming face, nicely moulded form, sweet voice and graceful movement, she is the tout ensemble of the attractions of a soubret. While she is thus prominent individually, Jarbeau has at the same time the good judgment to surround herself with the best talent procurable, allowing each member of her company full scope in his or her efforts to entertain, and placing no restriction on anything that might seem to detract from her own popularity. In the first act the star introduces, in company with four ladies, the cachuca from Gilbert & Sullivan's "Gondoliers."

At Jacobs & Sparrow's Next Week.

The Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company, which is to open at Jacobs & Sparrow's Opera House for a week's engagement next Monday evening, is certainly composed of the creme de la creme of the vaudeville profession. Surprise follows surprise and talent gives way to talent in each act, and talent is a mild word to use in some of the cases. The performance of Miss Ena Bertoldi is nothing short of marvelous as is also that of the phenomenal juggler Kara and the acrobatic work of the Braatz Brothers. Petite Miss Ena Bertoldi, whose like the program says is not on earth, is a chic, lithe and pretty blond English young lady with an unparalleled automatical make-up. She treats the audience to some startling examples of what can be done with one's share of mortality. The simplest and apparently the easiest thing she does is to hop down a flight of stairs on her hands backwards. Should you try and hop down the stairs on your hands backwards yourself you would well understand that this being her easiest act her others must be, "your pardon, please," go and see her.

At the Academy Next Week.

Maclean & Prescott are announced for a week's engagement at the Academy of Music, beginning Monday, the 15th inst., in Spartacus and Cleopatra. Spartacus has never been played in Toronto, and should fill the house to the roof. It is a most thrilling play, stirring human emotions, beautifully costumed, and the scenery is simply superb. Cleopatra will be played alternately with Spartacus, and it also is most beautifully staged and costumed. Miss Prescott's dresses are a marvel of beauty, and judging from the notices of the press throughout the States these two artists are at the top round of the ladder of fame, and two most enjoyable performances can be expected. Box office opens to-day for sale of seats.

The Horse Tamer.

Yesterday evening at the Academy the magnificent exhibition of man's power over beast was again repeated. Professor Gleason was at his best, though his "patients" may be described as at their worst. The program for to-night will include Mr. Silver's kicker, second lesson; two from Mitchell's boarding stable; F. Charlton's impossible to bridle or shoe; green colt, never bridled; Mrs. Gowthrie's kicker and biter.

Notes.

The strong man at the Musee is the centre of attraction. There is a good show in the theatre.

Reilly & Wood's show is packing Jacobs & Sparrow's at every performance.

Paderewski's reception on Friday at the Pavilion will be very enthusiastic, judging by the enormous sale of tickets. A few good seats can still be had at Messrs. Suckling & Sons'. As the doors will remain closed during the performance of each number it is requested that the public be seated by 8 o'clock.

CHOIR OR NO CHOIR?

That Is the Question Which Still Remains Undecided.

The Independent Presbyterian Church, Sumach-street, was first established on account of the lack of harmony displayed by its members in reference to a harmonium. They left the congregation with which they had been identified and built an edifice in which to sing Psalms unaccompanied by instrumental music. The present pastor, Rev. J. Bryant, intimated, prior to the annual meeting held a short time since, that the service of song would be materially bettered if a choir were organized. The proposition did not meet with much favor at the time, but was partially discussed in the conclave mentioned above. No decision was then arrived at. It was finally resolved to convene a special meeting to consider the subject. This was to have come off last evening. It appears, however, that owing to lack of sufficient talent to form a choir the matter is to be allowed to rest in abeyance for the present. No opposition is anticipated if, as the pastor asserts, the scheme will in any way tend to beautify the service.

A Baseball Player's Terrible Death.

SCRANTON, Feb. 10.—Michael Logan, the well-known baseball player, met a horrible death last night by falling from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stone bridge to the river bank, a distance of nearly 100 feet. His face was crushed in and nearly every bone in his body was broken. Logan started to descend to the Delaware and Hudson depot down a flight of rough stone steps, when he slipped and fell headlong into the darkness. His companion heard him exclaim "My God!" and upon looking around saw him totter and then plunge over the edge. He was dead before he was reached.

Gooch Defeats McDowall.

A very interesting shoot at sparrows took place on Stark's Grounds yesterday afternoon between two members of the Toronto Shooting and Game Protective Association, Messrs. F. H. Gooch and William McDowall, the shoot to be at 50 live sparrows per man for a valuable silver cup, use of one barrel only. The execution done by the 6 lb. Charles Osborne, 12 bore, imported to order for Mr. Gooch by Mr. McDowall, was too swift for the latter, who used a heavy 10 bore and had to retire on his 24th bird. Mr. Gooch only shot at 20. The following is the score: Gooch 18, McDowall 9.

The Winnipeg Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—At the curling bonspiel to-day the international match was played, three rinks of St. Paul, Minnesota, being pitted against Mark Fortune of Winnipeg, J. D. Flavelle of Lindsay, Ont., and W Sparling of Portage la Prairie. All three Canadian rinks were victorious, the aggregate score being 63 to 39. Flavelle has been successful in every game thus far for the grand challenge trophy and stands well to take it to Ontario. Sam Harstone, Winnipeg's celebrated skip, was expected to capture the prize but succumbed this morning to a provincial quartet.

A York Farmer Missing.

Mr. Robert Hunter, a wealthy farmer, living on the York town line near Wexford, was working in the bush on one of his farms there on Tuesday, getting out wood. When he did not return in the evening his sons went in search of him and traced him to Scarboro' Junction, where he boarded a train for the city. He was last heard of at the Union Station. He had two suits of clothes with him and $100 in gold coin. Mr. Hunter is about 60 years of age and has a long brown beard. He has been acting somewhat oddly of late and it is feared that his mind is somewhat deranged.

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc. Hagyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast.

HER MAJESTY'S VETERANS.

Souvenir of the Taking of Redan—Recruits for the Society.

The Army and Navy Veterans will long remember the meeting last night at Occident Hall. President Waterhouse introduced a Crimean veteran, Captain and Quartermaster W. H. Smith. This old soldier exhibited an interesting relic. It was the coatee he had worn at the taking of the Redan, when he was struck by a shell which carried away his left shoulder and the left side of his face. The torn and blood-spattered coatee was the object of much interest by the assembled veterans.

Captain Smith was born in Oxfordshire, near the Duke of Marlborough's estate, in 1818. He joined the army in '36, came to Halifax in '38, where he served 15 years. In 1854 he left for the Crimea. He won medals at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He was also given a Turkish medal and another for distinguished conduct in the field.

The following new members were received at last night's meeting: George Adams, Royal Horse Artillery; William Denyer, 2nd Batt., East Kent; Francis Bellamy, "A" Battery Royal Artillery; J. W. Woodhouse, 51st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Alfred Williams, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry; John C. Drowley, Royal Artillery; Sergt.-Major Morgan, Scotch Fusiliers, and the following volunteers: A. Watkins, William Bacon, P. Novierre, R. J. Hovenden, Thomas Hills, Sergt.-Majors Bell and Boyd, Sergt. Edghill and Color-Sergts. Caldwell and Cooper.

Prof. Blackie's Confession of Faith.

Prof. Blackie writes to The Scotsman: I perceive that the spokesmen of the churches have been stirred to a churchly strife by the Duke of Argyle's most wise and instructive address the other night in defence of the common Protestant Presbyterian form of church government, to which Episcopacy, since the days of Luther, forms a notable and fashionable exception. I was bred a theologian before I became a professor, and so the public may excuse me for giving 14 lines of my Confession of Faith on the matter.

HIGH CHURCH OR LOW?

Creeds and confessions! High Church or Low?
I cannot say; but you would vastly please us
If with some pointed Scripture you could show
To which of these belonged the Saviour Jesus.
I think to all or none; not curious creeds
Or ordered forms of churchly rule he taught,
But soul of love that blossomed into deeds
With human good and human blessing fraught.
On me nor Priest, nor Presbyter, nor Pope,
Bishop or Dean may stamp a party name;
But Jesus, with His largely-human scope,
The service of my human life may claim.
Let prideful priests do battle about creeds,
The Church is mine that does most Christ-like deeds.

Local Jottings.

The Ontario Legislature opens to-day.

Rev. S. H. Anderson advocated the cause of the McAll Mission last evening in Knox Church.

Rev. D. Crawford of Hamilton delivered an eloquent sermon in St. Mark's last evening.

A petition against the incorporation of the village of Norway into the new town of East Toronto is being circulated.

Michael Mandible was arrested last night charged with breaking into George Kelso's store at 57 Jarvis.

The letter of "S.S.," concerning Prof. Goldwin Smith, was unaccompanied by a name and is not, therefore, published.

Typographical Union No. 91 will hold its annual at home in Webb's parlors on Friday evening, Feb. 22. This is considered one of the most enjoyable reunions of typos in the course of the year.

The ex-members of the 10th Batt. Royal Grenadiers will hold a meeting on Friday evening, 12th inst., in Temperance Hall, in Temperance-street, when all ex-members from the time of formation will be welcome.

The Commissioners of the York Roads have decided to dismiss all the foremen on the roads and to take upon themselves the duties of those officials. The County Clerk was instructed to notify the foremen that their services were no longer required.

The contract has been let for the erection of a substantial schoolroom in connection with the old Leslieville Methodist Church, Queen-street east. The edifice will consist of an auditorium and two class rooms and will be of larger area than the church.

Mr. J. Moore, builder, charges the plumbing department of the Board of Works with incompetence, favoritism and allowing work to go on contrary to by-law. The mayor will lay the communication before the council on Monday night.

Detectives Siemin and Duncan and County Constable Burns went with a search warrant to the second-hand store at 41 Queen west, occupied by Harry Peiffer. They found two mail bags, five goat-skin robes and three sets of harness, which they carried away, along with the shopkeeper.

Henry T. Smith, the well-known stenographer, who has been managing for the last five years the business of Nelson R. Butcher, official court reporter, is starting in business for himself. No doubt Mr. Smith will soon get a good line of business to attend to.

Rural Dean Carey of Kingston gave an excellent missionary address at the annual meeting of St. Stephen's last night. The rector, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. Septimus Jones and Canon Du Moulin were present and helped to make the meeting a success.

As a Telegram delivery wagon was crossing Bathurst-street last evening it took fright and ran away. The driver was thrown out and the horse ran into the rig of Harry Masten, 289 Palmerston-avenue, badly smashing it. After the horse had done all the damage possible it was captured by Mounted Constable Kerr.

At College-street Baptist Church last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Deacons, Messrs. Turner, Thomas McGillicuddy, F. T. Roper, James B. Hall and Rev. Dr. Goodspeed; clerk, Mr. J. E. Hounson; treasurer, Mr. J. Hooper, and auditors, Messrs. F. Kitchener and J. New.

The Sherbourne-street Methodist choir held a successful service of praise last evening in the church. Good music was furnished and an enjoyable time spent. Among the performers were Mrs. McKelcan of Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Cox, Mrs. Wright, Mr. E. Torrington, the leader, Mr. Chatto and Dr. Sparrow.

Schomberg L.O.L. No. 212 will hold their 25th annual at home as usual at the Richardson House, corner King-street and Spadina-avenue. An enjoyable feature in the program will be that immediately after the dinner dancing, interspersed with songs, recitations etc., will be indulged in. The members of the lodge and their friends no doubt will enjoy a very pleasant evening.

At the congregational anniversary in connection with St. John's Presbyterian Church, Gerrard-street east, an excellent program of musical selections was rendered by the choir, also Miss Armstrong, Miss Perkins, Miss Lecroner and Dr. Mackenzie, after which addresses were given by the Rev. P. C. Parker of First-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Gearie of Mount Zion Congregational Church and Mr. F. J. Robb of Amherst, N.S. The pastor, Rev. McP. Scott, presided.

It Was Most Delightful.

The fourth annual ball of the Walker House and Queen's Hotel was held last evening in Webb's parlors. Two hundred couples tripped the light fantastic and made the hails ring with their joyous chatter and merry laughter. Gilonna's orchestra provided music, and acquitted itself admirably. The arrangements were exceptionally complete and reflected great credit upon the following committee which had them in charge: Messrs. J. Livingstone, A. Nicholson, P. Brown, P. Hamblin, G. Lamoontaine, J. Brown, A. McKinnon, W. Graham, J. Thompson, J. Robbs, W. Richardson, J. Priddings, R. Campbell, J. Sinclair, W. Hankhammer and G. Welsch.

He Wants to Touch the Button That Ends Harris' Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—George Potts, father of Helen Potts-Harris, for whose murder young Harris has recently been convicted in New York and sentenced to death, is in West Chester, Pa. He talks freely upon the murder, in fact his mind seems to be centered upon the details of the awful tragedy and he can talk of nothing else for any considerable period. His feelings towards Harris are very bitter, and he is reported to have said: "I hope I may be allowed to touch the button of the electrical machine that kills the man that murdered my daughter. I shall make application to the authorities for the privilege."

CHILI AND ITS PEOPLE.

SKETCH OF THE LAND THE UNITED STATES TALKED OF FIGHTING.

The Physical Features of the Country—Its Chief Cities, Climate, Resources, Customs and Society—Valparaiso and Its Mole—A Probable Consequence of War.

How far away is Chili? Chili is so far away from us that it costs $3 to telegraph one word from Chicago to Valparaiso or Santaigo, and another dollar to any other part of the country. Inasmuch as cable

NITRATE DESERT OF ATACAMA.

lines charge for addresses and signature as well as for the message itself, few telegrams are exchanged between that country and this. Chili itself is well supplied with telegraph lines. From the southern extremity of the country, which is not far from "the end of the world," up to the Peruvian border there are lines frequently duplicated by land and water. Much of the coast is cliffy and uninhabited and the cordillera or long, low, irregular mountain ranges that intervene between the fertile valleys and the sea are too difficult of ascent and penetration for even the hardy builders of telegraphs. Between some points the wires are submerged.

Chili is most compactly described as a long stocking-like strip of land, with stunted foot and a rather wide knee top. The seacoast exceeds 1,000 miles, and is indented by many shallow and a few deep harbors. It is dangerous by reason of sands and rocks, and most of the bays that might give a ship shelter from the fury of an ocean storm lead into sterile pockets of low mountains, where neither man nor beast can live. The country rises in terraced plains and valleys from the sea cordillera at the front to the vast wall of the Andes at the back, the width from sea to mountain varying from forty to 200 miles, the country, especially toward the south, being uneven and in all parts bearing traces of volcanic formation. It has three distinct climates—a northern, a southern and a middle. The north (mineral) is hot, the middle (agriculture) is moderate, the southern (pasture) is cold. Sea and mountains materially affect its climatic conditions, while the sands of the many great stretches of half-explored plains over which rain rarely or never falls, render life difficult and death easy. Population is ten to the square mile, with a total of 3,000,000.

SUMMER IN WINTER.

It makes great difference what time of year you arrive in the commercial metropolis of Chili. When the snows are heaviest in Chicago the flowers are abloom in Chili. When autumn brings in the yellow and russet on our northern trees it is spring in Chili. When the raw winds of March sweep up our lakes and the relaxing finger of April opens the straits and lets forth the grain fleet it is autumn in Chili—that is, in the latitude of the southern Andes. Spring begins in September, summer in December, autumn in March and winter in June. The country is in part tropical, in part antarctic. Snow lies forever on some summits of the mountains, flowers bloom forever in some of its sheltered vales. Rain also falls by extremes. At Magellan Straits it is so excessive that crops frequently fail to ripen; in the far north where the nitrate beds lie it is so rare that distillation is necessary and irrigation in the agricultural region is essential; in the mid-plains it falls moderately in winter, that is June, July and August.

There are only two winds, northerly and southerly, the former during the Chilian winter, the latter during our winter.

THE SOIL.

The fertile parts of the country produce everything known to the vegetable world; the mineral lands nearly all minerals. Nature seems to have tried to epitomize herself in Chili and see how many different feats she could accomplish in the smallest latitudinal room.

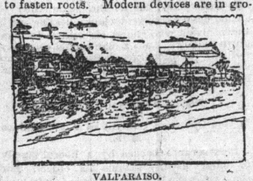
VALPARAISO.

Valparaiso and Santiago, which is 110 miles or five hours by rail from the port, possess most of the natural advantages of soil and climate. "Valparaiso" means "vale of paradise." It is supposed to have been given by tempest-tossed voyagers, who, escaping from the Pacific, which is the least peaceful of oceans, suddenly found themselves in a beautiful natural semicircle of

THE MOLE, VALPARAISO.

water washing the bronze toes of a group of gold and violet hills. All artists who have been in Chili find words inadequate to describe the loveliness of its aerial coloring, violet, the note of the impressionist, dominating mountains, plains and seacoast. The town itself is typical of every South American city. The white stone mansion has for neighbor the adobe hovel. In its fine public square the unclean beggar sits all day amid wares of small merchants, curious mountain aborigines in blankets, gorgeously mounted aristocratic gentlemen from adjacent haciendas, pretty girls out with bonnes or driving with elderly chaperones and impudent cads in smart Paris or London clothes staring out of countenance everybody worth looking at. The city life is a strange mixture of Spanish, French and English. Spanish, with many Indian words for simple and natural things, is the language of the common people; English that of trade and commerce in the large, French that of polite and refined society. There is much respect for externals and conventionalities of the catholic religion. As to morals travelers of all kinds and various degrees of opportunity for observation and information do not differ materially. Probably the South American cities grade with old European capitals and the City of Mexico; there is in the new world communities a blending of traditional paganism with the picturesqueness and vivacity of Latin christianity, and life is not too austerely bounded.

The harbor of Valparaiso is eagerly waited for by voyagers round the cape. That is probably the stormiest bit of sea in all



VALPARAISO.

oceans. Relief from its incessant turbulence is found the more welcome because of the suddenness of its discovery and breadth of its gate. The harbor itself is safe ten months in the year. There is no breakwater, and during our midsummer when the northern winds are over Chili, vessels are frequently compelled to go outside to escape being dashed on the rocks or lifted on the sands. There are no American steamships to Valparaiso; the American flag, carried only by sail, is rare in that port except when at the mast top of a gunboat. The town is ruled by Chilian pride and English shopkeepers. It was once far greater than it is now in its own esteem, and that is saying a great deal. This was during the rush for the California gold fields, before Panama afforded the short railroad cut or Pacific railways were completed.

DESCRIPTION OF VALPARAISO.

There is only one business street in Valparaiso, and that bears a name dear to both the Chilian and English heart—the Calle Victoria. On it are all the banks, hotels, wholesale houses, principal retail resorts, the government buildings and the fine private residences. It forms a hoop around the crescent of the harbor. A battery on an American war ship would inflict on its sweeping curve deadly harm that would strike in an hour an almost fatal blow at everything in the city. The tendency has been increasing of late to build farther up and back against the cliff sides, the zigzag streets being goat paths, the distances shortened in many instances by inclined railroads like those at Clifton and Niagara Falls and numerous points in the mountains of Switzerland. Indeed, Chili has been compared to northern Italy, so like the moderate ascent of the Alps are many of its mountains on which towns have endeavored to fasten roots. Modern devices are in grotesque familiarity with antiquated and primitive usages in Valparaiso and Santiago. Electric lights serve only to make more hideous filth and garbage. Pretentious statuary in parks gain no charm by offensive sights at their bases. Social life is brilliant and boisterous, vice is unabashed, drunkenness prevalent and the population of 125,000 as thoroughly mixed and as easily excited into impropriety as that of any other too wealthy seaboard town dependent altogether upon commerce for its vivacity.

The street cars are double-deckers and the conductors are women. In most Latin countries women are not permitted to engage in profitable occupations. In Mexico and most of the South American countries men perform the duties of chambermaids. But the war with Peru called off the men from those "getting out of the cradle to those falling into the grave," and as street cars had to be run it was necessary to let the women run them. The experiment is said to be entirely successful.

SANTIAGO.

The capital of Chili is happily described by Theodore Child in his delightful volume recently published, "Spanish American Republics." He pronounces Santiago "the Paris of Chili, to which all Chilian eyes are turned, and to which all Chilian fortunes sooner or later find their way. This fact is manifested by the number and splendor of the private houses, the great quantity of private carriages and the animation of the elegant and leisured movement of the streets. Santiago, with its steeples and towers and its wooded hill of Santa Lucia, lies toward one end of a broad plain hemmed in by mountains which are always visible closing the perspective of the streets and rising in grand silhouettes, even more beautiful in winter than in summer, for then the mountains are covered with a mantle of snow which reaches within a few meters of the plain and there ceases in a sharp line marking the limit of the temperate air. The climate is delightful; rain falls only during the four winter months, the mean temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit in summer and 52 degrees Fahrenheit in winter, day after day for weeks together the thermometer scarcely varies, the sun shines in a clear sky with a constancy that conduces to filling the soul with placidity and contentment." The plaza or public square is the starting point of all vehicles, the site of the archbishop's palace, the cathedral, the town hall, the postoffice, in which women are clerks. It is the business center by day, the promenade by night.

SOCIAL TESTS.

In Santiago social tests differ essentially from those of any other city of corresponding age or pretension. In London wealth is not as necessary as attested grade; intellectual or moral standards vary. In Paris the intellectual is paramount; be you rich or poor, if dull you cannot enter in; whether virtuous or depraved, if bright enter and be welcome. In Santiago there is the uncertainty of riches that depend on vessels at sea and shylocks on land, on water rats and usurers in London; for England owns Santiago under mortgages of many kinds, and many commercial agent in Santiago who would not be permitted to see the inner door of his principal's private office in London, much less the table of his country house; exercises over the Chilian debtor to that principal a social compulsion that is unique. All nationalities are welcome in Santiago except the North American. Gambling, drinking, prodigacy peculiar to all large seaport cities, balls, dinners, constitute regular incidents in the leisure of the aristocracy, while the common people are content with cocking mains, racing, running matches, prize fights, public and promiscuous dancing like that in Paris on national feast nights in the streets and in Mexico every night in the week, where sawdust and music, with plenty of wine or stronger drink, may be had.

A PROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF WAR.

It is not at all improbable that if an American army shall go to Chili a large proportion of the men, especially the unmarried ones, would remain in the country. The climate is perfectly suitable; there is practically no limit to the manufactures that American ingenuity would set up with little capital or with labor only, for the lands of the country are sparsely occupied and the greatest inducements are held out to immigrants—inducements not always truthfully presented. Wherever English can thrive Americans can live. In twenty-five years American thrift, pluck and enterprise would have control of a great part of the commercial interests now monopolized by England. The rush to Oklahoma, exhaustion of our public lands, disappointment in the climate and soil of some of the new states, all indicate that if the path of colonization were opened in a new direction there would be an animated disposition to try it. We should not want political connection in the Latin Americas. It would be a good thing for the Latin Americas to get a large infusion of cool and honest North American blood.—Chicago Herald.

Delight the Feminine Heart.

The very nicest present to give a girl or woman who isn't so old she is tottering with rheumatism, is a pile of cushions for the floor or couch. They must be made of heavy material like plush or velours, if for the floor, large in size and not ornamented except with large tassels on the corners. She will heap them one above the other on the rug before her grate, in some sunny, low window, or in her favorite corner by the bookcase, and dream out her woman's fancies in the happy consciousness of being comfortable and looking graceful at the same time. Pillows of all kinds have wonderful possibilities for comfort, even in most pathetic seasons, when new dresses don't fit and lovers are vexatious, new bonnets are unbecoming and life a failure. Even when a girl doesn't want to see her best friend, and religion and philosophy both fail her at once, there is nothing so soothing as to sink down in a nest of soft pillows and think it all over.—New York Sun.

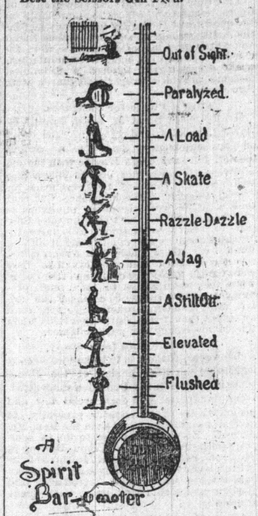
Cheap Food

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is made from pure pearl barley, is highly nutritious, and costs only 25 cents. Try it, druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

HUMOR'S BAR-OMETER.

SOME THINGS TOLD BY PARAGRAPHERS IN MERRY MOOD.

Artists and Humorists At Home—Clever Quips Passed Around—Bon Mots of the Week—Neatly Turned Repartee — The Best the Scissors Can Find.



A high-toned singer is generally off his base.—Binghampton Republican.

Teacher—"What is the feminine of man?" Little Girl—"Dude."—Brooklyn Life.

Cupid is probably depicted as an archer because he is a beau ideal.—Washington Star.

One of the most difficult things to do is to make a dimple of a wrinkle.—Galveston News.

The people who would have done so and so if they had been there never get there.—Ram's Horn.

The question before the house: "Do you want your sidewalk shoveled off?"—Yonker's Statesman.

George—"Does your landlady's daughter sing by ear?" Harry—"Oh, no; with her mouth."—New York Herald.

It is always proper to call upon the superintendent of streets to "mend his ways."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Jagson says that even the most unobserving man begins to look around when he sits down suddenly on an icy sidewalk.—Elmira Gazette.

She saw him off upon the train,
And showed that parting was but pain,
"A every stopping place," she said,
"Be sure you write, then go ahead."
—Judge.

Brown—"How's your baby's health, Newpop? Sound, eh?" Newpop—"Yes, I sometimes think he's all sound."—Kate Field's Washington.

She—"Did you ever try bowling?" He—"Gwacious, no! It—aw—wequires too much thought—aw—don't you know, to keep score."—Judge.

"He stole a watch," said the policeman, referring to the prisoner. "Then he shall do time," replied the Judge.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Well, did the governor fire you when he heard of that escapade?" "No, he didn't fire—he only hauled me over the coals."—St. Joseph Daily News.

Too sharp for love—Frank—"Love laughs at locksmiths." May—"But makes grievous moan when one's mamma is also chaperone."—New York Herald.

"On my travels I saw a great many pictures by Rubens." "Oh, yes; he was the artist who painted so many spurious pictures.—Fliegende Blaetter.

When you borrow money you borrow trouble, but at the same time you sometimes increase the trouble of the fellow who lends it to you.—Somerville Journal.

"What do you know about American institutions?" retorted the anarchist orator. "I'm one of 'em!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Baggs—"Say, old fellow, there's a new $10 counterfeit out." Jaggs—"I know it, and that's how I happen to be 'out' to about the same extent."—Boston Courier.

Jeweler—"Move lively, now! We must have snap in the establishment." Office boy—"If a feller o' my size at $4 a week ain't a snap, what is?"—Jewelers' Weekly.

Ethel—"Mr. Hobson and Mr. Hubbell will call this evening, Grace, you know. What shall we do to entertain them?" Grace—"Let's propose."—Boston Post.

Waiter (insinuatingly)—"Have you forgotten anything, sir?" Mr. Pedant (with asperity)—"I should say so. Forgotten more than you ever knew."—New York Press.

If every man could have everything he wanted, what an uninteresting place this world would be for the men, and what an unhappy place for the women.—Sommerville Journal.

It is not considered good form to give up your seat in the street car to the young woman whose new bracelet shows up in high relief as she clings to the strap.—Boston Transcript.

"What is Nabson's defense! Insanity?" "No," replied Nabson's lawyer; "only monomania. He couldn't put up enough for a full-sized insanity defense."—Indianapolis Journal.

A two-edged compliment.—Ethel—"How do my new shoes look, Clara?" Clara—"Immense!" And Ethel is wondering whether she was complimented or not.—Brooklyn Life.

Filkins—"Dr. Killum has paid five visits to our house." Bilkins—"My! at $10 a visit. That's expensive." Bilkins—It's only $10. The last four he was after his money.—Brooklyn Life.

A famous lawyer says that to achieve eminence in that profession a young man should go to work with a will. That's good advice—especially if it's a very rich man's will.—Harper's Bazar.

Quidnunc—"Have you ever studied the labor problem?" Lazicus—"Well, I should say I had; and I have solved too." Quidnunc—"How?" Lazicus—"I let my wife do it all."—The Jester.

A Sure Cure.—Stranger—"And so you believe in Prof. Chloride's cure for drunkenness?" Red nosed enthusiast—"Believe in it! How can I help believing in it! I've been cured six times."—Life.

AN INTERRUPTION.

He kissed her once; he kissed her twice;
He was the happiest of men;
I think he would have kissed her thrice
If papa hadn't come just then.
—Harper's Bazar.

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THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. F. Howarth is not now in my employ; nor is he in any way connected with the business of the London Guarantee & Accident Company, and any power of attorney now in his possession has been cancelled. Dated Toronto, 8th February, 1892. A. T. McCord, manager of the London Guarantee & Accident Company for the Dominion of Canada.

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