



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, or inferior brands.

The boy who read these lines can make or unmake his future. He wants to be a useful, successful, honorable man? He does not want to be a failure? How can he accomplish the first? How can he avoid the last?

Each boy when he begins to consider questions like these, may just as well come to conclusion that the serious period of life is beginning. He will do to this, all through life.

Their great misfortune is that they drift too easily, too unconsciously. There are millions of boys in this great land who do not know what they are going to be. Time glides by, and nothing is done to prepare for the great struggle that is impending.

An over-educated boy is generally a great misfortune. He relies too much on school lore, and too little on the knowledge which a school can give him. A boy that is not sufficiently educated, however, is always at fault.

Stick to it! should be the motto of every lad who would conquer in the world. Every boy has this virtue in his grasp whether he is high or low, rich or poor. Getting easily discouraged is the worst vice a boy can have.

Sometimes I think rich fathers are the great misfortune of the boys of this country here. The spur of necessity is the spur that enables the poor boy to win the spur of knighthood among men.

But it need not follow that because a boy has a comfortable home and no actual necessity for work, that he should be a lazy boy. On the contrary the very angels of heaven should pour into the cultivation of habits that would save him from a fate so disastrous.

Every day of his life a boy should do some work in a creditable way, no matter how humble it is; the more humble the greater the honor to him if he does it well.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from. Use the voice as if it were a precious jewel or a difficult thing to be produced.

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unless you have cash means not required for your own debt, and never endorse beyond those means. Assuming that you are safe in regard to these your greatest dangers—drinking, speculation and endorsing—the question is, how to rise? The rising man must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. A shipping clerk can do this by discovering in an invoice an error which he has nothing to do, and which has escaped the attention of the proper person.

There is one sure mark of the coming millionaire; his revenue always exceeds his expenditures. He begins to save as soon as he begins to earn. Capitalists trust the saving young man. For every hundred dollars you can produce as the result of hard-won savings, a million in search of a partner, will lend on credit a million and a half, and fifty thousand on a man who is not capital your seniors require, it is the man who has proved he has the business habits which make an hospital. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dollars saved which tells.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret, concentrate your energy, thought and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolved to fight it out on that line; to lead in it; to adopt every improvement have the best machinery and know the most about it. Finally, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourself."—Erasmus Wilson in Youth's Companion.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE PURPLE. "The Empress Frederick," writes to me one of her set—a member of the consular service and an artist—"In perhaps the saddest woman alive. She loved her husband; she loved power, because she has in a high degree the political faculty and is endowed with a mind which sees things wholesale rather than in detail, and she is a proud woman, in the best sense of the word: Her husband and the throne, for which she had carefully educated herself, have been taken from her. The misery of worldly greatness was impressed upon her in the most cruel object lessons with which Providence was ever pleased to teach a human being. Her pride received cruel rebuffs during the great part of her married life. But it was baffled with during her short and unhappy occupancy of the imperial throne and was trampled upon in the early days of her widowhood. She only was esteemed as her husband's wife. As a woman she was held in account because her sex is despised in Prussia. This was her great affliction. The eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, who when the Empress Frederick was a child filed perhaps the greatest position that there was in the world. None of her daughters have

drawn to the peculiarity by her husband, who remarked the fact of which till then she was completely ignorant, that he possessed the same marks, situated in precisely the same position, as they occupied in his son. Further inquiry amongst the relatives showed that the child's grandfather (on the paternal side) possessed the same peculiarity of ears. No information could be obtained respecting the original cause of the peculiarity. It is striking to find such markings, not only so faithfully propagated, but descending strictly on the male side for three generations. There is no trace of the marks in the second child—a girl—of the family.—Herald of Health.

LIFTING THE HAT. Lifting the hat is a custom that had a military origin, it is said. In olden times soldiers wore helmets to protect their heads from assaults by the sword or battle axe, and to remove this head covering was to show confidence in the man to whom the salute was extended. No gentleman was expected to spit a man's head open after this mark of trustfulness, though he was sometimes treacherous enough to do so. To lift the hat gracefully is considerable of an acquirement, requiring long practice. There is a man in New York who has become such an adept at it that he can tilt a dozen hats at a time, if he can sneak into a hall while the folks are at dinner.—Texas Siftings.

A COUNTESS A FACTORY GIRL NOW. This is what we are coming to. One day a young and pretty girl came to a magistrate in a town in Austria, demanding the regulation Dinabach into which the particulars about the antecedents of the hotel having to be shown to employ an application for employment. On looking through the girl's papers the magistrate found that his fair applicant was Melania Konstant Kreylich, born at Presburg in 1874. As her papers were in good order, the booklet was handed over to the young countess, and her ladyship is at present carrying her living as a factory girl.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SOMETHING NEEDED. The last six months' experience with air brakes on freight trains has shown conclusively that we must have less slack between the cars, and that the master car builders' company will soon have an opportunity of showing what it is worth. This opportunity will arise from the fact that railway companies who have had experience with air brakes on their freight trains in connection with a link and pin coupler feel compelled, by reason of the serious breakages, to use some sort of a close connected coupler. Something must be done to reduce the slack between cars or freight freight service will become an impossibility.—Railway Review.

INGROWING TOENAIL. Dr. Patin says: "After a rather prolonged footbath, and a gentle but thorough cleaning and drying of the nail as possible, I introduced, by the aid of a brush, into the interstices between the nail and the fungoid tissue a solution of gutta serena or chloroform (gutta serena, 10 parts; chloroform, 50 parts). I have this application repeated several times the first day, and less frequently the following days.—Good Housekeeping.

HE PREACHED TO A KING. Most Rev. Archbishop Gross of Portland, Ore., has received a very interesting letter from Father Hermann, formerly pastor at Verbort, Ore., who is now in the church of Langeweise, recently. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Ratibonze were also present. After the oration Father Hermann received a cordial note from the King, expressing his pleasure at his discourse, and signifying his desire to hear him again. Father Hermann is a native of Silesia.

NO PERSON SHOULD SMOKE at all until he is full grown, or before his 25th year.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

awoke, and that very hour set out to search for the site the angels had shown him, upon finding which he joyously exclaimed: "This is the site the Lord has chosen through his holy angels, and here shall the city be," and even now the most charming and delightful of all the cities on the northern slope of this Pucella de los Angeles. Nothing has occurred since to shake confidence in the wisdom of the good Bishop, nor impede the value of his undertaking, and to-day the idler, the antiquary and the artist rise up and call him blessed.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. WHO SAYS "MARRIAGE IS A FALLUKE?" BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Who is it says that marriage is a failure? Who is it that denounces all things pure? Who is it that holds "Free Love" upon the market? Who is it that denounces all things pure?

I. I am sure it's not the noble or respected? I am sure it's not the generous or brave; I am sure it's not the faithful or true-hearted; But the hiring, the libertine, the slave.

II. The same that saps all liberty's foundations; The same that harshly tramples on the poor Are the advocates of bigamy and license,—The corruptors of morality, I am sure.

III. You find them in the prison, in the pulpit; You find them male and female, poor and rich; You find them everywhere, throughout creation, Defiling all that touches them like pitch.

IV. The latest prodigy of faulty doctrine, The victims of "Free Thought" and Satan's vile, Endeavoring to upset all Christian teaching, Instilling in their hearers doctrines vile.

V. To give a cloak to libertines unlawful; To cover scandalous doings, deeds of shame; To thwart the ends of God-like education Is their only emulation, only aim.

VI. There ought to be a punishment inflicted On wretches of this reputation vile; The prison-cell would bring them back to reason, If quickly enclosed there for awhile.

Brookville, Ont., January 25th, 1889.

INHERITED PECULIARITIES. "A Mother" writes, giving an interesting case of inherited peculiarity, which, although it does not come precisely within the category of transmission of an artificial injury, is yet worth recording, if only to prove how the evil marks of parents may reappear in the offspring. Her first child, a boy, at present aged 21 months, was seen, shortly after birth to possess two small holes, each about the size of a pin's head in "the upper part of each of his ears." The mother's attention was

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Opening Ceremonies and the Governor-General's Speech.

Last Thursday the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Parliament House, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Chamber of the Senate, His Excellency opened the third session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following

Speech: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: HIS FIRST SPEECH.

In addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time in the fulfillment of the important trust which has been committed to me as Her Majesty's representative, I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advice and assistance. I am conscious of the honor which attends my association with you for the welfare of the Dominion, and it will be my earnest endeavor to co-operate with you to the utmost of my power in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country, the development of its natural resources, and the maintenance of the constitutional ties which unite her provinces.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION. It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries has not been sanctioned by the United States Senate, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on the subject is, therefore, in a great measure inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the Convention of 1818, until some satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations.

THE FRANCHISE. A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the acts respecting the electoral franchise for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION. It is expedient in the interest of commerce to assimilate and in some particulars to amend the laws which regulate the several provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes and a bill with this object will be laid before you. A bill will also be provided for making uniform throughout the Dominion the laws relating to bills of lading.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE. During the recess my Government has carefully considered the subject of the ocean steam service, and you will be asked to provide subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service and for the establishment in concert with Her Majesty's Government of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communication by steam with Australasia, the West Indies and South America.

CRIMINAL LAW. A bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils, and to give greater facilities for making enquiries as to such matters. Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases. Among these will be a bill to permit the release on probation of persons convicted of first offences, and a bill authorizing regulations to be made for the practice in cases pending of the nature of criminal proceedings, and a bill to make the speedy trial act applicable throughout Canada. Bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system and for increasing the efficiency of the North-West Mounted Police will also be submitted for your consideration.

THE LABOR COMMISSION. The Royal Commissioners on labor having concluded their enquiries, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past and the estimate for the ensuing year will be laid before you. These estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I now commend these several subjects and others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration, and I trust that the result of your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, tend to promote the well being and prosperity of Canada.

THE CABINET IN 1889. Since last session three new men have been taken into "the Queen's Privy Council for Canada." The Hon. Edgar Dewdney will occupy the late Hon. Thomas White's seat behind the Premier. The Hon. John Eggart replaces Lieutenant Governor McLean, and the Hon. C. H. Tupper will be addressed as Minister of Marine and Fisheries in lieu of Mr. Foster, promoted to the high post under the late Ministry of Finance. To say that the Cabinet of 1889 is stronger than that which faced the House of 1888, would be to place Sir Charles Tupper and the late Thomas White inferior to untired men like Messrs. Eggart and Tupper. The Government personnel must then be classed as thirty or forty percent weaker than it was a year ago, because Sir Charles was a host in himself, and his new diplomatic comradery will be sadly missed. His son may be where he is by virtue of the name he bears, but for his native ability is much his look for, nor are his friends likely to be disappointed. He was one of the Ministerial "whips" of last session. From Whip to Minister in a year of 33 makes a record in Canadian politics.

NEW MEMBERS. Over a score of new members were introduced to Mr. Speaker, some of them, however being old members re-elected. It will be found, on examining the first division list, that Mr. Laurier's strength has been increased by four votes making a difference of eight on a division. Mr. Laurier received a cheering telegram from Haldimand that his candidature. Mr. Colter, was returned by 37 majority. Mr. R. S. White will take his seat for Cardwell and Mr. Walde for Halton. Mr. Walde (Opposition) seat in 1887 as member and, being unseated, his place in 1888 was filled by Mr. Henderson (Ministerialist) who was in turn unseated and now Mr. Walde will again appear behind Mr. Laurier.

THE BISMARCK DYNASTY. AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE ARTICLE TALKS PLAINLY ABOUT THE CHANCELLOR AND HIS PLANS. LONDON, January 30.—The Contemporary Review publishes an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which bears no signature, but which contains internal evidence of having emanated from a high authority. It is probable that the article will create a sensation. It opens with a reminder that the Chancellor cannot live long. The American Minister at Berlin, the article says, five years ago, remarked with surprise that Prince Bismarck was preparing no one to succeed him. The Chancellor, waking suddenly to this idea, set about developing Count Herbert Bismarck. The article alludes to Count Herbert's youthful bowels, to his later intrigues, and to his embroilment with a woman at Bonn, from which he had to slash his way

with his sword, receiving an ugly cut on the head. The Bismarck contempt for women, as indicated by this and another intrigue after the war, is represented as the origin of all that is baneful in the Bismarckian character. "We shall have no more political meddling in politics, now," was said to rumor, the exclamation of the ex-Chancellor Count Herbert on the death of Emperor Frederick. The article effects to dismiss as monstrous the insinuation of the opponents of Prince Bismarck that the Chancellor meditated the death of Emperor Frederick when he insisted that he should leave San Remo for Berlin, but depicts the idea that his assassin would be met by the Emperor Frederick at a nightmarish scene to the Chancellor, who further saw by Frederick's refusal to discuss state affairs with Count Herbert that it was useless to hope that Herbert would ever be Frederick's chancellor. Who could, therefore, be surprised, the writer asks, had Prince Bismarck wished the cancer to make haste. In reference to the dismissal of Minister Falkenberg by Emperor Frederick, the article asserts that Prince Bismarck was unable to make up his mind whether he would be wiser to resist or to gratify Frederick's desire, even after advising him to sign the decree of dismissal, and that directly the decree was published the Chancellor told the Emperor he had gone to far. Estoris in Emperor Frederick's diary simply confirms this statement. The article asserts that a compact with the present Emperor was the only reason Prince Bismarck had for opposing the marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander, of Battenburg. The article is hardly less sparing in its criticism of the present Emperor. It calls him an upstart of a cynical master who found no difficulty in torturing his mother-in-law, his mother-in-law, a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart, and in treating the Prince of Wales with such courtesy as to prevent any intercourse between them.

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