Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world to act for himself, *earns* and *saves* will generally settle the question of business life with him. There may be exceptions to this statement; yet, for a rule, we think that it will hold true.

The first condition is that the young man actually *earns* the thousand dollars in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and his labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two, or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a very considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous, and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to indolence and frivolity, and making him an earnest an watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires the love of work; and, moreover he learns the *value* of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience.

These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold to be very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are most likely to secure business success in after years. They constitute the best practical education which a man can have as a *worker* in this working work. They are gained in season for life's purposes; at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for their expansion and development in later years. Men have but one life to live; and, hence they start from opening manhood but once. And the manner in which they start, the principles with which they start, the purposes they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth. To succeed men must have the *elements* of success in themselves. One great reason why there are so many useless men, inefficient, and poverty-stricken men on earth—or, rather, boys seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing may be found in the luxury, ease, and indolence which marked the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be *workers* on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of his being as when he conforms his practice to this law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only really *strong* men in this world.

The *other* condition of the statement is that the thousand dollars should be *saved*, as an actual surplus beyond daily consumption. He who spends all he earns is always poor. He never has a dollar of accumulated wealth. The stream runs out as fast as it runs in. In spending his earnings he will, on the one hand, contract the habits of prodigality, with its kindred vices, and, on the other, lose those of a sound and judicious economy. This being the phase of things as life opens with him, his prospects for the future are a minus quantity. Life with him will be a failure; mature years will be marked by insignificance; and old age, if he lives to see it, will be loaded with poverty. He is an object of charity at the moment in which he ceases to be a producer, having no reserve upon which to draw in the day of adversity. Some men seemed to be doomed to this by necessity, and in their case poverty and want are not their fault; yet a large number make this condition their *choice*—and, hence, with them it is self-produced.

The great rule of good sense and Christian virture is not to spend *more* than one earns, never to spend anything either foolishly or viciously, and always spend as much *less* than one's earnings as is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal comfort and a proper sense of duty to God and man. This is the general thought which every one must apply for himself. It is not meanness, but economy. It is not selfishness, but a legitimate self-love. It is far more likely to dwell in the bosom of virtue than in that of depravity. It is, indeed, a form of virtue graded to the realities and necessities of this life, and not unfitting its subject for the enjoyments and glories of the next.

Now, in the saying of the first thousand dollars, the young man whom we have in view, practices this economy. He lives within his means, and hence owes no debts he cannot pay; he never spends money in a foolish or a vicious way; and, after a proper attention to his own wants, and the duties which bind him to others, of which questions he is the sole judge, he lays by, from month to month or year to year, his surplus earnings as so much accumulated capital. At length, he reaches the point, and is worth a thousand dollars. The lessons thus acquired will a most certainly last him for a lifetime. They are wrought into the very tissues of his personal being. If fortune smile upon him, as it probably will, it will not make him a fool. He can stand prosperity without explosion. He understands economy, for he has practiced it. It is with him not an idea merely; but a fact, and a fixed feature of character. The outflow of his earnings may increase with his increase of means yet the law which governed and the processes which secured secured the saving of the first thousand dollars will be likely to stand by him in all time to come. Some men fail for the want of sufficient action to command success; other fail for the want of sufficient economy in respect to the products of action; still others fail for the want of both. Some have no discretion in prosperity, and others have almost no energy and force in the day of adversity. The trained worker and the trained economist belongs to one of these classes. His personal qualities make him a *man*—a sensible, prudent, forcible, practical man in any relation and at all times.

We select a thousand dollars as the *trial* sum, because it is not too large to be attainable in most cases, or so small as to be easy of attainment. It is about sufficient to put a young man to the test, and bring out what there is in him, and in this way give him a practical education for the business work of life.

It is quite true that this article refers mainly to a point in material civilization, development, and progress; and it is just as true that humanity was designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. The present life has its laws and its necessities; and to obey the former and meet the latter is as really a duty as it is to pray or sing psalms. There are six days in every week for business as well as a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on business. Productive industry is the life-blood of the world. It feeds and clothes the race. The surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate consumption constitute the accumulated wealth of mankind. It is first produced by industry, and then saved by economy; and but for it the race would be a herd of paupers and savages. The man who fools away this life in indolence or prodigality is a fool if there be no other life; and he certainly is a fool if there be another. The young man to whom it is a matter of no consequence whether he works or plays, whether he saves or spends, deserves a workhouso to task him and a short allowance to discipline him. The father who, having an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is as inexcusable as he would be if he should poison them with rum. To all such fathers and all such sons we commend the practical profit of EARNING AND SAVING THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE LONDON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Shaw, Superintendant of the London Fire Brigade, in his annual report for 1877, recently submitted, says: "the number of calls for fires or supposed fires received during the year has been 1,708. Of these 106 were false alarms, 69 chimney fires, and 1,533 were calls for fires, of which 159 resulted in serious damage and 1,374 in slight damage. These calls for fires or supposed fires involved the turning out of firemen, fire-engines, fire-escapes, and coachman. The fires of 1877, as compared with those of 1876, showed a decrease of 99, and, compared with the average of the last 10 years, there was a decrease of 87. The proportion of serious to slight losses, 159 to 1,374, showed that success in reducing losses during 1877 had been about the same as in the previous year. The number of fires in the metropolis in which life had been seriously endangered had been 88, and the number of those in which life had been lost had been 24. The number of persons seriously endangered by fire had been 165, of whom 136 were saved, and 29 lost their lives. Of the 29 lost, 14 were taken out alive, but died afterward, in hospitals or elsewhere, and 15 were suffocated or burned to death. The number of journeys made by the fire-engines of the 50 land stations had been 8,780, and the total distance run had been 30,864 miles. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires in the metropolis during the year had been 14,657,165 gallons; in round numbers a little more than 14,500,000 gallons, or about 55,400 tons. The strength of the brigade at present was as follows:—Fifty fire-engine stations, 108 fire-escape stations, 4 floating stations, 77 telegraph lines, 3 floating steam engines, 1 iron barge to carry a land steam-engine and 5 large land steam fire-engines, 33 small land fire-engines, 353 fire-escapes and long scaling ladders, 406 firemen, including the superintendents, and all ranks. The number of firemen employed on the several watches kept up throughout the city, was, at present, 94 by day and 175 by night, making a total of 268 in every 24 hours; the remaining men are more available for general work at fires.

☞ Falling in love is just like falling down stairs; its hard work to find out just how the thing was done.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, for preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c. Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT, In WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS and HOUSE TIMBERS, and GENERAL IRON and WOOD WORK. For SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP or WET WALLS,

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS. *Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.*

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Refined Scotch and Sweedish IRON.

BLISTER, CAULKING, TYRE, CAST DRILL STEEL

ALSO:—Canada Horse Shoe Nails. Boiled and Raw Paint Oil, Best Quality.

☞ Now in Stock: ☜

A Quantity of the Silicate Paints,

(Different Colors) prepared for all kinds of House and Ship Painting, also for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. The Anti-Fouling Paint, for Ships' Bottoms, is an article highly recommended as a complete protection against Worms, &c., and will not foul. It leaves a Hard, Smooth Surface like Glass. All orders promptly attended to, and every information given on application to the agent.

getown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 HUGH FRASER.

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash. H. F.

June Importation.

Checked Dress Goods; Black Silk Fringes; Seal Brown, Cream and Ecru Silks; Nottingham Lace Curtains; Ecru Lace Curtains; Neck Frillings; Ecru Nets, Ecru Laces, Ecru Scarfs; Muslins of all kinds; Brown Hollands; Irish Linens; Cream Damask; Linen Tea d'Oyleys; Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, New Styles; Black Trimming Velvet; Mantle Velvets; Matalasse Cloths; Matalasse Braids; Black Dress Buttons; Gentlemen's Linen Collars and Cuffs: Linen Tassos, for Costumes; Narrow Plaid Ribbons; Plaid Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Josephine and Cuff Kid Gloves; Hyde Park Wraps, for Girls; Crumb Cloths; Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves; New Plaid Prints.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

27 King Street, St. John, N. B.

1877. STOCK for 1877.

Spring Trade

now complete at

CONNOLLY'S CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Extra Fine Stationery!

Bank, Post, Parchment, Cream Laid, Ruled, Plain and Water Lined.

ENVELOPES in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, in handsome boxes—64 varieties to select from,

BLANK BOOKS, in Every Binding,

NEW NOVA SCOTIA SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cheapest and best Series now in use, and every article used in the School Room, for sale low. Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags—all sizes and qualities, Taylor's, Carter's and Stephens' Celebrated Inks, Lead Pencils of every stamp, Room paper, Green paper and Paper shades.

Wholesale and Retail.

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY, *Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S.* may23 '77 1y n19.

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Wholesale Merchants,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dry Goods Department

93 & 95 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

from the English Markets, suitable for the Wholesale Trade.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN GOODS,

such as Prints, Grey & White Cottons, Cotton Flannel, and Roll Linings, sold by the case or small quantity.

Canadian and Domestic Goods.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

34 & 36 *Water St.*

A full stock kept constantly on hand, of Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobocco, Rice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Nuts, and an assortment of Spices, for sale in bulk at the lowest prices.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

ADAM YOUNG.

38, 40 & 42 WATER ST.

and 143 Prince William St. John, N. B., Manufacturer of

Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Ranges, Furnances, &c.

Marbleized Slate Mantle Pieces,

—AND—

Register Grates.

A large assortment of the above Goods always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Catalogues on application.

August 2nd, 1876. n17 y

Important to Butter Workers.

One GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the Victor Butter Worker. Sample Machine free to Agents. Price $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular to the VICTOR WRINGER & Co., Brockville, Ont.

ALMON & MacINTOSH, BANKERS and BROKERS.

INVESTMENTS Made in best Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c.

Interest allowed on deposists subject to cheque.

Exchange bought and sold.

166 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

ly n27

G. W. STUART,

Produce Commission Merchant,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS old and well-known stand is situated in the most favourable part of the city, for the sale of produce of all kinds, being large and commodious having ample room for storage, if necessary.

The subscriber with past experience and strict attention to business, feels confident he cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All goods are carefully handled and carried on spring waggons. All charges moderate—in no case more than 5 per cent. commission charged, Prompt returns. Any reference required, given. *All correspondence promptly answered. The smallest consignments receive a full share of attention.

G. W. STUART, Colonial Market, Halifax, N. S.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.

WE beg to announce that owing to the large increase in our business, we have been compelled to lease the large and commodious Brick Building of Wm. Peter's, 240 Union street, where with increased facilities for manufacturing purposes, we will in future be better prepared to meet the wants of our customers and the trade generally in the manufacture of

Mens' Larrigans and Shoe Pacs, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' Slippers of all kinds,—a specialty; also, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Newport Ties, battoned and buckled, Walking Shoes in various qualities and finish. VINCENT & McFATE, 240 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

BEARD & VENNING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importers and Dealers,

have now completed their stock of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

which are placed on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and to which they invite the inspection of buyers. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Beard & Venning,

(NEXT TO J. & J. HEGANS.)

Prince William St.....ST. JOHN, N. B. may21 '77

W. WHYTAL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sole, Harness, Grain, Wax, Buff, Polish, Oil Pebble, Welt, Rigging and Split

LEATHERS,

Importers and dealers in French Calf, C. D. Fronts, English Fitted Uppers, Shoe Findings, Tanners' and Currriers' Tools, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c.

Being the Oldest Established Leather and Finding Business in the Province,

we are enabled to offer Cash Customers the MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

☞ The highest cash price paid for Hides.

228 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Tannery, Three-mile House, Bedford Road.

jy y

BILL-HEADS

Different sizes and styles promptly and Neatly printed at this office

☞ Call and inspect samples ☜

BETTER STILL.

THE Subscribers have lately received per "Atwood":—

100 bbls. Choice Flour.
100 do. K. D. Corn Meal, "Gold Drop,"
100 Bags Fresh Graham Meal,
50 " Cracked Corn.

Arrived to-day per "T. B. Harris," direct from Mills:—200 bbls Flour, "Mistletoe," "White Eagle," and "Avalanche." Also in stock—50 Boxes Layer Raisins, do. ½ boxes. "Porto Rico" Sugars, Teas, Biscuits, Spices, &c. Salt, coarse and fine, Pickled, Dry and Smoked fish. A few casks of Kerosene, by cask 25 cents. Agent for Higgins, Crow & Co's. Confectionery.

RANDALL, HIGGINS & CO., Opposite Railway Station. Annapolis, Jan. 16th, 1877.

New Stock!

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockeryware,

AT LOW PRICES, to suit the times.

FRED. LEAVITT. Lawrencetown, Nov. 7th, '77 y

Lawrencetown,

OCTOBER, 1877.

THE subscriber has just opened a fresh supply of Silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Lustres, Brilliantines, Parramattas, Barathers, Plain and Plaid Winceys, Velvets, Mantle Cloths, Gloves, Shawls Sacques, &c.

ALSO:—Millinery and Dress Trimmings. A good stock of Family Mourning Goods constantly on hand. An early call is solicited:

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK. Lawrencetown, N. S., Oct. 24th, 1877.

Murdoch & Co.

OFFER the following Goods at the Lowest Market Prices, for Cash or Good Credit,

READY-MADE CLOTH'G

Comprising Mens' and Boys' Reefers, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Undershirts, &c., &c

Boots and Shoes,

Including Childs', Boys', Youths' and Mens' LONG BOOTS, and Womens', Misses' and Childs' Leather & Prunella Boots in variety.

Mens' and Womens' Carpet Slippers, and a complete stock of

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES,

25 trunks different sizes and quality at cost.

Shovels, Spades, Shelf Hardware, Cut and Clinch Nails, Spikes, Whips and Thongs, Tarred and Plain Sheathing Paper, American Kerosene, Paint and Lubricating Oils of best quality, Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Thread, &c.

Also, always in stock a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT:

1 Hand Cider Mill;
25 Cider Barrels;
25 Buffalo Robes.

MURDOCH & CO.

GEO. MOIR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Pianofortes and Organs,

HAS now on hand at his Musical Warehouse, FARMINGTON, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., a very large selection of Splendid Instruments, consisting of

American Pianos of the best makers,

—ALSO:—

English, German, and Paris de Palace, Oxbridge, and Taylor & Farley Organs.

Parties wanting to purchase will do well to call and examine. Will take part payment in trade. Am prepared to sell 25 per cent lower than any other dealer.

Farmington, Nov. 1st, 1877. y n27

Queen St., Bridgetown,

September 27th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fresh Supply of

TEA & SUGAR,

Rankine's Celebrated

BISCUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Also a lot of

LAYER RAISINS BY BOX OR RETAIL, VERY LOW.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.

BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 26th, '77

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SILAS GRANT, of Port Williams, in the County of Annapolis, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned:

CHRISTOPHER GRANT, Administrator.

Port Williams, Nov. 19, 1877. [3m t44

White & Titus,

WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN A FEW DAYS, AT

222

SOUTH SIDE UNION TREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

June 22nd, '77 n11tf

LAWYERS' BLANK EXECUTIONS.

A FRESH stock just printed and for sale at the "MONITOR Office." September 1st, 1877.

Bill Heads in all sizes and styles executed at this office at reasonable rates.

Agricultural.

LIGHT FOR CATTLE.

Neither cattle nor horses should be installed in a dark stable, as animals require light in a day-time. A horse kept for months in a dark stable would be liable to become blind. In regard to light pig-pens, a writers says that twe sows having litters on the 18th and 22nd of January, respectively, were kept in two rather dark. but warm, temporary sties, and had to occupy them till about the middle of April, when for each sow with litter, one of the permanent sties was opened by selling the occupants. At that time the pigs which had been kept in the dark temporary sties proved to be less lively than, and much inferior in weight and size to, those of any of the litters raised in the less warm but well lighted permanent sties, notwithstanding that the difference of age was very small, and that food and care had been the same in every respect. One of the litters born on the 18th of January, which accidentally was the best lighted sty, though situated in the north-west and consequently the coldest corner of the frame building exhibited the most rapid growth, and the latter born on the 18th of January, which had the darkest sty, had made the poorest.

CHARCOAL AND LIME FOR FOWLS.

Permit us again to urge all breeders of poultry who wish healthy fowls, to be liberal in supplying their fowls with charcoal. It is one of the best preventive of disease among fowls that can be named. Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are, charcoal pounded into bits or pieces about the size of a grain of corn, or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it. The cost of coarcoal is but a trifle and where the distance from town to city is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood stove may be sieved out and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way. Especially during the spring and early summer months, it is advisable to use charcoal freely. Lime, too, is valuable in many ways. In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease, and laying hens should have lime where they can make use of it, in assisting in the production of eggs.—*The Poultry World.*

☞ The slaughter of deer in the Adirondack region is becoming so reckless that the animal will soon become extinct tnere unless the game laws are enforced.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

To stop the bleeding of a wound, apply to it the top of nettles, bruised; or, strew on it the ashes of a linen rag, dipped in sharp vinegar and burnt.

To prevent swelling from a bruise apply a raw lean beefsteak to the part; or, apply immediately a cloth six times double, and dipped in cold water, and fresh dipped when it becomes warm.

Lemon juice and glycerine, equal parts, are recommended as infalliable in removing tan and freckles. For cleansing, softening, and whitening the skin of the hands and face, nothing can be better. Apply at night and wash in the morning.

Inflamee eye-lids may be cured thus:—Cu a slice of stale bread as thin as possible; toast both sides well but do not burn; put between a pieces of old linen and apply, changing when it gets warm.

Here is a remedy for persons suffering from dyspepsia:—Subnitrate of bismuth, 2 ounces; powdered Jamaica ginger, 2 do.; gum arabic, 2 do.; bicarbonate of soda, 2 do.; powdered sugar, 2 do.; mix thoroughly, and slit. Dose, a teaspoonful in water twice a day.

To cure colic take one ounce of cloves; two ounces of ginger root, pared; two ounces of allspice; three drachms of oil of lavender; one and a half pints of alcohol; mix the ingredients together. Set in the sun for ten days, shaken often, then strain, and it will be fit for use. Dose, a teaspoonful on sugar every hour till relieved.

TO TAKE GREASE STAINS OUT OF WALL PAPER.—Oil marks and marks where people have rested their heads, can be taken from the paper on drawing-room walls by mixing pipe clay with water to the consistency of cream, laying it on the spot, and letting it remain until the following day, when it may be easily removed with a penknife or brush.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—The best material we have ever tried to make boots or harness pliable and waterproof is linseed oil, applied hot; and if the leather be entirely free from water, the oil may be boiling hot, without the least injury to the leather. One oiling of a pair of boots with linseed oil will do more service than three or four with tallow or neatsfoot oil.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COLDS.

If a person getting wet through were to try the experiment of rolling a blanket round himself, or of putting on an india rubber or any other entirely waterproof covering, in a quarter of an hour he would find himself quite warm. The wet sheet process of the water cure is but an exemplification of this fact. When a cold attacks any one, it is but that tne heart is carried too quickly away from the body, which becomes chilled by the rush of cold air from the outside; the moment a shivering fit is felt, if the victim would undress and lie down between blankets—the newer the better—and then take a few drops of spirits of camphor on moist sugar, heat would be almost instantly generated in the system, and be prevented by the blankets from escaping; but if the same process had been adopted with linen or cotton fabrics, the result would have been different.

Joker's Corner.

A secret warranted to keep in any climate—a woman's age.

The other evening a sprightly little girl about seven years old entered a store on Woodward avenue, and after considerable hesitation she whisperingly inquired of a clerk, 'Do you keep nursing bottles here?' 'We do,' he answered, and exhibiting two or three different styles, he asked which she preferred. As she was looking them over he remarked, 'It's for your little brother, I suppose?' 'Yes, sir, it is,' she stiffly answered. 'You didn't think it was for my son, did you?'—*Detroit Free Press.*

We don't want a Moorish Township girl for a lung tester. At a singing school up there the other night a young man was bragging about the strength of his lungs, and invited a girl in the company to hit him in the breast. She said she was left handed; had been washing that day and was tired and didn't feel very active, but at his earnest request she let go at him. When his friends went to pick him up he said he thought he would die easier lying down. He had lost all recollection of having any lungs, but the young woman consoled him by admitting that she didn't hit him as hard as she might have done, because she rather liked him.—*Eastern Free Press.*

FOOLING WITH A QUAKER.

He was a peaceable-looking man with a quiet-looking horse attached to an unattractive sleigh, with unostentatious bells. He wore a wide-rimmed hat and a shad-bellied coat, as he drove easily down South Easton hill, journeying from Bucks County to the land of Northampton. He was observed by a fellow of the species rough, whom much loafing had made impudent, and who lifted up his yawp—

"S-a a y! hat, where are you going with that man?'

'Verily, I journey beyond the river, friend,' mildly responded the Quaker, 'and thither goeth my hat also.'

'Hold up and take a fellow along, can't you?' called out the man of wrath.

'Nay, friend, my business and inclinations forbid.'

'I'll soon fix that,' and the fool ran forward and jumped on the runner.

'Verily, friend, if thee insists upon getting into my vehicle I will even help thee,' and the man of peace reached out a right hand as resistless as an oyster dredge. It caught the youth around the throat worse than a four-year old diphtheria, jerked him into the sleigh, and slammed him down among the straw, where he got tramped on by a pair of No. 13 cowhides until he thought he had got caught out in a shower of pile drivers. Finally he got a kick that lifted him clear over the side of the sleigh and ran his head into the bank by the roadside, where he dwindled down in a heap like a gumshoe discouraged by a street car, and murmured as he rubbed his ensanguined nose in the snow—

'Who'n blazes'd a ever thought the cast iron man 'd gone around with steam up an' disguised as a blame old Quaker."—*Easton Free Press.*

IN THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

The Fairfield (Maine) *Chronicle* tells the following story which ought to be widely circulated:—

He was the manager of a church fair, and one morning he walked into the newspaper office and said: 'Want an item this morning?'

'Of course,' replied the editor, whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table:—

'The ladies of the —— Street Church will give a festival at their vestry hall next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainments will be provided and a supper will be served to all who desire. The ladies in charge of the affair have much experience in such matters, and are sure to provide a good time. Admission will be only fifteen cents, and it is certain no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to go and take your friends.'

When the editor had read it he said: 'O, I see—an advertisement.'

'No, not an advertisement. We prefer to have it go in the local column,' replied the manager.

And seeing the editor look sceptical he continued: 'It will interest a great many of your readers, and help a good cause, besides, we have spent so much money getting up our entertainment that we cannot afford to advertise it without increasing the price of the tickets. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other.'

'Well,' said the editor, 'if it goes into the locals, I suppose you would reciprocate by reading a little notice in your church next Sunday.'

The visiting brother asked what notice, and the editor wrote and handed him the following:—

'The weekly *Chronicle* for the coming year will be the cheapest family paper in Maine. Its proprietor has had much experience, and has all the help which a large outlay of money can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other published in the county, and is to be furnished at only two dollars. It is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to take the *Chronicle* and subscribe for your friends.'

The manager hemmed and hesitated, and then said, solemnly, that he 'doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice,' but suggested that if it was printed, copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the evening of the entertainment.

'Yes,' said the editor, 'but it would attract more attention in the middle of a sermon. It will interest a large number of your congregation and help a good cause, and besides so much is spent upon the *Chronicle* that I don't see how the owner can offord to print handbills to advertise it without increasing the subscription price. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other.'

Then the gentleman saw the situation and went straight out without leaving so much as a complimentary ticket.