Because I lift my head above the mist, Where the sun shines and the broad breezes By every ray and every rain raindrop kissed That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no butterness at all?
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay,
A thousand times more good than I deserve God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears Kept bravely back. He makes a rainbow shine, Grateful I take His slightest gift, no fears Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are

past. One golden day redeems a weary year; Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last Will sound His voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be.
I must be glad and grateful to the end, I grudge you not your cold and darkness The powers of light befriend.

DOMESTIC READING.

Much wisdom often goes with fewest words. -Sophooles.

She is only half a mother who does not see her own child in every child.—Helen Hunt To have received many wounds will make

you a hero in the eyes of some, while others will regard you as an invalid. Suffering becomes beautiful, when any one bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not through insensibility, but through greatness

of mind.—Aristotle. Sour speeches often proceed from a sad heart. It is a pity to take much actice of what sufferers say, for they will be sorry for it soon. If we knew the real reason for many a harsh word, our sympathy would pre-

vent even momentary unger. We need each other's forbearance as well as encouragement in order to do our best. We do not all see alike; we cannot all work in the same way. When marriage is a failure, there is a good deal more wrong with the man or woman, or both, than with marriage.

It is a greater wrong to be extravagant with strength than to be extravagant with money. It is poor economy to save pennies at the expense of a great deal of strength and time. Spend all in moderation, but hold time and strength as of more value than money.

The finer the nature the more flaws will it show through the clearness of it. The best things are soldom seen in their best form. The wild grass grows well and strongly one year with another; but the wheat is, by reason of its greater nobleness, liable to a bitter blight.—Ruskin.

Thinking and talking are two entirely different matters. They are not always in close connection to one another, although they are generally supposed to belong together. One man thinks without talking. More men talk without thinking. Now and then—rarely, however—a man both thinks and talks.

Some faces catch the reflection of the moment so vividly that you never see them twice alike. Others, solidly and composedly handthese last that one would soonest weary. Irregular features have generally most characwho had the profile of the Apollo Belvidere. -Miss Muloch.

THE MASS OF ! of Ootober, 1882, at the Norbertine Convent at St. Anno de Beaulieu, (Department of Drome) France, there died a humble lay-sister known simply as sister Rose, whose life, of singular merit, still remains to be written. thin catmest or cocca, with plenty of milk, pretty hard and yet appear to totally uncon-Slater Rose had been a widow for some time will prevent or remove a feeling of langour golous.—The Men's Outfitter. and was already fifty years of age when the for an hour or more. idea of a Mass of Reparation first presented

church and saw these long rows of empty benches I felt my heart oppressed and broken with grief; I multiplied my acts of faith, them equal, nay, even to exceed, the number of empty places." On Sundays she was accustomed to hear several Masses with various intentions, but on one day in particular—the Feast of Corpus Christi, June 19th, 1862 when on the point of leaving the church after her four customary Masses, she felt herself deeply touched on beholding so many empty chairs around the altar, denoting how many Catholics were absent. As another Mass was about to commence "I resolved" she said

days and helidays of obligation she would hear a Maus in the place of absent brethern and thereby make reparation to Ged's accikinds of glory which appertain to God was given to her on the Feast of Corpus Christi that same year. She herself says: "It was given me to understan, something of the two kinds of glory which belong to God, that the one is peculiar to God and, like His Divine Perfections, is far beyond the reach of man, who can neither add to it nor take away from breakfast on the day of the wedding, for a lump of scot to fall down and spoil the breakfast on the day of the wedding, for a it. The other, on the contrary He deigns to accept from us, and even derives from it a certain pleasure on account of the love He bears us." It is this accidental glory which day.
It would be the joy of our lives to render un. In Greece the groom is lightly sprinkled ceasingly to God if we but possess sufficient faith and charity. Sister Rose says further "I prayed fervently that God would make all devout persons love the practice of hearing a second Mass in a spirite of reparation on Sundays and Feasts of obligation. Our dear Lord made me understand that he would grant many favors to those who should embrace that devotion." Such, then, was the the groom, on meeting a male acquaintance, origin of this devotion of Reparation, which rubbed his elbow for luck. has now developed into an Archconfraternity. After the progress of the devotion had drawn tal happenings during the ceremony. To less the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities, the ring is at all times unfortunate, but parthe Bishop of Valence, in 1686, erected a Confraterally of the Mass of Reparation, and that same year Pope Lee XIII bestowed made from a horseshee nall was placed on the upon it the title of an Archconfraternity, with all attendant priviledges. The Bishop of Nottingham that same year erected the Archconfraternity canonically in the Church of wife seeks to rule, she must take oare that Orowle, Lincelnshire. The essential practice at once to its place on her finger, instead of all of this devotion is that of hearing a second lowing it to stop at the first joint. The bride

names enrolled on a special register, to be year, sent eventually to the chief seat of the Arch-confraternity in France. Communications before may be made to the Morverine Canena, Crowle, Lincolnshire, or directly to Rev. F. M. Geudens, C.R.P., Director to the Archcontraternity, at Crowle.

SUME GOOD RECIPES. RICHMOND MAIDS OF HONOR.

In the little town of Richmend, England. is a little pastry shop widely known for its cheese cakes. It is said that the original recipe for them was furnished by a maid of Queen Elizabeth, who had a palace at Richmond. In the neighbouring city of London the loakes are in great demand, and the pepular opinion there is that the only place to get them is the shop mentioned. Here is the recipe: One cupful of sweet milk, one of sour, one of sugar, a lemon, the yolks of four eggs, a speek of salt. Put all the milk in a double boiler and cook until it curds, then strain. Rub the curd through a sieve. Boat the augar and yolks of eggs tegether, and add the rind and juice of the lemon and curd. Line little patty pans with puff or chopped paste rolled very thin. Put a large spoonful of the mixture in each one and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Do not remove from the pans until cold. These are nice for supper or lunches or for

PUMPKIN PIES.

Five pints of stewed and strained pumpkin, two quarts of boiling milk, one and a half nutmegs, four teaspoonsful of salt, five cupsful of sugar, nine eggs, four tablespoonsful of Sicily madeirs and two of rose water; gradually pour the boiling milk on the rumpkin and stir continually; and the rutneg, rose water and sugar; when cold add the eggs well beaten, and just before the mixture is put into the plates add the madeira; butter deep plates and lice with a plain paste, fill bake in a moderate even for forty minutes.

FAIRY GINGEREBEAD.

One capful of butter, two of sugar, one of milk, four of flour, three-fourths of a teaangenful of sods, one tablespeenful of ginger : beat the batter to a cream, add the engage gradually, and, when very light, the ginger, the milk (in which the sode has been dissolved) and finally the flour; turn baking-pane upside down and wipe the betterns very clean; butter them and apread the cake mixture very thin on them: hake in a moderate oven until brown; while still hot, cut into squares with a cake knife and slip from the pan; keep in a tiu box. Tois is delicious. With the quantities given a large dich of gingerbread can be made. It must be apread on the bottom of the pans as thin as a wafer, and cut the moment it comes from the oven. CRANBERRY BERRY.

Take one quart of cranberries, pick and wash them carefully, put on the fire with half a teacupful of water, stew until thoroughly broken, then add one pound of sugar; boil upand put in moulds; when cold, turn out POTATO SNOW,

Pael eight potatoes, cut them in pleces, wash them, and put them in a saucepan, with one quart of water, and a pinch of salt. When they are thoroughly boiled, drain them and put the saucepan at the side of the fire for ten minutes. Then add to them two ounces of butter and another pinch of salt, Press through a fine sieve, letting the potato pile itself up naturally and do not displace by mashing down.

FRENCH PANCAKES.

Beat two ounces each of granulated sugar and butter to a cream. Beat separately the some, scarcely vary at all, and I think it is of yolks and whites of two eggs and add the yolks to the butter and sugar. Stir one-halfpint of milk into the ingredients. Butter ter. The Venus de Medici would have made half a dezen tin ple-plates. Sift two ounces a very stupid fireside companion, nor would I of flour with a teaspecuful of baking-powder, venture to enter, for Oxford honours, a son and stir it and the white of the eggs quickly into the mixture. Put the batter quickly on the buttored plates and bake brown in a puff soarf, provided it is worn by the right of what is known as "smoker's heart" in a quick oven. Duet with powdered sugar and man. And the boarder is more difficulty it of what is known as "smoker's heart" in and spread with jelly.

Breaktast should be eaten as soon as

All meats, perk excepted, are most healthitself to her mind. She tells us that the greatest of her sufferings wis "to see that God, so deserving of love, was so little loved when comes boiling. Cook meat, when I went into the God, so deserving of love, was so little loved as far as possible, in its own juice. as far as possible, in its own juice.

Fresh bread and hot bread biscuits are less digestiable and less nutritious than old bread. In Germany bakers are prohibited from selling bread until twonty-four hours after it is baked. Is German robustness to be attributed to the observance of this wise law?

MARRIAGE SUPERSTITIONS.

In the Vosges Mountains the young women who dress the bride strive as to who shall stick the first pin in the marriage robe, as the successful one will be married the . . . I begged our Lord to do a good work for Himself by making Himself better known and loved." She promised that The street of the coromony, unless the street of same year. It was lucky for English brides

In Russia the bride must avoid eating the wedding unke on the eve of the coremony or she will lose her hubband's love. The sneezdental glory. A clearer insight into the two ing of a cat on the eve of a marriage was considered a good omen in the middle ages, but

breakfast on the day of the wedding, for a bird so die in its cage or for a bird to sit on the window sill and chirp long. The bride must carefully avoid breaking a dish on that

with water on leaving the home for the cermony. A priest, hare, dog, cat, lizard or serpent was unlucky in the middle ages—a wolf, toad or

apider lucky.
In Scotland it is particularly ominous to meet a funeral. Bride or groom was certain to die soon, as the sex of the peron buried was male or female. In one part of Yorkshire

Especially ominous are hitches or accidental happenings during the ceremony. To less ticularly so before the ceremony. In France, during the middle age, a ring of straw or one the Blessed Sacrament and St. Norbert, the ring, when placed on her finger, shall slip

The Sweedish bride tries to see the groom before he sees her, to gain the mastery. She places her foot before his during the cermony and sits in the bridal chair first. She must stand near the groom, so that no one can come between them.—[St. Louis Globe Demecorat.

FRESH FEATURES IN MEN'S DRESS.

The bath wrap is an acquired state. The white silk band-bow is a dead failure. Persian patterns in heavy mufflers are tak-

Watered silk vests in fancy celors are good

for masquerade wear. A very genteel shirt bosom is of fine linen

with two pearl stude decorating it. The genuine twice-round scarf is not make

ing much headway for day dress. Gilt buttons on white vests is a great fad

among the hotel chemists of Chicago. A cute little match box is a small bird's feather in silver, set with tiny colored stone.

The full dress shirt protectors should be very popular in cities where soft coal is used. Novelties in umbrella handles will as usual form a big part of the holiday display.

A funny little man refused a hat with a very loud lining because it might make him deaf.

an emerald solitaire in a full-dross shirt, bosom. Holiday suspenders are in white and color-

It is a fad among the Paris swells to sport

d sating, plain, for the fair dames to embroi-In many quarters it is predicted that the

black silk of toman will be "the thing" in mufilers this winter. Oream colored crepers, with allk atripes in

self and bright colors, are shown in negligeo shists intended for next season, A starling pattern in Turkish bath wrans

is a red and green mixture on a white ground. The design is like the effect in watered ellk. Embroidery is running wild once more. It is seen up and down the side of one's trousers. Very few men have taken the style up. Glad

of it. "Full dress protectors" are now made with high collars to encircle the neck answering the double purpose or mufflers and shirt front abield.

Fancy cloth vests, obecked and small figur ed and double breasted, are "toney" business men, who do not object to a front that is a little gay.

A good many embroidered shirt bosoms are being sold. In the extremely fine trade the simpler the decoration the better the demand for the bosom. De Joinvilles of white silk with tiny

figures in bright colors are regarded favor ably by the "slick" boys who walk on Fifth avenue these bright afternoons. A cane or umbrella handle, with a time-piece set in, is a novelty. It will prove very

useful on cold nights when a man does not eare to unbutton his coat to get at his watch. The very sober health shades in flannel relieved by white goods, silk stripped, are seen in newly made blouses in inded for

ladies' outing wear. The effect is peculiarly stunning. Competition among the fancy flannel men has developed some beauties in the way of cloths appropriate for shirts. But many of

the patterns are simply unique, with nothing pretty about them. The double breasted vest, out of the field of fashion for a long time, has come back to it; not with a rush, however, for the style is

not being taken up except by that select class

known as the limited few. There is considerable chic about the board becomes to show it off to the best advantage. Its expansivness attracts attention, and is apt possible after rising. If not convenient to to make the wearer uncomfertable, unless he eat at once, a single cup of warm wheat or is a fellow who can stand being started at

FASHION POINTS!

The new long mitts, just brought out for wear with dinner gowns, have no fingers at all, but have a double row of silk embroidery around the top of the hand and the edge of the thumb.

Where panels are used on a skirt they must be either in narrow gore-shape; or, if of pleatings, not stiffly tacked, as was so long the style, but left to fly apart as each motion

Fane are larger than ever, and these of peacock feathers and of gathered gauze, oaught in a puff at the top of each stick by a tiny bow, are among the newest and most admired styles, especially for evening use.

Oream white, red and gold, with fawn, russet, clive, brown and green, are the admired combinations of the season for cloth gowns. Yet there are many who cling to the mixture of grain in all shades with the dull pink known as old rose,

The Carmelite dressing gown, which is to be had in peach color, russet, gray, old blue and old rose flannels, has a monk's head, a girdle of heavy knotted cord and loose monk's eleeves, which, as well as the head and loose fronts, are faced with white silk.

New hairpains are exceptionally fanciful. Cupid's arrow, Mercury's wand, St. Peter's orosier, all do duty for them, while the mark of interrogation, either in sliver or frosted gold, not merely holds up beauty's hair, but clarge hor laces or dangles a charm at her wrist.

Lily-stalk green is the newest new shade of that superlatively fashionable color, of which it is as well to know that the dark tones, lvy, box, nettle, olive and mignonette are held mere apprepriate to cloth, myrtle and emerald to velvet and millinery generally, and the light and pale shades to orape gauze net, laces and light stuffs generally.

Another feature of evening gowns is the bodice in two celors, which are admirably shown in a confection of gold-sprigged green silk muslin and very pale pink satin, which had the right half of the green stuff, and the left of the pink gleaming satin, and the two so draped and folded together as to suggest sunshine, apple blossoms and young

The coat dress is still the favorite with the ner gown of velvet, black and flame, that is

of the Centraternity and sharing in the ad- with the brightest flame will live longest. If | ing, and is accounted no end stylish, as is the | would do well to abandon his effortaite become vantages granted to it, is that of having their one goes out then its doner will die that vermicelli brocade, with the figure gone over in braid of another color, after which the stuff makes panels, waistcoats and so on, for gowns of plain silk in the same hue.

HEALTH.

DAMPNESS in wall is detected, according to J. Neples, by placing against it a thin sheet of gelatin, which will ourl away from the wall if damp.

ABOUT BOILS-In the first stage of boils, they can sometimes be aborted by painting them freely with the tincture of lodine; but when once matter has begun to ferm, they must run their course, unless interfered with. The best treatment would be to open them early; but the mejority of people think that boils should become ripe before they are lanced, and therefore decline to permit the operation. Positices of flaxesed meal, applied continuously, hasten supporation, and relieve somewhat the severe pain and tension. They must be hot, not merely warm, and the hotter they can be borne the better. If one or two thicknesses of flannel are interposed between the poultice and the skip, the flaxeed can be applied "boiling hot." When continued outbreaks of bells occur, it will be reasonably gaod evidence of some constitutional infirmity, and internal treatment will, as a rule, be needed. To determine what is proper in dividual cases, a physician must be consulted.

—[Boston Journal of Health.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.—Tobacco contains an acrid dark-brown oil, alkaloid, nicotine, and another substance called nicotianine in which exist its odorous and volatile principles. When tobacco is burned, a new set of substances, is produced, some of which are less harmful than the nicotine, and are more agreeable in effect, and much of the acrid oil a substance quite as irritating and polsonous as nicotine—is carried off. These fire produced substances are called, from their origin, the "pyridince series." By great heat the more aromatic and less harmful more poisonous compounds are generated by est devotion for His sanctuary.

the slow combustion of damp tobacco. This Subsequently the orib and a few pieces of oil which is liberated by combustion is bad rock from the cave at Bethlehem were both in flavor and in effect, and it is better, even for the immediate pleasure of the smoker, that it should be excluded altogether from his mouth and air passages. Smoking in a stub of a pipe is particularly injurious, for the reason that in it the oil is stored in a condensed form, and the somks is therefore highly charged with the oil. Sucking or chewing the stub of a cigar that one is smoking is a serious mistake, because the nicotine did. in the unburned tobacco is disolved freely in the saliva, and is aborded. "Chewing" is on this account the most injurious form of the tobacco habit, and the use of a cigar helder is an improvement on the custom of holding the cigar between the teeth. Cigarettes are respensible for a great amount of mischief, not ecause the smoke from the paper has any particularly live effect, but because smokers—and they are often boys or young men are apt to use them continuously or at frequent intervals, believing that their power or evil is insignificent. Thus the nerves are under the constant influence of the drug, and much injury to the system results. Moreover, the cigarette smoker uses a very considerable mount of tebacco during the course of a day. "Dipping" and "snuffing are semi-bar-barities which need not be discussed. Not much effect is obtained from the use of the drug in these varities of the habit. Nicotine is one of the most powerful of the "nerve poisons" known. Its virulence is compared to that of prussic acid. If birds be made to inhale its vapor in amounts too small to be measured, thy are almost instantly killed. It seems to destroy life, not by attacking a few

but all of the furctions essential to it, beginning at the center, the heart. A significent indication of this is that there is no substance known which can counteract its effects; the system either succumbs or survives. nicotine polsoning. The frequent existence likely to become even more general. men whose health is in no other respects dis turbed is due to this fact. Those who can use tobacco without immediate injury will have all the pleasant effects reversed, and will suffer from the symptoms of poisoning If the exceed they limits of tolerance. These symptoms are: 1. The heart's action becomes more rapid when tobacco is used; 2. Palpitation, pain, or unusual sensation in the heart; 3. There in no appetite in the morning, the tongue is coated, delicate flavors are not ap-preciated, and acid dyspepsia occurs after eating; 4. Screness of the mouth and throat, or nasal catarrb, appears, and becomes very troublesome: 4. The eyesight becomes poor but improves when the habit is abandoned 6. A desire, often a craving for liquor or

some other stimulent is experienced, In an experimental observation thirty-eight boys of all classes of scolety, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-soven showed severe injury to constitution and insufficent growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse; and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six mouths one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end

of the year. A great majority of men go far beyond what may be called the temperate use of tobacco, and evidence of injury are easily found. It is only necessary to have some record of what the general health was previous to the taking up of the habit, and then have observation cover a long enough time. The history of tobacco in the Island of New Zealand furnishes a quite auggestive Illustration for our purpose, and one on a large scale. When Europeans first visited New Zealand they found in the native Maoris the most finely developed and powerful men of any of the tribes inhabiting the islands of the Pacific Since the introduction of tobacco, for which the Maoris developed a passionate liking, they have from this cause alone, it is said, become decimated in numbers, and at the same time reduced in stature and in physical well-being so as to be an altogether interior type of men.-[N. Y. Medical Journal.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was asked recently to give some hints to young men on how to speak in public. He replied:

"The best thing for a young man, who desires to become a successful public speaker to do is to join a debating society. he should take part in two kinds of debate The coat dress is sum the involve when the majestic British female—though her slighter one requiring elaborate preparation as leading slater gives it the out direct—and a coat in very broad stripes of white and gold, over a but still as one of the chief disputants. He creps petticoat, is held a wonderfully smart tollet, though even that must low to the dinterest of the day and study their style and methods. but still as one of the chief disputants. He should also hear all the famous speakers of of this devotion is that of hearing a second Mais of Shindays and holidays in the place of an absent person and with the particular and holidays in the particular and the particular an ods of presenting their subjects. He should

a speaker; for otherwise he becomes a slavish imitsor of seme speaker and proves failure. I dou't believe any successful speaker could tell how he become successful or what was the element of his success; while he is sure footed every effect is nevertheless an experiment. But for a man to be a good ordinary speaker—expressing himself well without attempting to be an orator-to be able to give his views to a society, address a meeting of citizens, the people of a church, or similar gatherings, the debating society gives facility of speech and confidence on one's feet. It is important that the speaker be throughly informed upon the subject he is describing and be positive in expressing his convictions and opinions. He must have afaith and a reason for that faith which he is capeable of expressing in words. I do not think a college education absolutely essential in order to make a man a successful speaker, for there have been great crators who never went to college. But still it is almost everything to a speaker. But if a young man is taught the discipline of the mind, even if he learns nothing, and the ability to concentrate his mind upon the subject under discussion and force it to think out the reason for the conclusion. That is hard and very disagreeable work for an untrained mind. The young man who is to be a successful speaker should also take up reading of the widest kind. By this he will find out in short time the subject which interests him and upon this he can become so much more fully informed than those of his acquaintance that he can become an authority upon it. He should become so familiar with the best English classics and the general history of the world that he can have their subject to draw upon both for attack and defence.'

OUR SAVIOUR'S CRADLE.

The cradle of our Saviour-the identical crib in which the Infant Jesus was laidwas for a time preserved in Bethlehem, and It is well known that St. Jerome, St. Paula, members of the series are produced, but the and others had always entertained the great

brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benedict XIV, proved it was not until the fith century at the time the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 453. St. Jereme, who was buried in Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pious monk there, telling him to carry the crib and his remains to Rome, which he accordingly

The crib, considered one of the most preclous rilies in the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent basiles of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of our Lady of Snow, and Our Lady of the crib. To the right eide of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V., in the year 1586, in honor of Our Saviour's Crib. In the center, directly underneath the the cupalo, is a precious altar, where the blessed sacrament reposes, On both sides of the altar are two stairways of stone, leading to a little chaple called the chapel of the crib. Formerly the whole crib was taken here, but now only a few pleases remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another side-chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silver-mounted crytal reliquary, surrounded by a gilt iron railing. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main altar of the church, where they remained during three days, for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and princes, might be seen during these days, like the shepherds and kings of the old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Mag-giore to visit the holy orib.

The beautiful Christmas devotion of the Crib aprang from the simple-hearted piety of the gentle St. Francis of Assissi, and now that the growth of the Third Order is increasdepressing action on the heart is by far the log so, encouraged by the patronage of the most noticeable and noteworthy symptom of Hely Father, Leo XIII., the devotion is

> At first the shopards and poor people were the only ones to segist at it, now the rich and the noble, as well as the poor and humble, crowd around, and with burning love offer the homage of their heart to the Infant of Betholem.

> It was in the year 1223, in a lowly stable on the mountain of Guico, Italy, that the first Crib was seen. The poor came, and St. Francis sang the Gospel at Mass and tried to preach about the Babe of Bethlehem. But his heart was filled with ecstactic love, tears of joy coursed down his cheeks, and the only word his lips could utter was the sweet name of Jesus.
>
> And the Divine Child Himself came to

those who showed such love for Him, and was seen in the arms of the Saint, caressing and caressed, even as he had been on a Christ mas night long ages before in the arms of His Blessed Mother. From that hour the Saint only spoke of our Lord as the "little Babe of

WIT AND HUMOR. Handy things to have-Gleves.

A capital skylight—The moon. A cultivated ear-An ear of corn. The way of the whirled-The waitz. Small talk-Infant prattle. Letters of acceptance-I.O.U.

A besom friend-The chest protector. Making a clean breast of it-Singeing a

Time gallops under the spur of the moment. Moving in the highest circles-The balloonist. Where to go when short of money-Go to

A great nusiance—Bad coal. A greater-The price of it. A room very rarely rented-Room for im-

provement. How many passengers will a train of circumstances carry? Man is 80 per cent. of water. That is why

boil makes him hot. People who try deaf mutes as servants generally find that they don't answer. A golden wedding-One where you expect

to marry half a million. No, innocent one, the culinary work in monastery is not nocessarly done by a friar. Teacher: Can any of you hoys tell me what the great plague was? Tommy: Les.

some, Women love to see themselves in print, and it ought to be encouraged, for it's much cheaper than allk.

A New York brewer allows his employés each twenty-five glasses of beer a day. We should think the brewer would have his hands

"Yes," she said, "the waves in a storm remind me of the servants at home." "How?" "They are such awful breakers."

ANOTHER HONOR FOR OUR COUNT On Thursday Dr. D.E. Foley passed through this town on his way to Westport to see his parents and friends.

Dr. Poley has, been spending the past two years in the leading hospitals of Englands ireland, Scotland and France where he has taken special courses in disease of ear, er taken special courses in disease of ear eysthroat, women and midwife. During his state in the eld country Dr. Foley devoted the greater portion of his time to the above specialties, but at the same time followed closely all the phases of general medical and surgical work, coming in close contact with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the mitted Kingdom and having a wide per sonal acquaintance with the leading physicians are sefficient.

ans of London.

Dr. Foley had opportunaties of seeing mere in his two years stay than would ordinarily be acquired in a lifetime's practice. Young in years he may be said to be old he was a seeing mere was a seeing mere was a seeing mere and a seeing mere was a seeing mere and a seeing mere and a seeing mere and seeing mere a seeing mer experience. We are not aware where Dr Foley will locate but wish him every success and will look after the fame of our county

Dr. Foley commenced his colloge course in his fifteenth year, at Ottawa College. Wen to Queen's in 1882, and graduated in 1888. to Queen's in 1882, and graduated in 1888. He practiced one year at Wolfe Island prior to leaving for the old country. Dr. Folsy is a nephew of Dr. Buckley of Prescott, and James Buckley, vice consul. Prescott, Mr and Mrs. Declan Folsy may justly feel promof the return of their son, crowned with hunors from Europe. The Folsys have don't their share towards building up the fame our country. One, the Rev. Father Folsy, is our country. One, the Rev. Father Foley, i parish priest of Almonte. James Foley come pies a prominent position in the privy come! office. John Foley is ever to be found at hi place of business in Westport, ably assiste by his brother William, and I. J. Foleyi taking his second year in medicine at Queen' Kingston.

The Foley boys can be said truly to occ a position in almost every walk of life-divinity, medicine, commercial and the civi service.—Brockville Recorder.

Cavalry Colonel—You saw the Indian you say? Coloured boy—Yes, Boss. Cav alry Colonel-Heatlle, were they? Colone Boy-No, Boss, dey were on foot.

Mizs Begonia—I love music; do you ple on any instrument, Mr. Smith? Smith (wh acted as college-waiter last summer, absen mindedly)-Only the gong.

The Cathelic population of Connecticut about 200,000.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTE



Louisiana State Lottery Sompan Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for the tional and Charliable purposes, and its franchise a part of the present state Constitution, in 1878, poverwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take n Semi-Annually (June and December), and GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS to place in each of the other ten months of year, and are all drawn in public, at Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEAR

For Integrity of its Drawings, an Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we superise thearra ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Draw of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and is son manage and control the Drawings themselves, that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pa Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALUSLEY, Pres. Louisis as Nat'l PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Re A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l R. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWIN At the Academy of Music, New Orleans Tuesday, January 15, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,0

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Doll each. Halves \$10; Quarters Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIMEE.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRINCES. NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are no titled to terminal Prizes.

23 FOR CLUB RATES, or any further infur desired, write legibly to the undersigned, a stating your residence, with State, County, Stress Rumber. More rapid return mall delivery wassured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing full address.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money O of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Cu by Express (at our expense) addressed

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK REMEMBER that the payment of Pr GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONALE of New Orleans, and the Tickets are ligned. President of an Institution whose chartered ris recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, be all initiations or anonymous schemes. One DOLLAR is the price of the small or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US Drawing. Anything in our name offerd for le a Dollar is a swindle.

MOTIOH

The Minutes, Repertory and I late E. Mointobb notice of all been transferred to A. C. Deshy Trorreference (Apply 1973)

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