UNION JACK HISTORY.

Curious Points about the Banner of Grert Britain and Ireland.

We are all familiar with the white, blue and red ensigns, and with the union jack which occupies the upper quarter nearest the flag staff. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign with a red cross represents our old national flag as it existed from the time of Richard 1. until after the death of Etizabeth. This red cross flag, the banner of St. George appears to have been chosen by the Soldier King in honor of the saint who was the patron of soldiers. It remained for more than 400 years the flag under which the English warriors fought on land and on sea. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth, the Scotch had a national flag. That also had a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St: George, and was known as the cross of St Andrew. The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and its cross was white. To mark the union of the two kingdoms under I sovereign the national banner underwent a change although Scotland still retained its separate Parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrew on the blue ground, and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The King was accustomed to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques" or, as we improperly pronounce it Jack. For local purposes the Scotch still continued to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue fiield and the English, the red cross on the white field. It was stated by royal pro clamation in 1696 that "whereas some difference hath arisen between subjects O, South and North Britiam, travelling by seas about the bearing of their flags. For the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceforth all our subjects of this Isle and and Kindom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in mind maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's cross, and the White cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together, and in their foretop our subject of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain in their foretop the White cross only, as the were accustomed." In 1077. when the Scotch and English legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased and the to be used, arranged in 1606 flags the single ensign for the became United Kindom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the national flag and an establishment of distinct legislatures again would not al. ter the flag. Ireland would take presumably for its local ensign the red cross of St. Patrick, This Irish banner ought to have appeared in the union flag of of lives were so great that not an Indian 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no dis- could pass without being devoured in the tinct recognition in the union flag until attempt. It was long before the monster 1801, when the Irish and British legis- could be exterminated and then only latures were united. At that date the ly by the combined efforts of all the union jack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling mosquitoes were slain the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal sun flew off in clouds of mosquitoes cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the Jack is therefore due to Scotland and the red and white as cross-

#### HAPPY EVERY DAY

es and margins to England and Ireland.

Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper. and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning. form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easy done; a left off garment to the the man who needs tt; a kind word to the sorrow ful;an encouraging expression to the stri ving-trifles in themselves as light as air will do at least for the twenty four hours-And if you are young, depend upon it. it will tell when you are old, and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gent ly and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arith metical sum, look at the result, If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is three hundred and sixty five in the course of the year And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medi. cine, you have made 24.600 beings happy -at all events for a time.'

HOT WATER FOR INFLAMMATION.

Dr. Geo ge R. Shepherd, of Hartford,

Record:

"I have used hot water as a gargle for the last six or eight years, having been led to do so from seeing its beneficial effects in gynecology. In acuete pharyn gitis and tonsilitis, if properly used at the commencement of the attack, it constitutes one of our most effective remedies, being frequently promptly curaive. To be of service it should be used in considerable quantity (half pint or pint)at time, and just as hot as the throat will tolerate. I have seen many cases of acute disease thus aborted and can commend the method with great confidence. I believe it may be taken as an established fact that in the treatment of inflammations generally, and those of the mucus membrane in particular, moist heat is of service, and in most cases hot water is preferable to steam. All are familiar which its use in ophthalmia and eonjunctivitis, as also in inflammation of the external and middle ear, and I feel confident that those who employ it for the most anulying of all slight troubles to prescribe for, viz a cold in the head or acute coryza, will seldom think of using the irritating drugs mentioned in the books, nor of in ducing a complete anaesthesia with chloroform in preference to the hot water douche

SUNNY ROOMS MAKE SUNNY LIVES. Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room-the workshop where brain and body are built up and rewarded, and there let us have a bay window no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin angels-sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. This window shall be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope to sunsets, the tender green and changing tints of spring, the glow of summer, the purple of autumn, the white of winter, storm and sunshine, glimmer and bloom—all these we can enjoy as we sit in our shel tered room, as the changing years roll Dark 100ms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chillng to energy and vigour, but in light is good cheer. Even iu a gloomy house, where the wall and furniture are dingy brown, you have but to take down the dingy curtains, open wide the windows. hang brackets on either side, set flower. pots on the brackets and ivy in the pots, and let the warm air steam in.

#### THE ORIGIN OF MOSQUITOES.

The Indians have a very satisfactory account of the origin of the Montezuma mosquitoes. The legend runs thus: There were in times of old, many moons ago two huge feathered monsters permit ted by the Manitou to descend from the united sky and alight on the banks of the Seneca river. Their form was exactly that of the mosquitoe. They were so large that they flew to the earth. standing one on either bank they guarded the river, and stretching their long necks into the canoes of the Indians as they attempted to paddle along the stream gobbled them up as the stork king in the fable gobbled up the frogs. The distruction warriors of the Cayugo and Onondago nations. The battle was terrible but  $\mathbf{the}$ warriors finally triumphed and the mammoth and left unburied. For this neglect the Indian had to pay dearly. The carcases decom posed and the particles vivified by the wiich have filled the country ever

#### GOOD HUMOR.

Keep in good humor, It is not the great calamities that embitter existence it is the petty vexations, the small jeal. ousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries. that make the heart; heavy and the temper sour. Dont let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality it is always foolish, and always disgrace. ful, except in very rarc cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another: and even that noble rage seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor,

The company of a good humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcome every where. Eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklın's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adam's fire or Jefferson's wis. dom. He clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentious minds into ac quiescence. Keep in good humor.

A good conscience, a sound stomach, a clean skin, are the elements of good humor. Get them and keep them, and be sure to keep in good humor.

THE HABIT OF SWEARING.

The meanest, most useless and most Conn., adds his testimony to that of contemptible vice that ever grew rank many others, by saying in the Medical in the hot house of the devil is profane

swearing: We protest against it as members of society, as decent men. On boats, in cars. in places of business, on the open streets, at concert doors and every where else, rings the incessant oath of the habitual swearer, Young men just learning to curse appear to think there is something manly and brave about it while old swearers interlard the commonest remarks they make with cold blooded blasphemies and a variety of diabnlical curses. No man or woman of any refinement or decency at all can be otherwise than lacerated and shocked by these brutal and vulgar verbial miss. iles every day; and no tellow who is so shamefully guilty of projecting them can do otherwise than sink beneath the contempt of such men and women with every vile epithet they hear them utter Public profanity ought to be an indictable offence with a penalty of ten days in jail for every oath.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS .-- Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with bain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It is incalculabe. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. De pendupon it, mother; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the presciption of one the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WIN. SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

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Beef, roast, per lb	80 12 <del>1</del>	to	\$0 16
Beef, steak, per lb	10	to	16
Beef, corned, per lb	6	to	10
Beef, boiling, per lb	6	to	8
Beef, fore quarters, per lb	5ž	to	6
Beef, hind quarters, per 100 lb.	-	to	71
Veal, roast	123	to	18
Veal, chop	15	to	18
Pork roast	10	to	12
Pord steak	10	to	12
Port, farmers' per 100 lbs	5 50	to	6 00
Muton. roast, per lb	121	to	15
Mutton, leg	2	to	. 18
Mutton chop	15	to	18
Ham	14	to	
Breakfast bacon	12	to	15
Lard	-9	to	ii
Lard, per pail	2 25	to	
Sausage	10	to	
Bologna sausage	121		
Shanks	-3*	to	4
Liver		•••	ŝ
Kidney	15	to	•
Head cheese		•••	10
Heart	121	to	īš
Tongue	$12\frac{1}{2}$		15
Chickens, per lb (dead)	-62	to	10
Eggs, per ozen	25	to	30
Butter par lh	25	to	30
Butter, per lb Chickens. (alive young) per		•	<b>D</b> 0.
neir	30	to	35
pair Chickens (alive, old)per pair.	40	to	56
Turkeys, per lb	20	to	15
Ducks, per lb		to	12
Prairie Chickeus, per brace	40	to	-6
Prime anitous choese, per	***	30	•
pound	15	to	
poular	10	30	
l			

WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.

	WHOLESALE MEAT AND CATTLE MARKET.
1	Mlch cows 25 00 to 40 00
Į	Working oxen, per yolk in
1	demand 90 00 to140 00
1	Live cattle, per lb 3 to 31
. 1	Calves 5 00 to 8 00
1	Side bacon, per 100 lb 8 50 to 9 75
	Roll bacon
'	Hams 13 to
	Pork, per barrel 15 50 to 16 00
1	Beef, per barrel 12 00 to 18
	Corn, per doz 15 to 20
	Cucumbers, per doz 40
	Ducks 20
1	Eggs, per doz
	rish.
'	
	Wholesale, per lb $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$
	Retail, per lb 8 to 10
1	VEGETABLES.
١	Potatoes, per bush, 40 50
Ì	Beets, per doz 30 40
'	
	Dried onions, per bushel 2 00 to 2 50 Turnips, per bush
	Cabbage, each 6 to 8
	Parsley, per doz
	FRUIT.
	Cranberries, per barrel to 10 00
	California Pears, per box 4 25 to 50 0
	Grapes, per lb., Ontario 10 to 12
	Lemons, per box 7 00 to 8 07
١	Oranges, per box
	Apples, per barrel 3 25 to 3 55
•	Ripe tomatoes, per bushel 2 25
	Green tomatoes, per bushel for
	l nickling 160
	HAY AD STRAW.
	Hay 30 to 4 50
	Straw 2 00
	DUFAW 4 00
•	Timothy 8 00 to
	CDAT
	GRAI.

	Hay	30	to	4 50
	StrawTimothy	$\begin{smallmatrix}2&00\\8&00\end{smallmatrix}$	to	
	GRAI.			
,	Oats, per bushel	80.	to to	25 40
í	No. 2 hard wheat No. 1 Northern	80 64 58		
	No. 2 Northera	50 00 00		
	No. 3 regular wheat Rejected Flour, XXXX	00	to	00 1270
	Flour, superfine	1 55		1 40
3	Poplar cordwood Tamarac Poplar poles, per cord	5 00		$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$
		_		

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