

A KLOMPEN MAKEB.

One of the most interesting places in a Holland village is the "klompen" maker's shop, where klompen, or wooden shoes; are made.

Not far from Rotterdam, surrounded by high dikes, lies the little village of Rijsoord ; in that village, beside the Skalkydijk river, is a shop in which an old man and his son work early and late, supplying the peasants—who never go barefoot—with shoes. These are first roughly shapid from blocks of willow wood, as a statue is first rudely outlined by chipping the marble block, and afterward the shoes are finished smoothly with sand paper and pumice stone.

The willow trees are grown for this purpose, and when they attain the required size, they are cut down, the branches are trimm d off and only the trunk is used, being divided into blocks, each one of which is the length of the longest shoe.

The work goes on without interruption through the morning, unless some friendly neighbor looks in over the half-open Dutch door, and this is the occasion seized upon by the two men for refilling and lighting their pipes and drawing a few long whiffs while they listen to a little village gossip.

At 11 •'clock the good vrouw appears at the doors with "koffij, jongens" (coffee, boys), and they follow her into the adjoining room. It has a low, thatched roof of deep-yellow reeds, and contains the great fire-place, where in damp weather the newly-made shoes are placed before the fire to dry.

All their food is cooked in the same fire-place, excepting the bread, which in every peasant's home is supplied by the baker.

The shoes are piled round the smoldering embers, often with the tea-kettle simmering among them; and while the sap dries out, they give little groans and sighs, as if they knew the hard fate awaiting them when the time shall some for them to cover the feet of some sturdy Dutch peasant or workman and to clatter over the pavements of the town.

After this morning's refreshment, which all of the peasants enjoy, they return to "Jork.—St. Nicholas.

A PRACTICAL GEOMETRY LESSON.

One chilly evening the sitting-room in which my pupils and I sat was warmed by a great fire. Shaking out some small live coals, I hade the boys observe which of them turned black soonest. They were quick to see that the smallest did, but they were unable to tell why. They were reminded of the rule they had committed to paper, but to no purpose, until I broke a large glowing coal into a score of iragments which became black almost at once. Then one of them cried, "Why, smashing that coal gave it more surface! This young fellow was studying the ele-ments of astronomy at school, so I had him give us some account of how the planets differ from one another in size. how the moon compares with the earth in mass, and how vastly larger than any of its worlds is the sun. Explaining to him the theory of the solar system's fiery origin, I shall not soon forget his keen delight-in which the others presently shared-when it burst upon him that because the moon is much smaller than the earth it must be much colder; that, indeed, it is like a small cinder compared

OUTHS DEPARTMENT. head is a likeness of Ptolemy's wife and queen, Arsence," who was grandmother by six removes to the famous Cleopatra. I put it that way because there were in reality several Cleopatras, though most people imagine there was but one. "Here is a gold piece that was issued by Darius the Great before the children of Israel returned from the captivity. of Israel returned from the capervay. This is something comparatively mod-ern—the 'marriage piece' of Ferdinand and Isabella, issued to celebrate their union some time before Columbus discovered America. Here is the smallest coin ever issued-the thirty-second of a ducat, minted in the year 1560 A.D. in the free city of Nuremberg. It was worth 74 cents. By the way, it was the Swiss who first put dates on their coins. Perhaps the funniest coin in the world are these roundish irregular lumps of silver from Siam, running down from the bigness of a walnut to the size of a buckshot, according to value represented. You will notice from the display of United States coins in this other case that during the first year when we coined money in this country, in 1792, we had nothing but copper. In 1794 we obtair-

ed some silver from Mexico, and two kinds of silver coins appear. Not till 1765 did we have gold coins, consequent upon the discovery of that precious metal in different parts of the United States."

Catarrh is not a local but a constitu-tional disease, and requires a constitution-al remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Any suffering in this world, rather than to perish in the world to come. Any shame now, rather than shame before Christ at His calling with the Holy Angels.

One of the chief reasons why we find so hard to pray, one of the chief causes of our distraction, wandering, and all in-devotion, is the frequency and shortness of our prayers.

They who recognize, by the light of faith, the sovereignty of God in all things, will recognize the sovereignty of God in the daily and hourly details of their own personal life and in the changes of their lot.

Theologians teach that many belong to the Church who are out of visible unity. As a moral truth, to be out of the Church is non personal si except to those who sin in being out of it. That is, they will be lost, not because they are geographically out of it, but because they are culpably out of it.

Foritude has three signs by which it may be known. The first is silence under pain : "Jesus held His peace." The second is meekness—"He opened not His mouth." The third is gladness under wrongs-Peter and John rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for the name Name of Christ.

Value of Pigottism.

The London correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, writing to that paper on the subject of what the Times-Pigott conspiracy against the Irish Party cost the owners of the London "Thunderer," says : "The Parnell case has, in round figuries, cost the Times £180,000 (\$900,000)! That with a large one: It was easy to advance from this to understanding why Jupiter, with eleven times the diameter of the still clove foregoing their dividends

light receipts and a good demand. Prices are unchanged at 240@25c for bolling eggs, 220 for held and 190@20c for limed. The market remains the same and the con-ditions are practically unaltered. The feeling is firm with holders confident, but although some little disposition has been shown do nibble around little actually has resulted. Values are hard eo fix with the market as it is at present, but 9 c appears to be the idea, but a move might cause holders to stiffen on this while in their present humor. In a word, they appear confident of realizing their own prices on the stock at present in hand. One thing is certain, and that is that the article is cheap on the present basis; in fact, the actual cost of a consideral portion of the stuff comes pretty close to it. Finest late made, 9 consider, 9 cos.

Dressed Hogs.

The arrivals of dressed hogs are large and the market is clean and unsettled. Car lots are offering at \$5.60@\$5.80 and sales are being made in a jobbing way at \$5.90@\$6.

Poultry.

The demand for poultry continues very good and the market is firm under a moderate supply. We quote turkeys 84c@94c, chickens 5c@7, ducks 8c and geese 8c@7c.

Leather.

Business still continues dull, though there is perhaps as much doing as could be expected at this season. There has been rather more buy-ing in the past week, as several manufacturers have been in the market and the trade gener-have been in the market and the trade generally are looking around and making enquiries to a greater extent than for some time past. There has been the usual easy tendency observ-able in the market, but prices have not been quotable lower, although slight reductions might doubtless be secured on good orders.

Domestic Market Prices.

MEATS-Beef, 8c@15c per lb; Mutton, 9c@14c per lb; Veal, 8c@12c per lb; Hogs, Dressed, \$8.50@8.50 by the 100 lbs; Pork, 8c@12c per lb; Ham, 12c@15c per lb; Venison, 10c@13c per lb; Bacon, 12c@13c; Sausage, 10c@12c per lb.

Country products.

Maple Sugar, 10c per lb; Maple Syrup, in tins, 70c@80c; New Honey, in comb, in lb sections 17c@20c; Strained Honey, 10c@124c

sections Irc@20c; Strained Honey, 1002012jc per lb. VEGETABLES & FRUITS-Potatoes, 60c280c; Sweet Potatoes, 5c per lb; Cabbage, 30c249c per dozen; Red cabbage, 5c2010c each; Quebec turnips, 50c per basket; Carrots, 30c per bushel; Beets, 40c250c per bushel; Turnips, 25c2800c per baskets; Parsnips, 50c per basket; Onions, 50c260c per bushel; Leeks, 10c220c per bunch; Celery, 25c240c per dozen; Parsley, 5c per bunch; Peaches, (Calliornia), 60c275c per doz; \$1.75c283 per basket; Grapes, 8c220c per lb; Cranberries, 15c per quart; Oranges, 25c per dozen; Lemons, 250 per dozen; Apples, 30c245 per peck; Pears, 20250c per dozen. Fowl and Game.

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Fowl and Game. Turkeys, hens, 80c@\$1.10 each; Turkeys, gobblers, \$1.20c@\$2 each;" Turkeys, spring, 75c@\$1 per pair; Geese, 7c@\$e per pair; Ducks, 60c@\$1 per pair; Fowl, 10c per 10, 50@75c pair; Chickens, roasting, 60c@75c per pair; Black Ducks, 80c@\$1 per pair; Blue Bills, 50c per pair; Teul Ducks, 45c per pair; Red Heads, 90c per pair; Wood Ducks, 60c@70c per pair; Pintails, 50c@60c per pair; Plover, frozen, \$2.25@2.30 per dozen; Patridges, 40c@65c per brace; Quails, \$2.50 per dozen; Prairie Chickens, \$1.20@\$1.40 per pair; Plgeons, \$2 per dozen; Hares, 35@45c per pair.

Montreal Horse Exchange.

Montreal Horse Exchange. The receipts of aorses at these stables for week ending Dec. 5th, 1830, were 174; Left over from previous week, 7; total for week, 181; shipped during week, 75; loft for eity, 48; sales for week, 9; on hand for sale 40. There has been a better feeling in the trade this week and ϑ horses were sold, but there is still room for improvement and horses "must be bought cheaper in the country to sell in this market at a profit. We have on hand for sale 49 very fine workers, drivers and saddle horses.

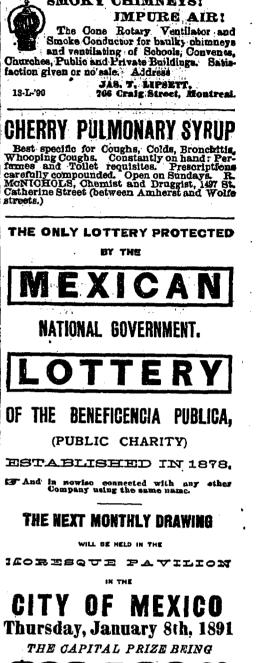
Montreal Stock Yards.

The receipts of 1	ve stoc	k at th	ебе уал	ds for
week ending Dec. 6	th wer	e as folle	W8	
(Cattle.	Sheep. I	Hogs. (lalves.
**	637	693	374	29
Over from last wee				
Total for week	672	683	374	29
On hand	50	159		
Medium receipts	of catt		1666 VA	rdi for
week but with one	mber	finfori		alot

week, but with a number of inferior catile left over from last week trade in this class was not very brick, no improvent in values. Some inquiry for good beeves, for which prices were better. With colder weather the hog market has a better tendency, closing quotations for choice lots showing ic over previous week. We quote the following as being fair values : Butchers' good, 4c@4jc; Butchers' med. 3j@3j; Butchers' cuils, 8c@3j; Sheep, 4c@4j; Hogs, \$4.85@\$5; Calves, \$6@\$12.



ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS. Isnac Radford, 35 Adelaide st, enst-Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millichamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet-knee pads and hasoles A. E. Caldweil. engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Goo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks-Butterfly Belt and Insoles. H. Anstin, 64 Adelaide st. west; City, dyspepsia six years; Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gooid, Gurney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—scialca. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatiev in six weeks. Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fitcen days. Josiah Fennell. 257 Queen st. east, City, 'could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—uetralgin. Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 349 Charence ave., cured of blood poisoning. E. Biggs, 220 Adelaide st west, city, caturn cured by Actina. Miss Annie Wray. Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Biehard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—cutarth. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., city, con-stitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. C. C. Bockwood, 16 Bulwer st., city, cured of lame back in a few days. Thomas Guthric, Argyle, Man, says our Butterfly belt and suspensory did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 541 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T., ivy, cured of emissions in threeweeks. Your Beit and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A.



\$60,000 <u>...</u>

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a slugic ticket, and receive the following official permits CRETURCATH-I hereby certify that the wank of Lon-don and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteris de la Beneficencis Fublica APOLINA " CASTILLO, Intervenor.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-siz per cent. of the value of all the ticket, in Prises-s

earth, still glows faintly in the sky; and, for the last year. The Walters, however, then to note that the sun pours out its are not losers to the extent commonly wealth of heat and light because the im-mensity of its bulk has, comparatively the paper in a to two-fold capacity. He

The Spanish wit and philosopher, Quevedo, who in his time gained a reputation for knowing almost everything, was asked if he knew of a means whereby a person could avoid growing old.

"Most certainly," said Quevedo, "I know of certain rules which will surely prevent your growing old. "What are they ?"

"Keep always in the sun in summer, and always in the wet in winter. That is one rule. Never give yourself rest; that is another. Fret at everything that happens; that is still another. And then if you take care always to eat your meat cold, and to drink plenty of cold water when you are hot, you may be perfectly sure that you will never grow old !"-Youth's Companion.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local

constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsa-

parilla, which, acting through the blood,

reaches every part of the system, expell-

ing the taint which causes the disease,

Some Strange Coins.

and imparting health.

speaking, so little surface to radiate from. is the owner of sixteen shares out of sixty, SURE PREVENTIVE. and the dividend on each share for 1889 was £3,000. Therefore John Walter's loss was, on his sixteen shares, £48,000. But he is also the printer of the Times, and this printing buisness is kept separate from the publishing. He supplies paper, ink, press-work, ect., and the profits thereon belong exclusively to hin. On these he lost nothing, for it was decided that the printer of the paper could not be called upon to bear any share in the general losses accruing to the publishing department. The whole of the £180,000 has now been paid off."

> Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

> > COMMERCIAL.

Trade during the week has been steady and the outlook is good. Domestic produce is ex-pected to have an upward tendency during the coming week but generally, there's great firm-ness on all staple articles the present move-ments being hardly perceptible. applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure requires a

Grain. There is continued good enquiry for oats and a free movement is reported in Manitoba oats at 44c. Ontarlo oats are rather scarce and firm at 49c, tpading being at this figure. There is nothing doidg in the other grains. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; NO. 2 do., \$1.03 to \$1.05; paas, 73 to 7sc per 66 founds in store; Manitoba oats, 4te; Upper Canada do., 46c to 48tc; corn, 72 to 73 duty paid; feed barley, 50c to 52c; good malting do., 65270c; ryc 60. The four market rules quiet and unchanged. Prices generally are steady, and now that the winter roads are settled some movement is looked for. Grain.

"Here is the oldest coin ever made in the world," said a collector to a reporter-

men' of the coin of smallest value ever issued. It is the 'mite,' so called, such as the widow of the Bible story dropped into the slot for the poor, though it was her last one. One-fiftieth of a cent it was worth, and you observe that its

her last one. One-fiftieth of a cent it was worth, and you observe that its shape is hexagonal. Close by you will notice a piece of money worth \$220. It is simply a rectangular piece of mole of the secure their best of the secure their own figures. Choice late made creamery, 210922c; Choice Townships diary, 196920c; Heid Township diary, 15c916c; Western rolls, 15917; Choice Western, 14c914c; Medium grades, 11c912;c.



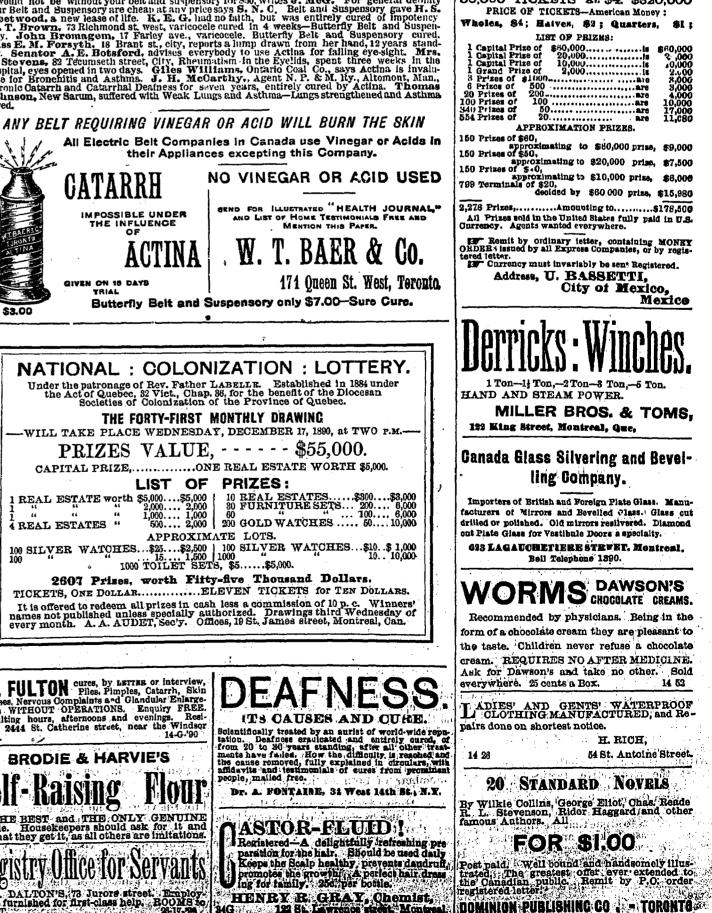


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inan is given by any other lottery.

80,000 TICKETS at \$4. \$320,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :



the world," said a collector to a reporter for the Washington Star one day recently. "It was made about the year 700 52. C. in Ægina, and you will observe that the design in high relief represents a tortoise crawling across the face of the piece. You will not find any date upon it, because no coin were dated prior to 400 years ago. The most beautiful coin ever made, in my opining, is this silver piece of Macedonia, which was current in Macedon, now Constantinoble, 500 years before Christ, or 200 years earlier than the time of Alexander the Great. Though its face value is only fifty-three cents, the coin is worth a price to-day that would astonish you. "Here is a speci-men' of the coin of smallest value ever