Not too Fast, with Feeling.

CHORUS .- In a Pleading Manner.

GHOSTS AND DREAMS.

THE LOST WATCH-CHARM OF A GHOST,

GHOSTS WALKING ABOUND.

Monday night about 9 o'clock a youn

coloured woman as guard, going from her

home to a neighbour's, when she heard a terrible groan from among the graves. Both

the women were badly scared when the

breeze swayed the evergreen around the towering monuments and revealed their white forms in the moonlight, they took them for ghosts, and ran for dear life, nearly terrified to death. After the young lady got to the house she was spell-bound, for it was fully

ghosts were promenading in the cemetery.

A FARM WON THROUGH A CHOST.

A despatch from Erie says Theresa Cong

A despatch from fire says increase cong-don came from Dublin a year ago and told an extraordinary story of a dream such add in the old country. She said a brother who had come here twenty years ago and died had ap-

peared to her in her Irish home and told her that he had left a farm near here, which,

after his death, had been wrongfully taken possession of, and that until justice was done

he could not rest in his grave. The old spin-ster's story was discredited, and she was be-

lieved to be harmlessly insane. Nevertheless she stuck to her story, and continued her in-

sufficient evidence to establish her claim to

the property in question, and on Saturday Judge Galbraith instructed a jury that her

THE STUFF DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

Roman Fisher committed suicide at Hicks

Roman Fisher committee suicide at Hicks-ville, L.I., two weeks ago, and his sister, having dreamed of hidden treasures in his house, made a search which resulted in the finding of \$500 in gold and four bank books

showing deposits of over \$5,000. When George Stryker was at work in the

pottom of a well at Fort Hamilton in New York harbour, a bucket fell and killed him.

Before going to work in the morning young Stryker told his friends that he dr amed in the night that a last stone fell on him in the well and killed him, and his uncle cautioned

him to take care in the work.

Emma clark, a handsome girl of 20, was arraigned in the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, Monday, for stealing a pocket-book with \$261 in it from John Flanagan's

restigation until she succeeded in colle

claim was good.

preeze swayed the evergreens around the

arried lady was passing the cemetery, with

the cemetery.

PIANO.

"PROPASOL GIVE MO A POWNY

SONG AND CHORUS.

I have been asking,... But no one heeds my cry,.... Will you not give me some-thing... Or sure ly I must die?.... not al - ways beg-ging,... We once were rich like you,.... But fa ther died a drunk-ard,... And mother she died too.....

not al ways beg-ging, ... We once were rich like you, But fa ther died a drunk-ard, ... And mo ther she died too.....

to their pleading, ... And pi - ty these the poor, ... Then blessings brought from heaven, ... Will shine on thee the more....

The following memorandum was drawn up by General Gordon in 1881 for the informa-tion of the Chinese Government, and has many points of interest in the present situa-

tion:—
"In spite of the opinion of some foreigners it is generally acknowledged that the Chinese are contented and happy, that the country is rich and prosperous, and that the people are any fond united in their sentiments and contents and account of the contents and the desired to the contents and the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents and the contents are the con ently desire to remain a nation. At constant intervals, however, the whole of this human hive is stirred by some dispute between the Pekin Government and some foreign power; the Chinese people, proud of their an-dient prestige, appland the high tone taken up by the Pekin Government, crediting the Government with the power to support their strong words. This goes on for a time, when the Government give in, and corresponding vexation is felt by the people. The recur-rence of these disputes, the inevitable surrender ultimately of the Pekin Government, has the tendency of shaking the Chinese people's confidence in the Central Government. The Central Government appreciment. The Central Government appreciate the fact that little by little this prestage is being destroyed by their own actions among the Chinese people, each crisis then becomes more accentuated or difficult to surmount, as the Central Government know; each concession is another nail in their comn.
The Central Government fear that the taking up of a spirited position by any pre-eminent Chinese would carry the Chinese people with him, and therefore the Central Government endeavour to keep up appearances and to skirt the precipice of war as near as they possibly can, while never intending to enter

"The Central Government, residing in the extremity of the Middle Kingdom, away from the great influences which are now working in China, can never alter one iota from what they were years ago; they are being steadily left behind by the people they govern. They know this, and endeavour to stem these influences in all ways in their power, hoping to keep the people back and in ignorance, and to retard their progress to the same pace (sic) they themselves go, if it can be called a

NO PROGRESS POSSIBLE.

"It is therefore a maxim that 'no progress can be made by the Pekin Government.' To them any progress, whether slow or quick, is synonymous with slow or quick extinction, r they will never move.

'The term 'Pekin Government' is used advisedly, for if the Central Government were moved from Pekin into some province where people could have their legitimate effect, then the Central Government and the Chinese people, having a unison of thought, would

"It may be asked, How can the present state of things be altered? How can China maintain the high position that the wealth, industry, and innate goodness of the Chinese people entitle her to have among the nations of the world? Some may say by the revolt of this Chinaman or of that Chinaman. To me this seems most undesirable, for, in the first place, such action would not have the sing of God, and, in the second, it would result in the country being plunged into civil war. The fair, upright and open course for the Chinese people to take is to work, through the press and by petitions, on the Central Government, and to request them to move from Pekin and bring themselves thus more into unison with the Chinese people and thus save that people the constant humiliations they have to put up with owing to the seat of the Central Government being at Pekin. This recommendation would need no secret societies, no rebellion, no treason. If taken up and persevered in it must succeed and not one life need be lost.
"The Central Government at Pekin could not answer the Chinese people except in the ffirmative when the Chinese people say to the Central Government :- 'By your residing from us in Pekin, where you are exposed to danger, you separate our interests from yours, and you bring on us humiliation which we would never have to bear if you're-

aided in the interior. Take our application into consideration and grant our wishes.' 'I have been kindly treated by the central Pekin Government and by the Chinese peo-ple; it is for the welfare of both parties that I have written and signed this paper. may have expressed myself too strongly with ect to the non-progressive nature of the Pekin Government, who may desire the welfare of the Middle Kingdom as ardently as any other Chinese; but as long as the Pekin Government allow themselves to be directed by these drones of the hive, the censors, so long must the Pekin Government bear the blame earned by those drones in plunging China into difficulties. In the insect world the bees got rid of the drones in

SWEDEN'S BRANDY KING.

How the Gothenburg Licensing System Works. Few people in this country, says the Pall Mall Gazette, can have forgotten the interest excited about 10 years ago among temperance reformers by what is popularly known as the Gothenburg licensing system. Mr. Chamber-tain made his first attempt at legislation by introducing a bill permitting municipalities in this country to adopt the Swedish system, and it was recommended for adoption by the Lords' Committee on Intemperance. For a long time past very little has been heard of this system, but an interesting paper in the last issued series of consular reports describes with some detail the organized atwhich is at the present time being made to break it down in Stockholm and other large towns. Sir Horace Rumbold, whose paper is very suggestive, fails, howthe so-called co-operative movement, to which he rightly draws atten-tion, is merely a subsidiary part of THE GREAT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GOTHEN-

BURG SYSTEM
which has been set on foot by Mr. M. B. O. Smith, the famous brandy king of Sweden. Sweden, the country where at one time 35 gallons of brandy fell annually to the share of ch inhabitant, where there were four spirit distilleries to every hundred inhabitants, and where instead of their wages servants received a quantity of the farmer's home-made brandy, is the natural realm of a brandy king. Such a state of affairs led to vice and ruin among the population; it led also to great brandy wars at the Exchange, and in one of these latter Lars Olsson Smith gained a decisive victory and became

THE BRANDY KING OF SWEDEN.

The home of this uncrowned monarch is on a small island or a lake whose turbulence is famous. Northern sages tell us that each year a human being is drawn into its depths which, independent of wind and waves, mysterionsly stir and broil, like the interior of a volcano on the eve of an eruption. thing of the temperament of this island home, Livo, seems to live in L. O. Smith, originally known as Lars Olsson before he adopted the name of his first employer. He served his apprenticeship at a merchant's office, showed remarkable linguistic talents, which he culti-vated with never-ceasing industry and per-severance. Acting as intermediary at the negotiations of the farmer and the merchant, the latter of which bought the brandy from the farmer at a cheap price, to sell it again in the Stockholm market, Smith gained the confidence of both. By the loan of about £5,000 which his former employer made to him, he was enabled to commence his operations in the Stockholm brandy market, where soon, by his insight and intelligence, he became

HIS FORTUNE GREW; WITH IT HIS FAME; but although not openly dishonest his ways and means to attain superiority were not always those of uprightness, and his offer to supply all the liquor required by the Stock-holm Public-house Association, after he had niedzed himself not to do business in Stock-

ceed, and because he failed he organized the attack on the Gothenburg system which is now attracting so much attention. He offered to supply the workmen of the capital with spirits at lower prices than had before been heard of, on the condition that they would not go into any public-house of the municipal monopolists. Inst-ad of these he opened beer-houses, where no brandy was sold. The Gothenburg system had reduced the number of public-houses at Stockholm, with 180,000 inhabitants, to 80, and at Gothenburg, with 81,000 inhabitants, to 20. Smith was not all wed to supply spirits within the not all wed to supply spirits within the town, so he started a steamer by which wouldbe customers were conveyed gratis to his distillery outside the limits of the city. His movements grew apace, and before long he had 25,000 workmen pledged to keep away from the places of the Public-house Association. In order to rally the workmen round his flag and to extend his operations, he established co-operative stores, sick and burial clubs, while co-operative tenement houses are being built in all parts of the kingdom. Thus the Brandy King, in whose possession are the Brandy King, in whose possession are the largest spirit distilleries in Sweden, is said to have become the king of the working classes

REAL DANGERS IN EGYPT. Colonel Burnaby's Views of the Situation Colonel F. Burnaby, in a recent speech at Bradford, England, referring to the Egyptian defeat, said:—"There is no immediate danger to Egypt on account of the Mehdi's auccess. It would be impossible for him to cross the Korosko desert with regular troops, if he has any, which I very much doubt. To cross any, which I very much doubt. To cross has any, which I very much doubt. To cross

e Kgrosko desert is a march of 200 miles,
with only one well of brackish water. The
road is lined with skeletons of camels that have perished in the journey. To reach Cairo the Mehdi must march along the banks of the Nile, and twelve months under favourable would elapse before he could arrive at his PAN-ISLAMISM.

"The danger does not consist in the Mehdi's forces, it consists in the Pan-Islamic move-ment, in the feeling of the Egyptains, of the Mohammedan world, of men ground down by European usurers in Egypt, ground down by taxes on salt in Hindostan, and who catch a the False Prophet even as a drowning man catches at a straw. Each day this movement is growing throughout the East. We have a wast number of Mohammedans and idolator beneath our rule in India. They have seen us unfriendly to the Sultan, they have seen us strangle in Egypt the aspirations of the national party, they know that the Sultan powerless, they look upon the libert bill and the Bengal Tenancy bill as signs of the weakness of our Government. With another suc cess they will regard the Mehdi as a deliverer He has already allied himself with slave ENGLAND'S DUTY.

"It is our duty to put down that traffic and until he is effectually suppressed there will be no lasting peace throughout our East-ern dominions. A former British officer is now on the march to strike a blow-one in which we are deeply interested—against the False Prophet. General Baker, who was hardly treated in England, has sought employment beneath the Khedive. Only let him be supported by British influence and money, and a danger, which, although not imminent, is one that must be faced, averted from Cairo and from the whole Oriental possessions. With General Baker acting on one flank of the Mehdi's line of march with negro troops—for European of Indian would be useless in that country—and a diversion which might be easily made by some Abyssinian forces against Khartoum in exchange for a seaport for themselves, the False Prophet would soon find himself in a exceedingly uncomfortable position. BEACONSFIELD AND GLADSTONE.

"Lord Beaconsfield would have known how to have settled this question. Mi tivity, is incapable of acting; but with Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister in the House of Lords, and with Sir Stafford Northcote as his lieutenant in the House of Commons, we should have enterprise and caution, two qualities indispensable for leaders of men, in-dispensable for the future success of the Conservative party, indispensable for the pros swords of our ancestors, where the sun never sets, and which united make up the grandest empire the world has ever seen-that ruled over by her Majesty Victoria, (England and Empress of Hindostan.

OLD BOOKS, .

Some Rare Specimens Exhibited at Elors

Amongst the old books exhibited at the Elora art exhibition was a copy of King James Bible of 1632, the property of Wm. Snyder, in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the first and second chapters sis missing, which he purchased in Guelph last year at an auction for twenty-five cents. Rev. P. L. Spencer exhibited a copy of the first report of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, dated 1704, and a copy of the works of Wm. Hooke, dated 1705. In his collection of pictures, Mr. C. Clarke showed a Madonna, the work of Tarquini Salvi da Sassoferate, painted in 1573, probably one of the nicest pieces of artistic work in the Province of Outario. An old newspaper exhibited by Major Beam, newspaper exhibited by Major Beam, being the Spectator, printed at St. David's, Upper Canada, in October, 1816. In the advertisements we find one of the packet "Mary Jane, running between Fort George and York;" another of the packet schooner "Asp, sailing from Fort George to York on Thursday next, wind and weather per-mitting, and will continue to cross and re-cross, whenever the wind admits, and as the season advances will cross twice from each port every week, notice being given in due time of her sailing from each place. Passen gers may be supplied with everything neces sary for their convenience on board." James Crooks, of West Flamboro', head of Lake Ontario, advertises his erection of an oil mill on a very important construction, and solicits farmers to sow flax seed, for which a liberal price will be given. Timothy Street in forms his customers that he has a large stock of gentlemen and ladies' saddles for sale Thomas Merritt, sheriff of Niagara, ofters \$500 reward for the discovery of some per sons guilty of arson, by which his barns were destroyed, and adds, "He does most carnestdestroyed, and adds, "He does most earnestly desire that all well-disposed persons may
interest themselves in discovering and bringing the villain to condign punishment." A
mail stage is advertised to run between
York and Niagara, leaving York every
Monday and arrive at Niagara on
Thursday and leaving the property. Thursday, and leaving Queenston every Friday—the baggage to be considered at the risk of the owner, and the fare to be paid in advance. Horses stolen from the village of Dundas, and others taken up in the township of Trafalgar are advertised in this St. David's paper, and perhaps the most unique advertisement runs as follows :"Masonic Trial, Wilcox, once a member of Lodge No. 16, Yonge street, is by the unani-mous consent of said Lodge expelled for un-masonic conduct. By order, James Bigelow, S-cretary, York, Sep. 20, 1816." Quetton St. George & Co., advertise at Dundas, and Town hip of Land without a name is offered for sale, "laying at the mouth of the Grand for sale, "laying at the mouth of the Grand River." The paper has lists of pensioners and other interesting items, and is a literary

The newest swindler discovered is a girl

the blank :

coat. He had no evidence against the girl except that he dreamed that she had taken she was in a telegraph office writing a message. She wore mourning clothes, which were strikingly neat and cheap. "Will you please tell me," she said to a bystander, "How I can condense this message to ten words. I don't wish to a beautiful to the message to the words. the money. Emma, who had been a telegraph operator in Detroit, was acquitted. A QUEER DREAM.

A correspondent in a foreign scientific co A correspondent in a foreign scientific co-temporary tells this story about dreaming:— "In the summer of 1882, when an undergra-duate of Trinity College, Cambridge, I was permitted to reside in c liege rooms during the summer long vacation. As fires were not permitted in our sitting-rooms, it was cus-tomary for each resident's bedmaker or other officer to carry, his water-kettle for break. words; I don't wish to have to pay anything extra." This was what she had written on "I am friendless here; I have only a dollar left. Send me some money."

The unimpressionable narrator looked her squarely in the face and found it charming, but not to a delusive degree. The pallor was artificial, and the dolorous expression was mimicry. Every day for a week she had writfficer to carry his water-kettle for breakfast and tea to the college kitchen and bring it back with water boiling. On one occasion I had overslept my usual hour, and I dreamed a dream. I was at the gate of ten that same message without ever sending it over the wires, but with more or less suc-

a country farmyard well known to me and there came a long procession of horses, asses, oxen, hoge, sheep, and all the animals usually to be found in a farmyard, Strange Stories From the Night Side of Nafol owed by a North country drover, with his plaid crossed over his shoulders, who walked A rounded, grayish stone, about the size of up to me and said :- 'Sir, I have brought hen's egg, and bearing a grotesque like-ness to a miniature human skull, was picked your cattle.' In an instant I perceived and actually heard, so intimately were the audi-tory sounds and the intellectual interpretaup from among some graves the other day in Plainwell. The eye sockets, nose and mouth interinized that my bed-maker was at cavities are plainly represented, and one my chamber door calling to me :- 'Sir, I strange feature is that it was picked up in have brought your keitle. The hearing had been confused; there had been no reasoning. but there had been instantaneous vigour

creative imagination." AN ANCESTOR'S CURSE.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 13.—The fifth death from drowning in a family, believed by the super-stitious to be influenced by the curse of a Ba-varian ancestor, occurred here this morning. It is a well-authenticated fact that of the Hensler family the majority who die are drowned. In Germany the Henslers count a number of drownings, and in this country that form of death has removed nearly who have died in the last twenty years. First came a young daughter, who was drowned while boating. An uncle tollowed by tumbling through a hole in the ice. A year ago Mrs. Hensler's mother found a watery grave in Lake Erie, and six months later a nephew Joseph Shoen, was capsized in Erie bay, and drowned in the presence of his friends. This morning, when Mrs. Hensler's son arose, he saw from a window two human feet sticking up from a hogshead sunk in the ground for catching water. Upon investigation he saw his mother's face at the bottom, and, gliding over the features, a large lake eel, kept in the barrel to free it from worms, etc. She had gone to get water for some wine, the cup for which was clutched in her hand, and had fallen in head first, and furnished another

victim to the alleged ancestor's curse.

Miss Teresa Condron, of Dublin, Ireland, to-day took formal possession of a farm here, acquired by a verdict in the Common Pleas yesterday. Such a remarkable trial has not been known in this country. A year ago she came a stranger from Ireland, in obedience, as she claims, to the commands of her brother's apparition, which, according to her story, told most impressively, appeared to her and informed her that he was the brother who informed her that he was the brother who left Ireland twenty years ago; that he had acquired wealth, had died, and could not rest in his Erie grave because fraud had been practised, and his estates were being enjoyed by an importor. Her apparition story came near securing her a home in an insane asylum, but the old lady continued to investigate until she ferreted out facts that Judge Galbrath told the jury were incontrovertible. Upon these cold facts, regirdless of her apparition story, the jury found for Miss Condron, and the ghost of her brother was laid.

A GHOST MATERIALIZED

A couple of very bad small boys up in East Davenport have been trying hard for some time past to get up a real live ghost sensation, but up to the present their efforts have met with overwhelming failure and discouragement. Night before last the older or the two was to attend an evening party with his agement. Night before last the older or the two was to attend an evening party with his mother, and they decided towork their little game here. The boy who staid at home was to wait until the folks went to bed, when he was to get the ghost in working order to break up the old lady. The elder bad boy and his mother returned about 9.45 o'clock. All the house was dark, except one back window, way down in the kitchen. "I wonder who can be up at

lady. "Can't guess," said the young liam without a pang, and just at that moment there appeared in the kitchen window the figure of a man in shirt sleaves and white drapery, with a tall stove pipe hat on his head.
"Law me!" cried the old lady, "what's that? Your father doesn't wear a stove-pipe hat; somebody must be in the house! Let's harry in and wake up the folks." "Hold on, to hospitable people, there are dangers from friendly inroads as well as from the attacks ma," said the boy, "maybe it's a g-ghost!"
Meantime the man in the window moved years past the family has spent its summers, stands on the summit of a high, lonely hill about a little, gesticulated spasmodically with his arms, and made a Persian salaam with his back toward the old lady and the boy. "Let's not go in, I'm 'Iraid," said the latter, beginning to shiver. But just at this moment there appeared at the window another figure boy's father): the stove-nine hat man collapsed suddenly, and the cries of the younger small boy, as the old man made him jump to the tune of a double song-and-dance, startled the neighbourhood. The father, who, with days are at their brightest, and high Black-down top has been well warmed and sunned, the other members of the family, retired about 8.30, had gotten up again to get a drink from the water-pail in the kitchen. I have seen a little procession coming along the terrace walk, and proceeding by its green and consequently caught the younger small boy operating the stove-pipe hat effigy on a boundary into a garden, where the sun shines its hottest upon a sheltered lawn, and where standard rose trees burn their flames.

this time of night, my son," said the old

TENNYSON'S HOME LIFE.

How England's Poet Laurente Spends Hi Days in the Bosom of His Family.

Aldworth was built some dozen years ago,

when Mrs. Tennyson had been ordered change, and Freshwater was found to be un-

bearable and overcrowded during the sum-mer months. It must be borne in mind that,

of enemies. The new house, where for many

in Surrey, and yet it is not quite out of reach of London life. It is a white stone house with many broad windows facing a great

view and a long terrace, like some one of

those at Siena or Perugia, with a low parapet

making a foreground to the lovely haze of the

Sometimes at Aldworth, when the summe

MR, TENNYSON IN HIS BROAD HAT

with rugs and cushions for the rest of the party. If the little grandsons and their

young mother are there the family group is complete. One special day I remember when

we all sat for an hour round about the homely chair and its gentle occupant. It

seemed not unlike a realization of some Italian picture that I had somewhere seen,

the tranquil eyes, the peaceful heights, the glorious summer lay, some sense of lasting calm, of beauty beyond the present hour.

No impression of this life at Aldworth and Farringford would be complete, if besides

the parents, the sons were not seen, adding

each in his own measure to the grateful sight

of a united household. Hallam, the eldest

son, has been for years past the adviser, the

friend, and companion of his father and mother at home; and Lionel, the younger,

although living away in London in his own home, all the same holds fast to the family

tradition of parents and children closely united through the chances and changes of

hie, and trusting and supporting one another.

Mr. Tennyson works alone in the early hours

of the morning, and comes down long after

his own frugal meal is over to find his guests assembled round the social breakfast table.

He generally goes out for a walk before

luncheon, with a son and a friend, perhaps, and followed by a couple of dogs. All Londoners know the look of the stalwart figure, and the fine face and broad-brimmed felt hat

Homer Moore, of Greensboro', Ga., was driving a yoke of oxen along the road, when they became frightened and dashed off

through the woods near by. They ran into a tree and a horn on one of the oxen was knocked completely off, flying a distance of ten or twelve feet from the tree. Homer

s he advances.

the family group is

of stone, where ivies and roses are tra

distance.

turnal uproar which waked early-to-bed citizens for two blocks around. "No, yer Fool-Try it Again." Forest and Stream's "Camp fire flickerings" include the following Minnesota

dow another. Hence the abrupt close of

half out of her wits, and hence, too, the noo

story :-In a certain town, in this gamey State of Minnesota, live two young men, brothers, named Jim and Bill who stand well up to ward the head in that class of individ usually denominated as "half-witted." One day last fall they conceived the idea of going deer hunting. So each borrowed an old shotgun, loaded up with buckshot, and started for the woods. Shouting and swearing at each other, they went tearing along through the woods, and, of course, saw no deer

On their way home Bill said, pointing to ridge some twenty rods away :- "O, how I wish I could see a buck running along thar. Wouldn't I knock him over fust pop. "Er, ye fool," said Jim, "yer couldn't hit him." "Bet a dollar I could," said Bill. "Bet two dollars yer couldn't," said Jim.
The dispute waxed hot and the parties

wrathy. "Tell yer what I'll do," said Jim. "I'll go over on the ridge and run along, and yer fire at me. If yer hit me I'll give yer a dol-lar." "All right! Yer see if I don't send yer to glory hallelujah, or som'ers else, the fust flop." So Jim went over on the ridge and com-

menced to amble about as much like a deer as he could. "Ar yer ready ?" yelled Bill. "Yis, fire away," answered Jim, And "No, yer fool. I told yer, yer couldn't.
Load up, and try it again."

A man near Macon, Ga., went out hunting with his dog, and found in the woods a large eagle making a meal of a young pig. The eagle abandoned the pig to fasten his talons in the dog. The dog ran to his master, who fired, but missed his aim, and afterward caught the eagle in his hands. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Never judge by appearances. A shabby old coat may contain an editor.

A man on the cars having several thousand dollars in greenbacks in his possession, and fearing to go to sleep sitting in his seat, on account of seeing some suspicious individuals in his neighbourhood, slyly slipped his money into the Bible belonging to the train, and on the following morning woke up to find his capital gone, and to learn that athe men who slept with their cash in their pockets hadn't lost a cent.

A Hindoo student in an Eastern college writing to a friend in Wheeling, concluded as follows:—"Very nice, indeed! Poor students that we are; we have to kneel down before their menaces, their widened eyes, and what not! lest we suffer restrictions at their iron hands and be thrown into the same pitiable plight as 'A bud bit by an envious worm. Ere he could spread his sweet leaves to the air, or dedicate his beauty to the

W. SIEBERT.

Taylor, the wizard, got a \$90 house in Paso del Norte, and then, saying that he would show the assemblage a trick that would open their eyes, termed "The Mystic Man, or the their eyes, termed "The Mystic Man, or the Disappearance," he brought out a large box and said: "I will now shut myself up in this box; the trick is to find me." Five minutes later everybody knew that he had escaped from the rear with the receipts of the evening, and a coat belonging to an employé of the theatre.

In Sonora, Mex., they have lots of snakes, Among the rest is a handsome specimen, mixed red and black, called the coral snake. It is a singular thing that in that country every-thing, instead of having lengitudinal bars or stripes, as with us, has crosswise stripes or rings. The snakes are ringed, and it is said rings. The snakes are ringed, and it is said that all ringed snakes are poisonous. The doves are ringed around crosswise, instead of lengthwise, and the trees are checkered around their trunks.

A Bostonian was recently rescued from drowning, and with difficulty resuscitated. Without thanking his rescuers, or referring in any way to his narrow escape, he pulled out some bank notes from an inside pocket. With a look of despair, he exclaimed: "Oh, my God! my God! my money is spoiled."
Not until one of his friends had demonstrated to him beyond doubt that his oills would not shrink in value on account of soaking did the terrified man recover calmness.

Bob Burdette says the only occasion upon which railway trains in the United States are known to attain a speed of 85 miles an hour is when you sweep in sight of a station with your overcoat only half on and the train you want just starting out. Before you can reach the platform a shot from a Parrott gun couldn't catch that train. She may jolt along at 12 miles all the rest of the day; but for just one minute, as you go charging down the platform, she makes an easy hundred. A Philadelphia man named Patrick Whelan

was found in the streets a few days ago with his throat cut-the knife with which he had been injured having laid bare the pharyax and passed through the epi lottis. As a result of three days' exposure with the gaping wound he contracted pneumonia, and the only way in which he can be ted is through his nose. A tube is inserted into one of the nostrils and down into the gullet, and by this levice he is now able to take six pints of nutritious food every day. Miss Nellie Lemon, of Millersburg, Ohio,

was stricken with paralysis a few weeks pre-vious to the day set for her wedding. Be-fore her death she said farewell to her intended husband, informing him at the same time that he would follow her in a very short time that he would follow her in a very short time. The young man, who was healthy and robust, and whose appetite seemed not to have been affected by his loss, ate a hearty breakiast on Sunday morning, and was soon after stricken with paralysis, pre-cisely as Miss Miller had been, dying in two

Dr. T. L. Nichots in the Science Monthly asserts that any given territory will sustain from six to ten men on fruits, grains, and vegetables, to one on flesh. He writes:
"Only the direst necessity, such as sometimes causes cannibalism, could have induced men to kill and eat other animals. Probably such feeding began with the lowest forms of as with oysters, for example. However the carnivorous tastes and habits of man may have risen, there is no doubt of the sufficiency of a vegetable diet."

Richard Turney went from Vermont to North Carolina, where he hired with James Buck to work on the farm, and soon became enamoured with one of the Miss Bucks. The father determined to turn the affection to account, and agreed, if the young man would assist him on the farm for one year, he would give him a double-barrelled shot-gun and his daughter. Turney agreed. The term of ser-vice has expired, and Turney asked a fuifilment of the contract on the spot. Buck gave num the shot-gun and called the daughter in and asked her to agree to become Turney's wife. She refused to do so, saying that she ad already given her heart to another, to whom she was to be married that night. Turney went off in a terrible rage. He threatens to sue the old man for \$5,000 for breach of contract and get an injunction restraining the girl from marrying his rival.

The weil-known antiquarian of Oxford, Mr. James Parker, has finished the excavation of a Roman villa in a field near Abingdon, and drawn an accurate plan of its formation. The villa consisted of eight or ten rooms, of which the largest is about 16 feet square, the whole series being about 70 feet long and from 20 to 30 feet in breadth. Under the largest rooms was found a hypocaust or subterranean stove, for heating the building, consisting of stone piers so built and connested that the warm air circulated between them. Under the lower wall were found a couple of drainage pipes in perfect condition one of which seems to have been connected with a pond 100 feet away.

An American visiting in Japan, evidently does not like the Japanese beds. goes first, dragging the garden chair in which Mrs. Tennyson lies; perhaps one son is pushing from behind, while another follows "What a travesty upon repose is the Japan-ese 'bed.' The modus operandi of preparing it was very simple. A man brought in a big quilt, spread it on the carpet, and then looked up at us inquiringly. We hoked stupid, whereupon he withdrew and dragged in annother huge blanket. Then he retired a d brought in a single very large blanket with sleeves attached for a coverlet, one for each couch, and a sample of several kinds of pillows, ranging from anvil-shaped blocks of wood all the way up t rolled biankets. We selected the rolled blankets after a good deal of scrutiny and experimenting."

The young man kicked the mule's ribs, struck resounding whacks on the mule's hide with a heavy trace, and twisted the mule's ears. The mule tood firm. "Twist his tail,"
"Scratch his heels." "Tickle his hind legs," shouted the bystanders. The seized the bridle and tried with all his might seized the origin and tried with all his might to haul the mule forward into place, but the mule continued firm. While the driver was still tugging at the bridle Mr. Howser, who still tugging at the bridle Mr. Howser, who understands mules chanced to pass. "Haul the other way," said Mr. Howser. "Why so?" asked the driver. "Because it's a mule," said Mr. Howser. The driver hauled the driver hauled the driver hauled the way. the other way, and the mule immediately went

Enter almost any cemetery in Japan and you will find tapers, coins, trays of food, shavings for starting a fire, and other articles all showing the mundane character of the ideas which the Japanese cherish with reference to the after-life. The face of the dead is always turned toward the north, a position which is religiously avoided by the Japanese during life. Indeed, so anxious are they not to sleep with their faces toward the north that that they irequently mark the points of the compass upon the ceiling of a room, so that a sleeper may avoid making any mistakes. They have the most costly bronze monuments erected for no other purpose than to keep the devil away. If any change is noticed in the appearance of an article connected with their temples or cameteries, it is promptly attributed to some ghost, and fertile imaginations devise a fictitious account which is promptly accepted and incorporated into the arthur far all article becoming to is always turned toward the north, a position ten or twelve feet from the tree. Homer hurriedly grabbed up the horn and soused it in its socket. It took hold and grew in its former place, and is now as solid as ever. The only objection is that Homer in haste put the horn on bottom upward, and it has a tendency to be lop-sided. Save this little fault, the horn is all right, and the ox prances around and hooks things with his old-time

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