

The Nut-Shell

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

Number 1

Volume I.

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THE NUT-SHELL

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This miniature journal is printed from the smallest type or manufactured, being cast and imported from Europe especially for this publication. It is a marvel of mechanical skill, and a fair index of the rapid advancement of the typographical art. This, and future numbers, should be carefully preserved as they will prove not only a curiosity, but will furnish you reference a large amount of valuable information not to be obtained elsewhere.

TRIALS WHICH ADAM ESCAPED.

We doubt it was a severe affliction to old Grandfather Adam to be turned out of Paradise, though there are two sides to every question, and perhaps he was not wholly wretched over it. We are not going to argue that point at present.

What we want to get at is the fact that, though Adam lived so long ago when the world was young, he escaped a great many troubles and trials which beset the modern man.

He had never to struggle with a set of false teeth which did not fit, an ill-fitting coat, or a new-fangled apple parer, or a pair of walking shoes, or a bicycle, or more and more like a horse in his month every day.

He did not have any pretty girl match-makers, young and old, clamoring about him, or a new-fangled apple parer, or a pair of walking shoes, or a bicycle, or more and more like a horse in his month every day.

He had never to be bothered by a woman who would not give him a hundred dollars to a minister.

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the mumps, or the measles, or the whooping cough, or the rash, and, as he had no mother, of course he was never properly spanked, which may account for the mistakes he made in his career.

His heart was never torn by the pangs of jealousy. He never had to stand by and keep cool, while Miss Eve walked off with the "other fellow," for the simple reason that the other fellow was not there to walk off with. He had not been born just then.

Adam, in all probability, never wore a stiff stand up collar, or a pair of pants in which he dared not sit down. He never ate oleomargarine, under the fond delusion that it was butter.

He never attended any lectures on health, to learn that all food was poison for man to eat. He did not know what the modern man knows, that to be healthy we must starve, freeze and eschew all things called happiness, and take cold-water baths and gymnastics and delusion, too daily.

He never got divorced. He never committed a murder when he was insane. He never robbed a bank. He never ran away with another man's wife. He was a brave old fellow, and took great care of his farm, and he lived to be 930 years old, and died without knowing the multitude of troubles he had escaped by having been in existence at an early stage of the world's history.

CURIOUS MARRIAGES.

Of the many interesting matters that come under the notice of the Register General, there is nothing more surprising than the frequency with which youth and age try the paths of matrimony together. The union of May and December is not nearly so rare as many persons suppose, and it is not always "the young lassie" that takes the "old man." Of 3008 brides over 50 years of age who were married last year are secured a youth of 21, three were accommodated by men of 21, and fourteen others kept their choice of strapping boys below 25. In one of the last named cases, the good lady was forty years old, her partner turning to be a veteran among the husbands, there is even greater disparity. There were no fewer than 329 bridegrooms above 70 years of age, and of these one took a girl of 17, another one of 18, and four others kept under 21. Between 50 and 70 years of age 3294 men married, three of them took girls under 15, and twenty-seven others were content with partners who had not reached their majority.

As many as 6570 matches whose ages ranged between 16 and 60 were brought to the hymeneal altar, and here again a score of wives were in their teens. A hundred were under 25, and 249 were under 35. Amongst other strange matches was one between a couple of octogenarians, while three ladies of "65 and upwards" got husbands whose ages were 75, 65 and 40 respectively. Taking the gentlemen of "65 and upwards," we find that one-third secured a bride of 45. But even greater contrasts are to be seen in the venerable Adonis of 79 who got a mate of 21, and in the 78-year-old buck who secured a blushing Amazon of 15. As matters stand, of the seals we have a marriage between a girl of 13 and a boy of 15, another where the contracting parties were 14 each, and a third in which men of 21 married themselves with 15. Two husbands of 30 took partners whose ages were under 15, while of no fewer than 70 husbands 50 found wives of from 15 to 20 years of age.

AFTER A BIG THING.

About six weeks ago a man who claimed to be in hard luck entered a Detroit store room and asked for money. The proprietor gave him a dime and a blowing up at the same time, and asked him why he did not brace up and try to do something.

"Why I'll do it!" was the reply. "I'm already working at a big thing. It is a coal stove and refrigerator combined—one side to cool your provisions in summer and the other to heat your boiler in winter."

He was encouraged to go on, and in about two weeks he returned to inquire: "Do you think it will make any difference which side is the stove and which the refrigerator?"

He was told that it would not, and he went away to be gone another fortnight, and then to return and ask: "Wouldn't it be a good thing to arrange to save the heat of the stove to run a washing-machine?"

He was warmly complimented on the idea, and was not seen again until yesterday, when he returned with enthusiastic step to ask for a private interview and to say:

"Got another idea! I'm going to make the cold air which passes off the side and escapes by the elevator run at least six fly-fans in the dining-room. What I want just now is a capital of 1,000,000 dollars to enable me to experiment, and I shall write to parties in New York to-day. Meanwhile you advance me twenty-seven cents and take a first mortgage bearing 12 per cent interest in gold!"

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Fruits are always thick where love is thick. Deeds are fruit; words are but mere leaves.

Be slow to promise and quick to perform. The longest life is but so many moments.

One good mother is worth a dozen school-masters. Do not strain to die, for you will travel a well-beaten track.

He is comparatively idle who might be better employed. Never be security for more than you are quite willing to lose.

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest. Lose your head and lose the battle. Lose your heart and you have lost all.

You can lay it down as a sacred maxim that every man is wretched in proportion to his vice.

The shafts of sarcasm are only offensive when hurled with the truth, tempered with justice, and feathered with wit.

Money will make no work but money will not make us give our hearts to the work—nothing but love for our work will do it. Every man is wretched in proportion to his vice.

Wisdom makes all the trouble, grief and pain incident to life, whether usual accidents or natural afflictions, easy and supportable, by rightly valuing the importance and moderating the influence of them.

We are to remember that it is not so much by the words they speak, or by outwardly and apparently important actions, as by silent, unobtrusive intimacies, that friends and every man is to be known and valued.

A bad daughter seldom makes a good wife. If a girl is ill-tempered of home, she will be ill-tempered of her husband, and seldom and seldom her ordinary duties, the chances are ten to one

that when she gets a home of her own she will make it wretched.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner, neither does uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify anyone for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, are as the necessities and exerts the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Who does the best he can to-day is improving. His best of yesterday is outside to-day, and his best of to-day will be outside to-morrow. It is this steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and goodness.

The exercise of every faculty is necessary to its development, and therefore to its life. Inaction, fully carried out, means stagnation and death. On the other hand, over-exercising any part tends to exhaustion, and if the period of rest necessary to restore its vigor is denied, it will wear itself out. Health and happiness require that these laws be recognized and obeyed.

Perhaps there is no more important art in all life than to receive the varying events of weal and woe in such a way that they may each develop something worthy in our characters. There is a latent power of heroism in them all, but too often it is never brought into action. Seneca says: "The good things that belong to prosperity are to be washed, but the good things that belong to adversity are to be submitted."

To master the rank of life, any man, he should be prince or peasant, who undertakes the care of a family becomes at once responsible for the welfare of that family, whether she actually toils for them with her own hands, as does the laborer's wife or simply oversees and superintends the work of others, as does the lady rich in all the goods of this world. The responsibility is there, and not one can escape it without risking not only her own happiness and welfare, but those of all connected with her.

HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES.

There are doubtless a large number of intelligent persons in every community, who, though not particularly interested or well versed in the study of mathematics, have often felt the impotence of knowing some convenient and simple method for determining the height of a tree or the width of a stream, and to whom such knowledge would be very useful and desirable. It is related of Dr. Livingston, the famous explorer, that when travelling in the wilds of Africa, he first came in view of the magnificent Victoria Falls he found himself without instruments; but the most provident trial to him was that he had forgotten the simple mathematical rules of his school-boy days, and in great sorrow of heart he was obliged to turn away from this beautiful river without being able to determine its even "width."

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a jointed fishing rod, and supposing the case, or a length of the rod, is just three feet, set it in the ground vertically, and if the sun shines, it will cast a shadow; now with a pocket-rule, you measure the length of the shadow, and find it, say two feet. Here then we have a right angle of two feet and three feet. Now measure from the base of the tree to the end of its shadow, and we will suppose it to be twenty feet. The problem, therefore, is simply this: If a cane three feet high casts a shadow of two feet, how high must a tree be to cast a shadow of twenty feet? Or, in other words, if it gives three, how much will twenty give? By the simple "rule of three" we find the answer to be thirty feet. Thus, by similar triangles, we have 2:3::X:30 feet—the tree's height.

There is another method which has the advantage of being still more simple and convenient, by which the height of a tree may be determined by its shadow. Any person may easily measure the exact height of a tree when the sun shines, or during bright moonlight, by making two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground, on the line nearest the sun, a stick that shall stand exactly three feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the farthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angle of 45° to the midway below the south and the horizon.

But the reader may now ask: Suppose the sun doesn't shine what then? Why, then set up the cane as before, say eighteen feet from the base of the tree. Now place your head on the ground, with the cane between you and the tree, moving nearer to or farther from it until you can just see the top of the tree over the top of the cane; then place a pebble or mark on the ground at the point where you obtain this view. The cane being three feet high, the distance from the pebble to it will be two feet, and from the pebble to the base of the tree, twenty feet, hence by the same rule, we find the height of the tree to be twenty feet, as explained above.

The following method, with a little practice, will enable any person to measure the heights of trees or other objects with approximate accuracy when the sun is not shining, and the method here given represents the simplest and quickest way to measure heights, though the results are not absolutely correct.

First make a mark on the tree or other object, say six feet from the ground, or place a pole six feet upright against it. Then walk away to such a distance that the breadth of the hand, held out at full arm's length, will just cover the six feet. Mark with the eye a point on the tree at the upper end of the six feet, and move the hand upwards and another breadth, and thus proceed until the whole height is measured. It may sometimes be convenient for an assistant to stand at the foot of the tree, and if with his hat on he will be six feet high, he may serve as a measure to begin with instead of the rod. It is well to stand at some distance from the tree in making these measurements or otherwise the upper measured portions will be larger than the lower on account of the "longer legs" of the imaginary triangle. If the distance be too great for the breadth of the hand, one or two fingers only may be used, or a short pocket rule. Or if the pocket rule be used, its separate subdivisions into inches may be made to indicate the portions measured, and the whole completed at one measurement.

The heights of perpendicular banks of lakes or other precipices, or the descent of a waterfall, have been singularly misjudged for the want of some such means of measurement as those described above. If the water of a lake freezes in winter, the ice forms an excellent base-line for the measurement of any of its shores or banks, and the tops of trees which grow upon them.

COIN SUBSTITUTES.

Norway even now uses corn for coin. The skins of animals were the earliest forms of money. In India cakes of tea pass as currency, and in China pieces of silk.

Sheep and oxen among the old Romans took the place of money.

Oxen form the circulating medium among the Zulus and Kafirs. Tin today forms the standard of value at the great fair at Nishni Novgorod.

In the retired districts of New Guinea female slaves form the standard of value.

Among some of the native Australians greenstone (jade) and red ochre form the currency.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for currency, as are beans and eggs. Iron spikes, six being a drachm or handful, are still employed in certain Parts of Central Africa.

tobacco and tobacco receipts were legal tender: corn and beans and codfish were also employed.

The small, hard shell, known as the cowrie, is still used in India, the Indian Islands, and Africa, in the place of subsidiary coin.

According to Prescott, the money of the Aztecs and the nations in kin, consisted of gulls filled with gold dust and bags of chocolate grains.

Before the introduction of coined money into Greece, silver or spikes of iron and copper were a currency, six being a drachm or handful.

The Carthaginians had better money. Barbarossa, during his fight with Milam in 1588, issued leather tokens, and so did John the Good of France in

Montesquieu as being found in certain parts of Africa. It is an ideal money, called "maecore," but is purely a sign of value without a unit.

APHORISMS.

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.—Lavater.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with rasor.—Pope.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of mankind.—Addison.

One of the greatest of all mental pleasures is to have our thoughts often divined, even entered into with sympathy.—London.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks its thread twenty times he will mend it as many. Perseverance and patience will accomplish wonders.—E'vir.

Our desires always increase with our possessions. The knowledge that something remains yet unenjoyed impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.—Johnson.

QUEER TRADES IN PARIS.

There are many queer trades in Paris. One of the oddest is that of "painter of turkeys' legs." This artist is known only to the poultry-dealing fraternity and is a highly useful member of the community. By his artistic skill he enables the trader to palm off a bird of patriarchal age, with a certain vague romance as to its excellence, upon the misguided housewife, or even upon an experienced buyer, who has learned to judge a turkey after the manner of cookery book writers. Turkeys when freshly killed have shiny black legs and claws, but as the day of their death becomes more or less a matter of ancient history their lower extremities assume a sallow, dingy gray color. Old turkeys too, have long claws and horny looking beaks, which the ingenious artist pares and varnishes. The artist goes round to his customers three or four times a week, paints the feet of the birds with his solution (which was sold as a trade secret to the present owner for £40) carefully pares the nails and beak, and there you have a turkey that will fetch half as much again. It is only during the desperate struggle with the ancient beast that occurs at dinner time that you realize how fraudulent are its pretensions to juvenility.

"Cut throats" are not numerous, but the few who monopolize the trade make a good deal of money out of it. They walk through Paris about midnight with a sack and a couple of terriers, and when they catch sight of a stray puss off go the dogs, who seldom return to their master without their prize. Their skins are sold to fursellers and their flesh to the houses of eating houses in the suburbs, where "rabbit stew" is a favorite dish. But for stewed rabbit one likes to be satisfied that a bunny has been sacrificed, so the workmen who delight in this dainty require to see a rabbit's head as a proof of the bona fides of the dish. This would puzzle an ordinary individual, but the "cut killer" is a genius and a Frenchman, and is not so easily disposed of.

He also deals in rabbit skins, and has an arrangement with the cook in the neighborhood to let him have the heads at the same time as the skins of the rabbits for his panny or two. By this ingenious method he is enabled to send out to his customers two or three rabbit-codies minus the tails, with each rabbit's head, and one more dainty dish is added to the Parisian menu and eight or ten shillings to the well filled purse of the exterminator of the feline race. The French capitalist harbors the largest number of cats of any city in the world in proportion to its size. Whole colonies of them are to be found in the vicinity of the markets, where they feed on broken victuals and make incessant war on the rats.

At the Halls Centrales their numbers have increased so rapidly of late that a portion of them had to be destroyed, as they roamed about in bands like wild beasts, and were beginning to be dangerous to the rats. A French tenor singer, who earned the title of *Le pere des chats*, for he daily feeds hundreds of these animals at his own expense.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The archaic Greek money was in the form of thick, round lumps of metal, stamped with the given value. According to Adams Smith it was not so very long ago that nails were used as a subsidiary coin in Scotland.

Whales' teeth are used by the Fijians, red feathers by some of the South Sea Islanders, and salt in Abyssinia.

Old Chinese gold coins were in the form of cubes, while the bronze was shaped like knives and mining tools.

The Icelanders and Irish have yet have traces of the use of cattle for money. Many Teutonic races were paid in cattle.

In the early colonial times of 1692,

1690. In the British West Indies pins, a slice of bread or a pinch of snuff have all a purchasing power, while on the African coast axes are the accepted currency.

In 1692 during the early colonial times of America, musket balls passed for change at a farthing apiece, and were a legal tender for sums under a shilling.

Wampum was the commonest currency of all. It was the shell bead money of the Indians, and was soon accepted by the colonists as a convenient token.

The strangest coin of all, though, was the ideal money spoken of by the

The prefect de police likewise enters a large colony of cats which are placed under the care of an old woman of 70, who supplies them with daily rations of meat and milk.

"Ant farmers," though only numbering half a dozen or so in Paris, are not to be overlooked in our study of odd trades. One, for instance, rejoices in the name of *Mille Blanche*. She is not prepossessing in appearance. Her skin looks like dried pippins, and is tanned like crocodile hide. She has leather gauntlets and trousers, and a regular coat of armor, but notwithstanding this she is knawed and bitten by her ungrateful stock to such an extent that she is perfectly hideous. She sleeps in the middle of the sacks of ants, and her *vi* ermis has become so insensible to the bite of those insects that she slumbers soundly and sweetly while hundreds of them are endeavoring to extract a meal from her thick skin.

She was some time ago compelled to remove her quarters to a spot just outside Paris, because the neighbors not unreasonably objected to the stray members of her farm skermishing on their own account in the partries of the adjoining town. She now supplies breads and keepers of pheasants, the botanical gardens, aquariums and large bird dealers with ants' eggs. It is interesting to record that *Mille Blanche* is by this time possessed of a handsome fortune.

Horseflesh is still eaten by the Parisians, much as such a statement may horrify my readers across the sea. At least a thousand horses are killed here every year to satisfy this mania for the capital. About thirty shupe sell nothing but horse, mule and donkey's flesh, many of them have over their doors boucheerie hippique, and do a walking trade among the working population who scruple about eating portions of what is certainly the cleanest of animals. It is no secret that the major part of the "beef-steaks" at the restaurants as well as nine-tenths of the sausages come from defunct geese. The thin flattened sausages from the north of France are made from horse flesh, and the Lyons sausages from the meat of the double donkey.

SOME SIMPLE STAYS.

Susanna Snooks sings sad, sweet songs, she sees softly, summer skies.
 Strange sunset shades sift silently—she somewhat sadly sighs.
 Soliloquiously she strays, sweet songsters sily sing.
 She sees slily, summer shades surrounded some sparkling spring.
 Still southward silently she strays.
 She spies shy Simon blade.
 "Stop, Simon!" says Susanna Snooks.
 Still sits sweet sunset's shade.
 Shy Simon sly snug snuggles squeases sily stole.
 Susanna snored, Simon stayed. Sisk sily spoony soul.
 Susanna's sire saw some sly, suspicious stranger stray.
 Saw Susan say: "Stop Simon blade"
 Saw simple Simon stay.
 Stern sire sought soon some solid stink—serenly, sily slipped.
 Susanna say: She shrilly shrieked:
 "Skip, Simon!" Simon skipped.

STRAY BITS.

The sweet orange was first brought from china to Europe by the Portuguese in the year 1547.
 The largest shaft in Africa was, recently opened in the Kimberley diamond fields. It measures 23 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 9 inches, and is to be 1,000 feet deep.
 The longest lived people in the world are the Norwegians, among whom the average duration of life is now 68.33 years for the men, and 61.50 for the women.
 A play at one of the English theatres recently had to be modified because the actors had a superstitious against the appearance of a peacock or its feathers on the stage.
 A London confectionery store gives to every purchaser of a shilling's worth, a ticket entitling the purchaser to have one photograph of herself taken at an establishment opposite.
 Ireland has a coastnet of 2,387 miles, and inland waters covering 674,087

acres, which supply chiefly a few salmon and eels. Nevertheless Ireland, for home consumption, actually largely imports coarse fish.
 It is not possible to be cremated in Paris for sixty cents, recent improvements having greatly reduced the cost. Nearly all the cremations, however, consist of the remains of persons disposed of at the public expense.
 The longest frosts in England are as a general rule, those which begin between Christmas and New Year's day, and the deepest falls of snow during the last twenty years have commenced in the middle of January.

There is a vast quantity of meat required in Europe over and above what is provided. In France 226,000 tons are yearly required; Germany, 380,000 tons; Austria, 15,000 tons; Belgium, 481,000 tons; England, 672,000 tons.

The most costly book in the world is a Bible in Hebrew. An offer of its weight in gold was once made, and it was ascertained that this offer amounted to 192,000 dollars, which was refused and the volume is still in the library of the Vatican.
 Out of a population set down at 253,801,821 in India, there are no fewer than 29,338,622 widows, of whom Bombay claims 1,575,763; Madras, 3,550,011; Northwest Provinces and Oudh, 3,670,787; the Punjab, 1,500,250, and Bengal, 7,401,029.

A Russian practitioner recommends the use of hyocyamus seeds for tooth-ache. His plan is to burn the seeds and to convey the smoke through a little paper tube to the hole in the tooth. He declares that he never fails in all cases application, or at most two, will suffice to cure the toothache.

Out of the Seine there were fished in one year the following dead animals: 2,021 dogs, 477 cats, 7 rats, 507 chickens and turkeys, 3,095 kilos of butchers' refuse, 210 rabbits and hares, 10 sheep, 2 horses, 71 pigs, 49 geese and turkeys, 10 calves and goats, 3 monkeys, 1 snake, 2 squirrels, 3 porcupines, 1 parrot, 639 birds of various kinds, 3 foxes, 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgehogs, 6 peacocks and 1 seal.

THE CANDIDATE.

Who comes and grasps you by the hand
 And welcomes you with greeting bland,
 And flattery you can't withstand?
 The candidate.
 Who asks you how the children do,
 And how the hew is using you,
 And hopes that you'll help put him through?
 The candidate.
 Who says the country's going to smash
 Unless you help his side to thrash
 The other side with vote and cash?
 The candidate.
 Who begs you to give him your vote,
 And says your interests he'll promote,
 And tries to cut his rival's throat?
 The candidate.
 Who, when his victory is won,
 Will straight forget all you have done,
 And look out sharp for Number One?
 The candidate.

GENTLILITY—AS SOME UNDERSTAND IT.

Gentle it is to have soft hands,
 But not gentle to work on lands;
 Gentle it is to lie in bed,
 But not gentle to earn your bread;
 Gentle it is to cry and shed,
 But not gentle to sow or plow;
 Gentle it is to play the zebu,
 But not gentle to rap or mow
 Gentle it is to keep a pig,
 But not gentle to lose or dig;
 Gentle it is to trade to fail,
 But not gentle to swing a sail;
 Gentle it is to play a fool,
 But not gentle to keep a school;
 Gentle it is to cheat your tailor,
 But not gentle to be a sinner;
 Gentle it is to fight a duel,
 But not gentle to cut your fuel;
 Gentle it is to eat rich cake,
 But not gentle to cook or bake;
 Gentle it is to have the blues,
 But not gentle to wear thick shoes;
 Gentle it is to roll in wealth,
 But not gentle to have good health;
 Gentle it is to "cut" a friend,
 But not gentle to wear clothes to mend.
 Gentle it is to make a show,
 But not gentle poor folks to know;
 Gentle it is to go away,

But not gentle at home to stay;
 Gentle it is to shirk and smile,
 But not gentle to shun all guile;
 Gentle it is to be a knave,
 But not gentle your cash to save;
 Gentle it is to make a bet,
 But not gentle to pay a debt;
 Gentle it is to play at dice,
 But not gentle to take advice;
 Gentle it is to curse and swear,
 But not gentle old clothes to wear;
 Gentle it is to know a lord,
 But not gentle to pay your board;
 Gentle it is to ship and hop,
 But not gentle to keep a shop.

THE NEW BABY.

There came to port last Sunday night,
 The queer little vessel,
 Without an inch of rigging on.
 It looked, and looked, and laughed.
 It seemed so curious that she
 Should cross the unknown water,
 And moor herself right in my room,
 My daughter, O my daughter!
 She has no manifest but this,
 No flag floats o'er the water,
 She's too new for the British Lloyd—
 My daughter, O my daughter!
 Ring out wild bells, and tame ones too!
 Ring out the lower moon,
 Ring in the little worsted sock!
 Ring in the bib and spoon!
 Ring out the muss! ring in the mussel!
 Ring in the milk and water!
 Away with paper, pen and ink—
 My daughter, O my daughter!

A GOLD-SLUG WORKER.

"This thing of trying to crowd big gold pieces onto street-car conductors by people who hope to ride free because the conductors can't always give the proper change, reminds me now that kind of a game used to be worked in early days," said Captain George H. McBride, of Portland, to a San Francisco Examiner man.
 "Old Man Applegate lived on the road between Oregon and California in those days, and just for accommodation he would provide meals and lodgings for such travelers as chanced to travel his way. It was an annoying custom with a certain class of stock dealers who frequently went over the road, to offer a 50 dollar slug in payment for a night's entertainment, and if the change could not be given they would settle in full the next time they stopped."
 "One day a fellow whom Uncle Applegate had spotted, offered a slug in the way, saying he was sorry, but really that was the smallest coin he had about him."
 "I'm sorry too," said the host, "for I haven't a bit of change in the house."
 "Oh never mind," replied the guest, "I'll hand it to you as I come back."
 "But may be I'll never see you again," suggested Applegate, ignoring the hand outstretched for the eight-cornered coin.
 "Yes, you will. I'll be along here in about a week," said the other.
 "Oh, well, in that case I'll just keep the slug, and when you come back I'll have the change for you," replied the old gentleman, and putting the piece in his pocket he bade the stranger good morning, with best wishes for a prosperous journey and a safe return.
 "That man didn't try to fool with old man Applegate any more."

PARLIAMENTARIAN WAGES.

In Germany both houses receive about two dollars and a half per day.
 In Austria the pay is the same as in France 5 dollars a day.
 In Greece the senators get 100 dollars per month and the deputies 50 dollars.
 In France members of each house receive the same—5 dollars per day.
 In Denmark the members of the landthing each receive about 3 dollars and 75 cents a day.
 In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives gets 65 dollars a month.
 In Portugal the peers and commons receive the same sum, which is about 255 dollars a year.
 In Spain the members of the cortes are not paid for their services, but en-

joy many advantages and immunities. In Switzerland the members of a national council get two dollars and a half per day, and the council of state, the lower house, one dollar and a half.
 In Italy the senators and deputies are not paid at all, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain other privileges.

England is the only country where members of parliament are not only unpaid, but have no special rights or privileges whatever.
 In the United States of America the members of both branches of congress receive the same amount of pay—namely, 5,000 dollars per annum.
 In Sweden the members of the diet receive 300 dollars for a session of four months, but they have to pay a fine of 3 dollars for every day's absence.
 In Norway the members of the storting receive three dollars and a half per day during the session, which usually lasts about six weeks, but which has been extended to that many months.

OLD JONES' PHILOSOPHY.

Modesty is a good rudder, but a bad engine.
 Lick a mad teach a boy to dance, but not to do sums.
 You may get learnin' at school, but sense comes nat'ral or not at all.
 You just bring a couple of little quarens into the family an' they'll breed like sparrows.
 Don't go back on your friends when you're in luck, nor give away your number just because the sun shines.
 You can't always judge a man by the blood he's got in his head an' whiz-ky come from the same family.
 A runaway horse is worse'n a runaway wife, because it sometimes takes you with it.
 Sometimes when a man seems to be havin' the worst luck he's only gettin' ready to come out like a log from a saw mill, worth double price.
 Don't send a fox to tend geese or a cat to sham milk unless they have a good reputation for honest work. Remember this when you put your money in the bank.

HOW EDITORS ARE MADE.

The following story is told about the editor of one of Maine's most prominent dailies:
 When a small boy his father, now one of the most prominent men in the state, was running a printing office and publishing a weekly paper in one of the largest towns in that rocky country.
 One day the advance agent of a show came along and ordered some posters printed upon cotton cloth. His order was filled, but for some reason he neglected to call for them and they were thus left on the printer's hands. The printer's wife ran across them, and as cloth was then high she took the cloth home and used it to line a pair of pants she was then making for the editor above mentioned, then a boy about ten years of age.
 As the months rolled by the pants-legs grew threadbare and at school one day he accidentally tore the seat out, leaving about one foot of the lining exposed to view. This in itself would have made the boys smile, but they laughed till the tears came when they observed the following words standing out boldly upon the lining in large type:
 "Doors open at 7.30. Performance at 8."
 It is needless to state that the boy was sent home in tears.

COST OF TYING SHOESTRINGS.

One of the managers of a big eastern knitting mill has made a calculation that the shoestrings of a working girl will come out on the average three times per diem, and that a girl will lose about 50 seconds every time she stops to retie them. Most of the employes have two feet, so this entails a loss of 100 seconds every day for each girl. There are about 600 girls employed in this factory, and therefore the gentleman finds that 60,000 seconds are wasted in the course of a year, which time at the average rate of wages is worth 17 1/2 dollars. Orders have accordingly been issued that girls must wear only buttoned shoes or congress gaiters under penalty of discharge.

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