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OLD SERIES-17TH YEAR.

TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY 31, 1885.

NEW SERIES-VOL V.

THAT TRUTH SAYS. We are not in favor of tyranny and never

ill have a word to say in support of the the divine of kings to govern wrong. But heroes, or rather scoundrels of the dymite are rapidly alienating the mind of ery decent man not so much from them from the cause of Ireland and of Irishmen eworld over. The contemptible wretches to have blown up the Tower and the itish House of Commons have not the mpathy and support of any but the very allest fragment of Irishmen. But these to not repudiated them so vigorously as eyought to have done. Hence they will to to bear the reproach and pass through estiferings which they would have richly served had they been actually in league ith then so called champions and defenda Ireland has not for generations known letter, truer friend than Mr. Gladstone; and who has done more for justice and rthe amelioration of its people. And yet mare men that call themselves Irishmen d patriots, by way of excellence, who ncy that the best thing they can do for cland is to send Gladstone and all his sociates to the same bloody grave as that Lord Cavendish and poor Mr. Burke. If prope is falish enough to imagine that issort of work will frighten the English tion into letting these poor worthless amps have it all their own way, he was ever more mistaken in his life. It will is the old obstinate buil-dog English int, which, it will be found, is much more sily raised than laid. Let them rest asred that the Englishmen of to-day are not degenerate and so degraded as to be ghtened out of their wits by the sight of ood and of murder. Millions of pelish will be apt to conclude that ace siens to Irishmen are out of the estion, and that the only thing is to reganize the old cocreion laws, and bring ck the old days of Protestant and Enghrule, so as to keep the Catholics in der. It is very evident also that thou adaupon thousands of Irishmen residing England will be thrown out of employcht and that what has been often and kly seid in days pass about English emyers, in a spirit of bitter and unfounded donsy, will come to be the law, "No ish need apply !" The idea of allowing claud to go free from connection with gland in any form is also a strange demen. England, before she would conat to such an arrangement, would spend trlast man or her last shilling, and sho 4 not as yet come near to that point. othing, if this sort of work goes on, ill soon be more popular among the hole of the inhabitants of Great Britain an a good stiff evercion law for Ireland. ay, if the whole island were put under artial law for a time comparatively few wild object.

Before TRUTH is issued on the 31st the

place than that Stewart and his contingent at least have been cut off. TRUTH hopes better. But if the very worst heppens, does any sane man believe that the men of great Britain would would crouch in dismay at the sight of such ruin? We should think not. Englishmen never get braver, more dogged or more resolute than when in the presence of defeat. "There is life in the old dog yet."

Minister Ross' scheme for federating the different colleges of the Province is, after al, in danger of falling through. Local jealousies and the paltry ambitions of small men threaten to wreck just when apparently it had crossed the bar and needed nothing but an Act of Parliament to make it an accomplished fact. Some who make a great fuss about culture and the higher life areas meanly jealous and as contemptibly narrow as a couple of tavern-keepers at a country crossroads. The scheme may succeed after all. We hope it will.

Nothing seems more likely than that we are on the very threshold of startlingly formiduble occurences. Everywhere the sound of preparation is heard. Everywhere intimations are given of bitter national and personal lealousies being in the ascendent, and roady at a momenta notice to burst out in the appropriate, and perhaps congenial work of mutual slaughter, and all which that implies. Europe is an entreuched camp. jenlousies, more or less covert, between Russia and England are agitating almost the whole of Asia. Franco has a mighty big contract on her hands with Chins, and Bismarck wishes to continue the brst statesman in tho world. What. he will know the reason why. with the probability of another insurrection in India and her present trouble in Egypt, England finds more and more that her hands are pretty full, and that much more of such work would be more than she could conveniently manage. Well, the right will be undicated by and bye, and another illustration will be given to the well-known

"Freedom's battle once begun, Requesthed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft will seen be won."

People have often said, and have thought they were clever in doing so, that "Providence has always been on the side of strong lutalions." Providence has been no such thing. Providence has always essentially been on the side of truth and righteousness, and in the coming struggle will once more show very unmistakably that such is

The plumbers have reaped a plentiful har vest of dollars and abuse from the late cold snap. Perhaps there has been, and is, a good deal of bad plumbing. But let us be just even to plumbers. Scientific, or quasi scientific dabblers in sanitary matters, talk a great deal of nonsense sometimes, and not o of the British expedition to Expt will seldom give the plumbers less than fair known The look-out is at present very play. What nonsense, for instance, to talk tree, and mere unlikely things have taken of the waste pipe from water closets and of

shutting up all the man holes in our streets being what would make all things right. Wasto pipes are all well enough, but they are not so indispensible as some would have us imagine. As a matter of fact there are three or four escapes for sewer gas attached to every house of any decency. No doubt some of these escape or eve troughs or drains only lead out to street, but in the vast majority of cases they are taken down to the sewers, and are the means at once of letting gas escape and flushing the drains. Now it is evident that these eve-troughs do the work of the much demanded escape pipes very effectuully, and that we are not so bad off in this respect as some would make us believe. As to shutting up the man holes in the streets. nover greater nonsense entered into any man's head. To keep all that sewer gas confined without cacape except through waste pipes and eve troughs and pipes would make matters tenfold a orse than they are. It would give it such strength and volume a would force it into houses as with air pumps. Besides, how much harm do these man-holes nelict? Little or none, though all the decters in the Whoover saw ity say the opposite even children standing round one of these places spilling up the effluvia in order - be poisoned? The gas thus escaped -isos rapidly and high, and we don't believe that the health of any over materially suffered rom that cause. In fact we believe the people of Terente are far less peisoned than a good many scientific talkers would have it believed.

Special attention is invited to the Exchange Department of TRUTH. It has been established for the especial amusement and benefit of our subscribers and every one is welcome to use it at any time, in any proper manner. Readers having articles to exchange are invited to send in their notes at any time. There is no charge for inser-

Burst pipes are bothersome things, and dangerous withal. How many suffered that way on the 22nd would be difficult to determine. They could not be few. In some cases the stoves were blown into fragments after having been let for two or three hours. Others got a drenching from fee cold water, &c. Isn't this hot water arrangement, with water fronts and pipes, &c., a very dangerous and not very satisfactory affair? Does it pay for all it involves and all the danger it exposes to? We scarcely think it does.

Bal whiskey kills more people in a single year than sewer gas in half a century. Wo say all this not because opposed to good sanitary arrangements. Very much the reverse. But we hold that all quasi, or genuinescientificpersonages-should keep strictly to the actual facts of the case, and not frighten decent people by a perfect avalanche of theories not by any means alto. \$300,000 or \$400,000 before getting any regother supported by facts. By all means turn on their investment.

improve our plumbing as we best may. Let us be cleanly in all our habits and surroundings. Let us get better water as soon as we can, and as much of it as possible. But dan't let uz get into hysterica as if universal poisoning were going on. Things are not so bad as that yet.

So all the base pugilistic ruffians are not of what are called the lower orders. Two cf the rising hopes of American culture and colleges "had it lately out" in a New York drawing room, with all the usual etceteras of black eyes and bloody noses, while, of course, a select company of the "friends" of the two bruisers made up the circle. If the two bullet-headed bull dogs had broken each others necks the loss to anybody would have been small, the relief to all that is decent in society would not have been small. The ordinary puglist with his pug nose, his bullet head, his bull neck, his low brows and his huge, over shadowing cars is a spectacle offensive enough to God or man. But the pugilistic dude or college heavy weight is more offensive far.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.-- MUST TERY BE PAID FOR ?-It is desirable that parties who sign orders for books sold by subscription should know that they cannot after wards cancel their orders, or in any way evade the payments to which they have agreed. A knowledge of this fact will save a great deal of useless law expenses and unprofitable worry. The Courte, high and low, Division and Supreme, have decided these cases so many times and so uniformly against the subscriber, that it is time to cease "kicking against the pricks." What is more, it is not only compulsory by law but also by the rules of fair dealing that such should be the case. Publishers receive from their canvassers certain orders signed by invididuals who are supp sed to know their own minds, and to be able to pay for what they order. Upon the strength of these names they pay commissions to the agents and order a certain number of books to be printed. When they have gone to all the possible expense, and present the article, it would not be fair that the pur chaser should be allowed to escape responsibility for his act, and so the Courts have decided time and again. We are led to make these remarks from noticing that during this winter there have been a number of subscription book cases before Consdian Courts, and the Judges have held in every case that the written or printed contract was binding on the subscriber, and any verbal agreement or promises made by agents did not affect it. This also refers to books published in parts, which can be delivered as specified in the written contract either a few parts at onco, or all the numbers at one delivery. Some of the most expensive and valuable books we have are published in parts. There are few firms on this continent who are financially able to bring out a work entailing an outlay of

The proposal to give the Supreme Court Judges the assistance of the Hansard reporters when the latter are not engaged in Wolseley in Egypt, have already found the House is a very good one. Their Lordships need amanuenses to enable them to transact their business as expeditiously as possible, and when the country pays the Hansard reporters good salaries there is no reason why they should not work the whole year like any other employees. As things are at present we are inclined to think they earn their money far too easily. Certainly much tuore easily them almost any other class of Government officials. We hope lives. that this much-needed reform will be carried out, and that these Hansard swells will be required to give a full year's work for what is a tolerably handsome year's wages, as wages go.

Imprisonment for newspaper libelling seems to be a punishment reduced as near to zero as could well be desired. Take the case of Yates, editor of the London World, for example. Our readers will no doubt remember that some months ago this gentleman was adjudged to have slandered an aristocrat by publishing some paragraph sent him by a lady correspondent saying that Lord Lonsdale, the aristocrat in question, had not merely coveted, but actually ran away with, some other man's wife. This, of course, was terrible, and not less so ecause no names had been mentioned. Lonsdale, however, seems to have felt the fitness of the cap, and brought an action against the editor. The editor was found guilty of libel and sentenced to a fine and some months' imprisonment. He appealed the case, his appeal has been dismissed, and he is now in juil, where he will remain four months. But, as we said, this imprisonment is as little of a punishment as could be imagined. He is entered as a first-class mindemeanant. He has all the comforts and luxuries he likes to pay for. He has a very nice room, which he has got pleasantly fitted up with all the necessaries and conveniences to which he has been accustomed. He has books and writing materials and plenty of leisure to make use of them. At the proper times he holds regular levecs, his friends coming in crowds to see him. He need not see bores unless he wants to. All his attention can be strictly devoted to the business on hand. He experiences the pleasant sersation of painless martyrdom and the notoriety that accompanies all martyrdom, whether painless or otherwise. On the whole, Mr. Yates is not disposed to take a gloomy view of his enforced retirement. He would be a fool if he did. He has got a splendid advertisement, and has saved himself the worry and expense of appealing to the House of Lords, which was not in any case a certain way out of his difficulties. When be gets out, however, he will no doubt be a little more careful about receiving the ill-natured goodp of his lady correspondents.

It is little to be wondered at that Dr. Wilson should have declined the call to St. James's Church, Kingston, after his former experiences in that city. He would have been feelish, we think, to have put himself in under the control of a superior, who, we believe, is a good enough man, but som what marrow in his views. Dr. Wilson has found a sphere in New Yerk, for which he is we I suited, and which suits him well, and he is in no hurry to leave it, especially ot, when by doing so he would run the rick of renewing some of the unpleasant exnces of his life. The Bishop of Ontario, by the course he mw fit to take, nominated to repre has deprived the Episcopal Church of Can. ade of a devout and extrest worker.

Eight of the Canadian voyageurs, who started in such high spirits to join Lord watery graves in that far-off land. If the troubles there last for any length of time, and the likelihoods are at present that they will, it is to be feared, if the same rate of loss goes on, that only a very small handful of our brave contingent will ever see their native land again. It is a satisfaction, at any rate, to know that howeverfar away from home, it is in the service of the great British Empire that they lay down their

No more perplexing question is now raised, none with more important and far-reaching consequences, than that of the land. It bristles with difficulties. It raises far more ghosts than it can lay. It will lead to many vague imaginings and many injurious impracticable droams. Still it has to be faced, whatever may be the consequences, and it will be for good or for evil. The laws have hitherto, in most countries, been all made to favor the land holder, and much iniquity has therefore been decreed by law. A change of some kind will have to be made. and speedily, and without going into particulars. It will be in the direction of making real estate the chief subject of taxation, just the wholesale dealers have to pay the Cuatoms, and then distribute them among their customers. Land owners may kick against this, but they will have to come to it all the same, and perhaps sooner than they expect.

We are glad to hear that Hon. A. S. Hardy, the Provincial Secretary has got so far well as to be able to resume his official duties. The genial little Minister was in no inconsiderable danger for a time, and many besides his personal and political friends will rejoice to think that he has so successfully weathered the storm.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, also, is another wellknown gentleman for whom a good deal of anxiety was at one time felt. We are happy to be able to say that he too is progressing iavourably, and that a very few weeks at most will be sufficient to restore him to the full enjoyment of his usual vigor.

The proof reading that appears in some of the leading dailles is quite disgraceful. One cannot but be amused at some of the blunders committed by the able compositor. and allowed to pass by the hardly less able proof-reader. One of our city judges, for instance, appeared last week labelled "Jagge Rose;" a little thing, no doubt, and not one of the most flagrant errors, but at the same time one which careful reading would not have allowed.

Rumore about the Canadian Pacific Railway again! Hints that some more of the hardcarned millions of the Canadians are to be sunk in the ranid construction of a road that won't pay for years to come, and for which there was no hurry at all; none certainly for five years yet. If things go on this way we fear a good many people will be frightened out of the country. We have no objection to the building of the railroad. It is necessary for the fullest de velopment of the Dominion, but we do object very strongly to mency having been wasted in pushing the work of construction far more rapidly than was required.

The Republicans of the State of New York have good reason to congratulate themselves that Evarts and not Morton brains and character, not the more bullying aggressiveness of great wealth, has been at them in the National sate. Reswell P. Flower and Morte

principally on the weight of their purses, have been quite effectually crushed by a public sentiment, which wants something in their representative men better than mere dollars and assurance.

The Mayor of Halifax recently received a sharp reminder of the city's duty from the Island Revenue Department. He was told that unless the city took proper measures to regulate the sale of petroleum, and provide for its storage, the Department would conriscate the whole of it. The notice was a sharp one, but not too much so. A city that is so direlict in an important duty, needs a skarn reminder.

It is well that the question of University Confederation should be discussed with such an amount of very evident interest. The general feeling is in favor of the scheme proposed by the Government. As we anticipated, the relative position of the colleges interested, remains practically unchanged. Queen's University will be the hardest to win over to any plan that scems to weaken her prestige, or merge her individuality as a University in what we are inclined to think, would inevitably come to be undistinguishable, in popular estimation at least, from the present University of Toronto. There is no little force in what the trustees of Oncen's University say about University Centralization. We had already taken the same ground. We do not believe that the best interests of higher education can be promoted by centralizing all the institutions for imparting it in one city.

Wolseley will no doubt get into Khartoum all right. The Madhi is not inclined to throw any great obstacles in the way But getting out will be a very different thing. Matters will need to look a great deal more cheerful than they do now, to lead us to believe otherwise. Madhi, though a fanatic, is no fool, and that Wolseley will find out, if we mistake not, before the play is played out. Unless we greatly mistake, the trouble in Egypt is only beginning. If the report is true that the Madhi has 1(0,000 men scattered between Berber and Shendy. and Khartoum, and 10,000 between Dongola and Khartoum, then let Wolseley once fairly within the latter city, and he will find himself between the teeth of that roaring African lion. These thousands of savages will concentrate about Khartoum, and the great reliever will himself need to be relieved by another expedition from England. Wolseley has as stiff a piece of work now as ever he had in his life, and the probabilities all are that the British Government has got itself into a very had snarl.

Destructive eyclones are reported from South Carolina. Immunity from such disastrons visitants easily reconciles one to any disadvantage which may seem inseparable from life in Western Ontario. Let us be .hankful. Every lot has its compensations,

Yes, so mannered man is well mannered all through. Among strangers as among familiars, at home as in a hotel, and rice versa. Don't ask how he treate his inferiors or his equals, but how does he bear himself to his inferiors. What unutterable savages to servants are some people, not entirely bad. No word is too issolent or cutting for them toemploy, and then they wonder that they can't get their helps to remain. No wonder in the case, if they thought a little. It would be all right if they could he always ladies and guitlemen. But there is very little scraping needed in order. to reveal the Tartar. Nor is it in many se wonderful that it should be on. (m sany cases the outward circumstances have

improved, but the soul remains as hase a selfish as ever. They may have plenty money but they are still cods and clowned the same. No doubt it may be very ridles lous to see semepeople sping refinement as cultivating the resthetic, still it is better the that they should glory in their brutality. The may not become what they strive after Still they are better than otherwise the would have been.

It is astenishing how little interest; many cases is taken in the election of scho Trustees. The position is one of consider able importance, and it is not credital to any community that no auxiety should shown to secure the very best men possible to fill the position.

The Pope of Rome is very anxious to back his temporal power. He is not conte with ruling the souls of men, he wishes rule their bodies. A merely spiritual kin dom is not large enough for his ambiti-He wishes a kingdom of this world at This, at any rate, secms to be the tendener if can believe what a newspaper published Rome save about the formation of a "Te poral l'ower League" to restore the time imperial away of the l'ope.

Earl Derby has been somewhat of bungleras Secretary of State for the Golor and it is not unlikely that he will som ; sign. The careless, unstatesmanlike way which he allowed Germany to get a foot in New Guinea was especially unfortun for his reputation. It has inconsely Australian colonists, who would have be there themselves but for Earl Derby. La Roseberry is spoken of as his probable st cessor, in case of his resignation.

The city of Manchester (Eng.) has des mined to stamp out all lotteries. Total end an ordinance has been passed to the effe that any young lady selling tickets for bazar lottery shall make herself liablet several mouths' imprisonment with hard bor. A radical measure, truly, and a which will doubtless have a salutary effer How would it do were some law of a simi sort passed in Canadian cities?

France affords an illustration of us sity centralization. Germany, English and the United States are example states in which the opposite tendency vails. Let anyone my in which the air any university training worthy of the is bost justified by practical results.

Canada continues to receive weekly stalments of defaulters from the Uni States. They are of all sorts and in from John C. Eno, Esq., to the cashier ran away with \$2,000, the whole amili funds of a village bank.

And so British prowest has one prevailed. Savage fanaticism and head courage have broken itself against dis lined ranks, armed with the most dest tive weapons, and animated with indomitable pluck of British ballcourage. Of course were joice at the view Every tree British heart must do that " unfeignelly. Had it been otherwie, Stewart norm defeated, as he might very have been without much discrees, the of the enemy being well nigh authors swamp the little British force altegri the result would have been too terrible contemplate. But it is not so, Wolsi licutement has fought his first battle, won a complete victory. How many will have to be fought no one can ray. is possible that this terrible experience prevent even those daring Arabeira to further conclusions, but we regard this

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Stable by **M**icrior i him are t as base as arfrom likely. Their fanatical courage plentye has been so often proved already, that it clowned will be a wonder indeed if Wolseley has not ory ridice to fight several battles before he gets into Khartoum, and as many more before the better the out again, if he ever does get out.

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rive after At the same time, while heartily rejoicing rwise the in this British victory it is impossible not wregiet very grievously the terrible loss of life with which it has been purchased. To say nothing of the valuable lives lost on or own side, it is horrible to think of the farful slaughter, of their heroic face. For Hever bold, unflinching courage was found is mankind, it has been manifested by these nen possibilitation Arabs, who dashed themselves against Exicus to Rependes worthy of all admiration. The Bottleh soldier has assuredly a foeman to wisher territy of his steel. there walls of death with a discepard of con-

If the duties of a mayor stopped with his hergarel address, all would be well, and Mayor Manning, of Toronto, could pillow Whead at night in the proud conscious mathethe hid done his duty. But the maing of an address is not enough, and Eayor Manning will be very closely watch. alto see if he carries out those measures shich he rightly states to be of such importince. We are glad to believe that he is ging to advocate strict economy in every parties, i et us hint to him that one good mous of scouring the lest economy is to increased here in that every citizen, he he high or law, part his juir share of taxes, for the breaks he derives from the city, but no robables and the red are no part of the city but no beautiful to a part more than they would mones of accuring the lest economy is to par have to pay more than they would chemise re d'to do.

> The health and classiness of the city is minit of out matter, and we carnestly hope that Mayor Manning will not forget his prom. to to k well into the subject. This negrouly necessary, in view of the posibility of an inread of cholera next summer.

> By all me in let the streets be kept clean, and it the immy peasibility of preventing the State Company from heaping up tree mountains of compact snow between their tracks, it might be well to do something to that direction ales.

> There is something about as non-committal about the Mayor's inaugural as about letters of acceptance, or speeches at the crease; of Parliament. We hope, however, that he will do all that he at any rate can do to get us pure water, and a more satisfactory way of disposing of our sewage.

From all that we are able to learn, any jublic sympathy that is given to the strikirg mechanics in the Hamilton Rolling Bills is simply thrown away on the undestring. This was no time to strike in any esse, and men who are stupid enough to play into the hands of their employers at the very time when it is to their interest to the their works can hardly expect public felingto go with them. But, though the time had been a great deal more favorable, little crosse can be found for men, many of skom were earning from \$5 to \$10 a day, and none of them we have understood, less tian \$3, who voluntarily throw themsilves out of work, and deprive their families of many comforts and luxuries which they might enjoy but for a step so such, and we think, under the circumstances, so

has made the Marquis of Lorne very uncomfortably aware that he considers marriage, even with the heir of Macallum More, to Khartoum, and as many more before he gets have been infra dig. for a member of the august house of Guelph. And now Princess Beatrice's "young man" is said not to fare much better at his hands. The young Prince of Battenberg has been snubbed, in a negative way at least, by failing to receive congratulations from either the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh. It cannot be so much the question of rank, however, as of impecunious rank, that causes the trouble, for Louis of Battenberg belongs to the long category of German lordlings who have always been considered fit and proper persons to marry the females of the oyal blood of England. But he is dreadfully poor, and their Royal Highnesses of Wales and Edinburgh no doubt think that his coming over to live on the people of England partakes rather too strongly of an infringement on their patent.

> Egypt seems to have proved itself too much for even General Wolseley's reputs tion. It is said, on what purports to be good authority, that his management of this Khartonm expedition has been, in some respeciant any rate, the reverse of satisfactory. Some critics indeed do not hesitate to say that he really deserves severe censure these criticisms must be taken for what they seem to be worth. For anything we yet know to the contrary they may be the outcome of mere professional jealousy, or the strictures of men who, sitting comfortably by the fire in a luxurious club-room, find it a matter of remarkable simplicity to conduct with perfect case and lack of friction, a campaign merch in the deserts of Egypt.

> The death of the Earl of Aylesford in Texas the other week, removes one of the most notorious of England's herditary legisintore. He was mixed up with more than one scandalous affair, and quite prominently with the notorious case of Sir Charles Mordaunt and his wife, some years ago, in which it will be remembered that the Prince of Wales appeared as a witness. Canadians should not forget that, if they enter any sort of Federal union, the constitution of the House of Lords remaining as it is, men like this defunct Earl, and others whose records have been quite as unsavory, will have the power, if they are so disposed, to check measures of legislation that would benefit our country. Our Senate is bad enough in principle, but to place ourselves under subjection to a herolitary House of Lords would be a hundred times worse.

> Royalty seems to be at a discount in Belgium as well as elsewhere, and prophets prophecy great things as to the mearness of a Belgium republic. The king and queen have succeeded in making themselves very unpopular among their subjects. The queen, since her daughter married the heir to the throne of Austria, is said to have made herself as odious as only a naturally haughty woman knows how to be. The king has a penchant for wire-pulling which, while it in no way increases popular respect for his abilities, makes him disliked at the same time for what is regarded as a disposition to yield himself too much to American influence. This more particularly with respect to the Central African question.

The first issue of the London World, after geniously arranged to do duty be the assent and wrap by the superimposed drings, and parenests on the princess as to be almost incredible is being mosted form, and a small coachman a collar or carge, with pleated or flutted equal: the sterior in rank, if all the stories told about printed is view of the anticipated demand him are true. It is a matter of considerable and they all went. Mr. Yates had little to

expectation, but a good deal to say about other personages prominently connected with the trial, in a way, too, that most of them no doubt have reason to regret. Yates is not the man to forego his revenge, and the judges who tried him laid themselves fairly open to his caustic wit. Lord Justice Colton he described as a little Jack-in-a-box. whose voice had not been oiled since his youth. Finally, he says, "when the last three judges had spoken there appeared on the scene a personage in whiskers like a pale Dundreary. This was tipetaff, a small being who buzzed round the large plaintiff in terror like a gnat round an elephant, and eventually departed with him. Edmund."

Lord Garmoyle, alias Gumboil, the young English blue-blood, who, it will be remembered, recently jilted an excellent young lady at the bidding of his parents, because she had been an actress, has got the length of Chicago on his way from the West, and may probably, before this gets into print, have honored Toronto with his august, though weak-kneed aristocratic pressure. From descriptions given of him by the American press, he appears to be a priggish looking fellow, good-looking enough, though somewhat weak about the chin, tallish alloht huilt, stoops as he walks, as if from inherent weakness of backbone. His manners are distinctly aristocratic and exclusive, and offensively so, on occasions.

Speaking of noblemen, distinguished, notorious or otherwise, reminds one of the telk shout the visit of Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Canada this year, and the en gincering of aldermann Denison to get himself appointed Chairman of the Committee on Receptions in view of that event. The worthy alderman's ambition was roused at the thought of entertaining royalty. He thought no one in the Council so well fitted as himself to undertake and carry forward a duty and privilege so onerous and honorable. So, with characteristic Denisonian energy, he set himself to compass the object of his ambition, and with good success.

A female forger of any kind is a comparatirely rare sort of a criminal, and a daughter who forges her mother's signature, is still rarer. Such a case recently happened in Detroit, however. A young woman in that city, left with the President of the First National Bank there, as security for \$250 she drew out, an order purporting to he signed by her mother. But the order turned out to be forg d and the forger was speedily lodged in jail.

The gossips have got Prancess Beatrice engaged to be married at last. To some "German lairdie" or other. The Queen is credited by some with having engineered the matter through. It is said, too, that the young couple will reside with Her Majesty after the marriage. This will give her an opportunity to set a good example M mother in law.

The Port Colborne Banner is a new literary venture, and it promises to supply "a long felt need" of a good local paper at the flourishing village of Port Colborne. Mr. Burdick is the publisher. It is issued weekly t \$1 a year. From the good commencement it is making it gives promise of being well worthy of such liberal local support as must he given to ensure success to a local news-

notoriety that on more than one occasion he say about himself, contrary to the genera schools of the Universitites of Paris. A more stupid, irrational course could not well be conceived.

> Is the Senate going to die after all? It looks a little like it. There are now six vacancies caused by deaths of members, and there seems to be no inclination to till them.

To Mothers.

If you say no mean no. Unless you have s good reason for changing a given command,

Take an interest in your children's amusements; mother's share in what pleases them is a great delight.

Rememember that trifles to you are mountains to them; respect their feelings.

Keep up a standard of principles; your children are judges.

Be honest with them in small things as well as in great. If you cannot tell them what they wish to know, say so rather than deceive them.

what they went to know, say so rather than deceive them.

As long as it is possible, kiss the children good-night after they are in bed; they like it, and it keeps them very close.

Bear in mind you are largely responsible for your child's innerited character, and be pattent with them.

If you have lost a child, remember that for the one that is gone there is no more to do; for those left, everything.

Make your boys and girls study physiology; when they are ill try to make them comprehend why, how the complaint arose, and the remedy so far as you know it.

Impress upon them from early infancy that their actions have resurts, and that they cannot escape consequences even by being

that their actions have results, and that they cannot escape consequences even by being sorry when they have done wrong.

Respect their little secrets; it they have concealments, fretting them will never make them tell, and time and patience will.

Allow them, as they grow older, to have opinions of their own; make them indivi-

opinions of their own; make them indivi-duals, and not mere echoes.

Find out all their special tastes and develop them instead of spending time, money and patience in forcing them into studies that are entirely repugnant to

Mothers, whatever else you may teach your girls, do not neglect to instruct them in the mysteries of housekeeping. So shall you put them in the way of making home

happy.

Take your children yourself, if y u can, to places of anusement; let them associate you with their enjoyments; when they are parents themselves the memory of it will influence them in their treatment of their children. For their sakes enjoy life with them if possible; clouds will come to them before long.

Watch the Children's Feet.

Life-long discomfort or sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carclessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or fatalaure throat. tack of croup, diphtheria, or lata sore threat.

Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawy weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the house till mercally desired. on the rect and derive the man damage with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be reasy at a moment's notice.

A great modiate issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head-gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

Suring garments for little children are in geniously arranged to do duty he the as suit

Truth's Contributors.

The First Forty Years of the Lafe of Thomas Carlyle.

> BY J. A. FROUDE, M.A. PART I.

Among the numerous excellent biographics published of late years, none are more interesting than the one of which we propose to give some account to the readers of TRUTH. Thomas Carlyle, as much as any great writer of our time, has left his mark on the mind of all English-speaking nations of this age. And that not from any novelty of teaching, but from insight into character, picturesque and forcible presentation of his thoughts, acertain grim humor, an element which he first introduced into historical and philosophical writing, and above all from the indomitable integrity and force of his nature. James Anthony Froude was one of his most intimate friends, a manlike-minded in many ways, and long known to be master of a singularly charming style. In his portra-

ture of Carlyle he has shown what his former writings lack, great power of analysis, and a desire to deal in all ways fairly with the

Thomas Carlyle was born at a poor cottage in Ecclefechan, near Dumfrier, Scotland, on Dec. 4th, 1794. His parents were God-fearing, industrious peasants. They lived a life regulated by the peasants. They lived a me regularized word of God, which was read sloud night word morning. The constant study in his and morning. word of God, which was read aloud night and morning. The constant study in his boyhood of the grand diction of the Old and New Testament has evidently colored the literary style of Carlyle, which so often rises into the tone of a Hebrew Prophet, denouncing hypocrisy and evil. But, as Fronde says, "education is a passion in Scotland," and Carlyle's father saw that he was grounded in arithmetic and Latin by the minister and schoolmaster of the village the minister and schoolmaster of the village and afterwards at Annan High School. His father had silently observed his little Tom; the reports from the Annan masters were all favorable; he inclined to send him to the University. The wise men of Eccle-fechan shook their heads." A Scottish to the University. The wise men of Ecclefechan shook their heads." A Scottish
University at that time seems to have been
an admirable school for self-help, both of
mind and body. "Each atudent as a rule,
"was the most promising member of the
"family to which he belonged. And com"plete confidence was placed in him. They
"walked from their homes, being unable to
"pay for coach hire. They entered their
"own names at the college. They found
"their own humble lodgings, and were left
"entirely to their capacity for self-conduct.
"The carriers brought them catmeal, pota-"The carriers brought them oatmeal, pota-toes, and salt butter from the home farm, "with a few eggs occasionally as a luxury."
With their thrifty habits they required no other food. In the return cart their linen "went back to their mothers, to be washed and Under these conditions Carlyle studied his favorite mathematics, in which alone he was distinguished at the University; for philosophy, as interpreted by the Professor, Dugald Stewart, "an eloquent, scute little gentleman, full of suggestions," he cared nothing. Quite another kind of philosophy, that of the great German transcendentalists, was to mould his thought in the future. What was of most real use to him inhis studies in the University was the insight he gained into the great classics. Homerhe delighted in, and Virgil, and Tacitus, the designed in, and virgil, and lacitus, the trace of whose curt condensed sentences may be often traced in his writings. Horseo he thought a fop, "whom it is a sad fact I never cared for."

In Cicero he found "a windy person and a weariness." But more than from professor or text book, the young andont learned

In Cicero he found "a windy person and a wearinesa." But more than from professor or text book, the young atudent learned from his father, from whose manner of conversation, and not, as has often been said, from the German writers, with whom he afterwards became so fimiliar, he learned his very peculiar and forcible mannerism. "None of us (so Carlylo writes) will over forget that bold, glowing style of his, flowing free from the untutored soul, full of metaphor, though he knew not what metaphor was, with all manner of potent words, which he appropriated and applied with surprising accuracy, brief, enorgetic, conveying the most perfect picture, definite, clear, not in ambitious columns, but in pure white sun-

light." No more accurate description of Carlyle's own manner when at its best. When he had finished his course at college,

When he had hinshed his course at conege, Carlyle set about to maintain himself. He tried pupils, schoolteaching, preparation for the ministry. In the winter of 1815 he met the most noteworthy of his early friends, Edward Irving, afterwards the celebrated pulpit crater, the founder of the religious movement, not unknown in Canada, as "the pulpit orator, the founder of the remainder movement, not unknown in Canada, as "the Catholic Apostolic." A likeness of Irving in the writer's possession, presents him as tall, enthusiastic looking, singularly handin the writer's possession, presents him as tall, enthusiastic looking, singularly handsome. As a student, in those days he had not adopted the stern, religious enthusiasm of later life. He seems to have been then better read than Carlyle, to whom his library was of great advantage. Then it was he first read Gibbon's masterpiece of history. In later life, Mr. Froude tells us, Carlyle winuch to correct in his early estimate of Gibbo, "a man of endless reading an among the student of the start was the start with the start was the start with the start was the start with the start was th (sibbo, "a man of endless reading an' reserve, but of a most disagreeable style, and a great want of the highes faculties."

It is curious that whereas in earlier years Carlyle had ridiculed to controversey against Arian heresy as a mere "dispute about a diphthong," he told Mr. Froude shortly before is death that "he now perceived Christianity itself to have been at stake.

od Christianity itself to have been at stake. If all the Arians won it would have dwindled away into a legend."

They wrote each other long letters, as people did in days when the postage fee was equivalent to twenty-two cents. Irving's are full of enthusiastic hope, not only for the regeneration of all things, but for his friend's geni-s, and of pla s for its development. It was through Irving that Carlyle was first introduced to Miss Jane Welsh, an heiress, and of social position far above that heiress, and of social position far above that of the farm laborers of Ecclefochan.

of the farm laborors of Euclefechan.

Law had by this time became intolerable to Carlyle, its teachers "mere denizens of the kingdom of duliness, pointing towards nothing but money as a reward for all that bog-pool of disgust."

The ministry he had even before this thought it right to consider unfitted for him.

Doubt had arisen. He had read Gibbon; he had been brought up to regard as infallible every word and letter of the Bible. Finding this unbelievable, he abandoned much else along with it, as happens in the case of Roman Catholies, who rarely throw aside belief in the Pope's infallibility without throwing aside all allegiance to Christanity. Had Carlyle at this time fallen under the influence of broad and enlightened Christian teaching, he might nover have written the im-Doubt had arisen. He had read Gibbon might nover have written the impatient words; "Go thou thy way, O churl,

patient words; "Go thou thy way, O churl, and let me go mine"

The next important event in the first forty years of Carlyle's life was his marriage to a lady whose beauty, wit, social talent and social position materially aided him in his early struggles. Carlyle's mother and sisters belonged altogether to the peasant class, but Miss Jane Welsh was an heiress, the descendent of a family of "lairds," an accomplished young lady with strongly-marked literary tastes. She had been the punil of Edward Irvang, to whom Carlyle pupil of Edward Irving, to whom Carlyle owed his introduction to to the Welshes. Miss Welsh had become strongly attached to Irving, and when she learned that his affections were otherwise engaged, felt the disappointment keenly. Just then Carlyle appeared on the scene as her admirer, and was accepted more readily than might have been the case but for the peculiar circum-stances in which Miss Welsh had been placed, her heart being won, as it were, on the recoche! On the whole the marringe was a happy one for both. Mrs. Carlyle appreciated her husband's genius, and from the first resolved that come what might, no work or husiness trouble should come tween him and his intellectual work. She herself bore every household burden. "She had to work as a menial servant. But in their married life, as Mr. Froudo says; "it "innot certain that there is anything to re "gret. The married life of Carlyle and "Jane Welsh was not happy in the "roseate sense of happiness. In the fret "and chafe of daily life the sharp edges of "the fracts of two diamonds remain been

Reminiscent Scraps.

BY COL. D. WYLIE, BROCKVILLE.

BY COL. D. WYLIE, BROCEVILLE. W. W.—General Gordon was born in Since the first introduction of printing 1833. Lord Wolseley is of the same age. into Canada in 1763, and the first appearance of the Quebec Gasette in 1764, many newspapers have appeared and disappeared, both in what was then Lower and Upper Canada. The oldest now in existence in the Province of Quebec is, as far as the writer is aware, the Gazette and Herald. The Courier, the Trnascript, and the Pilot, after good service have passed away, as well as several others. The Transcript was for a number of years carried on by Mr. McDouald, a very excellent man. The Pilot, for some time, had Sir Francis Hincks as its establisher and editor; afterwards Mr. Rollo Campbell, with a nephew of Sir Francis as editor, who, after the Parliament houses were burned in 1849, went to Washington, and acted as shorthand reporter for the leading paper of the American capital. While Mr. Hincks was connected with the Pilot, the first reportorial corps for taking verbatim reports of the proceedings of Parliament was formed. Messrs. Hincks and Moore, the latter afterwards connected with the Toronto Colonist, acted for the Pilot, with the Toronto Colonist, acted for the Pilot, and the late Senator Penny and Mr. D. Wylie for the Herald. After the Parliament House was burned, a call of the Upper House, now the Senate, was held, for the purpose of passing a resolution of condolone with the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, for the bad treatment received by him in consequence of his sanctioning the rebellion losses bill, and the destruction of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Wylia was requested. losses bill, and the destruction of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Wylio was requested to attend this meeting, with a promise that Mr. Penny was to take part in reporting proceedings. The debate was commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, and was continued till near that hour on the following morning. Mr. Penny, having other duties assigned him, could not attend, and Mr. Wylie was kept at work till ten at night, when he felt both his sense of seeing and hearing distinctly give way. He threw down pencil and notes, and rushed from the chamber in search of refreshments. Having found these, he hastily drank a glass of wine and eat a couple of biscuits, hurried back to the chamber, and continued his work till about three o'clock in the morning. The report of the proceedings occupied ing. The report of the proceedings occupied eighteen columns of the Herald, and as he had attended all the sittings of the Upper House for the session, the members, at the close, to show their appreciation of his labors, voted him a gratuity of fifty dollars. Mr. Low, now of the Emigration department at Ottawa, commenced his first duties during this session as reporter for the Gazette. Mr. Chamberlain, Queen's Printer, was also connected with the Gazette. The former editor, Mr. Ferris, having received the appointment of Penetentiary Warden, a fact showing that Sir John Macdonald looks well after his friends of the press.

Well may we pray this million burning light
May blight the root of sin's foul upas tree,
And raise yet darken't nations from their night,
And aid to make man what he ought to be—
A being—while the earth is his abole,
Who seeks the good of all by serving God.

Whatever the foregoing appointments tend to such a consummation, let each answer

for simself.

Some fifty years ago, a quiet, studio looking lad, wearing the uniform of the Highland Society, (an institution established for the education of boys of Highland descent without parents,) might have been seen "at the case" in a newspaper office, bound, as is the rule, to a seven years' apprenticeship as a compositor. After the expiry of his apprenticeship he went to Liverpool, and commenced the ardnous duties of a local reporter. The writer of this, and the boy alluded to, took alternate weeks at this work. The boy, now grow-to manhood, afterwards went to Newcastle, paper in that city. Leaving Newcastle, he sottled in Bris. 1, ... and is new not only proprietor of one of the most widely circulated newspapers of that city, but also a member of the British House of Commons. Here is a pattern for the young printers of Canada; but let me say this for their guidance, sobriety and perseverance are two important factors in climbing to such an honorable eminence. More anon. to manhood, afterwards went to Newcastle, and became part proprietor and editor of a paper in that city. Leaving Newcastle, he sottled in Brison, and is new not only proprietor of one of the most widely circulated newspapers of that city, but also a member of the British House of Commons.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. L. B., Holland, Mass. - The sentiments

in Tip-Bir sent, do you henor, will prove acceptable.

Mus. H. O., Allen's Corners.—Stories for competition are really more acceptable in printed form than when written.

J. L. I., Grovenor Avenu, City.—The poem on Canada is good. Hope it will meet with the approval of the committee.

J. W., Ballyduff.—The story you sent is very fair. Can't say anything about its acceptance. It will be published as soon as accepted.

J .- The Emperor Napoleon died on the 9th of January, 1873. He was a contemptible scoundrel and deserved all the humiliation he got and a great deal more.

GENTILE.—The Jewish year 5645 began on the 20th of September, 1834. The feast of Parim is on the first of March. The year 5646 begins on the 18th of September.

N .- You could not do better than precure a copy of the Canadian Almanac. will answer your question and a great many others, much more satisfactorily than we

G. A. MELLEN, North Amherst, Ohio.— You send us a \$5 "Confederate" bank bill and want us to send you #4 in change. Wel, hardly, Mr. M. Send a dollar if you with to compete.

A SUBSCRIBER.—It is said that the Prince of Wales means to reign as Edward VII., and his son, if spared, as Edward VIII., but that the Queen is so set upon Albert that nothing in the meantime can be said on the subject.

M. S., Harrowsmith, Ont.-It is not accessary to supply the author's name to as-lected story sent for a prize. If the name is known it is of more interest to have it for ublication. The story will be judged on ita merita anyway.

E. M., Port Elgin.—The prize stories an selected, as far as practicable, out of these sent each week. In some instances one or sent each week. In some instances oned more is kept for a time to give it a chanced insertion. It is all but impossible to get the story and return it to the sender again. We much regret that it is so.

T. F., Napanee.-More than one story or tid-bit can be sent and the best will be a lected. In case more than one chance is desired a second or third dollar can be sent accompanied by a second or third articlead each will have a fair chance. You can or der the extra copy of TRUTH to any itied you wish.

M. W., Weston,-There is no objection to sending your answers for Bible compet-tion to some friend at a far distant pot office to mail for you in competition for Cosolation prizes. The last correct answers received, mailed not later than Feb. 15th, will be awarded prizes, no matter by whom set, or through whom. If you have sent infa the earlier prizes you can also compete a the last.

J. F., London .- In all cases storics to be subscription fee. It would not be fair tore quire this of someand not of all. We dul with everyone alike in the distribution prizes. There is a fair field and no faver is all. No story will be submitted to the committee without the preliminary condition are complied with.

ADA C., Hampden, N. B.-The contribetions you send are certainly scorthy of pro-lication and a prize too; and so are a god many others that are sent. If the commit-tee consider them the most worthy of thee in they will be published and the prize given.

The same general answer may be given to a score of other correspondents. Whaters ones sent, accompanied with the necessary conditions, are submitted for adjudication, and those deemed best are published.

820.

We are gir comport the in the Judgm able for this the competit must become thre month their Tid-Bit tion. Present term extend dollar sout, only (the one best). The set the work be the work any pamphil other publics of paper on address of the paper to a received will by the community to the community of the community o want to mak-in Turrit. I something or prite will be delay. The i (if contains eeed a half a nowand unti-seeder and a too article article Tetri " O THE

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Tid-Bits.

\$20,00 IN GOLD

Given Each Week for the

BEST TID-BIT.

We are giving weekly, a prize of rwantr Dollars IN son for the best selected or Original Tid-Bit, which, in the judgment of the committee, is thought suitable for this page. No conditions are attached to the competition except that each person competing must become a subscribor to Tarru for at least three months, and must therefore send along with their Tid-Bit, half a dollar for the quarter's subscription. Present subscribers competing will have their term extended an additional quarter for the half dollar sent. Competitors must send One Tip-Bir only the one among their collection they think is the test. The article, or Tid-Bit, need not necessarily be the work of the sender, but may be selected from any pamphict, book, newspaper, magazine or any other publication, and should be attached to a sheet of paper on which is written the name and post-office soffres of the sender. If two or more persons happen to send in the same article, the first one recircle will have the preference, if it is considered by the committee as worthy of the prize offered. We want to make this one of the most interesting pages in Turni. Look up your old or new scape, or send us something original, and whenever it is published the prize will be promptly forwarded. Try now. Don't delay. The article, or Tid-Bit, may be only one line (directians the necessary point) and must not exceed shalf a column in length. The offer is open lower of the prize of the sender and address in full, will be published above we article researches of the difference of the most of the reder and address in full, will be published above we article researches.

THE PRIZE TID-BIT.

The accompanying tid-bits are sent by Mr. A. Grigg, of Hamilton, and are con sidered the best of the week by the Committeo.

The first one is thought to contain a good 'point," in fact several of them. Let the contributor send for his twenty dollars and it will be paid.

To THE POINT.—There are some pretty sharp things in TRUTH's musings, but if you want a paper full of points, buy a paper of neolles

RUFED OUT.—A man was tried some little time back for stealing several clocks. The defence set up by the learned gentleman who appeared for him was this:—That, after the prisoner had taken the clock to his own house. he put 'em all back! The to his own house, he put 'em all back!
jury didn't see it!

Not Always So.—Sheep's eyes are a great feature with the ladies—they don't object to their being thrown at them.

A FAMILY TRAIT.—"This," said Captain Boosy, on his roturn from a journey, "is a haz, stick which I cut with my own hands on the Plains of Waterloo ten days ago." Ah!" said civilian John Thomas, "the Boosys were ever renowned for cutting their sticks' on the field of battle."

Give it Ur?—Which river asks the most most prestions? Is it the Wye? If so, where-

If a duck goes into the river for divers tasons, does he come on land for sun-dry purposes?

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—There is an old Aying that "a fellow feeling makes us wonfous kind." May be so, but it isn't always be case. When we find a fellow feeling for ur watch, we are by no means inclined to be wondrous kind.

BEWARE!—Very sad. A railway travelor reported to have caught cold recently brough sitting next a wet nurse.

VERY PROSPECTIVE—The most likely thing o become a woman.—Why, a little girl.

A True Story, but Hard to Swallow. An old lady, the other day, standing a he corner of King and Yonge streets, hailed passing tram car, which stopped at her

"Good bye, then, my dear," said she to female friend who had accompanied her, I'll write and tell you how I got on, di wite and tell you how I got on, discussed the satoomst against the city is got there. You've got my adress to you. It's in this bag I suppose, and my pocket-handkerchief, and my pocket-handkerchief, and my pocket-handkerchief, and my pocket-bandwiches. Oh, it's, and my packet of sandwiches. Oh, it crowd a feller," called out the big on now, else when I write, I may forget to associated the satoomst against the purse of the painter.

There wasn't any "science" about him, but he struck to kill, and his arms were flying around like the spokes of a wagon wall.

Boasting of her industrious habits, an Irish housennid said she rose at five, made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared end of the log and do all the lifting; now I was always in a houry to hold the big made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared end of the log and do all the breakfast, and made all the breakfast, and made all the breakfast, and my one elec reas up in the house.

"When I was a young man," says Billings, made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared end of the log and do all the lifting; now I was always in a houry to hold the big made her fire, put on the kettle, prepared end of the log and do all the grunting."

send it. That's not it, is it? No, that's the prescription. There, there you are! And you won't forget to write? If you see And you won't forget to write? If you see Mrs. Brown, you must remember me kindly. She's a sweet woman, isn't she? And to think she should be married to such a brute! But that's the way of the world, all over. Its just like my poor dead sister, Maria, she was as meek as a lamb—never did a bad thing, or said a bad word to anybody, that ever I heard of. Drat that cardiver's impudence, if he hasn't driven on again! Now I shall have to wait for the next. And she did.

A Mother's Anxiety.

With gaudy flowers the cliff was gay,
Whither a child had orept to play,
And o'er the brink was bending:
The mother came—sho saw her boy,
Her only care, her only Joy,
One crag his fall suspending!

He stretch'd to reach the flowers below—Ah! should she now to selso him go,
Some start or hasty action
Might plunge him headlong in the flood!
That thought with horror filled her blood;
"Twas anguish! 'twas distraction!

As none but mothers feel, she felt!
In trembling silence down she knelt,
And pray'd to heaven for pity;
Then from her breast the gauze remo
And softly same the tune he lov'd,
Some fullabying ditty.

He know the song, which oft to rest Had charm'd his ears, he know the breast Which food so oft had brought him; And still she sung and still she wept, And near and nearer crept and crept, Till to her heart she caught him.

A Knook-Down Argument for the Heathen.

The other day, when the wind whistled sad-toned jigs around the Battery, a little old man entered a saloon in that vicinity and asked the barkeeper if he could leave some tracts there.

"A whole car-load, if you want to," was the prompt reply; and the little old man placed a package on a beer table and softly said:

"There's no nobler cause than the cause of the heathen. We should all contribute a small share of our worldly wealth to shed the Gospel light across the seas."

A pair of boxing-gloves were softly reposing on a table and the old man felt of them and went on:

"It makes me sad to see such sinful things lying around when the cost of one glove might save a dozen souls in Africa,"

Three or four of the boys had dropped in, and the saloon keeper winked at them and replied:

"Do you want to earn five dollars for the heathen?"

'Verily I do."

"Put on the gloves with me and knock me down, and I'll anto up cash enough to convert a whole regiment of African sinuers."

"The cause is noble, the inducement great," mused the little old man as he toyed with the gloves.

The boys encouraged him to go in, desir-

ing to see him knocked wrong endup, andhe finally got out of his overcoat, with the explanation:

"It can't be a sin to box for the cause of the heathen.

The salounist meant to lift him over one of the tables at the first blow; but the blow

of the tables at the first blow; but the blow was warded off very handsomely, and the little old man sighed:

"Ah, um! The heathen walk in wickedness, and they have souls to be saved."

"Look out now!" cried the saloonist, as he got in a left-hander.

"Verily, will Land I will give thee one in return—for the heathen."

He struck a staggering blow, and the saloonist didn't feel quite so enthusiastic as on the start. He took the defensive, and he soon had all the work he could do.

"That's another for the ignorant minds on the far-off shore!" sighed the little old man as he knocked the saloonist against the wall.

he got mad and put in his hardest licks. He meant to mash the old man's note as flat as window glass, but he could not do it. He got in two or three fair hits, and was beginning to rogain his courage, when the aged stranger sorrowfully remarked:

"My friend, the heathen call, and I canter the man harder than and it can-

not tarry much longer. Take this one, and may it broaden your views on the heathen question. Receive this one in the spirit tendered, and you may be sure the five dollars shall be a beacon-light as far as it will go."

He delivered two sledge-hammer blows

right and left, and the saloonist got the last on the ear as he dodged the first. He went over in beautiful atvlo, and as he slowly regained his feet he felt in his vest pocket for the wager.

"If you'll come around here to night and do that again I'll double the money!" he

do that again I'll double the money!" he growled as he paid the wager.
"My road points toward Bosting," softly replied the old man, "and I cannot tarry. Let us part friendly, for I only boxed thee for the heathen's sake. I gave to thee, thou hast given to the heathen, and so farewell." -San Francisco Cull

Coming to Terms.

graceful as in her younger days. Paris is full of resources, and cosmetics are to obtained there to heal the wounds of all

Our heroine had her portrait taken in the most graceful attitude, with all possible ad vantages, splendidly dressed, and leaning on an arm-chair, smiling in the looking-glass which should return her the most amiable compliments. The painter made a most striking likeness, but this was a great mistake—a flattering one was expected, and the lady subsequently declared that she did not recognize herself in this painting, and the portrait was left on the painter's hands.

This was a double injury. Attacked in his pride of talent, and in his finances, he had not philosophy enough to see a portrait worth threethousand france left cooly on his hands, and an idea of vongeance presented itself to his mind, which he put into execution at once.

tion at once.

A few day before the one fixed for the private reception of pictures at the Louvre, the lady was secretly informed that her portrait was ornamented with certain accessories rather compromising to her. She went immediately to the artist, and there was the portrait, the same striking likeness, certainly; but the painter had thinned the hair on the head of the picture, and the lady so faithfully painted, held in her hand two large tresses of false hair. On the toilet were several access of small bottles, labeled thus—"it ite wash," "vegetable red," "cosmetic to efface wrinkles." labelod thus—"1 ite-wish," "vegetable red," "cosmetic to efface wrinkles," "blonde-water to dye the hair in a minute.

"It is abominable," said the lady, greatly excited.

"Of what do you complain?" cooly re-plied the artist. "Have you not declared right, it is not your portrait? You are right, it is a mere fancy sketch, and it is with that view 1 shall present it to the

public."
"What, sir, do you intend to exhibit this

painting!"
"Certainly, madam; but as a cabinet picture, as the catalogue will indicate it under the title of 'The Coquette of Fifty Years.'"

At this the lady fainted, and on her re-covery immediately paid for the portrait. The accessories were elliaced in her presence, the portrait restored to its original state, and

A Novel Strike.

A teacher finding it difficult to outain the prompt attendance of the boys in her class, resolved to adopt a plan which she felt sure would be successful. She said to the boys:

"Now I will give a bright new cent to each one who will be in their places every Sunday."

The plan seemed to work well until one

The plan seemed to work well until one Sunday not a boy appeared in his place. The teacher was surprised and somewhat discouraged that her plan had not succeeded. But the next day, while walking down the street and thinking what to do next, she met one of the boys and said to him:
"Well, Johnnie, were were you yesterday?"

day ?"
" At home, mum."

"Ht home, mum."
"But why did you and the other boys not come to Sunday-School and get your new cents?"

new cents ?"

"O, teacher, 'cause we've struck; we won't come for less than five cents now."

We are not informed as to how long the strikers held out, or whether the advance was granted.

The Censor of the Press.

Talk about the censor in France; why it One of the most distinguished artists in is a mere nothing compared to what it is in Paris painted for a lady occupying a brill Russia. A dramatic author who had iant position in society, her potrait, with adopted the title of "Slave of his Passions," the intention of placing it in an exhibition for a one-act comedy, was summoned to soon afterward. The lady, although for a appear before some general with a long long time celebrated for her beauty, had ar name, ending in off, all booted and armed rived at that age which is never admitted (fifty years), notwithstanding which she dissimulated, and was as amiable and more mention of the word constitutes an open of the word constitutes and the state of the word constitutes and the state of the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are worded to the word constitutes and the word constitutes are we mere mention of the word constitutes an offence of the first magnitude. You will therefore have to alter the title of you. piece." "And what title shall I give it? "The Negro of his Passions!" "Oh!" "You can either take it or leave it alone! You may go!" The author "took it," and the "Negro of his Passions" had a tremendous success in St. Petersburg.—[Nouvelles a la Maine.

A Raiiway Incident.

An old lady sat in a railway carriage with the love of a little dog on her lap. Opposite sat a young man. The latter, in a fit of abstraction, took a cigarette out of his pocket and stuck it into his mouth, without asking anybody's permission. The old lady, exasperated at this want of propriety, snatched the cigarette from him, and, throwing it out of the window, shricked out "I don't like it!" A few minutes afterwards the little dog began to bark. The young man, delicately, and with the greatest precaution. dog began to bark. The young man, delicately, and with the greatest precaution, sezzed the animal by the scruff of the neck, and sent it after his eigarette; then, making a polite bow to his travelling companion, he said, "I don't like it either!"—Le Figure.

Curious comments by a judge, even in the presence of the prisoner, though extremely rare, are not unprecedented. Mr. Justice Maule once addressed a phenomenon of innocence in a smock-freek in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; the counsel for the prosecution thinks you innocent; I think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymon, in the exercise of such commoncountrymen, in the exercise of such commonscrase as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you 'guilty;' and it remains that I should pass upon you the sentence of the law. That sentence is that you be kept in imprisonment for one day; and as that day was yesterday you may go about your business." The unfortunate rustic, rather scared, went about his business, but thought that law was an uncommonly puzzling thing.

A certain church has been struck by

A certain church has been struck by lightning a dozen times, and now, when the preacher showsigns of getting long-winded and passing from his "seventhly" to his "cighthly," the organist slyly imitates the sound of approaching thunder on the pedals. The result is that the preacher finishes his sermon and starts the doxology in an amazingly short time. The congregation has increased the salary of that organist.

CHAPTER XXXV.

"The fits upon me now Come quicks, wentle lady;
The fits upon me now I"
BRALHOST AND FLETCHER.

The path sloped steeply to the bed of the Backatrook, which, only flecked with sullen foam at a few occupeddies, flowed dark and turbid from its parent morass aming the most gioomy and savage bills on the moors. Below, an early English bridge, of which some few still remain there-

An 310 grantic cross, of which many were scattered over the moors, was overhead in the heather, out nied against the sky; and by it a white figure was making with and frantic gestures, peoplay from behind the cross, thitting round it by starts like a child at play, waving both arms on high, cowering down.

ing down.
Seeing itself perceived, as they stood still consulting below, a wild shriet of laughter rang in their case. Then springing to the verge, Magdalen caught hold of a large, loose stone that was pled among others in a "clatter," and everting all her strength threw it down upon Blyth Berrington, who stood a little apart from the others. The his stone in the degent which violatile of big stone in its descent struck violently on a lower, projeting rock, and so, bounding off, passed over flyths head, though so close, all thought thin killed for an instant.

Joy gave a scream of torror, and rushing to her old playfellow saide, techless of more danger, threw her arms about his neek Rachel called out, in per case entreaty.

"Magdalen! Magdalen!—it is 1! Hear me, let me come to you," and was even also the glimbur an excellent of the even

already climbing up perdously to the cross. But only a manic shrick came back in answer on the wind, for Magdalen was flit answer on the wind, for Magdalen was flitting down from erag to boulder like one of the pixies still feared on the moor, and meant to reach the old bridge before them. She leaped down, and fled on and on where no path was, through heather and bracken, a white weird form, seeming a spirit, or, if human, a possessed being.

"Let me go, dearest," said Blyth, low and gently, as he looked into Joy's horrified dark eyes. "I must prevent her from crossing the bridge—there is not a hair of my head hurt."

He himself unbound the imprisoning arms he loved so dearly, and would have kissed

he loved so dearly, and would have kissed Joy's hands but that Steenie Hawkshaw glowered at nim behind, with hate an langer in his face. Then Blyth darted down the path to the river, the others following him.

When the latter reached the banks, how-When the latter reached the banks, how-ever, they saw he was too late. Magdalen was already half-way over the terrible ridge. Through the grav night they could see her long, fair hair blown out on the wind, that bowled and swept down the blackness of the valley. Her little bare feet tottered pitifully over the narrow footway; her arms were spread out, as if seek-ing a hold or safety where none was; and her lody seemed to cower and quiver, they her body seemed to cower and quiver, they fancied, even at that distance, either from cold in her light night-gear or with fear. For the blacksbrook was rushing close beneath her, tierce and deep, with a sound of evil joy when, as it swished around the rude, stone piled piers, as if telling how greedly, how quickly, it would suck in this woman's poor, frail body, and whirl her down in its course—drowned!

Blyth stood still at the near side of the bridge. He had his coat of and was watching.

The state of the s

"I dare not follow yet, lest she should be frightened and fall in. If that does happen I will try to save her—you will find brandy in that pocket, if it should be wanted," he an ordinary low voice to Joy and

Then, as both women marvelled at his self possession, he added.

"Sale is almost over now; almost—quite safe. Is it not like seeing a wraith crossing over the "tyx? Ah! ichat is that i".

Byth had supposed safety too soon. With a wan or real terror. Migdalen started bick, even as her feet almost touched the objectic short of the dark, wild land of simbows beyond, which seemed to promise freedom to her hunted body and throbbing distracted brain.

on the moors. Below, an early English on the moors. Below, an early English bridge, of which some lew still remain there abouts, spanned the stream. Huge piers of blocks piled flat up in each other, with at mortar, had been placed, it seemed by giants, in the current, across which four far greater slabs of granite were laid in succession. Four only, without hand-rail, made this Cyclopean bridge, and the wind was howing nown the valley, and the water flowing black and deep.

Across the river were old, descried tinning workings in the dieary hill since. Where was Maganton? They could not see heras they gized down.

"A ghost—look, lo ... by the cross." cried Hawkshaw, suddenly, jointing above the path on which they stood, being now half-way down its steepest and narrowest part.

An old cranite cross, of which many were they are constructed in the lower proposed in the real flat fainting on the rough granite bridge with a low cry. Her body careful and being over-tasked powers gave way. She stopped short, unned giddy, then threw up her arms and fell fainting on the rough granite bridge with a low cry. Her body careful sideways in the fall, so that her grant's bridge with a low cry. Her lady swayed sideways in the fall, so that her head and the upper part of her person over-hing the water, and, being dragged down-wars by its own weight, they saw her grad ally slipping, shipping over into the

stream.

Joy sereamed; and was then only conscious that she was fast held and struighing in strong arms. Her aunt Rachel was holding her back by force to prevent the girl throwing herself into the water. She saw Blyth and Steenie rush forward—
The two men rescued Magdalen. Blyth it was who first jumped into the black swirling water, almost as soon as he saw the white body slip over before his eyes. But though a strong swimmer he might

the winte body slip over before his eyes. But though a strong swimmer he might harrily have saved the helpless woman and himself without Hawkshaw's aid, who wading out to where Blyth and his burden were swept against a rock, helped both to land. They carried Magdalen's senseless and dripping white figure back over the old bridge to where Rachel and Jey awaiked them. Luckily there was a shepherd's cottage near belonging to Farmer Berrington, where Blyth's authority induced the startled shepherd's wife to let the poor creature to put in her bed and tended by Rachel and Joy. But Blyth started to return to the Joy. But Blyth started to return to the Red House as fast as he could, and bring the spring cart; for Rachel, seeing the sufferer was regaining consciousness, though still terribly exhausted with her mad chase, was anxious she should come to full recovery with only the familiar objects of the cottage round her, resisting Blyth's most carnest entreaties to take her to the Red

House.
"Will you come with me, Hawkshaw?"

then asked young Berrington.
But Steenie hesitated, and made a sullen answer. He had run enough to-night after a crazy woman, and thought he would now take the cross-road leading homeward. Blyth might tell his old father to pick him up with the gig half-way at the "Black

As you please;" said Blyth, hesitating "As you please;" and lifth, heataing too; then, overcoming dislike of his rival's manner, added, generously, "I am heartily obliged to you, anyhow, for coming into the Blackabrook after us. It was cold work—shake hands."

shake hands."

Hawkshaw shook hands. Then, when Blyth Berrington strode out of the hut, the other went to the door of the inner room and softly called Joy. The gid came out, looking still flushed and bewidered.
"I am going—good-bye! he said, looking closely at her with a scarching expression.
"Good-bye: and God bless you for your help to-night," she said, gently, still feeling as in a dream.

as in a dream.

as in a dream.
"Is that all the thanks you have for me, after running such a fool's race, besides unding up to my unist in the Blackabrook this beautiful summer's night?" Steenie said sarcastically. "You near enough kissed berrington without his asking just now, for doing no more."

Joy drew back and her eyes blazed at

him. "Mow dare you?"

"I do dare. What is more, I have courted you before all the other girls in the country. I think I have a right to know what this mad witch we have been hunting tomight is to you that you should be crying over her and kissing her, when we hought her out of the river. It is too much, Joy—I can't stand any more of that"

"It is not too much, sir. She is my mother?"

"Your mather?"

"Your mother?"

Steenie Hawkshaw made two steps back-ward, storing, then gave a low whistle and slowly uttered.
And I who had meant to ask you to

night to be my wife. I thank you, Miss Has thorne, for undeceiving me in time. His tree voice, and the manner in which he now bent his head lew in mock respect,

he now bent his head low in mock respect, were so hisalting and sarcastic that Joy left her little hands clinch, while her figure as emed to grow talter and swell with pride and just more medican. The words ruched to her tips, "You would have asked me in vain?" But the truth restrained them Anhour agos one little hour! would it indeed have been in vain? She aided her hand have been in vant? She aided her hand impermisty, and pointed to the door— Steenie liaw hishaw s eyes feasting even then with coarso enjoyment, jet vindictiveness,

on her beauty.
"too!" she said; no more.
And he went.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

"I think the sky calls using none but three; the God that look th thence and thee and me, and He made us, but we made Love to te."

Midsummer eve. What a warm, what a

Midsummer eve. What a warm, what a soft, what a sweet might it was!

A day of wild, driving ram was over, and at overing the sun had burst out for a last hour of glomas, reviving beauty. And now, at night, the moon looked down on the fair landscape of the Ched Valley, which seemed steeped in a haze straning up in incense from the grateful earth, exhaning in fragrance from the flowers—the homeowickle and carnations—that had kent haing in fragrance from the flowers—the honeysuckle and carnations—that had kept their sweetness pent in all day. The lush grass, so lately bent low, was raining its green hanners imperceptably once more the shaken flower blossoms, the heavily wetladen leaves felt free again; and the nighting ales were singing passionately down in the hawthorne brake by the running river, which tang, too, in a low, full gurgle. And across the river was the moon, rising over the opposite hills, just touching with its beams the softened outlines of trees and bushes on which the dew gleamed like a woolly, shuing pall. There was not a harsh outline, not a discordare note or sound that night in the whole world—the world of these we people.

world of these we people.

Blyth and Joy stood together in the dusk in the shelter of the limitary, where it was dry under foot. The ground 11 front was carpeted with tern petals from a tail rowan carpeted with torn penus from a tan rowan tree, whose blessoms overhead were even row sending out their strong seent on the night air. Close by, a wicket gate led into the farm garden, where a thousand other sweets mineled with those of the wilder trees and bushes that loved the open moors. In front of the pleasant shed, with its moor stone posts and thatched and lichened roof the meadow sloped gently to the river. Such was the scene, the little world that that held these two, who asked nothing bey ond.

Joy was standing with her head on Blyth! breast. His arms were round her. It seemed to both that the climax of their lives cone, the highest point at which they

had cone, the lightst point at which they seemed interest heaven.
"Oh! Blyth, Blyth," murmured the girl:
"oh, dear Blyth, I must have loved you best all the time! I did love you best all the time! I did love you best allways. I must have been dull, stupid, blind, indeed, not to have known it the first moment I saw your face again."

Blyth drew her still closer to himself, and did not speak, because his lips were laid on

of a rose. At last he said

"Dear, be glad you had not such heart
ache as I had these has three years while I YAS BUAY.

And in the pauses of their sentences they could hear the nightingales singing of a gladness that was almost pain; of a pain that was the ecstacy of passion over filling the beings too small, too poor, two carthly,

to express rightly such supreme rapture.
"Blyth," said the girl. softly. "I cannot help thinking, what will my mother say?
She was so ambitious, poor soul, for me.
Oh! why can one never feel pure joy?"

"Earth might be too like heaven, prohaps; we could not resign ourselves to
leaving It," said Blyth. Then be gaves
silent laugh that shook his tody, not unlike
his father; and Joy wondered what the
meant till he said, "Forgave me, darling,
for not having told you semething some
that may please—your mother. To you to
will make no difference. See here, you
know that as regards old family there
who that as regards old family there
has been owned as many hundred year,
from father to son, as ours. But they
we are only simple farmers, for all that, and
I have come back a rich man from Australia; even very rich compared with the
around us."
"Blyth I is it true? And you never the

"Blyth I is it true? And you never tell mo!—but there, say nothing; I ame' dyn did not. You know now I could not long you better or feel more proud of you figure owned all the moors round down to the

you better or feel more proud of you fyr heety again, owned all the moors round down to the ot, with Joy sea."

"I do know it, my love. I always tree mence and ed you to be true and hourst whether I was literass; rich or poor; but, if you had known it, was liawli like that he he influenced."

(Buh) hee

thad Bigth been sure always as now the far had been gold has no weight in woman's mind? We let how, per he believed so, so did Joy. An! happy are have the happy souls, they did right to believe to the pocket of themselves; it heres us all to dots benight of the (Had Bigth been sure always as now the bost.)

"You mean my mother. Yes," and Jr. ked House I thoughtfully. "But oh, Blyth, think d herm, ton a Aunt Rachel, how happy she will be! I see haste, as wonder what they are saying now."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Non. Pavetir nest a personne!
Sire! Pavetir est a Picu!
A chaque fois que l'actre sonne,
Tout ici bas notas dit actre
L'avenir! Tavenir! my sis re!"
Victor Hery.

What were the two sisters in the bron thatched cottage saying to each other atta-same hour that night, even winle the lore

stood in the dusk together.

Magdalen was crouching by the only of a low fire for, though the might rawarm and stid, she shivered; and y tags she said she needed and, so the door was a she said she needed and, so the door ware like, at 'cas aper into the pooch. The nighting leave one young singing oven more loudly up here in his sthelstan. Sight, making the heart of one of the like sypsy, they are with an old pain. The lanters lam and as ever of nights in the window sill, which he larten the rod curtain drawn behind it.

ad as ever of nights in the window sail, whether the Rutton the red curtain drawn behind it.

Magdalen, strangely, on recovering or seicusness after the terrible adventures the night of the storm, seemed, there were the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm, seemed, there we have the night of the storm to have utterly forgotten what passed. Sometimes she would look with her thoughts or of musing wonder at her we need the storm their thoughts of the seement of the seement of the name of the night of the seement of the name of the name of the name of the night of the name of the nam

"Then tell me what it morns," a to the plaintive voice, with a discussion tend of longing, like a wail in the win "When will the end come, and classified the other this warm."

of longing, the a wan in the win "When will the end come, and clats" it be after this weary waiting and chip looy on think" (speaking low) "the that this is waiting to seeking this is come some day? I have slivary we should see him again you and I hachel shuddered, and felt as if a thad just been given to her heart but of trol el herself and kept silent.

"He will think me faded and withers went on the poor self-tormented so "Ruchel, you are handrone still. It is fair? For, after all, I was fair prettier by you as a girl, and I am so very little sile if he did come back, he would still a most for you. Oh, it is dicadfully win still—after all these years."

most for you. Oh, it is decadfully were still—after all these yeare."
"But think of Joy—think of your of young daughter, dear Magdalen Som any father, seeing her so levely, would you if he did come,"

(Ah! poor Ra She was su d and body e if what had bald never que gotten and cl al tree still en, so was : art.) "He would i raike and f

elatteringly, t Eter who ha nal eister's 1 i at be now, a alasked ine t

ad been en Red House I the might then the ville tales are up to move at Color ince the day

the month ivgs such waren ivgs such was ipswill be he "After all. Stephen Har He is no orite, Bly

quire; and cons." "Solas Bl luc, at 'Cas

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er joined to a*rphy, ic* e wind i

"Madre tarting 1 ind at si which, hi

his eyes 'Are the:

(Ah! poor Rachel, how troubled was that en, per elves to was such a strong woman, both in ind and body, and her years since then it been so still and unchangeful, it seemed gales ot anlike of what had once grown in her heart oald never quite die, so as to be quite agotten and clean out of sight. No, as a at tree still stands to tell of what has ea, so was it with this memory in her but that ciarling. a you g art.)
"He would love you heat he must! for

there u rashe and for your own, too," repeated, shiteengly, the lips that trembled unseen ther who had been, unwittingly, her behose last d years

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ral ester's rival.
"Love me: And of what good would "Loe mo? And of what good would hat be now, so late, except to revenge myk? Yes "—yes, I should like that. Reinge is what I want still. Besides,"
Ifel Magdalen, musingly, " if he came
al saked me to go back into the world and
kety again, it might not suit me just
or, with Joy likely to be well established
hele. One grows used even to this hermit's
manager and one cousts of broad in the meence and our crusts of bread in the iderness; and when she is married to bag Hawkshaw, and living at the Barton is all like to be nea-, of course."
Ruhl became sick at heart; for the

ionnit, e. Rub I became sick at heart; for the car had been pressing upon her all this day tatrow, perhaps, they must indeed perme leave the glen and hills and the sheller of the poor moor cottage. Ever since tenight of the storm, all the guests who tel been cojoying the hospitality of the Red House Farm must know why Blyth ferric, ton and Joy had left the dance in see haste, and the news would have surread sch haste, and the news would have spread I the night-chase after the mad woman. If the fight-chase after the may woman, then the village children would know of it, tale me up to beck and point at the filly some at Coldhome; perhaps call out fool-ing the days of Elisha the prophet, so out of the months of ill-taught babes and suck-lines and words of cult soiling innocent egs such words of evil, soiling innocent will be heard.

"M'er all, Joy may not marry young sephen Hawkshaw. She may prefer my horde, Blyth Berrington."

'He is not so rich—the other is called a

isire; and Joy has gentle blood in her ing let va nd 5 stages love was 2 :23.

"Sohas Blyth Berrington—on his mother's inc, at 'cast; while the Berringtons have lone yoemen's service since the days of thelstan, Steenie Hawkshaw's mother was here in the Atheletan. Steenie Hawkshaw's mother was f the history gypsy, they say, and his father is a drunken meter than thurt. Oh, my dear sister, the money at the world history may flee away as on wings, but to young Blyth has a heart of gold, and he decrease a cour child."

No man is really good, Rachel: or not real as women are. Perhaps the best tent dem may think of God before themthere But women come always last in hair thoughts, believe me. Men will say therwise, but it is not the woman, but

start anogais, hence me. Sen wit say there se, but it is not the woman, but ber own love for her they think much of leads, how should Joy be happy? Are not the sum of the father visited on the intilirent?"

There was a silence in the cottage for one time. The lantern glimmered red, the emb-rs glowed; out of doors one could hear the Chad running in the dusk; and till the nightingales sang.

A long, long silence.

The accutious but heavy step outside was dis metly audible in the small porch. There was a pause us of some one listen hat, next the door was little by little opened wider, and a man's figure stood in the lor way, bent forward in a crouching at the Both women felt their hearts beating hard with terror to suffocation; for y am that uncertain twilight their eyes and recognized the coarse canvas dress, It is in that uncertain assignt their eyes and recontrol the cearse caivas dress, or pass head, and striped stockings of a court tempel from the great prison over the moors. By long habit each drew her in insers. By long habit each drew her lead for over her face; then Rachel, nerving herself, drew back the red curtain samply, and snatching up the lantern on the wind ow sall turned it full on the intruder's face.

It was Gaspard da Silva!

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

"Woman's love is hard to kill, Loppid or felled there sproutetistill bone small shoots of tender green, To remember what has been !

"Madre de Dios!" muttered the convict, tating back at the flash of the lantern, and at sight of the nun-like, dark figures which, intherto, in the twilight of the room, as eyes had not been able to distinguish. "Are these little sisters of charity?"

There was perfect silence for a few momenta in the cottage; then, recovering himself, Gaspard asked, in a rough, threating voice. "Is there a man in this house!

Magdalen half raised herself from her couch, trying to shiek out, "Yes, soveral men. They will come soon; they will protect us." But her lips could not utter a word, though they moved; and it was Rachel's low voice that replied, "No."

"Who are you both, then? Speak-ore you dumb?"

Slowly came the answer. Rachel waiting

Slowly came the answer. Rachel waiting for her sister, who still did not or could not speak; trembling and wondering if he would not recognize them.

"We are sisters. We live alone—and we try to serve God."

"Then you can serve Him by serving me now," said the convict, with an air of greater assurance at once, and a sound like an effort at a laugh. "I want some food—like her starving all day and last food. I have been starving all day and last on enert at a laugh. "I want some food—
food. I have been starving all day and last
night. Give me something to estquickly,
I till you, or it will be the worse for you
both."

At the hearse, herrible tone as of a desperate man, Magdalen cowered down closer on her bench and hid her head among her making scenning in a faint state. But cushions, seeming in a faint state. But Rachel hastily obeyed, and to k out all the entables in their scanty cupboard—little enough, excepting a loaf of home-made brend from the farm and some cheese. Gaspard did not wait till she had placed the pard did not wait till she had placed the food on the table, but snatching some from her hands began to devour it, tearing at it with his teeth like a famished wolf. Presently he dropped heavily on the wooden chair she had selently placed for him, and taking up a knife and fork, ate on now more like a human being.

Rachel, watching him, felt the horrorand repulsion that had first filled her heart whence little her little to divine met.

change little by little to divine pity. Under those coarsened, d graded features, where the brute alone was now visible, and the soul seemed reduced to some faint spark within, almost overpowered, she yet recog nized the traces of the former handsome Da Silva—the man of brilliant powers, who then had admiration, even awe struck rev ence, for all that was good and holy, but whose star seemed evil from his birth; ever unlucky, poor, noble, ambitious, and overmastered by his own violent passions.

When he had partly finisted. Gaspard looked up and said.

"I was hiding this evening up there on the hills among the heather and stones, for I saw two peasants coming and I was afraid. They met could other, and nointed down. ence, for all that was good and holy, but

They met cach other, and pointed down here at the light, speaking of two witches that lived in this cottage, and how one sister had gone mad last week and no one dare come near them. That is she, I suppose? He modded with brutal carclessness over to-wards Magdalen, who visibly shook, wheth-er from rage or more sorrowful emotions.

Then, as no one answered, taking silence for consent, he added.

"Ah-so it is. Acs; I thought to my self that is the house for me! Mephisto self that is the house for me! Mephisto-pheles among the witches, he, he! His laugh, that resounded strangely within the Hia laugh, that resounded strangely within the bare walls, had no ring of mirth in it. He still ate on till quite satisfied; next, looking up suddenly, said, "Now I am dead tirod and am going to sleep; but you two must watch, for I may be tracked here. I have escaped from prison, and by G-dI mean to stay free this time or die. If either of you betray me, see here, I will cut your throats first, I swear, and then my own."

Ho held up the knife with which he had just finished eating his bread and cheese—an old table knife, sharpened to a point by long use—and with an air of bravado, yet something of former grace lingering in his mock politeness, bowed to the silent women, then study the warner in his waist belt. then stuck the weapon in his waist belt. Rachel could hardly restrain herself from

Rachel could hardly restrain herself from speech. Her heart was full to bursting, her pulses beating like hammers in her temples with the pity, the agony of it all; her cars were already straining lest they might in deed hear the footseps of those coming to drag this unhappy wretch back to the jail that was a living death. Words were rushing to her year, liest She lenged to the

ing to her very lips! She longed to fling back her hood and cry out.

"Rest, poor hunted soul! You know us!
—we, the women who loved you, forgive all the past; we will watch over you. No blind the past; we will watch over you. No blind chance, but a divine guidance, has led you to us here at last. Only repent, repent, and God will forgive you as we do."

But looking past Gaspard da Silva, as Rachel stood motionless like a dark statue, all her emotions hidden under her draper ies, she saw that Magdalen had started, raised from her crouching posture, with a wild glitter in her blue eyes at her husband's threat of murder. Her pale features twitch threat of murder. Her pale features twitched in an agony of fear as she laid her finger on her lips with a gesture imploring caution; then drawing her hood forward, that had fallen back in her fright, she sank down again unseen by Da Silva, whose back was turned to her. At that Rachel's words of consolation and revealing utterance stood still like a swift river arrested. Magdalen was a wite; this was her husband. Who

dure speak, if she would not have it so?
"You are quite safe; do not fear. You may trust us," she murmured almost soundlessly, her voice being almost unrecognizable

to herself.

Then she pointed towards to inner room of which the door stood ajar, showing the truckle-hed on which the sisters were accustomed to sleep logether.

"We two will sit up by the fire and guard you," she added, in her faint breath, like the wind rustling through dry leaves, for she was hearse from emotion.

The convict paused with a slight awakening of curiosity. Till now his mind had only been full of the instinct of self preservation; his chances of escape, his hunger and thirst and fears. But already freedom was beginning to revive insensibly old in-fluences and habits, and he said.

"You are not a common peasant woman.

Let me see your face."

But Rachel held her hood more tightly drawn down than before with her strong

hand.
"I am not young or handsome now. one in this country round has seer our faces these many years, . . We have taken you in and will take care of you; but—" Her faint tones died away.

faint tones died away.

"Some vow, I suppose. Who would have guessed religion played such pranks in this howling English wildernes,?" carelessly muttered the Spaniard; adding louder, "Well, I can see you are telling truth, for that sister, for one, has gray hair."

With a harsh langh he pointed towards Magdalen, whom he had turned to see, and one whose long coils of hair had fallen loose on her shoulders. Rachel looked also: and

one whose long coils of hair had fatten toose on her shoulders. Rachel looked also; and for the first time seemed truly to percieve and know that her sister's luxuriant feir hair, she had so often admired, had slowly changed—that new it tens gray! Magdalen's form quivered slightly about the shoulders and chest whether from passion or suppress. and chest, whether from passion or suppres-acd sobs the others did not know.

But Gaspard went inso the next room and, not even pausing to kick off his heavy boots, flung himself on the bed, begrimed as he was with bog mud and damp moss-stains, after his wanderings and concealment all night and lay on the moors. And soon the weary wretch was fast asleep. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Walking With God. Sometimes we read in the Bible of walk ing before God, as when he said to Abram. "Walk before me, and be thou perfect. Gen. 17: 1. Sometimes we read of walking after God, as when Moses said to the Israelites, "Ye shall walk after the Lord your God and fear him, and keep his commandments, and obey his voice, and ye shall serve him and cleave unto him." Deut. 13: 4. nin and cieave unto him." Peut. 13: 4. But of Fnoch and Noah it is said that they walked with God. To walk before reminds us of a child, running and playing in the presence of a father, and conscious of perpresence of a father, and conscious of per-lect security because he is near and behind. To walk after is becoming to a servant: but to walk with indicates fellowship and friendship.

The superb headed laces and tullers used for ladies' ball dresses form plastrons sleeves, collars, berthas, and parements to the low-necked corsages of many little girls'

The newest caps for ladies are of white Surah, embroidered all over, or of piecenet, embroidered, and lined with Surah. The ruche around the face is double, one row in shell ruching back of a flutted ruche next to

the face.
The new plaided flannels for children are in charming shades of red, blue, green, brown, and beige, with dashes of yellow and black, all the combinations of colors so arranged as to produce the most delightful harmony with the contrasts. Lessons at Home.

The home lessons for the pupils of our public schools are apparently growing more burdensome every year. They begin at a very carly age, and are not discontinued until the young miss, for example, leaves the normal school with her education com-Pleted, as the saying goes. It is not a cheering sight for a parent to see a child of eight or nine years of age struggling after supper with a long and intricate sum in decimal fractions, when she ought to be in bed or indulging in light and pleasant recreation. The truth is that the brains of both teachers and pupils in our schools are taxed too severely at the present time, and if we do not have less educational supervision we not have less educational supervision we shall only succeed in producing a race of intellectual fools. We seem to have gone mad on the subject of our public schools, and after all the young men and women of to-day are no better fitted to fight the battle of hie than people of a preceding generation who were only instructed in what is facetiously termed the three Rs. Those who prosper best in Boston, as a general thing, are not those who were born here, but those who have come into the city from the country, and their educational advantages, compared with those furnished in our schools, were very poor indeed. vantages, compared with those furnished in our schools, were very poor indeed. Cramming may result in producing fat reese, but it will not manufacture brains. Too many young ladies hereabouts are anxious to become teachers, but if they realized the strain that would be put upon them they would wisely refrain from entering the ranks of those who are tortured to death by over zealous supervisors and members of the school committee. A young lady teacher of one of our schools, a naturally bright and intelligent woman was lady teacher of one of our schools, a naturally bright and intelligent woman, was recently carried violently, and, it is thought, hopelersly ineane, and she is not the only one who is afflicted with serious mental trouble. This high pressure system of education should be discontinued. It is folly to attempt to teach too many branches in our to attempt to teach too many branches in our schools; a good solid foundation for special studies is all that the pupil requires. It is not necessary to make a juvenilo Admirablo Crichton.

Girls in Austria.

Up to fifteen years of age Austrian girls are kept at their studies, but not deprived of society. They dress very simply, rarely wearing a silk gown until the day they leave the schoolroom for the ballroom. After they leave school they go through a year's or even two years' teaching in the pantry and in the kitchen under some member of the family, or even, in some cases, in another family, under trained cooks. They may never be required to cook a dinner, but they are thus rendered independent of cooks and servants, as they learn how to do everything themselves long before they begin housekeeping on their own account. When married they are most affectionate wives and mothers. An Austrian lady, in fact, is as accomplished and learned as an English governess, as good a housekeeper and cook as a German, as witty and vivacious in society as a l'arisian, as passionate as an Italian, and as handsome as an American, some of the most leautiful women in Europe being found in Vienna. Germans and also Austrians are celebrated for their stocks of linen. Here, as soon as a girl is born, the weaving of her linen is begun, and every year a piece, or a certain number of yards, is set aside for her trousseau, ready for her is set aside for her trousseau, ready for her marriage. Grandmammas, on their side, are not alle. They pass their timeknitting for their grandchildren, supp ying not only their wants, but also laying aside for the future a dozen dozens of stockings of every kir.i, being the usual number of any bride's tosseau, and some of these limited stackings. to see an and some of these knitted stockings are as fine as the finest woven ones. An Austrian girl or lady is never, I may say, seen without some kind of work in her hand .- American Register.

Heliotrope, which is as fashionable for a color as for a perfume, comes in seven different shades.

The skirt laid in alternate clusters of kilt pleats and panels decorated with braid is the style for tailor-made spring suits of cloth, surge, diagonal, and flannel

Temperance Department.

TRUTH desires to give, each week, information from every part of the Temperance work. Any infor-mation gladly received. Addrer 2. W. Cast, G. W. S., Editor, Napanes, Out.

The Ontario Alliance.

The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Probibitory Alliance was held in this city last week, and it was much more largely attended than for some time past. The increased attendance is indicative of the increased interest felt among all classes in regard to the prohibitory movement. The seesion lasted three days and the interest continued unabated throughout. Though there was a good deal of discussion and many important questions considered, not much business of actual importance was transacted, nor were any new lines of action decided

A number of leading temperance workers re present and added much to the value of the meeting. Two or three ringing eches were delivered by Hon. S. H. Blake, the President, of such a character as to raise the enthusiasm of all temperance workers. Prof. Foster, M. P., also added much to the interest by his valuable speeches and suggestions. Mr. J. J. Mac-Lares, Q. C., so well-known in connection with his presented in defense of the contestion in the connection. with his successful defence of the constitutionality of the Scott Act before the Privy Council, gave much valuable leval information in regard to the Scott Act and our Provincial License law. W. H. Howland, Provincial License law. W. H. Howking, Esq., gave a valuable and thoughtful paper in regard to "the beer question." It would not be possible to name the large number of other workers from the various parts of the Province whose information and whose anggestions were of much real worth. It is to be hoped that full and revised reports of the speeches of Mr. Maclaren and Mr. Howland will be published for the information

the speeches of Mr. Malianta land will be published for the information eithe country.

The old officers were re-elected for the coming year:—Hon. S. H. Blake, Toronto, President; Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary; H. O'Hara, Treasurer A large number of Vice-Presidents were appointed, and also a good working Executive Co mittee, composed almost exclusively of residents of this city. The Canada Citiza still continues the organ of the Alliance.

There was a public reception the first evening, given by the citizens of Toronto in Shafubury Hall. After refreshments had been served excellent speeches were given by Hon, S. H. Blake, Prof. G. S. Foster, Ror. C. Morrow, Hon. Senstor Vidal, exalderman Moors and Mrs. Susannah Evans. Peck The following evening snother public meeting was held in the same hall, but in counsequence of the soverity of the night the attendance was not at all large. The third evening a larger and more enthusiastic outsequence was not at all large. The third evening a larger and more enthusiastic meeting was held at Occident Hall, at the west end of the city. Full reports were given in the daily papers of all these meetings.

Temperance in Toronto.

Seldom have the temperance workers in Toronto been more active or successful in their work than they now are. The old Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, in whose hands is the well known Temperance Hall, on Temperance street, is doing much better than in years before. The Hall, a legacy handed down to the city from the workers of other days, was in quite a dilapidated condition about a year ago. It has been much improved since, but still needs improving. The weekly meetings are much better attended than they were. Each Saturday evening a free entertainment is given, and the attendance is fair. The Snnday afternoon meetings are also increasing in interest and attendance. A much larger in interest and attendance. A much larger mumber would probably attend if the meetings were more extensively and judiclously advertised. Last Sunday Col. Bain, of Kentacky, was announced to lecture and the Hall was greatly crewded. He was sick,

however, and not able to put in an appearance. Mr. William Burgess, of this city, occupied his place, and seldom have we listened to such an able and stirring address in the Hall. We would be glad to see it ex-

West End Temperance Society is of ficer by very active and judicious men, and bough their cotings are in the im-medite locality of the largest barracks of the threation Army, new are always suc-cessful in obtaining a crowd. They know the vive of good ad ritising and they al-ways rovide a good, ogramme and in con-seque on the large recident Hall is filled each aturday even ng and Sunday after-

various branches of the Church of England Temperance Society are also active and though their meetings attract little at tention except to the actual adherents of the Ch. , yet a great deal of good is being done. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is also actively at work, doing its share as far as it lies within the sphere of its members. There are several organizations for electoral purpose, and all of them are active and united.

The Good Templars and the Sons of Tem perance are working as harmoniously and as successfully I'r some years past, each do-ing their share, especially in the temperance

education of the young people.

All there agencies, added to the influence of the Pulpit and the Press of the city, are doing rapidly their work of educating the people of Toronto up to the point of the early adoption of the Scott Act, and of its enforcement, we trust when adopted enforcement, we trust, when adopted.

Another Victory.

Voting took place in the City of Guelph on Thursday, 22nd inst., on the adoption of the Scott Act, and another victory was scored for prohibition. The total vote recorded is reported to have been 1,191, being one of the largest votes vet recorded in the city. For the Act there were 680; against it, 511; majority, 169.

Guelph is the first city in this Province where the Scott Act has been adopted. The others will be much encouraged by this re-In St. Catharines, London, Kingston and St. Thomas the petitions are now circulated and votes may be expected before

long.

That public opinion is fast growing is indicated pretty clearly from the fact that not many years ago asimilar vote was taken in Guelph—on the Dunkin Act—and the temperance men were left far behind.

Carleton county votes this week, and a hard fought battle is expected. God grant that the right may prevail.

NEWS AND NOTES.

PROHIBITION IN POLITICS. - Demorest's Monthly Magazi e for February thus writes of American polities of the future :-

"Out of something over ten million of voters, some 150,000 at the last election cast their ballots for the Prohibition candidate. Governor St. John. This does not, however, represent the real feeling of the community on the necessity of the nation taking a hand in restraining, if not abolishing, the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is a remarkable and that wherever the single issue of Prohibition and anti-Prohibition has been presented to the voters, the Prohibitionists presented to the voters, the Prohibitions to have succeeded by ove whelming majorities. This was true of Maine, Iowa and Kansas, the o g three States in which the naked issue saa presented without entanglements with party, personal or local questions. It is ad itted by the shrewdest politicianthat with a graph tion put to vote in Ohio, shigan, Wis seain and Minnesots, it was a presented with the ship and Minnesots, it was a presented with the same and Minnesots, it was a presented with the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the ship and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and Minnesots, it was a presented by the same and the it wo be sauctioned by the people of those States, and at the rate at which the

it from coming to the fore at election time. Then the courts of the country have so far acted in the liquor interest. They have pirtially nullified the will of the people in Ohio, Iowa and Kansas The liquor dealers, of course, are very powerful; but with all these draw backs the horrors of the liquor in the Hall. We would be glad to see theretonsively published. In the evening another meeting was held end addressed by Mr. traffic are so obvious that the public senti-bioned, and ex-Alderman Moore. The most against it is steadily deepening. The most against it is steadily deepening.

THE REVESUE. -The Western Plowman well conducted journal, published in Moline, Illinois, puts the whole question in this way :-

The high license law of Illinois has reused the number of saloons from 13,000 to 0,000, while the revenue from hienses has necessed from \$700,000 to \$4,500,000 — hx.

The revenue from licenses is really a revenue from drinkers, for of course the saloon keeper gets the license money he pays from those who drink his honor, besides his own expenses and as much profit as the business will stand. It i probable that the greater portion of this money comes from people who do not own homes. At an average of \$1,000 each, this license money average of \$1,000 each, this license money would purchase 4,500 homes. If the drinkers who furnish this license money took the same amount of money and invested it in a building association, it would pay the dues on 25,000 homes. This, remember, is the license money alone. If we assume that three times the amount of license must be able to be able to be a some that the sales. license must be taken in by the saloon-keeper to pay his expenses and his own living, we see that what is drank in Illinois alone would furnish annually sufficient money to pay the dues on 75,000 homes. These are plain figures, and not being election figures, they don't lie.

THE R. C. CHURCH.—The Chicago Signal says :- Among the harbingers of a brighter day is the stand taken by the Catholic clergy on temperance. Notable meetings were held recently in Baltimore, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, during the session of the Plenary Council. They were largely attended by churchmen of the highest rank. At one held in Ford's Opera nignest rank. At one held in Ford's Opera House, Vicar-General McColgan presided, and earnest speeches were made by Bishop Ireland, "the Father Matthew of the west." Archbishop Elder, Bishop Keane and Bishop Archbishop Elder, Bishop Keane and Bishop Spalding; and on two other occasions Rev. Father Cleary gave telling addresses, in one of which he declared the approval of the Holy See of these efforts and societies, and appealed to the people in the name of the church to make temperance "a universal church work," and urged upon them total abstinence as the "only remedy" for present evils.

DRINKING CUSTOMS .- The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is common in England and other countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed, and still exists, even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup and to cat off the same plate was one of the ways in which the uncients celebrated a macriage, and the wedding feast continues to be n the least important of the marriage coronames to the present day. The Indians of Bazil retain a custom of dricking together a little brandy, as a sign that the marriage is concluded. In China similar customs are met with. In China similar customs are met with. In the medieval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand, but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, and thus smaller cups or a bases were adopted, and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking.

DRINK AND WORK .- The Lancet truly says: "Much of the best work of the world is done nowadays by those who do not use done nowadays by those who do not use done nowadays by those who do not use done less and the common work of the world is also, when the test is made, well done by total abstainers; they are industrious, reliable, healthy. According to Lord Wolseley, they make good soldiers. Sir William Gull has said that it is one of the commont. Letestimony. There is, therefore, a amount of drinking deemed moderate by society, that, in the opinion of good judge, is very injurious to the liver, the lungs, the nervous centres, etc."

THE GREATEST CAUSE - A tolegram from Quebec to the Witness states that, in the ancient capital there were, during lastyee, 1,122 arrests made by the police, for a crimes, and there were 944 convictions. More than one half of all the arrests—507were made for drunkenness, and over fits per cent. of the remaining half were fer per cent of the remaining half were far crimes arising out of drunkenness, or a some way connected with the drink traff, such as disorderly conduct in the street assults, selling at prohibited hours, or thile. The like causes are producing his results all over Canada. And yet there are poople actually claiming that there would be resulted to the contract of the co be more crime and more criminals under prohibitory liquor law than under a licensesystem productive of such results!

LIQUOR IN OHIO. - The State of Objet now virtually without a liquor law at all There is an almost obsolete provision in the There is an almost obsolete provision in the constitution of the State, prohibiting the sale entirely, and in consequence of that supreme Court, a few months ago, declard the Scott law of the State unconstitutional According to Ohio's Scott Act it required that \$100 must be paid for a license to all beer or whisky, and \$200 for a permit a sell both. Since the Supreme Court judgment there has been little or no restraint. In Columbus alone it is said that thirty for new saleons sprang up in one month, as the proportion elsewhere was nearly a great. A writer says that the people an now awakening as never before, and with the temperance people in the majority to saloons must go.

Sound Doctrine.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Rhode Island, be adopted a resolution declaring that while recognizing moral suasion as the basis of temperance work, it asserts its "confidence in legal restriction of the liquor traffic assemans to the advancement of that work."

The resolution also "cumphasizes the fact that the Union cannot in any way space. that the Union cannot in any way enough age the liquor interest, much less vote for it."

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.—Hiram Prior Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently marked; "There are 200,000 inhabitantia Washington, which is the capital of this great nation and the central point of its re-incendent and culture, and yet there is mon drunkenness and crime here than amon the 250,000 Indians who are savages, and have never felt the clevating influence of enr modern civilization.'

SCOTT ACT NOTES.

THISYEAR'S PROSPECT. - The indication now are that the results of thin year's Sout Act agitation in this Province w 11 be mod more favorable than even last years wen. A much larger number of counties are not getting ready for the contest than then were a year ago, and the friends are med nore sanguine of success. During Januar four line victories have been recorded, renour nne victories nave been recorded, resulting in the adoption of the Act in the old and wealthy counties of Lemox and Addington, Kent and Lanark, and the city of Guelph. The metropolican county of Care Guelph. The metropolitan county of Carwriting, but the result will probably be known by the time these lines are read.

known by tho time these lines are read.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.—In the Secretary's report, presented at the late meeting of the Alliance here, the following figures were given in regard to the result of the Sent Act votes in Ontario alone during last year:—There were votes taken in fourten counties. Eleven of these resulted favorably to the adoption of the Art. The amadest in spority we rided in favor of the Act was 602; the largest inspority against it was 194. The aggregate vote in the fourteen counties was 43,955 in favor, and 32 1867 against, giving a total majority of 10,693. 10,693.

Programments Issuen .- The Ottawa Gor Processarios Issued.—The Ottawa for crument has caused the necessary proclamation to be issued to bring the Scott Act may force in the counties of Norfolk, Bruce and Huron at the expiration of the presal license year. It is also ordered that a vow be taken for the adoption of the Act is Drummond County, Quebec, on Thursday, Marsh 5th. Za

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Zadies' Department.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tidies or covers for stauds that are made of ribbons and lace combined, may be finished with antique lace around the edges, and between each scollop or point a small silk tassel may be put, or tassels made of crewel with the crewel picked out with a needle to that it looks flutfy.

A convenient article for the kitchen is A convenient article for the kitchen is a stout tin box, in which may be kept the stove polish and brushes, and cloths used about the stove. It should have a handle and a cover; it will pay for itself over and over, in lessening the cleaning of the shelf upon which brushes and blacking are usually kept, and it will be found also that more the store the s attention will be given to the stoves, where the necessary means are so easily carried skent from room to room.

A great deal of attention should be given to the proper airing of the mattress every morning, and at least once a week a stiff trash should remove the dust which will scumulate, even in the best ordered house mund and under the tufts of cotton, or the hits of leather or whatever is used to tack the mattress with. Attention should also bedi "ctc" to the edge of the mattress where the " . is sewed on, for dust sifts under that. Where the bedroom is also the dressing room, dust cannot be avoided, but it may be at least changed, and it need not be allowed to accumulate.

Cold fowl left over from dinner may help to make an excellent side dish; cut it into to make an excellent side dish; cut it into niher small pieces, put a large lump of buter into a saucopan, and brown the meat in that; sprinkle pepper and salt and some flour over it, and when the meat is brown add half a pint of stock, which need not be very rich to be good, and a pint of peas yery rich to be good, and a pint of peas (canned ones); heat to the boiling point, and then serve. Mushrooms may be used in place of peas, and the proportions given above my be regulated by the quantity of fowl you have.

It is said by some authorities that the pillow sham is going, but the demand for handsome ones still continues, and it will be a long time before all good housewives give up the use of an article which adds so much which use of an article which adds so much to the attractive appearance of the bed during the day, and gives it a look of neatness it and not otherwise have, for a rumpled pillow case does not look neat, and it is not easily arranged so that they may be changed every morning. The latest style of pillowsham is made of linen, or of very fine cotton, and is trimmed with broad and open-work Hamburg; a band of ribbon is put under the Hamburg, and when there are spaces large enough, it is pulled up loosely through them and is loft looking like a tiny puff. The entire pillowsham may be lined with blue or other colored silesia to match the ribbon used. A rufile finishes the edge of the sham.

Panels of satin now have, instead of a plain band of plush across the bottom, a solloped hand, one large round one in the centre, and a half scallep at each side of it.

The band across the top is plain.

A young goose, not more than four months old is nice cooked in this way: After dressing and singeing it carefully, sprinkle pepper and salt and a little sage in the inpepper and salt and a little sage in the inside; put a lump of butter in also, to
moisten it; then put it into a pan, and then
into the even; baste it frequently with
water in which you have put some butter
and repper and salt and a little bacon
fat herve with brown gravy and with
governery jam or apple butter. Cover the
platter with thin slices of buttered toast
maintenant with the deliminary in the analysis. soistened with the drippings in the pan;

moistened with the drippings in the pain, then lay the goose upon it.

Ginger wafers are made of half a pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of batter, one desertspoonful of allspice, two of ground ginger, the peel of half a lemon grated, and the juice of the lemon; mix these all together then add enough molasses these all together, then add enough molasses to make a sort of thick paste; beat it in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in the paste in the paste in the paste in the past in the paste in th and yet be pe jectly even and smooth. Bake in a moderate oven. When it is done draw the tins to the oven door, and before it cooks at all, with a sharp-pointed knife cat the cake into pieces about four inches STUARC.

An excellent breakfast cake is made by were cook books and Miss Havergal's sking a large cupof bread dough and adding poers, and precepts of Fencion.

a small cup of sugar and a lump of butter about the size of half an egg; mix them well, and let this rise all night; in the morning roll it out into a flat cake and put it into a tin; cut apples into slices, not too
thlu, and cover the top of the cake with
them, pressing them down into it just as far
as possible so that the top of the cake will
be nearly smooth; then take half a cup of augar with water enough to dissolve it and with cinnamon for flavoring; let this come to a boil, and then pour over the cake; bake in a quick oven. This is nice warm or cold.

Novel tidies are made of one square of and for decoration they have a head worked in out inc. The tidy is trimmed around the edge with lace. For the library a pretty the edge with lace. For the library a pretty fancy is to have the head of a poet or of some prose author represented. Other designs, of course, may be employed, but the head alone is a newer thought.

Now that Christmas is over a woman may conscientiously do a little fancy work for herself, and it is not too early to look for-ward to the fresh adorning of the house in spring time; for it is most satisfactory have some new article to bring forth w the house is beautified by perfect cleanliness.

A Model Kitchen.

Mrs. Busyland's kitchen had a floor painted brown; the woodwork was brown and the wall painted buff. "They can be wiped off, then, the same as the floor, and are tidier than paper." Therewere buff linen window shades, and wire screens in summer to both doors and windows all about the house. "They are expensive at first, but it does save such a worry. Before we had them the flies were swarming in, but now there are hardly more flies in the kitchen than in the bedroom."

When I first saw the gay, dazzling kitchen, on the day when we made our sampbooks-the sun shining in-the buff ourtains and the buff wall, and shining dark floor, one window filled with scarlet geraniums another hanging garden with cactus, the kitchen table with its offcloth cover, the neat little cook-stove, the great rug of clean rag carpet in the middle of the room, two or three old chairs cut down loss and cushloned with cretonne, a sowing chair, and the gay pictures and cambrics for the books scattred about, it looked so gay and neat a place that it was a rest to enter it.

"My kitchen is one of the compensa-tions," Mrs. Busyhand was wont to say, "If I did not do my own work, I could not expect it, I suppose. That is what people expect it, I suppose. That is what peo expect it, I suppose. That is what people tell me." There was a sort of cupboard, of dark wood, in the room, and across the top of it hung a brown crash scarf, clean and fresh, with stitched figures along the ends and knotted fringe. And on the tops of the safe, not tin pans or rubbish, but the soup turcen and blue jars, where were kept the newspaper scraps in these cracked but pretty dishes. The tin and the cooking utensils were in a commodions pantry. The walls of the wood kitchen had many a fine wood cut on their buff paint. A crash towel on a roller hung on the door; an almanae was on the chimney, and corner shelves on each side. There was a braided rug before the sink; a sliding top covered the sink when not in use, and made a not inconvenient ironing table or cutting beard. The cook stove stood high, the wood-box, was on stilts, so as to save back-stooping, and there, under the wood-box, was room to the part of the part of the part of the soup back the waste party backet. was on stilts, so as to save back-stooping, and there, under the wood-box, was room for the chip basket, the waste-paper basket, and kindling. A match-box on one side of the wood-box was just in the right place. There were hanging tin lar so on the walls. In short, there were so many little devices, always pretty, for saving steps and room, as I can give no idea of, although it is quite distinct at this moment in my mind. The window filled with plants had the low chair beside it, and commanded the best view of beside it, and commanded the best view of any in the house. In the brawer of the cupbant she keps her serap book, recipe book, her fountsin, her diary, her market book, and order tablet.

L: a candle box that was papered and had two shelves across was a little library. There wan a Bible there, and Izaak Walton; there

the low chair by the window and the books have some connection, and, more than the flowers in the casement, helped her with the duties of the day, the petty duties, so often perplexing and wearying. Have I found the secret of Mrs. Busyland's brightness, and desire to make the best of things? Have I discovered the source of her strength and helpfulness, the reason of her sunny rooms and sunny temper?

How to Color Feathers and Ribbons.

To ten cents' worth of common varnish add a few drops of Japan drying. With this liquid and an ordinary long handled bristle brush varnish your straw hat or what ever you may wish to bronze. Then take your gold or silver bronzing powder, pour it into a small saucer, and, with a small piece of velvet, dust the powder over every part of the article you are ornamenting. Go over the article until every part is smooth and even in appearance. The feathers of ducks and Leghorn fowls make beautiful tips when bronzed in this manner, or they may be colored by the following process:

The mediums used for coloring plumes ribbons, or velvet, are the Winsor & Newton oil-colors in tubes, and gasoline. Suppose that you have a white, or cream, ostrich plume or tip, which you wish to change to a delicate shade of pink. If only a tip, take what pink madder would go on the point of a pen-knife, and dissolve it in two tablespoonfuls of gasoline. A large, flat tablespoonfuls of gasoline. A large, flat plate is a good article on which to color tips. Then lay in your tip, and with a small sponge go over it until thoroughly wet. Press out the extra liquid, and shake in the air until dry. If a cameo pink is wanted, take of carmine and Chinese vermillion each a small quantity, and dissolve in the gasoline. Then dip in your plumes, or ribbon, or velvet, or satin, and you will obtain desirable results. We would recommend running ribbon through the solution obtain desirable results. We would recom-mend running ribbon through the solution about a quarter of a yard at a time, having liquid according to the quantity of the rib-bon. Do not wring velvet, satin, or, ribbon, as you may do with a plume, but press out the liquid very carefully with the ends of the fingers. As a rule, the liquid absorbs so rapidly in fabrics that there is little to so rapidly in fabrics that there is little to press out. Only the gros grain, ottoman rep, fine brocade, or satin ribbons color well. But cotton velvets and ordinary satins color very nicely. If you wish to color light blue into tan, use burnt sienna, or if you wish to color cream into a rich reddish-brown, use brown madder. Almost any shade of green may be produced (if the ribbon or plume is white or cream) by using chrome, emcrald, or terra-verte green, little experimenting on small pieces of rib-bon or velvet will teach one how to shade nicely. Light yellows and yellowish browns are made with lemon yellow and white for a very light yellow; and lemon yellow and Vandyck brown for a rich yellowish-brown. Use scarlet lake with a little carmine for producing a rich crimson, and add a little ivory-black to searlet and crimson lake for a wine color. Vandyck brown makes a pretty shade of brown, if colored on light blue. Cadmium yellow colors on cream or white make a rich dark yellow.

One Thousand Wives.

Do what they may, no Mormon leader will ver equal the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Muloy Hassan, who has just added the thousandth wife to his harem, and has celebrated this unique millenary by a brillant feast given to the other nine hundred and ninety-nine; or, rather, to the other six hundred, for four hundred are either dead or pensioned off. Like the Mormons, the sultan does not keep all his better halves at one place, but distributes them among his one place, but distributes them along his winter and summer residences at Fez, Morrocco, Tafilet, etc. Even then, unless he has more palaces than fall to the lot of most emperors, there must be enough in each house to seriously interfere with harmony now and then. We wonder if he felt as

of British Authors." For we imagine that ofter a man has married his three or four after a man has married his three or four hundredth consort - though on this point wo must speak with the doubt arising from a total lack of personal experience—he cares very little for a new wife, as a wife, and regards each further addition much as a collector looks upon a new Flacit, or a new specimen of Japanese pottery, or another pipe, which he does not care to smoke, another violin, which will hang upon his wall untouched. It is the pleasure of the miser who heaps up stores; a pleasure which, in this line of hearling, only one man in the mode: nworld, fortunately, is allowed to have. mode: nworld, fortunately, is allowed to have.
It is curious, however, to observe that while what might be called the physical wenders of the "Arabian Night's Entertainments"—the carpet or the horse that traveled a month's journey in a day, the talisman that conveyed one's words at once to the distant lover— that while these and the like are coming that while these and the like are coming true by the power of modern science, the social wonders, as they seem tous Occidentals, are beginning to fade away. A sen of this very sultan, the Prince Muley Edris, not long age married an Italian governess, who did not give up her religion, and who stipulated that she should be the only wife; and a brother of the sultan, the sheriff of Wezian, has an English wife. has an English wife.

The true Heaven on Earth.

If there is any heavon on earth, it is where just the right man marries just the right woman, and there is no way to be happy except with perfect liberty. I hatea man who thinks a woman should obey him. I had rather be a slave than a mast . I had rather be robbed than be a robber. All that I ask for womankind is simply libe ty, and let the man love the woman as she should be loved. As one of the old sacred books of the Hindus says: "Man is strength-woman beauty, man is couragestrength—woman beauty, man is courage—woman is prudence, man is strength and woman is wisdom, and when there is one man loving one woman, and one woman loving one man, in that house the very angels love to come and sit and sing." I believe, then, in perfect freedom; I believe in perfect justice, and where a man loves a woman she never grows old to him. Through the wrinkles of age and through the mask of time he sees the sweet maiden face that he loved and won. And where a face that he loved and won. And where a woman really loves a man he does not grow gray; he does not grow decrepit, he is not old, but to her he is the same gallant gentleman forever that won her heart and hand. — ('ol. Ingersoll.

A Trying Position.

In the lately published Croker papers a pretty picture is given of the scene in which Queen Victoria announced to her eightythree councilors her intention of allying herself in marriage with Prince Albert. majosty was handed in by the lord chamberlain, and bowing to us all round, sat down, saying: 'Your Lordships (we are all lords at the council board) will be scated. She then unfolded a paper and read her declaration. I can not describe to you with what mixture of self-possession and feminine de-licacy she read the paper. Her voice, which is naturally beautiful, was clear and calm, neither hold nor downcast, but firm and soft. There was a blush on her cheek, which made her look both handsomer and more interesting, and certainly she did look as handsome and as interesting as any young lady I ever saw.

Her Only Cosmetic.

"The only cosmetic 1 have ever used," said an old lady, "is a flannel wash cloth. For forty years I have bathed my face every night and morning with clear water as hot as I can bear it, using for the purpose a small square of flannel renewed as often as it becomes thick and felt like. My mother taught me to do this, as her mother had rmarket most emperors, there must be enough in each house to seriously interfere with harmony and then. We wonder if he felt as ry. There much pride and satisfaction when ne added this is what my skin is at 60," she finished, ton; there al's little Tauchnitz did when he published his thousandth volume of his convenient "Collection and the collective emphasis to the recipe,

PRIZE THE

STORY.

NO. 11.

One lady or gentlemen's Solid Gold Watch, valued at at ut 875, is offered every seed as a prize for the best story, original or selected, sent to us by competitors index the following conditions:—ist. The story need not be the work of the sender, but may be select from any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphies wherever found, and may be either written or printed matter, as long as it is legible. The . The sender must become a subscriber for Taurii for at least six months, and must, therefore, send one dollar along with the story, together with the name and address clearly given. Present subscribers will have their term extended an additional haif year for the dollar send. If two persons happen to send in the same story the first one received at Taurii office will have the preference. The publisher reserves the right to putiles at any time any story, criginal or selected, which may fall to obtain a prize. The sum of three dollars (83) will be paid for such story when used. Address—Editor's Pairs Story, "Taurii" Office, Toronto, Canada.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

BY REV. WM. GALBRAITH, LL.B., OF MONTREAL

[The following powerfully written story, from the pen of the respected President of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, was sent for TRUTH competition by Rev. D. Rogers, Ailsa Craig, Ont., and awarded the prize by the committee. Mr. Rogers will be sent the watch on forwarding twenty five cents for postage and registration. The story contains a solemn warning, and ought to be read by every young man.]

Fred Oslam was the son of a respectable ! widow. His father died when he was only three years of age, leaving Fred and two aisters—one six months and the other five years—te the care of their mother. They were in comfortable, but not affluent, cir-cumstances. Mrs. Oslam continued the grocery business in which her husband had been engaged.

specify business in which her husband had been engaged.

She resolved to bring up her children respectably; and to give them a good education. Fred was a bright, attractive boy, replete with life and energy.

At school he took the most prominent part in every play, and usually stood at the head of his class. His genial, bland, affable and choerful disposition made him a general favorite.

On arriving at fourteen years of age. was accustomed every evening after school to relieve his mother from the cares of busito relieve his mother from the cares of business. For convenience in closing and opening the store, and, also, as a supposed additional safety to the premises, he alopt over the shop, which was some distance from the family residence. Mrs. Oslam, though not a member of the church, was a woman of great force of character, unblemished reputation and good principles.

She regarded the manufacture and sale of linner as wrong—conosed alike to the laws

she regarded the manufacture and sate of liquor as wrong—opposed alike to the laws of God, and the best interests of humanity. Sh. never allowed any in her grocery. If a customer asked for it, she was always ready with an apt reply, such as this: "I don't traffic in the sum of all villainies. I will traffic in the sum of all villainies. not take for liquor the money which a poor man should give for bread to feed his hungry family. I cannot make my shop a fountain of death to pour forth its streams of poverty, misery and desolation upon the community in which I live."

At other times she would vindicate her At other times she would vindicate her temperance principles by saying: "I amnot a true Christian, though I know I ought to be; but, I tell you, this liquor business is the darkest blot on Christendom. But for it, we would have little need of police, prisons, or poor-houses. I'oliticians speak of the increase of revenue from the license system. Deluded men! It is the most costly burden that graphs the nation.

Deluded men! It is the most costly burden that crushes the nation.

"Withoutit, the government of the country would not be half so expensive asit is. That which impoverishes the individual subject, and reduces the amount of taxable property, cannot enrich the state. Then, look at these facts:—The traffic in strong drink costs Great Britain and America two thousand millions of dollars annually; forty thousand members are yearly expelled from Christian churches for drunkenness; and thirty thousand die annually in those two great Christian nations from the same sad cause!!"

Her sentiments on the tem; erance ques-

Cause!!"

Her sentiments on the temperance question soon became extensively known, and those who wanted strong drink went to other groceries. Fred's mind was early and thoroughly induced with his mother's sentiments. He had full sympathy with her in regard to the sale of ardent smirita.

apirits.

At the age of seventeen he went to college, and at the end of four years graduated with the highest honors of the University.

He then began the study of law. On com-

ag the course he opened an office and ood practice

His mother was justly proud of him.
His neighbors prophesied for him a brilliant career. His business rapidly increased.
It was universally anticipated that he would soon become one of the most wealthy and influential men of his native

town.

He sought and obtained, in marriage, the hand of a young lady of exquisite beauty and refinement—the daughter of a wealthy wholesale merchant. On the wedding-day the friends of both parties congratulated most heartily the bride and bridegroom. Scarcely twelve months had elapsed when Fred began to keep late hours. His wife became solicitous, and expostulated. Business engagements were offered as an excuse.

In certain circles it was whisnered with In certain circles it was whispered with bated breath that Fred Oslam was drinking. The painful fact soon became generally known that he was a confirmed drunkard. It was now ascertained that, when a lad, sleeping over his mother's shop, young men were accustomed to come in after business closed and spend the late hours of the night with young Oslam. First, they played checkers, then chess and cards.

Fred? temperance unfacilities were

played checkers, then chess and cards.

Fred's temperance principles we'e thoroughly understood by his companions.

They brought cigars; and afterwards liquor was gradually and steadily introduced. Finally, Fred's scruples were overcome. A taste for intexicating drink was acquired. It had been gaining strength during his college life.

lege life.
Simultaneously and imperceptibly, the will power became enfeebled as the appetite increased in strength till the desire for arden? spirits could no longer be concealed. His downward career was then most rapid. Wife, mother, and sisters expostulated, pleaded, and wept, but words and tears were mavailing.

were unavailing.

Business was neglected and constantly decreased, and the little money he had previously saved was soon aquandered. He became utterly reckless and distinated. He shunned respectable society; and associated with the lowest and most degraded. The disappointment of his mother was inexpressible, and her grief inconsolable. Her with the lowest and most degraded. The disappointment of his mother was inexpressible, and her grief inconsolable. Her health ank under the burden of sorrow, and she died broken hearted. At her funeral his friends accused him of being the cause of her death. He pleaded guilty of the awful impeachment, and wept like a child. Despairing and alone he entered the room where lay the body of his mother stiff and cold in death. He bowed over the pale form and yielded to unrestrained hementation. On rising to leave, his eye caught sight of a bottle or brandy; he seized it and drank greedily its contents. An hour laker his friends, wondering at his long delay, opened the door, and, behold I to their amazement and confusion, there were two bodies on the bed—the body of the mother and that of the dead drank sos.

Stung with shame and remorae, he moved with his family to a country village. His wile was not only highly accomplished, but a woman of deep spirituality of mind. In the most tender, loving manner she appealed to every attribute of his manhood; to his former sentiments; to his marriage vows; to his obligations as husband and father; and to his ewn present and eserval in-

With all the moving pathos and eloquence of tears, she besought him to abandon the blighting and destructive beverage. Strongly and bitterly he reproached himself, and resolved and vowed he would drink no more; but his resolutions and vows were made in the strength of a will, shattered and enfeebled by alcohol, and were, therefore, broken as often as made. One day, after his recovery from a protracted delauch, his amiable and loving wife came to him, and threw her arms around his neck, and, bathing his bloated and disfigured face with her tears, said:—"Fred, you do not try to reform in the right way. With you the disease of drunkenness has advanced too far for reformation by mere human strength. With all the moving pathos and eloquence

the disease of drunkenness has advanced too far for reformation by mere human strength. Satin is the 'atrong man armed.' In your case, strong drink is the 'armor in which he trusts' to keep your soul in bondage.

"Now, Jesus Christ, who is stronger than he, must enter, bind this strong man and take away his armor. If you will surrender your heart to film, by the renewing of His spirit. He will take away the appetite for rum."

Fred wept bitterly and said : 'I have de graded myself; broken my mother's heart; brought the best wife in the world to shame orought the best wile in the world to sname and sorrow; and my innocent children into disgrace and poverty. I am not fit to live. Oh! that I had become a Christian before this fiend of intemperance enslaved me. I see, my dear wife, the course you advize is

see, my dear wife, the course you advize is my only hope."

But he did not reform.

His wite, ranged in luxury, was reduced to abject poverty, and was forced to do all the work for herself, husband, and four children. Her father gave her a cow, the milk of which her degraded, besetted husband sold from the lips of his hungry children to buy whiskey. Almost any evening he might be seen in the yard of a low groggery earning a glass of liquor by keeping "tally" for the most abandomed villagers, while they pitched quoits for a "treat." His mental and moral nature was completely deteriorated. Soon his physical constitution was completely wrecked, and disease, induced by strong drink, bore him to a drunkard's grave. ard's grave.

Passing the Plate.

More diplomacy may be exercised by the collector than any one would think. But he can't do nearly as much to help the church as the members themselves can as they alt in their scats. Let a gentleman put silver in the plate and then follow it with his eye. The chances are that no one within sight will have the courage to put in a copper. More than once I've seen a man drop a penny from the palm of his hand in the middle of the plate, thinking it would pass unperceived. But some deacon, or some one interested in the church, would light right on the cent with a well-directed glance. Then the man would, look down, discover with surprise that he had put in a cent, say, "What a ridiculous mistake," and

put in more.

There are lots of old church members who understand this, and no matter what church Incre are tots of oid church members who understand this, and no matter what church you may go to, unless you sit up in the gallery, you will be pretty sure to see some old gentleman or old lady with an eye on you as the plate goes by. More hesitating alckels have been turned in the right direction by this means "lan any one has any idea of. And it's only right, for no one can supply a church with heat, light and a good minister, unless he has money to do it with. And every one who enjoys those comforts ought to help pay for them.

There is a curious case in this church. It is that of an old whitehaired member, worth a million, who always puts just 10 cents in the box. Rain or shine, he's always has a dime in change. I've heard our minister make the most touching sermon on the heathen you ever heard. Tears would wet the old millionaire's cheeks, but just as sure as that hox came around he

would wet the old millionaire a cheeks, but just as sure as that hox came around he would wipe his eyes, reach with his right hand in his left waistcoat pocket, and draw out the dime: just enough to take a missionary to Harlem. He probably contracted that habit when he was a poor man, and mean to like it.

lators who don't know whether they om a cent or not will throw in a \$20 bill. a solid real estate owner will give a quarter.
And I've seen a regular gambler come into church in all kinds of fancy clothes and contribute something handsome, just to luck.—Phila. North American.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BY R. MATHISON.

Superintendent of the Ontario Institution for the Donf and Dumb, Belleville. The number of deaf and dumb persons is

the world is estimated to be 1 in 1.500 of the population. Of those afflicted in this may

ner, fifty per cent., or perhaps more, ha

become so through disease or adventition, circumstances. Children born without the sense of hearing lack the power of speech and those who lose their hearing at an early age, being unable to distinguish articula language, gradually relapse into a state d dumbness. A child who loses its hearing when from eight to twelve years of age, w later on, may retain its speech, if its friend insist upon spoken words as the means d communication with it; these are known a semi-mutes. There are children when hearing is unimpaired, with perfect real organs, but who cannot formulate speech: they are in nearly every case feeble-minded The number of persons who are slightly hard of hearing, or who can hear better with one car than the other, is incredibly large, but they do not come under the category & the deaf and dumb. The ancients looks upon the deaf mute as a disgrace to he upon the deal mute as a disgrace to he manity, and death, brought on by neglet and exposure, to which they were mercies by exposed, was a happy release for them. The Tiber engulfed many deaf and deal children, sacrificed in obedience to the palite opinion of the time, but the natural keep of many and sacrate of their upon the transfer. children, sacrificed in obedience to the pallic opinion of the time, but the natural low
of parents saved some of their unfortunal
offspring by secluding them from the palis
gaze. As time advanced, they were looke
upon more leniently, protected from penscution, but not allowed to inherit propert.
Those who were not congenital mutes we
favored if they could write, by being allowe
civil rights. Aristotle declared, "that d
all the senses hearing contributes the not
to intelligence and knowledge," and he, will
other philosophers of his time, came to the
conclusion that the congenitally deaf was
incapable of instruction. To the Egyptian
belongs the credit of first trying to instrudeaf mutes. Jerome Cardan, an estnent man in the lith century, sizecareful research, extending over man
years, admitted that the instruction of
the deaf, is difficult but it is possible
Pedro Ponce, a Spanish monk, is the carisis
teacher of the deaf mentioned in histor,
he having taught two sons of a Carisis reacher of the deaf mentioned in hiter, he having taught two sons of a Carilla noble. Juan Poblo Bonet, in 1620, issued treatise on the instruction of the deaf, as a single hand alphabet, closely resembling the one now in general use in America, formed a part of it. Dalgarne was the author of the double hand alphabet. In England, Dr. Wallis, a professor of geometry at Oxford, 1661, devised a system of is struction, which appreciated the difficulties to be encountered, and was successfully a treduced and used by its author. The fix school for mutes in Great Britain was founded near Edinburgh by Thomas Built wood, and from it has sprung all the insentations in that country. One of his grades one attempted to establish a school in Net York in 1811, but failed. In 1817 an insentation for the instruction of the deaf as a struction for the instruction of the deaf as a struction for the instruction of the deaf as a struction of the tution for the instruction of the dealest dumb was opened at Hartford, Connectics, with seven nupils, and it was thought at that time it would be sufficiently commended to the description of the work there, having specially prepare himself for it by devoting some years acquiring the system of instruction as persued by the celebrated Sicard, of Frank Thus it was that the French or Combinion System, was transplanted to American and In the Dominion, the Roman Catholic degropped the first school in 1848, in Montral and the late John Barrett McGann was the pioneer teacher in the Province of Charles. and grew to like it.

Other men are just the other way, and give liberally—more, perhaps, than they pioneer teacher in the I rovince of Chtata, can afford. Men who get their money most of all clarses, the deaf stand most is and coolly are most liberal; beckers and speed. of an education. By reason of their island.

B. (3:4). ers: Fm! wick, 201 realer of Vizit, 350 i Whole ni Italie: N Distance institution

ity they are transpiring i a lab-rious c they are ona by reading t Schools are deal than to The bearing in at bice ei knows what rams throu Very few of emisent in he larger leen in tru their minite to make th Unednesded class of th realers and or leaves. All civilize importance their speci-schools had 403, with 2 Australia h ray 17. Il Denmark, Unitam and Laxenharz New Verker tix 10, Spe-and Unit -1

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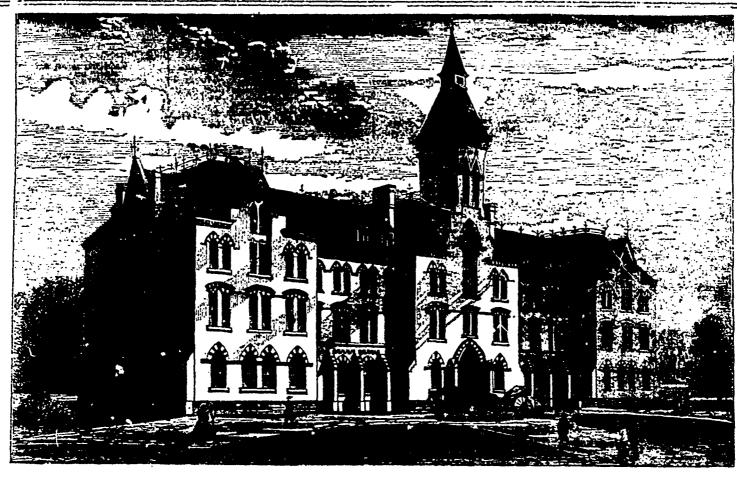
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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE

ity they are shut out from hearing what is transpiring around them, and it is only after a lab-rious and tedious process of study that they are enabled to grasp and comprehend they are enabled to grasp and comprehend by reading the ordinary occurrences of life. Schools are of far greater moment to the desi than to those who can hear and speak. The hearing child is continually adding to his store of knowledge by listening to what is said in his presence. The deaf child only knows what he has been taught; the one learns through the ear, the other by the eye, Very few of the congenitally deaf become emisent in the literary walks of life, but the larger proportion of those who have been in-tructed for a term of years have their minds calightened to such a degree as their muria culiphened to such a degree as to make them good and useful citizens. Unclosed deaf-mutes are a very ignorant class of the community, and deserve the greatest amount of pity and consideration by leng so through no fault of their own. for learn so through no fault of their own. All civilized countries now recognize the importance of deaf mute e-function, and for their special instruction institutions and schools have been opened to the number of 40%, with 22,500 pupils and 2,130 teachers. Australia has 3 institutions. Austria-Hangery 17. Belgium 10. Brazil 1, Carala 7, Denanas, France, 67. Germany 90, Great Bitain and Ireland 46, Italy 35, Japan 2, Laxenburg 1. Mexico 2, Netherlands 3, New Zealand 1, Norway 7, Portugal 1, Russia 10, Spri 7, Sweden 17, Switzerland 11, and United States 61.

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The institutions are supported by the soveral provinces, pay pupils and voluntary contributions.

As before stated, the flate John Barreti As before stated, the hate donn harrest McGann was the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in Ontario. He arrived in New York in 1854, and became interested in the work at the Institution in that city. He removed to Toronto during the year following a chila command as a grammary school. ing, and while engaged as a grammar school teacher, learned of the whereabouts of a number of deaf mutes, had them collected and opened a school for the deaf and dumb and opened a school for the deat and dumb in this Province, in Toronto in 1833. A socioty was formed to seaist him, and the school continued until 1864, when it closed, Mr. McGann, in the mean-time, having retired from it to found another in Hamilton, where found another in Hamilton, where greater encouragement was proffered, and where he would have less interference with his mode of management. The institution in Hamilton was located at Dundurn Castle, and continued until the opening of the Provincial Institution at Hallarilla in 1870 annual lines where Dandari Caste, and continuod main the opening of the Provincial Institution at Bellevillo in 1870, supported by government grants, pay pupils and payments from counties for pupils whose friends were unable to pay. Mr. McGann's persevering efforts on behalf of dosf mutes called public efforts on behalf of deaf mutes called public attention to the necessity of a public national institution to meet the wants of the country, and he lived to see his fondest hopes realized in the erection of an institution capable of accommodating 250 pupils. He was a principal teacher for a number of years in the new institution, and only retired from active work on account of ill health a few months prior to his death, which occurred on

Ryerson's instructions assumed the expediency and avowed the intention of providing for the deaf mutes' instruction, and his report urged the necessity, the patriotism, the Christian humanity of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, with suggestions in regard to the subjects and method of instruction, the ages at which method of instruction, the ages at which pupils should be admitted, the periods of their continuance, and the accommodations and apparatus for their instruction. Hie and apparatus for their instruction. His recommendations were very generally acted upon, and the large and commodious Institution for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb at Belleville, is the The accompanying engraving shows result

the main huiding.

The following is a description of the site The following is a description of the site and huildings as given by the architect of the Public Works Department: "The site is about one mile west of the city of Belleville, on the shore of the Ilay of Quinte, and contains 82 acre. The building was creeted in the domestic style of gothic architecture. The work was commenced in 1509, and completed in 1570. The main building is 208 feet in length 50 ft. in width and four storeys in he'ght, 12 and 13 feet cach, built of red brie's made in the vicinity, and cutatone dressings from Ox Point, and the roof of slate and galvanized iron. In the rear of the main huilding, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining-room, 90 feet in length by 30 feet in width and 14 feet in height. A hitchen 41 feet by 22 feet, with pantry and other apartments for domestics and store-rooms. A hoiler house with laundry and dry ing-room over, 54 feet in length by 50 feet in width, 13 and 12 feet for each storey, respectively, has been recently built New Evolution 1. Norway 7. Fortugal 1, Russ in 10. Spriy 7. Sweden 17, Switzerland 11, and the lived to see his fonded hope, realized 10. Switzer 10.

dormitories being in each wing. upper stories are occupied as associated dormitories, 60 feet by 30 feet, 36 feet by 32 feet, and 46 feet by 16 feet, respectively, on each side of the centre. The building is heated by steam, from two hollers, passing through circulating pipes and coils in the anatomets and passages. The water is heated by ateam, from two boilers, passing through circulating pipes and coils in the apartments and passages. The water is pumped from the hay into iron tanks containing about 10,000 gallons, from which the wash basins, baths, water-closets, etc. are supplied. The sewerage is discharged into the bay by brick drains 22 inches in diameter. The light is supplied by the Gas Company of Belleville, the mains having been extended for the purpose. In 1877 a dormitory for boys was built on the east side of the grounds about 100 feet distant from the main building; it is 86 feet in length, 28 feet in width, and two storeys of 11 feet each in height, with a mannard storey 9 feet in height. The dormitory is also heated by steam by means of circulating pipes and coils. The gas and water pipes were extended to the building. A separate residence for the Principal was also constructed in 1877, on the west side of the grounds. The out-buildings consist of a brick workshop, 80 feet by 22 feet and two atoreys in height; atables, wagon-house, 90 feet by 23 feet, with hay loft, etc. The avenue extends from the Trenton toad to the building, trees having been planted on each side, and a gate keeper's helge is built at the cutrance. The buildings afford accommedation for 250 pupils, including the dormitory, and the total expenditure for land, buildings and furniture to the end of 1884 was \$201,218.91."

The Loct's Zage.

A Fanoy.

BT MRS. E. M MICHER.

A sweet little child was straying Along the 1-ach one day, Heodless that time was passing, In its innocent childish play.

As it gathered the tiny publics, Then threw them into the sea Laughing and singing so gaily, As happy as happy could be

Me thought, as I was hed that picture Of beautiful childhood's mirth, How lovely If we could be ever As free from care upon ea th.

But childhood a dream is sconover, We awake to treables and care; Sesing such trials are needful, Our sinful hearts to prepare

For that glorious land of promise, That bright golden city afar, Where all are so joyful who entor, And sorrow and sin cannot mar.

"If."

II.

If never this posterior across the floor, if never haby flagers
Came tapping at the door, if never haby flagers
Came tapping at the door, if never childlike soless
Made music for the ear, if all were men and womes in this sublunary sphere, flow easy 'als to see
The kind of world 'tweuld be.

th, then, impatient mother, With temper sadly "riled" At some petty fault committed By thy heelises child, Do not too severely shide, For soon the day may come When no requisit little eyes May brighten up thy home. Then how easy "its to see The kird of home 'twould be :

The Canadian Highlander. MY SELECTE MARCAT, LLR.

Thanks to my aires. I'm Highland born, And trod the morriand and the heather, Sines childhood and this soul of mine First came into the world together! I've "paidled" barefoot in the burn, Romand on the brace to pu' the gowan, O'r clomb the granish hills to plack The scarlet berrise of the rowan.

11.

And when the winds blew load and shrill I've scaled the heatenward summits heary. Of gray Hen Nevis or his peers In all their schizary glory.—
And with the enraptured eyes of youth Hare seen half Scotland spread before me, And proudly thought with finding eyes Hos mobile was the land that here me.

m.

Alas ! the land dealed me bread, Land of my sires in bygons ages,
Land of the Wallace and the Brace.
And comblices heroes, hards and sages.
It had no place for me and mine.
No cllow-noom to stand allies in,
Nor road of a lindly mother earth
For henest industry to thrive in.

Twis parcelld out in wide domains, he errel laws resistless flat, So that the exercid heris of deer hight roam the widerness in quiet, Ustr. widel by the foot of ran On mountain sele, or sheltering corrie, Lest sport shouldfall, and selfals wealth He disappointed of its quarry.

The loniz of across derived the claim.
Were among at the best, or former.
And that the group, the sheep, the sheeps.
Were worther aximals than youman,
And held that men might live or tim.
Where or their lake or favor led them,
Except among the linghland hills.
Where notice mothers bore and fired them.

Is approved allocations.
The partner of my soul locade me.
I emoust the seas to find a loome
That Soultand ensily dealed me.
And found it on Canadian mel.
Where man is man in Lafe's brave lattle,
And not, as in my native plans.
Of loss importance than the cattle.

And fore with stadiast faith in God, Strong with the strongth I gained in norrow, I've looked the future in the face. Nor learned the hardships of the morrow; Assured that II I strone aright Good and would follow here beginning, had that the bread, II not the godd. Would never fall me in the minning.

And every day as years roll on
And touch my brow with ago's finger,
I learn to cherish more and more
The land where love delights to linger.
In thoughts by day, and dreams by night,
Fond memory receally, and bleaces
its heathery brees, its mountain peaks,
Its straiths and glensand wilden.esses.

tx.

And Hope revies at memory's touch,
That Seedland, crushed and landlord-ridden,
Slay yet find room for all her sons,
Nor treat the humblest as unbidden,—
Room for the brave, the stanneh, the true,
As in the days of olden story,
When men outvalued grouse and deer,
And lived their lives;—their country's glory. London, Eng., Dre. 12, 1881.

The King's Party.

"The King has a children's party to-night, Your little girl is invited guest?"
A great fear froze to my very brain, A great plan smoke at my very brase.
"There are plants of little ones out in the cold, Why not gather them in ?" I sala; "Leave you my little one safe at home?"
But ever she shook her shining head.

What dress shall she wear to the Hing's high Court's assrched her wardrobe through and through, I bossed her little dresses about, Till they lay like a heap of sparkling dew. I came to a little robe, so white.
It leoled like a mow-drits laid with care; This shall she wear to the Eing's high Court, With its dainty sucks and laces rare.

What gems shall I set in her silky hair?
So bring me the casket lelaid with pearl;
The diamands shine like the morning dew,
But they shine too much for my little girl.
I same to a dainty string of pearls.
That were fit for a king's ewn shild to wear;
These shall she wear to the King's high Court,
On nock and arms, and golden hair.

What flowers shall I put in her waxen hands?

Go bring me some valler lilies fair?

For they droop their beads as she did hers,

When she knelt to any "Our Father's" prayer.

And o'er her bosom strew many a bud,

That lies in its casket cool and sweet,
That went to sleep in the carly morn,

And never felt the dust and the heat.

'That shoes shall I put on your darling's feet?
Go bring me her satin alippers larght;
The baars would come from my bursting heart,
As I thought of her dimpled feet so white;
Dear little feet that would never ache,
Rambling oer His pastures green;
And a great peace came to my aching brain,
As I thought of her garments, always elsen,

"Your child is robed for the party," they said, And I went to look at my darling a face; It was lying cold, and white, and still, Among soit pillows of snowy lace. I knew that up in the King's high Court The angals were singing glad and low, and that it was over my little girl, So I life her up in heaven to grow.

My Old Straw Hat.

A PARODY ON "THE OLD ARM CRAIR."

Hore it, I love it, and what of that?
Who'll thide me for loving that old straw hat?
Free practice of it out with universable pleasure;
Froe practice it long with a tender care;
Froe guarded it long with a tender care;
Frash the gill of a mallen no leved and fair—
Her fingers have woren each delicate plait,
And a sacred thing is that old straw hat.

l love it, I love it, and who will say
That I now should cust that old hat away?
It hath circled my bead where the sonwinds blow;
It hath hickled my head from the mountain snow;
From noonday sun it hath sheltered my brow,
And think ye when oth I'll desert it now?
In sunshine and stom, and in wintry weather,
That old hat and I have been Irlends together.

I'll cling to itiondir yet many a day.
Till my eyes grow dim, and my locks are gray;
And when Death's cold shaft to my locks hath sped,
It shall moulder, unseen, in my earth hound bed.
It tells me that life's parting made run fast,
That earth's choicest gitts not long can last;
And I jor that a lesson so pure as that,
May ie gleaned from the false of my old straw hat.

Over the River.

Over the river they becken to me,
Loved ones who we crossed to the further side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
Its their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There some with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own tide;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And she pale neigh hid hird from mortal view.
We saw not the angula who met him tiers.
The grades of the city we could not see;
Over the river—the mystic river—
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the beatman pale.

Carried another, the household pak;

Married another, the household pak;

Married another, the household pak;

Married Minnie! I see her yet.

Beating Minnie! I see her yet.

We tall the from the silver made.

And all try senshine grew strangely dark.

We tall the range on the further min.

Where all the rangemed and angele be:

Over the river—the mystle river.

My shildheed's bigl is walling for ine.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the bostman cold and pale—
We hear the dip of the golden cars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail;
And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart,
Who crose the stream and are gone for are
We may not sunder the vell apart,
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barques no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea;
Yet somewhere; I know, on the unseen shore.
They watch, and becken, and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold Is sit ahing river and hill and shore, I shal one day stand by the water cold, And list for the sound of the boatman's car; I sha I watch for a gleam of the diapping sail—I stall hear the boat as it gains the strand: I shill pase from sight with the boatman pale, To 'the better shore of the spirit land.'

I shall 'now the loved who have gone betwee; And joyfully sweet will the meeting ba, When over the river—the peaceful river—The angel of death shall carry me.

"Rines these lines were written, the author has rossed "Over the Blver."

A Kiss and a Smile.

Bend the children to bed with a kiss and a smile— Sweet childhood will tarry at best but a while, And soon they will pass from the portate of home, The wilderness ways of their life-work to rosm.

Yes, suck them in bed with a gentle "Good night! The mantle of anadows is veiling the light—And may be—God knows—on each owest little face May fall deeper shadows in life's weary tace.

Yes, my it—"God bless my dear children, I pray i" Is may be the last you will say it for a ye! The night may be long ere you see them again, The mother/see children may call you in vain.

Brop sweek benedictions on their little heads And fold them in prayer as they nostle in bed; A grand of bright angels around them invite— Their spirise may slip from their moorings to algab.

The Years To Be.

e, smadeur of the years to be, O, future all subline. Paillied within thyself we see, The promises of time. Their bloom within thy beliny air, The rarest flowers of speech, And sotion in thy sun shall bear The sweetest fruit for each.

We sow the goodly " is doday,
Thy many hands ill resp.
We go the golden grain away,
The garners soon shall been.
Who I in to day the teaming field,
Slight recompense shall earn:
Thy barvest time shall only yield,
The glorious return.

Thy nights with newer stars shall blase.
Thy sun shall brighter glow,
No glader, grander yesterdays.
Thy consciousness shall know;
Thy song shall be a pean grand,
Borne proudly on the bresse,
Re-ochoad over every land,
And watted over the seas.

We plant to day a single tree, Or drop a single seed, And millions in the years to be Shall praise the sumple deed; The thing we do outreaches far layoutd our furthest thought, The toiling of the present are With freest blessing fraught.

With thy new light, "O Year to Be,"
Shall beam a brighter morn,
And manhood with thy diawn shall see
It's truest being born.
The earth will ring thy coming in,
With gladest peal on peal,
For then shall gloriously begin
Ilumanity's best weal,

And then shall all the ethose cheer
Man's rapid onward march.
For him angelle hands shall rear
A grand triumphalarch.
No trackless wants a sea,
The world shall smile a garden fair
Within the years to be.

-Rural New Yorker.

Alone.

RT T. P. R. BIEWART. I.

The fire flits on the walls
And glitters on the rane;
Le I Memory's wand recalls
The happy past again,
I sit alone.

A sender weirdsome light O'ercash the fading green, Amid the leaves and flight And Automn's golden sheen I roam alone.

Alan I the wild winds sweep O'er Winter's lesson white, Like smane of resides sleep, Or hollow sounds of night. I sigh alone.

n.

The hyselath doth prep And spring-time liller bl For decreat once taken Within the draumless to I weep alons,

The distant church-bell sounds O'er fragrant meadows broad And allent alcepers' mounds; All pass to worship God. I go alone.

Soft doth the music steal Out o'er the flow'ring sod, Nogrief these sleepers feel Forever more. O God, I am slone !

-Chicago Current.

The Cats.

(From the Omaha Herald.)

Hear the warbling of the cate—
Merry cats 1
Oh, I love to hear the music of their midnight night

Oh, I love to hear the music of their midnight night spats?
And they waits around and frisk all, in the loy air of night, in a way so weind and brisk all, While their shapely talls thoy whisk all With a Catalino delight—

Keeping time with their talls, Like a lot of Runio falls, I the concat-cantentation, sung in sundry shaps and flats.

Of a cauticle of rate.

Of a cauticle of rate, Rate, rate, rate, Rate—

Te a wild earnivorous canticle on rate!

Hear the turbulent Tom eats,
Daddy cate!
How the catepulite bootjack interrupts their fields
chate!

chais!

chais!
In the darkness of the night,
How their ghoulish outcries units
Portland fish!

From their enhances to threats
An intense
Calaphonic ditty floats
To the turtle cat that glocks—
On the isness—
Ah, the tably cat that listens, while she glost,
To the surging cataclysm of their wild, sainhal notes!

Hear the hoarse grandfather exts—
Aged cats!
How they make us long to graspin score of ratting good brickbats!
They have caught a had catarrah,
Caterwailing at the moon!
(See it? Caught a had cat it!)
You may hear them from afar,
Holl it like a liritish it,
Out of tune.

Gold it like a liritish it,

Out of tune.

In a clamorous appealing to the aged table cat,
In a futile, mad appealing to the deaf, cki table cat;
Baricking higher, higher, higher,
Like a demon in a fire—
While the listic hitten cats—
Ring an emulous, sweet ditty of their love for am
and rate!

That's
But a rudimental spasm of the capers of the cata!

Joy.

JEAN INCHLOW.

Take joy home.

.nu make a place in thy great heart for her, And give her time to grow and cheriah her; Then will she come and out will sing to the, When thou art working in the furrows; ay, Or weeding it, the secred hour of dawn.

It is a comely fashion to be glad;

Joy is the grace we say to God.

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinned! There is a secrifice. Lift up thy head; The lovely world and the over-world alike ling with a song eleme, a happy role; "Thy Father loves thee."

Birthday and Autograph Verses.

Brightest roses round thy pathway
Ever may God's hand entwine,
May thy life be free from sorrow,
And its cheleratiblessings thine,
Many happy birthdays follow,
Each one brighter than the last;
Thus may Time deal gently with thee,
Till Life's pilgrimage is past.

May sunshine gild Thy natal day, And every cloud Ho swept awar. May love surround Thy pathway here, And every Joy He thine this year.

The tituly brave are those who recorn An act, ignoise, hase, to do; Whose deeds are fair as purpling more, And thoughts are jure as squrkiin, der. Who firstly stand with courage streens. And feer a wound less than a stain. Who shit the right, repress the wrong. Nor break a link in Honor's chain. De this thy guide in calm or storm. Midst princely wealth, or homely clear, A fairer wish pen cannot form,—Oh, may it be thy portion here I

You sak me to inscribe a line;
Upon this page a thought to trace.
That Time's relenties hand may not,
in coming years, the words efface.
Tis easy, friend, to trace the words.
Though words, when traced, but ill expres
The bearfail wish, I want above.
That God, thy life, will guard and hies.

Aim to be meral, grod, and tree, Norstray from Honor's shrine; "Nexth Duty's frown, a tander glean Enveron with our lives, in seen,— Back day, island, make it thine.—

JAC0

"Materfan

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To meet 1

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kind, moth decidedly seems, for been deli slichtest d feeling or Not too be so write. 1 any just o But has he judgemen pain than word whi lady con ponder o tamilias 1 late Sir A volume c tade," to college he for easin; OB VCTV (effence, a to show i ly a lon kindred t has not t rate, how himself g miclicate me. but Materian a frighti sides, in shut one likely wa in the b reference womanhe "Follows "Follows "And to "And th

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FAITHFUL. JACOB

"Materfamilias" Vanquished-Bribery at Elections Condemned,

Jacon has received so many kind words and cordial compliments that it is to be feared he is in danger of Laing his balance. To meet and counteract this, Mr. Wilson has kindly forwarded a lotter from Mater. familias in which JACOR is handled in a very kind, motherly, feminine fashion, but still decidedly without gloves. His letters, it seems, for a week or two past have neither been delicately worded, nor are in the slightest degree indicative of refinement of feeling or good sense. Now this is too bad, Not too had that the correspondent should so write, but that Jacon should have given any just occasion for such severe remarks. But has he? It must be left to each one's judgement. Nothing would give me more pain than the feeling that I had written one word which a delicate and refined young lady could not read with propriety, or ponder over with profit. Perhaps Mater tamilias may remember the remark of the late Sir Arthur Helps in his charming little volume called "Companions of My Solitude," to the effect that when he was at college he was notorious, if not celebrated, for saying hold and rather outspoken things on very delicate subjects, without giving effence, and how he there and then proceeds to show his continued faculty in that line by a long disquisition on seduction and kindred subjects. It is possible that JACOB has not the faculty of Sir Arthur. At any rate, however, he meant well, and deceives himself greatly if he was either coarse or indelicate. Better try another than try me, but rather try me than try nobody. Materfamilias must know that there is a frightful amount of immorality on all shut one's eyes to the fact is not the most likely way to have it remedied. Sir Arthur, in the book to which I have already made reference, says in reference to the wrecks of womanhood that are on every side:-

"For things, poor things, the best, the kindest?
"Fall-searct for their heart is billedest,
"And feels and loves, and will not reason,
"And they are lost, poor things, poor things i

her, hee,

ined?

r Treth

177. D. 1873. 172. 183. 183.

۰. ۵٤,

ह्ये स्थल 3 Ken

Now Jacon does not think that either the best or the kindest fall soonest, or fall at all. but he deschold, with the same writer already quoted, that many a seduction that iales place, apart from the forgetful and ermanent consequences, is as mean and contemptible as cheating a child at cards. The lact is that many a Materjamilias is crimially inexcusably to blame for never speaking reasonably and lovingly to their daughters on certain subjects, never warning them, never putting them on their guard, and thus leaving them, in many cases through heer ignorance and native indelicacy, to fall asy victims to the wiles of the destroyer.

Having said his say, and delivered his cal on a very important but very ticklish or, Jaron hies to fresh fields and pastares rew. His thoughts go away to Egypt, and are anxious. They cross to Britain, and are enrious. The wander about at home, and are said. The struggle in Egypt promises take long and bloody. In Britain things cem all at sixes and sevens, and herein this Canada of ours many seck broad and have one but such as charity bestows. People uy that things are beginning to mend.

that they are. If so, alas, for what has been. It is very disheartening to notice how many people can, sell their votes and even glory in the transaction. It is said that some three or four hundred personations of both the dead and the living took place at the late contest for Mayor in this city. Each of these was, of course, a case of perjury, and evidently with what a legal heart the perjury was committed. This is the way in which freedom has always been lost and ruined. Free institutions can only subsist among people of high intelligence, and unquestionable morality. If freedom in Canada is not able to kill corruption, corruption will assuredly kill it. When money is everything and truth and honour and uprightness very much matters of jest, things are in a bad way. As a matter of self-preservation the people of Canada ought to declare every one that either takes or offers a bribe infamous, and as such to be classed among criminals, paupers, and lunatics, as disfranchised to the day of their death. And does not that show JACOR in a new light? He would show no pity. The briber and the bribed, as well as the man who had a vote and would not use it, ought to be disfranchised. They are bad citizens, and ought to be treated as such

JACOR atumbled into Temperance Hall when the Convention was sitting. Will it be believed that I could not get up steam? The tawdry chalk drawing that Grip presented, and which figured behind the chair, was awfully much of the woolly. JACOB scarcely thought that the wise bird could have been guilty of such a piece of claptrap. Such, however, is life. If Sam. Blake and all concerned were pleased with it, why should it be allowed to bother

JACOB?

sides, in the country as in the town, and to Our Scriptural Enigma, shut one's eyes to the fact is not the most

FOR BIBLE STUDENTS.

NO MONEY REQUIRED. TRY YOUR SEILL.

NO. XLIX.

We have had a good deal of protesting against poor No. XLVI. One, whose communications are always welcome, and who brings to bear upon the solution of the Scriptural Enigmas an especial amount of care, intelligence and neatness, writes: "There is nothing doltish about the party who arranged No. 46. Apparently he has had a very prolific mind and has probably forgotten more than many learned. At any rate he has succeeded admirably in mystifying what purports to be a key to his riddle. He is clearly entitled to a notch in the temple of fame for constructing his questions on the principle of pure, unadulterated ambiguity; in fact I might venture to assert that they are the very essence of obscurity, double-distilled. He evidently intended that his Enigma should bring ordinary mortals to a stand, as well as puzzle the learned and silence the philosopher." When such a one writes in this fashion, there must be some considerable amount of obscurity. Let us see. The first is,

1. Though little, none may thee despis For oh! how great in Christian eyes This finds a correct and natural answer in Bethlehem as indicated by Micah, 5 and 2. But Baptlem, as some give it, won't do:

will not do, as she will see when she thinks

- Saint, 2 Thess. i., 10
- Asenath, Gen. xli., 37-45 6. Benoni, Geo. xxxv., 18.

Some have Benjamin, and this is the name of the same person, but it won't answer the other conditions.

7. Abagtha, Esther i., 8. Sabcans, Job i., 14.

The number who have been auccessful is small, but we could not on that account decline to give the prizes. The following friends will accordingly get each a book, on forwarding 12 cents to Mr. Wilson for postage : Miss Baxter, Thorold ; Lizzie Boyd, London; R. W. Black, Goodwood. In addition may be mentioned Wm. Jamieson, Moorefield; George Adam, Belleville; James Weir, Kingston; Alfred Wicks, St. Thomas.

For No. XLIX. take the following :-

- And rolled and rumpled round and round, And this was woman's work, 'tis said, To fill each mouth with daily bread, litt now they pass the running stream, Such work to do-or, hally steam, So changed its form; and yet its name Still to this day remains the same.
- My next once propped a pilgrim's head, And laid a threatening giant dead; Once showed (lod's help and power to save, And a new name to Peter gave. Type of ille strength who guards the humble, But makes the disobedient stumble.
- Part of my first will make my whole, True picture of a callous sou! The paradox may make you stare, But of your own hard heart beware. But of your own hard heart beware. Bin a man's life the law allegad, And hence forbade it to be piedged. An prophet once my whole behelding a strong angels hand propelledinto the deep with tury hurled, To show the judgment of the world, When Satan's Kingdom shall be o'er, And Lab Jon be found no more.

And flabylon be found no more.

We expect not only the answer in chief, but a statement and explanation of any reference throughout the questions. We thought of giving another, but, upon the whole, have concluded that this is enough. We have already explained about the Clock to the word Love, and trust Miss Yates will be satisfied. We plead guilty to not remembering about whether or not her letter was received. We rather think not, but at such a distance of time, and with so many such a distance of time, and with so many leaters to open and read, she will kindly ex-cuse the apparent but most unintentional oversight.

EDITOR OF ENIGNA, "Truth" Office.

The Kitchen.

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that any room, however small or unpleasantly situated, is "good enough for a kitchen. This is the room where most of the time and labor is required, and it should be one of the brightest and most cheerful in the house: for upon the results from no other depart. ment of woman's domain depends so greatly the health and comfort of the family, as from those of this "household work shop." If it be true, as is often said, that the If it be true, as is often said, that the character of a person's work is more or less dependent upon outward surroundings, is it to be greatly wondered at that a woman immured for the greater part of the time in a small, close, dimly-lighted room, whose only outlook may be the back alley or the woodshed, supplies her household with products of her labor that fall far below a high standard of health and housewifely skill?

Every kitchen should have mienty of

Every kitchen should have plenty of windows, and the sun should have free entrance through them; for light and fresh air are among the chief essentials for success in all departments of the household. Good in an departments of the household. Good drainage should also be provided, and the ventilation of a kitchen ought to be as carefully attended to as that of a sleeping room. Undoubtedly, much of the distaste for, and neglect of, "house-work" so often developed in these datasets.

in these days, arises from the un-Jaron would be rejoiced to believe that neither will Bearn; neither will Babes; hey are, though what signs there are of neither will Bearn; neither will Bales; here are of the highest requires a keener sight and off at once.

No. 2. Anna, Luke ii., 36.

It is to be hoped that things are improved in the matter of bribing at elections.

A very intelligent and generally necurate like and satisfy the appetite, and clean, the process of compounding from and clean, the process of compounding from the raw materials those articles of food that grace the table and satisfy the appetite, and all the labor connected therewith, will be a pleasant task, and one entirely worthy of the meet callwated weman.

Music and the Drama.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- The two nights' engagement of the "Bunch of Keya" was altogether too brief. Such an ingeniously arranged, and cleverly performed bit of absurdity has seldom, if over, been seen here. If "A Bunch of Keys" should return next season a week's engagement would be none too long. This week at this theatre we have the singular spectacle of an all-star company in a new play entitled "Notice to Quit." The mere mention of such names as Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, Messrs. Frank Mordaunt, Daniel Harkins, Thos. Hamilton, John J. Wallace, Chavles G. Edmunds, and Chas. S. Ray, and Miss Alma Stuart and Miss Stanley, was all that was required to pack the house. The play itself is by Conquest & Pettit, and the sconery and appointments are of the most elaborate. and appointments are of the most elaborat description. A description of the piece will be given next week.

MONTFORD'S MUSEUM. - Last week Mills, MONTFORD'S MUSEUM.—Last week Mills, Rice & Barton's Minstrels delighted the patrons of the Museum. The troupe is composed of some very clever performers, and as the building was crowded each evening, the engagement must have been a very satisfactory one financially. It is pleasing to the engagement must have been a very sat-isfactory one financially. It is pleasing to note the growing popularity of this theatre as a result of the decided improvement in moral tone which Mr. Montford has brought about. In fact there is nothing cheap about the Museum buttheprice of admission. This week Skiff & Gaylord's Novelty Company open in their well known specialties.

open in their well known specialties.

On Wednesday evening last the officers and men of the Royal Grenadiers presented at the Grand "Icion Parle Francais" and "Boots at the Swan." As an amateur performance this was one of the most important events of the season, and the large and brilliant audience which filled the house testified their appreciation by calling each player before the curtain, and each of the lady performers was presented with a magnificient boquet.

Adelina Patti.

Amongst the thousand and one incidents which the tongue of rumor delights to retail concerning this charming cantatrice, the following should be remembered as one which reflects no less credit on the judgment and good sense than on the artistic skill of Madame Adelina Patti.

It is said that when the young girl was first presented at Paris to Itossini, and called upon to exhibit her vocal powers to that autocrat, he complimented her highly upon her natural endowments, but added, "Now you have only to learn to sing." Instead of awakening her resentment or

Instead of awakening her resentment or depressing her hopes, this remark only stimulated the brave young artiste to fresh endeavors, and impelled her to pursue that enricavors, and impelied her to pursue that judicious and unceasing course of study which ultimated in rendering her the very best operatic vocalist of the age. Thus it is that the charm of Madame Patti's exquisite voice is not only heightened by the supremest acme of art and culture, but also by that total absence of "gush" and affectation, which so often mars the efforts of the most emigent artists. most eminent artistes.

Worshipped as the empress of operation art, and justly admired as a woman, Madart, and justify admired as a woman, stad-ame l'atti adds to her other fine qualities the attribute of a noble heart, for it is con-fidently affirmed that in the neighborhood of her Welsh castle, her henefactions to the poor and lowly have carned for her a hompoor and lowly have earned for her a hom-age far superior and more lasting than that of courts and salons. In truth, then, the love and blessings of the helpless and suffering, form the one crown of Adelina l'atti's life, which will increase in radiance and lustre, and crystallize into immortal glory, whilst her artistic powers diminish, and the flecting sources of her public tri-umphs fade into dim forgetfulness.

The latest method of wearing the watch is with a ribbon bow in place of a chain. The watch is tucked in the bosom of the dress and bow arranged outside.

A pale sea green bonnet of velvet, for the opers, is ornamented with a longuet of silk ver, flowers and wheat and a flor silver lace ruching. The effect is rechercise. tueling.

T. EATON & CO.

BIG CLEARING SALE

OF DRY GOODS!

190, 192, 194, 196 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Stock-Taking Sale. Big Clearance in Every Department!

NOTE THE SIG REDUCTIONS, AND SEE THAT THEY CORRESPOND WITH THE GOODS. THIS SALE IS NOT CONFINED TO ONE DEPARTMENT, BUT COVERS THE WHOLE HOUSE.

NOTE .- New Shipments of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Embroideries and Dress Goods, included in this Sale at sale prices.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

500 PIECES TO BE SOLD OUT.

These are not Bankrupt or shelfworn goods but all this fall's goods, at following prices: Plain and Checked Dress Goods-74c. 150 pleass new Broche and Fancy Dress Goods, in Bronse, Myrtle, Navy, Se-l, Grenat, Slate and Faun-at 10c. a yard, forme price 17c. 75 pieces Heavy Fauie Costume Cloth and Heather Mixture-20c. a yard Special line of fine all-wool Ottoman Cloth, 25 inches wide, in Bronze, Navy, Myrtle, Soal, Grenat and Sapphire-at 35c. a yard, regular price 50c. Heavy Fancy Mixed Dress Goods in all shadings-12jc. a yard.

CASHMERES.

Fine French all wool Cashmere in Royal Bine, Navy, Myrtle and Brense-35c. a yard, 36 inches wide. French Cashmere, 45 inches wide in all leading shades-45c a yd.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Some special indusements in this Department.

Special value in French Silk Crapes, full widths-50c, 60c, 75c, 90c to \$3.50 a yard. Full lines in Courtal's Crapes. Black Velam Cloth, 20c a yard. All wool Serge-30c, 25c and 40c a yard. Patent Crape Cleth for dresses, 30 inches wide-25c a yard.

Special prices. Our "Farltless" Corset-Me a pair. Dr. Warner's Celebrated Health Corset-\$1.00. Crompton's, Dr. Ball's and German's Corsets, all styles.

SKIRTS.

In thece grods we are giving some big reductions: 10 doz. Felt Skirts at 50e eachregular price 90c. 10 doz. Felt Skirts at 50c. each-regular price \$1.00. Heavy Melton Cloth Skirts in colors-\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Bargains in all Quilted Skirts in Alpaca, Italian and Satin Cloth.

EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 Pieces Embroidery for Spring wear, to be cleared out, commencing at le a yard up. Splendid opportunity to get your Spring Embroidery at a big reduction in prices.

30 doz. XX Superfine Ladies' Wool Undervests at \$1.00 each, Drawers to match. Regular price of these goods is \$1.38. 10 doz. Children's Wool Jackets, with or without Cape, in Grenat, Navy, Faun and Cardinal color, at 50c each, regular price of these goods, \$1.25 each.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

for every variety and style of Glove. We just enumerate a few special sale lines:

Ladies' Gloves in Woolen-25c a pair up. Ringwood-40c up. Lined Cashmero-25c Taffeta-25c, 1 gular price, 50c. Lined Kid Mitta-65c, 75c and \$1.00 Clearing Ladies' Wool Mitte at 15c a pair. Clearing Children's Wool Mitts 10c a pair. Clearing Ladice. Black Jesephine 3-button Gloves at 50c a pair, former price, \$1.00.

4-Clasp, in all colors—\$1.00 per pair. 5 and 7-heek, laced—75e, \$1.00 and \$1.25. 7 and 10-heek, laced—\$1.00, \$1.25. 6-button Black—S5e, regular price, \$1.25. 6-Button Mosiquitaire-75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. 6, 8 and 10 button, Evening Shades-75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. 6-button, Operas 50c a pair. 4 button, Operas 35c, 50c. Full lines in Gente' Glores in Black and Colored Kid, and Evening Gloves.

ALL SALES FOR CASH.

T. EATON & CO., 190 to 196 Yonge St.





CURE

SICK

HEAD

not. Little Liver Pills are very small and to take. One or two pills make a dosc.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

GENTS TO SELL THE NOVELTY RUO MA-CHEST patented; lest selling article ever offered gents. For particulars apply to R. W. BOSS,

VALENTINES at all prio a from ic sech so fiscach. (Amic and Scatimental, light or Frettr at desired. Fifty res sent districts to store keepers and others cr. desires an accordance. See du. 500, 51, 52 55,

and we will wody on a rim amortment. JAMES LEE, & OU, MONTREAL, P.Q.

WATSON, THORNE & SMELLIE Barristers and Chambers & Toronto St. Toronto

TAPE WORM CURED. - CUMMINGS THE greatest and most successful tape worm enter minator known. Cures in three days. No drugster a simple remody causing no suffering. Send Seed stamp for reply. W. CUMMINGS, Emismore, Cas

MADILL & HOAR,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 356 YONGE ST.
Have a large assortment of French and America
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TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER,

Prevent this by having your closets cleared and decodorised by Marchment & Co. Then have your closets converted into dry earth closets, which we will do free of cost, and clean them monthly at more nominal charge by contract. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., City Contractors, 9 Queen Saree, Eart

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Accordions, double bellows, and 3 rews, later logis only \$3. Violins, Concertinas, Gultars, Finter, etc., st a large reduction, Orgalizettes sold on weekly justicents. Claston's Muclo Store, 197 Young sires, Toronto. Telephone No 239

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

For 25 cts will be malled, (graded value,) 10, 7, 4, or beautiful Birthday Cards, no two alike, large and

artistic.
For \$1.00 will be mailed, (graded value), 10, 7, 4, 2 or 1 slik fringed cards (camequality of sards as a last). For for eta, will be mailed double quantity usfriged or half the quantity of fringed.

In the above are included Prang's American Hills-shelmer and Faulkners' English, and other article series. Orders filled also for more expendic Carl. Send us \$2, \$3, \$5, or \$10, and we will send 360 2 for associament at lowest rates.

MATTHEWS BROS. & CO. 93 Yong St. Toronta.



LADIESI

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Berlin, Shetland, Andalusian, Saxony & Ice Wools

IN FOLLOWING COLORS:

8 Shades Coral Pink, 7 Shades Cardinal, 13 Shades Blue, 7 Shades Bronze, 7 Shades Olive. Also, Cream, Cream White, Pure White, Oleander, Salmon, Plum and Seal, all of which we are selling at 12; cents per ounce.

Constantly on hand at lowest prices:—Knitting and Embroidery Silks, Roman Stir, Felta, Plushes, Tassels, Canvasses, Silk and Chenille Cord and Fringes, Arrasenes, Point and Honiton Lace Braids, Embroider Chenilles, Slippers, Cushions, Brackets, Esancettes, Slipper Holders, Fender Stools, together with all articles necessary in the lasy business. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Eaton's Glove Department is a noted institution for Cheap Gloves, for good Gloves, and saving of 25 per cent.

Write for our price-list and effects saving of 25 per cent.

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232 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



A QUICK SHAVE.

A Death Blow to Superfluous Hair.

LADIES, when you are distinguish with superfluous had not been army, but a bookle of DORENWENDS,

"EUREKA" HAIRD ESTROYER.

a preparation is invaluable, for it not only remove all but my eareful observance of directions for the roots, also softens and beautifies the ow-m; it is usife, harmlost, and believes. SLO for co-it has a Sdress on receipt of rejon. SLO for co-ny three british for SLO. Write address raises

Marel a M santacionias Comp 105 YANGE ATREET TOROXYO. DORENWEND - M TF

Address partment !!

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"Ridde me this and guess him if you sen."

Address all communications for this de-partment to E. R. Chadbourn, Leviston, Main, U. S.

NO. 28.-AN ENIGMA. (Entered for Prize.)

My first, though often seen in deep distress, Is yet a source of earthly happiness.

My second can transform within an hour, A murky liquid to a fragrant flower.

My third is mingled in our every breath, Yet never absent from the couch of death.

My fourth is always first with selfish The only idol that their nature craves

My patient fifth, is never free from pain, Yetne'er was heard to murmur or complain

My sixth has alipped this instant from my pen,—.
It is my last, so here it shall remain.

My whole, 'tis said, was of revengeful mood; To copy this would be reverse of good; And yet it well belits the mind of youth, To con her lessons on the page of TAUTH.

NO. 29.-AN ANAGRAM.

A quadruped that is rather small, And never very tame, Has an alias which I call A very curious name. I will not tell it; this alone Is all I'll say about it:
That it is one where wir is shown-Can anybody doubt it? NELSONIAN.

NO. 30.-A REBUS. EVNEH.

This city, famous far and wide, For power, extent and regal pride, Long centuries since was overthrown, And now its very site is unknown.
The answer stares you in the face,
So don't give over in disgrace. CLEM V. W.

NO. 31.—BEHEADED RHYME.

[For the second blank of each stanza behead the word required for the first, and again behead to obtain the required word for the third blank.]

The teachers with full many a-Of seeds from learning's inmost, Poured in like streams of melted.

From thence, equipped and armed, to-With papers, from professors—, To certify their skill and—.

And him of whom we will-Bright, dazzling hope did then—; But ah! the youth was rather—!

To spell, define, the sing-song— Came swift as comes the lightning—, And words fell thick as summer—.

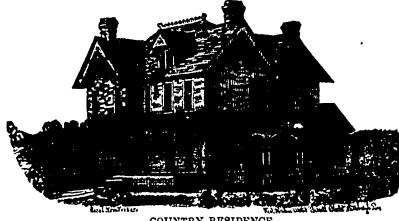
And "hazardous" came in a-"A hazard!" does it feed on-Or sleep en Lapland's distant-!

It matters not, it is a-Was the shrewd rease n of this-; "Two cases following an-

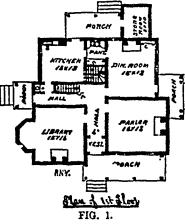
or he had paused his stars to-Then in a minute's time or— Had ended up the word with—!

And so he, in defining—.
Wrote down an answer strictly—;
female hazard's what it—! MAT I. KONTETE.

NO. 32 - CHARADE. My first is what every child would be, listore his feet have strayed from his mother's knee: mother's knee;
that mother, maybe, with moistened



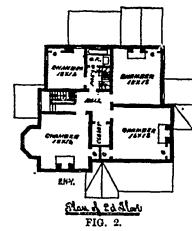
COUNTRY RESIDENCE



A Handsome Residence.

We have pleasure in presenting to the readers of Trurn the accompanying plans of a neat and substantial country residence. They may be very suggestive to those intending to build this yet. We are not in a position to give an estimate of the cost, but that would depend very much on the quality of the material used and the locality. Any practical builder can do that at home.

These plans first appeared in our excel-lent contemporary the Rural New Yorker,



from which we take the following brief de-

scription:—
The cellar and basement are seven feet high; the first story ten feet, and the second story nine feet six inches. It has also a story nine feet six inches. It has also a roomy and well finished attic. This house is built of brick as high as the second floor; above that it is finished in shingles cut to canamental patterns; but its structure can be varied—it can be all brick or all frame as may please the owner.

The first floor plan is given at Fig. 1; s.d that of the second floor at Fig. 2. In both the lettering and figures sufficiently explain the arrangement.

Sees the wish fulfilled as the years go by; Tis the motto of every plant and tree,
And the blue waves sing it along the sea;
'Tis the cherished hope of each buried seed,
And the poor man's bane in his hour of
need.

My second is treasure of worth untold, That never "takes wing" like silver and

gold;
Decay may crumble our homes and fanes,
But this will abide while the earth remains;
Tis alike the boon and the bane of man;
It bears him blessing, it bears him ban;
It may not proffer him length of breath,
Yet cleaves and clings to him even in death.

My third is a creature of perfect mold, Of cunning deep, and of courage bold; Whose name the sages of great renown, In sacred story have written down; No fierce intent in his eye appears, Nor aspect cruel his visage bears,-Yetno other animal far or near, In the bosom of man can wake such fear.

My whole is a long, high-sounding name, That only the lofty born may claim: What is this name? and who bears it, pray? Come hasten, my sapient friends, and say.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. A cash prize of five dollars will be resented for the best original contribution it this department before the close of 1885.

2. A prize of two dollars will be awarded for the best variety of contributions furnished during the same time, the winner of prize No. 1 to be excluded from trial for this premium.

Favors should be forwarded and

Favors should be forwarded early, accom-

ANSWERS.

14 .- A briefless barristor.

15 .- For cattle to rub their tails against (Read across both sides.)

16.-C H U R C H E S H O N O L U L U U N S T O R E D R O T A T O R S CLOTHN IB HURONI TE ELERIT.IA SUPSBEAM

17.—1. Pine apple. 2. A peach. pear (pair). 4. A plum.

18 .- The human hair.

19 -- Castor, Astor.

20 -- Words.

The Right Wife.

The Right Wife.

A physician writes to young men as follows: "My profession hasthrownme among women of all classes, and my experience toaches me that the Creator nover gave man a greater proof of his love than to place woman here with him. My advice is—Go and propose to the most sensible girlyou know. If she accepts you, tell her how much your income is, and from what source derived, and tell her that you will divide the last shilling with her, and that you will love her with all your heart into the bargain; and then keep your promise. My word for it, she will live within your income, and to your last hour you will regret that you did not marry sooner. Stop worrying about feminine extravagance and feminine untruth. Just you be truesto her—love her sincerely, and a more fond, faithful, foolish slave you will never meet my where. You will not deserve her, I know; but she will never know it."

Warming the Cookles of her Heart.

Sitting in the station the other day, I had a little sermon preached in the way I liked; and I'll report it for your benefit, because it taught one of the lessons which we all should learn, and told it in such a natural, simple way that no one could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladics' room durk and smoky; and the dozen women, old and young, who sat impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited, or stupid. I felt all three, and thought as I looked around that my fellow beings were a very unamiable, uninteresting set.

"Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with palsy, came in with a basket of waron for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute as if reluctant to go out in the bitter storm again. She turned presently, and poked about the room, as if trying to find something; and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on the sots, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly saked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am ?"

"No, dear. I'm looking for the heating-place; to have a warm 'fore I go out again. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowheres."

"Here it is," and the lady led her to the steam-radiator, placed a chair, and showed

steam-radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet. "Well now, an't that nice!" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thanky, dear; this is proper com-fortable, ain't it? I'm most frozen to-day, being lame and wimbly; and, not selling much makes me kind of dewn hearted."

"The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some and of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the roor woman had been dressed in silk and

fur:
"Won't you have a cup of tea? It's very

comforting such a day as this."
"Sakes alive! do they give tea to this depot!" cried the old lady in a tone of in-

"Sakes alive! do they give tea to this depot!" cried the old lady in a tone of innocent surprise that made a smile go 'round the room, touching the glummiest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is just fovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "This does warm the cockles of my heart!"

"While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap and pins, shoe-strings and tape, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

"As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and as I saw the look of interest, sympathy, and kindliness come into the dismal faces all around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and a femilia as the state of the state call it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act, but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women, and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman got up to go, several persons beckened to her and boughs something, as if they wanted to repair their first negligence.

"Old beggar women are not romantic; neither are cups of tea, boot-laces and colored soap. There were no gentlemen present to be impressed with the lady's kind act, so it wasn't done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it except

act, so it wasn't done for elect, and no possible reward could be received for it except the ungrammatical thanks of a ragged old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon to those who raw it, and I think each traveller went on her way I think each traveller went on her way better for that half hour in the dreary station. I can testify that one of them did and nothing but the emptiness of her purse prevented her from comforting the "cockles of the heart" of every forlorn old woman she met for a week after."—Louisa L.

A great purpose nerves the life it lives ir, so that no personal terrors can assail, nor any minor wose affilet it.

[A certain space in each number of this journal will be devoted to questions and answers of correspondents on all subjects pertaining to health and hygiene. This department is now in change of an experienced Medical Practitioner, and it is believed that it will be found practically useful. Questions under this department should be as brief as possible and clear in expression. They should be addressed to the editor of this journal and have the words "Health Department" written in the lower left corner on the face of the envelope.—ED.]

Poison in Wall-Paper.

Dr. Wood's discoveries concerning the use of arsenic in the manufacture of wall paper's and the presence of this deadly poison in wall-papers of every color cannot be fully appreciated, says 'he New York Times in a recent article, by those who have no knowledge of the effect of the poison on those who suffer from it and of the symptoms that appear in cases of arsenical poison. It has been shown that wall-paper of any color may have arsente on its surface, and that there is no safety in high prices for the reason that some of the most expensive papers contain a large amount of the poison, while some very cheap papers do not contain any. Many intelligent people may not be alarmed by these facts, because they may suppose that neither they nor their friends have ever summer arsenical poisoning. The truth is that the symptoms of illness caused by poisonous wall-paper are inso many cases similar to symptoms of illness due to ordinary causes at the abustians have been misled. Even in nor their friends have ever suffered from symptoms of illness due to ordinary causes that physicians have been misled. Even in their own houses medical men of high rank have som their children sicken and die, notwithstanding the most faithful treat-ment, and have not learned ntil months afterward that the cause of illness was afterward that the cause or mines no arsenic absorbed from wall-paper, and that treatment based upon a knowledge of this cause would have saved life. The symposium of the sympo cause would have saved life. The symptoms of local poisoning may very easily be taken for those attending a severe cold or catarth. In some persons the attack resembles "hay fever." The trouble caused by arsenical dust in the atomach before absorption closely resembles a "hillious attack," or simple indigestion, accompanied by loss of appetite, lassitude, headache, etc. After absorption the poison's action is shown most prominently by nervous disturbances such as neuralgic pains, attacks of dizziness, severe headaches, drowsiness, loss of energy, and inability to perform any severe mental or physical work, a feeling of great depression, nervous prostration. It great depression, nervous prostration. It thus becomes evident that people may be suffering from arsenical poison while their physician may be treating them for some other ailment

Tea as a Stimplant.

Some good literary work has been done under the influence of tea. Kant's break fast, it is reported, consisted of a cup of tea and a pipe of tobacco, and on these he worked eight hours. De Quincy who was no revolutionist, usually drank tea from eight o'clock at night to four in the morning. Victor Hugo, who is revolutionary, drinks tea it is true, but then he fortifies it with a drop of rum. Buckle was a most

learn to take such things as suit them, and avoid such as do not

This, perhaps, is the essence of the whole matter. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," says the homely proverly and it is as true of tess as of everything else. That tea may produce nervous irritability is no doubt true, but it is also the most potent rival of the gin bottle. As for the accusation that it dissatisfies men with the existing order and predisposes them to seek after the impossible, that is hardly a repreach, when there is so much that is wrong in the existing order.

Common Cold and Influenza.

The best plan to adopt with a common cold, is to restore the proper action of the skin as soon as possible. Various methods may be used; for instance, a person feels that peculiar warning, which makes him say, "Now I'm in for a cold; I feel it coming on "-headache, chilly, creeping feeling of the skin, and a state of miscrableness generally. If he can manage it, let him go at once and take a Turkish or common vapor bath, or if he can spare the time, let him go to bed, take ten grains of Dover's powder, with a little sugar, put a large het bran or oatmeat poultice all over his chest down to his waist, and in an hour after the powder a pint of hot tea or thin gruel, and an extra blanket or two. The next morning he should be well rubbed with a coarse towel, and take a seidlitz or a large table smoonful of Epsom salts, either of them in ing he should be well rubbed with a coarse towel, and take a seidlitz or a large table-spoonful of Epsom salts, either of them in warm water. But suppose it comes on when husiness must be attended to, let him put on an extra quantity of clothing, drink a pint of hot tes, and take a quick inim put on an extra quantry of ciotning, drink a pint of hot tea, and take a quick walk till the skin is quite damp with perspiration, thou cool down gradually. If a person has a cold, not very bad, but what is called "hanging about them," a pint of cold water at bedtime, and a little extra bed-ciotles, will be found an efficient remedy without any medicine. But whichever plan you adopt, do not half do it; if you are obliged to give way, do it thoroughly, stay in bed from twelve to twenty-four hours, and give the celd a check. If you are compelled to go out, put on plenty of clothing, work hard "your business, and bustle about as much as pessible. For a common cough, the following recipe, with a mustard or oatmeal poultice, or turpentine fomentation to the chest, will give relief:—
Compound Tineture of Camphor. 4 drachms Compound Tineture of Camphor. 4 drachme

Oymel of Squills. Inicacuanha Wine. ompound Tincture of Benzoin 1 Vaterl ounce.

Mix. For an adult, one teaspoonful in cold water; for a child, half a teaspoonful in cold water when the cough is trouble-some. If there he soreness of the chest, and tickling in the throat, treacle and vinegar will be found very useful.

Milk as Food for Children.

Wherever milk is used plentifully, there the children grow into robust men and wo-Whenever the place is usurped by men. ten, we have degeneracy swift and certain. Dr. Ferguson, who has devoted a argo share of his attention to this subject, has ascertained, from careful measurements of numerous factory children, that between thirteen and fourteen years they grow nearly four times as fast on milk for breakwith a drop of rum. Buckle was a most fastidious tea-drinker. No women, he declared, could make tea until he had taught her; the great thing, he believelle was to have the cups and even the spoons warmed. Most of the writing men of our day drink tea. Most of our busy men, however, find some atimulant essential. One uses alcohol, another tobacco, a third tea.

Sir Charles Dilke's usual stimulant in London is tea, but when leading a healthy out-door life he abstains almost absolutely from stimulants of every kind. Commenting upon William Cullen Bryant's confession that he never touched tea or coffee, William Howitt said,—

"I regularly take both, find the greatest refreshment in both, and never experienced any deleterious effects from either, except in one instance, when by mistake I took a cup of tea strong@nough for ten men. On the contrary, tea is to me a wonderful refresher and reviver. But people should

Influenza.

I do not know any complaint which produces such depression of spirits as this. I have had strong, able men, such as "navvies," who work out in a weathers, come and ask me if they were likely to die, they felt so "down." Any one attacked with Influenza should give up at once, remain in bod, and encourage perspiration by every means in his power. If it can be had the Dover's powder should be taken, as in common colds, and repeated if needful, and either with or without this, I have found the two following preparations of milk very useful. The first is called wine-whey, made by putting two wineglassfuls of white wine and one teaspoonful of vinegar to a pint of with a simple it was gently as a second to the control of the co and one teaspoonful of vinegar to a pint of milk; simmer it very gently, so as not to break the curd, then atrain and sweeten. The other is to scald a pint of buttermilk, atrain it, and then add one wineglassful of rum and one of treacle, or as much sugar as the patient likes. If you are in the country, get the whey direct from the dairy. If you are not able to get wine, use rum in the sweet milk. There is no objection to the way of a little to give an agreeable flavor. sweet milk. There is no objection to me use of a little to give an agreeable flavor. Either of these may be given in divided quantities very frequently, and are generally very pleasant to the patient.

Sneezing.

This sympton consists in an explosive expiratory effort, the air being expelled through both the mouth and nose, but chiefly through the former. It is oftenest occasioned by irritation of the nasal and mucous membrane. It may arise from titillation, inhalation of dust, congestion incident to taking cold, or congestion present in in-

to taking cold, or congestion present in influenza and hay fever. It is, in some cases,
a purely nervous symptom. With many
persons, sneezing is excited by looking at
the sun or at a bright light.

Treatment.—This symptom rarely becomes so troublesome as to require special
attention by way of treatment, and yet it
is often at least evenient to be possessed
of a remedy to check or relieve it. The
disposition to sneeze can ordinarily be re
lieved by rubbing the nose between the
thumb and finger. It may also be checked
by pressing the finger against the upper lip,
just below the nose. In some cases, the
nasal douche, administered with a fountain
syringe, is essential. The best solution emnasal gouche, administered with a fountain syringe, is essential. The best solution employed is a tenspoonful of common salt, dissolved in a pint of topid water, or fifteen to twenty drops of carbolic acid, well dissolved.

Stalwart Vegetarians.

The popular idea that beef is necessary for strength is well illustrated by Xenophon's description of the outfit of a Spartan soldier, whose dictary consisted of the very plainest and simplest vegetable fare: "According to the author of the 'Anabasis,' the complete accourrements of the Spartan soldier, in what we would call heavy marching order, weighed seventy-five pounds, ex clusive of the camp, mining, and bridgebuilding tools, and the rations of bread and dried fruit which were issued in weekly instalments, and increased the burden of the infantry soldier to ninety, ninety-five, or oven to a full hundred pounds. This load was often carried at the rate of four miles was often carried at the rate of four miles an hour for twelve hours per diem, day af-ter day; and only in the burning deserts of Southern Syria, the commander of the Grecian auxiliaries thought it prudent to shorten the usual length of a day's march." The "beef-caters" of England would tradly carried themselves in good march.

hardly consider themselves in good marching trim with a hundred pounds of laggage strapped on their backs.

That Dreadful Doctor.

He warns us in cating, ne warns us in drinking, He warns us in reading, and writing, and thinking; He warns us in football, foot race, eight-oar "strok

ing.

He warms us in dancing and eigarette smoking, the warms us in taking champagne and canoeirg; He warms us in woaring red socks and shampooin the warms us of drainsed to buseauge country quarter the warms us of fever—in mineral waters, He warms us in—every thing mortal may mention, But—what gives rise

To but little suprise—

Nobody pays him the alightest attention

A Cure for Diphtheria.

Dr. Delthil, a French physician, says that a sure cure for any ordinary case of dipl. theria is to utilize the vapors of liquid to and turnentine, so as to dissolve the fibrous exundations that choke up the threat and lead to such fatal results in that dresd ed disease. Dr. Delthil's process is simply this: He pours equal parts of turpentine this: He pours equat parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and set fire to the mixture. A dense resinout smoke arises which obscures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately experiences relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrous membrane soon be pleasure. The fibrous membrane soon be comes detached, and the patient coughs up comes detached, and the patient coughs up micropicides. These when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterward the petient entirely recovers." This treatment has been tested in New York recently with gratifying results. It is based on the theory that diphtheria is due to the rapid multiplication of living fungi, which are killed by the fumes of the tar and turpentine. Indeed, all successful treatment of diphtheria is by the use of medicines which destroy lor is by the use of medicines which destroy for forms of insect life.

MEDIOAL QUERIES.

SARN ADRY, Dalhousie, Ont. - Q.—Prescription for shortness of breath and cough.
A.—Paregoric, oz. ½; hippo wine, drahm 2: tincture of squills, drahms 2: chloric ether, drahms ½; water, oz. 8. Mix. Doe one teaspoonful.

WM. L. LANSDOWNE. -Q. -Would thecen you give apply to ascarides? It so, state the dose for an adult? A.—Yes. The dose of santonin for an adult is 4 or 5 grains, followed by a dose of castor oil in a few horn.
If the santonin is taken at bedtime and the castor oil in the morning it will not very flow

SUBSCRIBER, Toronto. - O. - I suffer from great fatness of my hands and feet, while my body, although not thin, is not fat. Car you suggest a cure? A.—Take half a wine-glassful of this mixture twicz daily.— Sulphate of magnesia, oz. 2; carbonate of magnesia, drahms 4; aweet spirits of bits, oz. 1; water up to oz. 10. Mix and sep tightly corked.

A New Cure for Drunkenness or Morphir ism.

Dr. Fleischl of Vienna declares that mor phinism, alcoholism, and similar habits ca now he cured rapidly and painlessly by means of cocain chloride. The method is very simple-a withdrawal, either gradel or abrupt and complete, of the habitualistoxicant, and treatment of the nervous ad other symptons which arise therefrom!; means of hypodermic injections of the cain. He claims that in ten days a cam may be affected in any case. The need cain. He claims that in ten days accaming be affected in any case. The dead cocain chloride, hypodermically, is far one-twelfth to one-fourth of a grain, is solved in water, repeated as necessary.

A singular case of poisoning from call; a pudding made in part of mouldy bread is reported in the Sanitary Record. The min facts of the case may be briefly stated u follows: The principal materials of the pudding consisted of acrops of bread kt from making toast and sandwiches, and they had been about three weeks accuralisting. To these scraps were added mily eggs, sugar, currants and nutmeg. The whole was baked in a very slow oven, as was subsequently eaten by the cook, the proprietor of the eating-house in which was prepared, the children of the propriets. proprietor of the cating-house in which is was prepared, the children of the proprietor, and two other persons. All these located violently ill, with symptoms of initial poisoning. One of the children, (aged the years), and one of the adults died. The necropsy of the body of the child cased the medical man to suspect poisoning. It analyst was led to look for ergot in the period of the children, and was soon startled to find unput tionable evidence of its presence, as in a the chemical reactions went, though he was unable with the aid of a microscope, to detect any actual ergot. From these facts infers that the reactions hitherto supposed to be peculiar to ergot are common to charpollogonous fungt. Our a

Vgly Mug

Grandmother Grig As merry as ever a Hernttle eyes spat And she bit off the Her tops was on it And the Things s when the stathere are self-three, there and her the flar she used but more wonderf

One night-'twas A clauser as crow
Who begged her
test
To tell tham a ste
Notone of the tal
But a stery, they
"He they semictitest

"Very well, chits And I'll tell you t Juss, Between Miss Ug

"Ugly Mug! Wh:
"Tras a nickna
plied.
"This mise, wher
Briaware, sho w
And this because
of the suiteris, at
These so affected I
Called her Miss I
Add think, ha!
You'd have found

"Now it happer "Now it happer year — A straige lookin, And saw throug lack: He jumjed, and last the very nex And saked mada lie spread out h. And saw he was lie could fit both And saw he could fit both And somethin s.

"Ugly Mug, at t And her eyes gr Till the peddier, Brought forth a And bolding it u If you mind me c Ties magical in Coth this qui jure gold And when in a t You wont trade

"Toull not thin Mon I test you will give, do clear, litton gaze on i in the east 1 din Fou Lave caus tears. Whener to a fr Or peut thore row Whener to be a Sunt takes I four and I ill forest i il jour image d

"Then the pedout,
And Use Mug.
That she lang
that she lang
there.
The cross i and
And a gas it the Territory of a Test Unit Mile Se alexander State of the second

DAV:

The road entil it ecen Days ran or at his back, him along so he could rus tain in the one and c hen Davy op with a st comotive. namer, ne rowsy look ion partici minted in s etters, H

ave that f diph. anid tar ilve the and sets

ie throat it dresd s simply rpentice resinous ir of the thil saya Ils intas Boon be oughs up in a glass, oke. In id the particular reatment ntly with he theory multipli-killed by tine. In liphthern estroy low

and cough-e, drahm 2; ohlorie fix. Dos uld thecun t so, state The dose grains, folne and the

I not ver

. Q.--Pre

anffer from feet, while tot fat. Can half a wine erbonate of cits of pite,

or Morphir

os that not ir habits co ainlessly b a method is ther graded e habitual is nervous sol therefromit ms of the co days a cer The ge ally, is fan a grain, ca-CCSSATY.

from catif aldy bread is d. The min illy stated u terials of the of bread let idwiches, and eeks acc re milical mil ow oven, and the cook, the the cook, the o in which it the proprietor, these became ma of irrital en, (aged the lts died. Its child cause soisoning. Its rgot in there's to find unque though he was roscope, to ce n these facts is herto supposid ommon to other

Our Aloung Kolks

Ugly Mug and Her Magical Glass.

Grandinether Grigg was a jolly old daine,
As a rry as ever a grig of her name;
Hernite eves sparked from under her cap,
And su bit off the ends of her words with a snap,
Her nose was on intimate terms with her chin.
And the things she loved most were to chatter and

spin When the gathered her grandohildren close by her there and her tongue both were busy as bees;

11.

One night-'twas the night before Christmas-there

dame.
A clamer our crowd to this jolly old dame,
Who begand her-before they were packed off to

To tell thin a story "all out of her head;" Notice of the takes from her regular store, but a story, they said, they had ne'er heard before "Mother sometimes new, eh?" quoth Grandinothe

orger well, chits sit down, till my spindle I rig,
And I'll tell you the queer things that once came to Pass.
Between Miss Ugly Mug and her wonderful glass."

111.

"Teas a nickname, my dears!" the old grandam replied.
"This mise, when asleep, was quite pretty to see, But aware, sho was as ugly as ugly could be; And this lecause miss was subject to fits the suitens, and pouts, and wyr faces, my chits. These so altered her pleasant expression that folk Called her Miss Ugly Mug, just by way of a foke; And think, hally ou seen her in one of her "queers," loud have found it a very apt nickname, t. y dears.

10.

Now it happened one day-'twas the last of th

hear - A strange tooking peddler the window drew near, and taw through the pane such a face, that, goo

lick!

He jumped, and came very near dropping his pack lat the very next moment hotapped at the door, and saked madam's leave to exhibit his store, the spread out his wares on the floor of the hall, and saw he was sure he could please them all, lie could it both the maid and the mistress he knew and something would suit little protty face too. ٧.

"Telv Mop, at this flattery, spirked with des.gnt,"
Another eyes grew as large as an owl's in the night.
This he peddier, with motion provokingly slow,
leoght forth a small glass, worth six pence or so,
hadreding it op. "Now, my eweet little friend,
llyou must not entertions, you'll find in the end
"Tha magical motor, and dog-cheap, if sold—"
Quet this queer looking chap,—for its weight in
pure gold."
And when in a twelvementh from this I come back,
You wont trade your interest for all in my pack.

٧ı.

"You'll not think mo rude now, my sweet little miss When I am you your image reflected in this. Will gray, day by day, still more charming and clear,

liton gase on it faithfully all the new year little as a littreet, thus Whene'er it appears You have cause to inflame those soft cyclids wit tears.
Whene the a frown you shall wrinkle that brow, Or put those red lipe, as you're doing just now; Whene't be the sollen or sald you incline. Just take a lose, look in this mirror of mine, Ashi it fortest too pack, at the end of the year. Byour image don't prove you a beauty, my dear! ¥11.

Then the peddier, he shouldered his pack and wen

out, and Lei Mur looked in the glass, with a pout, and Lei Mur looked in the glass, with a pout, and strange, that she laughed—and behold! what a magical

the new coning face in an instant was gone, darkages this verge smilled into her own; fact that it is not a unight-eyed little off fact University on a unight-eyed little off fact University where the would do as the peddier had sai Abi she carried the goars, quite delighted, to bed.

DAVY AND THE GOBLIN.

BY CHARLES CARRYL CHAPTER IX.

Bilisy.

The road was very dreary and dusty, and wound in and out in the most tiresome way count in and out in the most tresome way this is seemed to have no end to it, and Day ran on and on, half-expecting at any moment to feel the Roc's great beak pecking at his back. Fortunately his legs carried him along so remarkably well that he felt becould ran for a week; and indeed he might have done so if he had not, at a sharp tain in the road, come anddenly upon a hone and cab. The horse was fast asleep when Davy dashed against him, but he woke ep with a start, and, after whistling like a locmotive once or twice in a very alarming manner, went to sleep again. He was a very frowsy-looking horse with great lumps at his knees and a long, crooked neck like a ranel's; but what attracted Davy's attention particularly was the word "Rinsy" painted in whitewash on his side in large letters. He was looking at this, and wentered.

dering if it were the horse's name, when the door of the cab flew open and a man fell out, and after rolling over in the dust, sat up in the middle of the road and began yawning. He was even a more ridiculousup in the minume of the rosa and sogn-yawning. He was even a more ridiculous-looking object than the horse, being dressed in a clown's suit, with a morning-gown over it by way of a top-coat, and a field-marshal's cocked hat. In fact, if he had not had a whip in his hand no one would not not a whip in his hand no one would over have taken him for a cabinan. After yawning heartily, he looked up at Davy and said drowsily: "Where?"

"To B. G.," said Davy, hastily referring to the Hole keeper's letter.

"All right," said the cabinan, yawning again. "Climb in, and don't put your feet on the cushions."

the cushions."

n the cusmons.

Now, this was a ridiculous thing for him
as a value of the control of the cusmons. Now, this was a ridiculous thing for him to say, for when Davy stepped inside he found the only seats were some three-legged atools huddled to gother in the back part of the cab, all the rest of the space being taken up by a large bath tub that ran across the front end of it. Davy turned on one of the faucets, but nothing came out except some dust and a few small bits of gravel, and he shut it off again, and sitting down on one shut it off again, and aitting down on one of the little stools, waited patiently for the cab to start.

Just then the cabman put his head in at the window, and winking at him confidentially, said: "Can you tell me why this horse is like an umbrella?"
"No," said Davy.

"Because he's used up," said the cab

man. "I don't think that is a very good conundrum," said Davy.
"So do I," said the cabman. "But it's the

"So do I," said the cabman. "But it's the best one I can make with this horse. Did you say N. B.?" he asked.

"No; I said B. G." said Davy.

"All right," said the cabman again, and disappeared from the window. Presently there was a loud tramping overhead, and Davy, putting his head out at the window, saw that the cabman had climbed up on top of the cab and was there as the of the cab and was throwing stones at the horse, which was still sleeping peacefully.

'Oh! don't do that," said Davy, anxious-

"Oh! don't do that," said Davy, anxiously. "I'd rather get out and walk."
"Well at her get out and walk."
"Well, I wish you would," said the cabman, in a tone of great relief. "This is a very valuable stand, and I don't care to lose my place on it," and Davy accordingly jumped out of the cab and walked away.

Presently there was a clattering of hoofs behind him, and Ribsy came galloping along the road with nothing on but his collar. He was holding his big head high in the air, like a giraffe, and gazing proudly about him

He was holding his big head high in the air, like a giraffe, and gazing proudly about him as he ran. He stopped short when he saw the little boy, and giving a triumphant whistle, said cheerfully: "How are you again?"

It seemed rather strange to be spoken to by a cab-horse, but Davy answered that he was feeling outs well.

was feeling quite well.

"So um I," said Ribsy. "The fact is, that when it comes to beating a horse about the head with a three-legged stool, if that horse is going to leave at all, it's time he was off." was off."
"I should think it was," said Davy, carn-

"I should think it was," said Davy, earnestly.

"You'll observe, of course, that I've kent on my shoes and my collar," said stisby.

"It is n't genteel to go barefoot, and nothing makes a follow look so untidy as going about without a collar. The truth is,"—he continued, sitting down in the road on his hind legs, "the truth is, I'm not an ordinary horse by any means. I have a history, and I've arranged in a popular form in six canters—I mean cantos," he added, hastily correcting himself. correcting himself.

"I'd like to hear it, if you please," said Davy, politely.
"Well, I'm a little hearse—" began

Ribsy. "I think you're a very big horse," said

Davy in great surprise.
"I m referring te my voice," said Ribsy, haughtily "Bo good enough not to interrupt me again;" and giving two or three preliminary whistles to clear his throat, he regan :"

regan:

It's very confining, this living in stables,
And passing one a time annel wagons, and car

I much prefer dining at gentlemen's tables,
And living on turkeys and cranberry tarts."

"That's rather a high-toned idea," said Ribsy, proudly.
"Oh! yes, indeed," said Davy, laughing and Ribsy continued:

"As apry as a kid and as trim as aspider Was I in the days of the Turnip-top Hunt, When I used to get rid of the weight of my rides And canter contentedly is at the frest,"

"By the way, that trick led to my being sold to a circus," said Ribsy. "I suppose you've never been a circus-horse ?"

"Never," said Davy.
"Then you don't know anything about it," said Ribsy. "Here we go again."

"It made me a wreck with no hope of improv-

"It made mea wreek with no hope of implement,
Too feeble to race withan invalid crab;
I'm wry in the neck, with a rickety movement
Peculiarly suited for drawing a cab."

"I may as well say here," broke in Ribsy
again, "that the price that old Patsey Bolivar, the cabman, paid for me was simply
"Climbans." ridiculous.

"I find with surprise that I'm constantly sneez-ing; I'm stiff in the legs, and I'm often for sale; And the blue bottle files, with their thresome teasing,
Are quite out of reach of my weary old tail."

"I see them !" cried Davy cagorly.
"Thank you," said Ribsy, haughtily. "As

the next verse is the last, you needn't trou-ble yourself to make any further observa-

"I think my remarks will determine the ours

tion
Of why I am bony and thin as a rail;
un off for some larks to improve my diges
tion.

And point the stern moral conveyed by my

Here Ribsy got upon his legs again, and after a refreshing fillip with his heels, cantered off along the raad, whistling as he went. Two large blue-bottle flies were on his back, and his tail was flying around with an angry whisk like a pin-wheel; but as he disappeared in the distance, the flies were will still a stable on the sides of his mine.

disappeared in the distance, the flies were still sitting calmly on the ridge of his spine, apparently enjoying the scenery.

Davy was about to start out again on his journey, when he heard a voice shouting "Hi! Hi!" and looking back, he saw the poor cabman coming along the road at a brisk trot, draging his cab after him. He had on Ribsy's harness, and seemed to be in a state of tremendous excitement.

"As he came up with Davy, the door of

the cab flew open again, and the three-legged stools came tumbling out, followed by a dense cloud of dust.

"Get in I Get in I." shouted the cabman, excitedly. "Never mind the dust, I've turned it on to make believe we're going tremendously fast."

Davy hastily scrambled in, and the cab-man started off again. The dust was pour-ing out of both faucets, and a heavy shower of gravel was rattling into the bath tub; and, to make matters worse, the cabman was now going along at such an astonishing speed that the cab rocked violently from side to side, like a boat in a stormy sea. Davy made a frantic effort to shut off the dust, but it seemed to come faster and faster, until he was almost choked. At this moment the cab came suddenly to a stop. and Davy, rushing to the window, found himself staring into a farm-yard, where a red cow stood gazing up at him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Kiss Me, Mamma, I Can't go to Sleep." The child was so sensative, so like that little shrinking plant that curls at a breath and shuts its heart from the light,

The only beauties she possessed were at exceedingly transparent skin and the most mournful, large blue eyes.

I had been trained by a very stern, strict, conscientious mother, but I was a hardy plant, rebounding after every shock; mistortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas I that I must go through the same routing with this delicate creature: so one day when she had displeased me exceedingly by repeating an offence, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and, upon sending her to her little couch, I said Now, my daughter, to punish you, and to show you how yery, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to night.

She atood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her great mournful eyes wide open—I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct then, and I left her with hig tears dropping down her cheeks, and her little red lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for. "Oh, mamma,

you will kiss me; I c n't go to sleep if you don't!" she sobbed, every tone of her voice trembling; and she held out her little

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heartsaid, give her the kiss of peace; my atern nature urged me to persist in my correction, that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That was the way I had been trained, till I was a most submissive child; and I remembered how often I had thanked my mother since for her strughtforward course.

since for her straightforward course.

I knelt by the bedside. "Mother can't kiss you, Elien," I whispered, though every word choked me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot, but I attributed it to her it was very hot, but I attributed it to her excitement. She turned her little grieving face to the wall; I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with half-suppressed sobs, and saying: "Mother hopes little Ellen will learn to mind her after this," left the room for the night. Alas! in my dealers to be severe I forgot to be forgiving.

It must have been twelve o'clock when I was awakened by my nurse. Apprehensive, I ran eagerly to the child's chamber; I had had a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting

ad a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up, crimsoned from the forchead to the throat; her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glances.

From that night a raging fever drank up her life; and what think you was the inces-

ner me; and what think you was the incessant plaint poured into my anguished heart? "Oh, kiss me, mamma, do kiss me; I can't go to sleep! You'll kiss your little Ellon, mamma, won't you? I can't go to sleep. I won't be naughty if you'll only kiss me! Oh, kiss me, dear mamma, I can't go to sleep."

sleep."

Holy little angel! she did go to sleep one gray morning, and she never woke again—never. Her hand was locked in mine, and all my veins erew icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out of the beautiful eyes; whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never knew me; but with her last breath she whispered: "I will be good, mamma, if only you'll kiss me."

Kiss her! God knows how passionate, but unavailing, were my kisses on her cheek and lips after that fatål night. God knows how wild were my prayers that she might know, if but only once, that I kissed her. God knows how I would have yielded up my very life, could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet child.

Well, grief is all unavailing now! She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head, and a rose bush at her feet; there grow sweet summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; their birds; sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky smiles down to day; and there lies buried the freshness of my heart.

Parents, you should have heard the pathos in the voice of that stricken mother, as she said: "There are plants that spring into Holy little angel! she did go to sleep one

in the voice of that stricken mother, as she said: "There are plants that spring into greater vigor if the pressure of a footstep crush them; but, oh! there are others that even the pearls of the but dow bend to the

Show the Children Respect.

Show the Unildren Respect.

It will surprise many parents to have it suggested that they should treat their children courteously and respectfully. Yet it is the best education that can be imparted to them. Parents are apt to think that children should be subject to authority and are not to be consulted. But why not? It teaches them to exercise judgment and imparts self respect. The imitative quality in children leads them to reproduce what is most striking in their parents, unless they in children leads them to reproduce what is most striking, in their parents, unless they have a sufficiently positive individuality to map out characters for themselves. Thus, many children reproduce the leading characteristics of the parent who commands most their regard. So, to treat them harshly, or even imperatively, is to create an autocratic disposition in them. It is not a lovely trait. Self respect and chuipose of character are very different from a domineering propensity, which arrogates authority overwhore. overywhere.

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Is showing a very large assortment of Gentlemen Woollen Underclothing, Rithleed Wool Shirts and Drawers 40c, up. Shetland I. Wool Shirts and Drawers 10: up. Cashmere Wool Shirts and Drawers Merino Shirts and Drawers Merino Shirts and Drawers. Hoys Pilais Shirts and Drawers, Hoys Merino Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. Prices Very Low.

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LOVE THE VICTOR.

CHAPTER II .- CONTINUED.

The girl sitting next her—her sister, Kit

Beresford—is a slender maiden of about seventeen. She is, according to Dicky years younger than himself,—that is Browne, "very much Mrs. De-mond, only more so." She is indeed more prononcee, and is possessed of a sprightliness one would look for in vain in her gentler sister yet. Though by no mean pose as a satisfactory there is always something about her that suggests the milder Monica. Just now there is a touch of disappointment about clares him Cupid's prey and a very earnest her pretty face, and an air of weariness in-servant of the Court of Love. suggests the milder Monica. Just now something about the new-comer that de-there is a touch of disappointment about clares him Cupid's prey and a very earnest her pretty face, and an air of weariness in-servant of the Court of Love.

As for the latter, he is scarcely worth a word; yet I suppose I had better say at once that he is a unisance, a bore, and a worry. As you are likely, however, to meet him whenever you must Kit Beresford, this explanation is necessary. He is an amateur artist (you have all, no doubt, met that awful thing), and a groveler at the feet of Kit, who treats him with a fine Just at this moment (having been engaged in a warlike contest with him, in which she has come off a glorious victor), she is lean-ing back in her stat, staring at the stage.

he curtain has again risen.
"Just look at that man's legs," she says, auddenly.

This extraordinary remark, having had o vaher of any sort, so surprises Mr. Man-

a sus extraordinary remark, having had no usher of any sort, so surprises Mr. Mannering that it reduces him to imbedlity.

'Eh?' he says, vaguely.

'His legs!' repeats Miss Beresford, stardily, and as though she scorns to extend

plain.
"Whose legs?" asks he.

"Do you know it has often occurred to "Do you know it has often occurred to me that you ought to wear spectacles, you see so few things?" says Miss Beresford, mildry. She has been slowly turning her head in his direction while speaking, but you from the opposite box," he says, readily, now, having caught a full view of his face, her tone changes. "Good gracious!" she says, sharply, "where are you looking? At the stalls? Do you suppose I come to look at people I can see aby night I like at a ball? Look at the boards, and you will see the legs I speak of." She nods her head lightly in the direction of a helpleasly lanky man, chad as a pensant.

Still, though hidden, it is there, and Lord Dandeady is too clever a student of human nature to miss it.

"Since that moment when first he saw you from the opposite box," he says, readily, unmoved. "Then I may bring him?"

"He can come," says Miss Costello, briefly, though still with wonderful aweethers, who has heard all, shrugs his shoulders alightly. Then he, too, bends over her hand, and with a last lingering glance at her emotionless features, bows himself out of the box.

man, clad as a pen-ant.

"Well. I don't see very much in his legs,"
he says, rather actiled by her tone.

"That's just it," returns she, with a low
rippling laugh. "There suching in them. rippling laugh. "There s nothing in them. For onco"—with a swift glance at him, that restores his self-love—" we find a point

that resource his self-love—" we find a point on which we can agree."
So easted by her smile as to grow rash, he sto ps forward and says, tenderly,—
"There is another point on which if we could only agree, I should be the hap—"
"Don't!" says Mas Beresford, so severely

that he shut . . . p as if with a spring. "I hat other poir ts'!" This cru hea him : but in a few minutes

is so far recovered as to be able to say, gloomily .-

"if you made me a point, I could un-derstand you."
"I couldn do that," says Kit, some-what wearily. She has been looking at the door very frequently during the part has hour, and now the faintest she aw of oneappointment is curving her pretty lip.
"Why?" demands he, somewhat an

grily.

'You aren't aharp enough," returns ahe with a little irrepressible laugh, in spite o

her depression.
"Oh, I dare say I'm a fool in your eyes." says Manuering, in a miserable sort of way. He is indeed so honestly unhappy that she relents.

relents.

"No, no," sho says, sweetly, almost caresingly. "In my eyes you are—yes—. Do you know," with a sudden startling change of tone, "I can't bear those nasty caustic people who think themselves elever that one meets at times—can you? They say such unpleasant things to one, and mean them ten!"

them, too!"
"Still, I don't know,"says Mr. Manmering, despondently. "You are so bright
yourself that there are many things you
have about cortain neotile. who—"

must hate—about certain people, who—"
"And many things I must love, too,"
interrupts Kit, who, it must be confessed,
is tent soit pen coquette. "For instance—" tent soit yen coquette. "For instance—" Exactly at this moment the door of their

describable as she listens to the platitudes
foured into her unwilling cars by Mr.

As for the latter, he is scarcely worth a
word; yet I suppose I had better say at
there find rest. So great a gladness fills
once that he is a nuisance, a love, and a there find rest. So great a gladness fills
once that he is a nuisance, a love, and a them as they fall on her that all the world might know that the slender maiden who is returning his glanco in kind is ladye, and his soverain."

The marquis, feeling the box to be over-crowded, signs to Clontarf and Dicky Browne to make their adieux. Going up Going up

browne to make their adieux. Going up himself to Miss Coste lo, he bends over her: "May I hope," he says, with his most courteous smile, "that if I call on you to-morrow I shall have a chance of seeing

you?"
"I shall be at home to morrow until five

"I shall be at home to-morrow until five o'clock," says Doris, calmly.

"Ah I now I have something to which to look forward," says the marquis, gallantly.

"May I bring my son with me? he is"—with a presumably happy forgetfulness of all previous arrangements—" most desirons of turning this fortunate acquaintance with you into a lasting friendship."

"Is he? Since when? asks the girl, coldly, yet so softly and with so pretty a smile as takes the sting from hor words.

smile as takes the sting from her words. Still, though hidden, it is there, and Lord Dundeady is too clever a student of human

Clontarf, who has heard all, abrugs his shoulders slightly. Then he, too, bends over her hand, and with a last lingering glance at her emotionless features, bows himself out of the box.

Presently the piece comes to an end, and Presently the piece comes to an end, and Mrs. Desmond's party make their way to their carringes. As Kit has elected to go home with Muss Covtello, the Desmonds find themselves presently rolling swiftly along beneath the quiet stars tete-a-tete.

"What a tremendous time it seems now, Brian, since we were married!" says Mrs. Desmond after a handbond silence.

Deamond, after a lengthened silence.
"To me," says Mr. Deamond, with a reproachful sir, "it seems but yesterday.
What a terribly dull time you must have put in, my poor child, during these past two years to make you speak in that feeling tone! With what patience and silent endonance you have been dragging out your miserable existence!"

"Oh, nonsense!" says Mrs. Desmond.

Another profound silence; then—

"If you are going to make a second un-kind remark, I give you warning I shall cry," says Brian.
"Well, I won't. I was ch' going to ay

Well, I won't. I was on't going to ay that I do think Doris Costello is the pratti-

that I do think Doris Costello is the pritte-cat girl I know."
"She isn't the prettiest girl I know,"
says Brian, in a tone so satisfactory that
Mrs. Desinond tucks herself ever-more confortably into his embrace and rubs her soft check against his.

cherk against his.

"I won't have you looking up pretty
girls," she says, whercupon he very properly tells her she is a hypocrite.

"I don't think Miss Costello is the pret-

tiest girl Brabazon knows, either," says Mr. Desmond, with a little laugh, after a minute or two. Brabazon is the name of the tall young man whose dark eyes had told their tale to Kit an hour ago.
"It doesn't matter what Mr. Brabazon

"It doesn't matter what Mr. Disusson thinks," says Monics, in an appallingly stiff tone, for her. "Eh? Why, I thought you quite liked him," says her husband. "I've saked him

him, says her husband. "I've asked him to Cork for the partridge-shooting." "Oh? I hope not, dearest," says Monics, sitting quite upright, and regarding him with a distracted countenance.

"I'm afraid I have indeed, old mouse," says Brian, whose stock of names kept for his wife's sole use is of the rarest and most his hind. "And why not?" He's the And why not? He's recherche kind. or agree that in the country, and a fel-low of good family, and-er—that—"
"And hasn't a farthing !" says Mrs. Des-

mond in despair.
"That's absurd. He must have a go many farthings. He goes everywhere, and his tailor is evidently all right, though Kit says it's his figure. I didn't think you would be the one to turn your back on a fellow just because his uncle had chosen to marry at seventy-five and leave him—well, con-aiderably out of it."

"I'm not turning my back on any one, "I'm not turning my back on any one," she says indignantly. "And as for poor young men, why, I actually prefer them. They are always ever so much nicer."
"Then why don't you prefer Brabazon? He's an old friend of mine, and—"
"Is in love with Kit," with a sigh that amounts to the dignity of a groan.
"Not at all; you take my word for it now: he just admires her a little, but it will blow over, and nothing will come of

now: he just admires her a little, but it will blow over, and nothing will come of it. Don't be worrying your little brains—your rery little brains—about him."

"This much has already come of it," says Mrs. Desmond, with the calmness of despair; "he proposed to her yesterday."

"No! you don't say a ?!" says Brian, as completely taken plant as a way a let out the control.

completely taken aback as even she can de-sire. "I assure you I never saw a bit of it."

it."
"Oh, dear blind bat! when did you ever
"But that see anything?" says his wife. "But that is not all; there is still worse to come."
"I think I should prefer having it all to-

gother," says her husband, mildly,

go on."
"Kit is in love with him !"

"Kit is in love with him?"

"But that's not worse," said the obtuse. Brian. "It's the most natural thing that could happen. He is just the sore of fellow that women, as a rule, do fall in love with."

"Well, I shouldn't," says Mis. Deamond,

severely.
"Well, my dear, I devoutly hope not,"

At this moment the carriage draws up at their hall door.

CHAPTER TIT

"Thy birth and hers they be no thing egal."

There is a universal and friendly (if rather grasping) "uncle "of whom much is known; of Miss Costello's "annt" (though she is almost as formidable a relative) as yet little is known. This seems hard on Miss Costello's aunt. I haste to correct the iniustice.

latice.

Late in life a Mr. Michael Costello, rother to my heroine's father, took to brother to my wife a certain spinster about whose age at events there wasn't the smallest un-lainty. He did not, naturally, long certainty. He caurion.

When he "was dead, and laid in the rave," and when his brother—the father grave," and when his brother—the father of Doris—had also finally retired from business and entered that narrow house out of which not all his riches could avail to rescue him, Michael's wife declared her intention of looking up her nieces, "the Costello girls," as she called them.

"Looking up" means beinging hands

"Looking up" meant bringing herself, her parrot, her lapdog, and her maid, to Fitzwilliam Square (where they then lived in Dublin), and declared to them her fixed intention of seeing to their interests and residing in their house for the future. There was no gainsaving her word. It was here siding in their house for the future. There was no gainsaying her word. It was law. From that inckless hour until now, she had clung to them, and had constituted herself their guardian and their scourge.

Fortunately, there were but two girls, or

Fortunately, there were but two girls, or she might have been even less bearable. Vera, the youngest, she had sent forthwith to an extremely select establishment in Switzerland, where only six young ladies were admitted, and where they were all treated as members of the family. They were, too, allowed "a certain freedom."

"So much the better," said Mrs. Costello when reading the advertisement. "I hate a missish girl, or a prig; they never go off successfully."

So Vera was sent to Switzerland, and

So Vera was sent to Switzerland, and found the advertisement funlike most So vera was sent to Switzerland, and found the advertisement (unlike most others) strictly within the lines of truth. The freedom was decidedly "certain," and, if being treated as a member of the family meant doing just as you liked, nothing could have been more monest and above board.

nat Doris should marry early, and noth-

ing less than a baronet, with her face and ing iess tian a baroner, with ner field and money, was her nunt's next decision. A baronet was her highest hope for the beautiful but low-born girl; therefore her joy (though secret) was unbounded when Lord Clontarf was put forward by his father as possible suitor for her nicce.

Doris, in her cold fashion, when the matter was taid before her his consent.

Doris, in her cold lastion, when the matter was laid before her, had consented to think of it. Indeed, the idea propounded so exactly jumped with her own melastions that she saw small cause to combat

it An innate sense of breeding, and a desire for the beautiful, born with her, had sire for the beautiful, both with her, had he had been above the class from which she had optung; instinctively she hated and shrunk from her low surroundings; and dwelling in a world of thought into which no one might enter, she dady taught hereal that the first great good to be attained was an established place in society, and that love when compared with this was worth-

less, or at least a minor good.
To sell herself, therefore, to the highest bidder (when rank was in the field) was let bidder (when rank was in the field) was her carnest, if unexpressed, determination trasince she woke to a knowledge of the valgarity of her associates and the power of money. Her father would not ignore those who had befriended him in the days of his struggling with blind fortune, but she care in those early days had refused to know or mix with them; so that, virtually, she had a life of almost total seclution until old Costello's death. Then came the aunt, Ma. Costello's new several years of travel. Costello, and several years of travel.

The clock had just chimed four: lous cuckoo, that in the vanity of its heart has taken to pigments has darted from some mysterious unknown and clapped four time its carmined wings. Most Costello, layer down her crewel-work, sighs quickly, inreduntarily; whereupon her aunt lays down her work and regards her closely.

"You remind me of that iduotic person

who used to sit in a damp house and wid that she was dead," she says, starply. "You do the love-sick maiden to perfection; it is a pity you can't feel it. Are you so eager for a coronet that you must needs look at the clock twenty times a minute in ligh so loud that all the world might hear?"
"Did I sigh?" says Dors.
"Yes, 'like a furnace.' He'll come fat

enough without your sighs, if he wantsyou money, and he'll stay away if he down't, your beaux your have not the attraction for him that your guineas have. Like father like son; and that old man's mind is filld with a desire for riches,—our riches. Her

with a desire for riches,—our riches. He's come. I suppose,—the son, I mean,—and now that you have gained your object through me, I dare say you will want to get rid of me."

Her voice is sharp and evasperating, he expression sour in the extreme; but that is nothing about her that denotes lithreding, either in face or figure. She is span, lean, meager, it is true; her shoulder, with a sick out obtrusively, her bones seem to meatic as she moves, but her features are the and regular, she might be even termels pretty old woman did but a different soldwell within her. Her eyes are dark all piercing a a hawk's her nose is like a bek

the as she moves, but her features are fix and regular, she might be even termels pretty old woman did but a different soldwell within her. Her eyes are dark ad piereing a a hawk's her nese is like aboth her complexion yellow as a kite's clay altogether, she painfully resembles a sugarnated bird of prey.

"You know it's my desire that you should always live with me," says Boris, e. l. ly.

"Oh, well, that's from the teeth out, I dare say. There is small how lost uponer, by you. However," with an uncrated smiff, "I am thankful to say I need be dependent upon nobody. Michael did men much good."

This is indeed true. Michael did men much good.

This is indeed true. Michael did men mot as "my peor husl and," as others midd but sternly, uncomprehensively, by E. Christian name, as though he were sill is the flesh and the next room, Mehael, having prospered in worldly matters colydegree less than his brother, had bit is residuary legatee to his large fortune.

"I dare say, no," she goes on, "the old man Dundeady thinks he will be abled shunt me when he makes you "my lady." I am sure such an idea nover enters

shunt me when he makes you 'my lady.'
"I am sure such an idea never enters his head."

"It would be just like him, then."

"It would be just like him, then."
"Why? He strikes me as being a particularly gentlemanly old man."
"An old scarcerow; with mineing manners and a fourteenth-century smile. Pall He ought to wear a periwig, and a palabler and there; but he is so patched up all the second seco nere and there; but he is so patched up a ready there wouldn't be room for another

He apen juver s fortune sti such senility. ourage his ail im just beca

Doris winc ren opens he fan with a sh her chair with Late have Present comp the fortune t Mrs. Costei "And he the He came to t Hesa very Trucking at her hithy in The gul g white, but t

that is a con roman. the fourth, Europe bu Lean read 1 Costello is the Pope har "Anythi saya liotis, turning the enamol. "Yes; t

a cold in h zare, now, liless mo' four! H his visit, 1: with a sic " He wi But the y his happi

enod eth words. V against hi herself, though ex with also "Griai mentir. a I WATERIN tare: the her the t Dublen 3

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ating, be but ther ie is spare, cem to me es are fix n termels ferent sod dark sod like a besk les a suid-

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t has in t has bad there might ely, by he were vill a ely, were sta-Michael self n, Michiel atters calfa had beit to ortune. ill be able. my lady.

ever entere s being a per

nincing man and a paid atched up at for another.

"Yes; that arch-hypocrite Gladstono h a cold in his nose, aren't you sorry? Be sare, now, you say a prayer for him to-night. Bless me, 'why, it is quite a quarter past four? High time for your intended to pay his visit, if he means coming to-day."

"He is not my intended yet," says Doris, with a sight contraction of her brows.

"He will be if his father can manage it.
Butthe young man is slow about accepting
his happiness,—that I must say. Still,
something tells me that the old fellow, with his bows and his smirks and his honoyed words, will persuade him into it, even

words, will persuade him into it, even agaist his will." Still the girl controls herelf, and sits apparently emotionless, though every pulse in her body is throbbing with absolute pain.
"Grana-ing old ape," goes on her tormenter, at it apostrophizing the unfortunate marquis. "I took the curl out of his smiles, I warrant yon. Why, your father was twee the man he is, although I do remember the time when he ran barefooted about bubbin as a little chap, carrying a hod for

babin as a little chap, carrying a hod for the masons in Merrion Square?"

The girl's hand closes convulsively upon the fan she holds, until the delicate ivery sups; she shivers as if with cold, and shrinks still further back into her lounging chair. Is she never to be allowed to forget these hateful details of the past? To Mis. Cost-ho this nervous horror of a broadened account of earlier days is as apparent as is

"th, you needn't sneer at your father's "th, you needn't sneer at your father's memory, she says, withking up her Wellington nose disdainfully. "But for him you would be in queer street to-day. Small chance of being my lady you would have had out for the soap, in spite of your pretty face, although that a too milk and-watery for my taste,—and for Clontarf's too, as it seems: 'money makes the mare go,' we all know. And you may thank your vulgar old father for the position in which you had yourself to-day."

and rather for the position in which you find yourself to-day."

"I was not succeing at my father's memory," says Doris, in a cheked voice, and with a very sad face. The effort to subdue her riving temper has been almost too much fix her.

Fortunately, just at this moment a ser-vant enters with Lord Clontarf's card.
"Ih' at last?" says Mrs. Costello. "My
word! but he took his time to it! If he asks you to marry him to-day, Doris, what will you say ! "Yes," brielly.

"Well, that shows there is not much pride about you. One should admire you for that, of course; but in my days things for that, of course; but in my days things acre different; and there is such a thing as proper pride, I've heard. Eh, dear! but you're a poor sort to place your dependence upon a man who candidly declares he wants

you only for what he can get out of you."

"It was you arranged this marriage,"
tays the girl, turning upon her suddenly
with an excess of passion that for once cows
the virulent old dame. "Do you now seek
to dissuade me from it? If so, say but one

lle apes juvenility, and believes his face his fortune still. I have no patience with such senility. You have, though; you encourage his affections, and make much of him just because he has a handle to his name."

Doris winces, and flushes warmly; she even opens her mouth as if to speak, but tesolutely restrains herself. She shuts her fan with a sharp click, and leans back in her chair with an unusual touch of haste, therefore clumb out of it, by fair means or foul. And he, in what wise is he better her chair with an unusual touch of haste, but gives no other ovidence of emotion. Items have taught her that argument in present company is of no avail.

"Why, his airs and graces would make the fortune of a third rate actress," goes on Mrs. Costelle, with a snort of defiance. "And he thought to overswe me, did he! He came to the wrong shop, I can tell him. He sa very poor creature when all is told. Irucaling at the feet of a parrenne to secure her inthy incre' for hisson!"

The guil grows stiff paler, and her hands

The gul grows still paler, and her hands clasp each other until the knuckles grow white, but not a word excapes her.

"He knows what I think of him; at least that is a confort," goes on this terrible old woman. "He has given up doing 'George the fourth,' or the 'greatest gentleman in Europe' business, for my benefit. He knows I can tead him like a book, and that Anna Costello is not to be crushed or befooled by the Pope himself."

"Anything fresh in the papers to-day?' says borrs, abruptly, with a faint hope of turning the conversation from its present creame."

"Yes; that arch-hypocrite Challen."

any other man or come on any other errand. As it is, she stands before him, cold and As it is, she stands before him, cold and self-contained, and at her very worst—though tears are very near her, and her heart is beating wildly.

Still holding her hand very tightly, because of his agitation, he says, gently—"My father has given me to understand that—that there is some hope for me."

"Your father has doubtless told you that I am suffice to have your title with any few."

I am willing to buy your title with my for-tune," replies she, with a faint licker of her white lids. She has sworn to her-elf that there shall be no petty pretenses about ""..."

there shall be no petty pretenses about "...s business-safair.
"If you wish to put it so," says Clontarf, a little coldly. He drops her hand. To him, prejudiced as he already is against her, this speech of hers is a betie, an outcoming of that coarseness arising from her fatal association with soap, or herrings, or

whatever it was.

"I do wish it," says Miss Costello, himly, standing a little back from him, and clarging her hands behind her back. "Let us speak the honest truth ut first; it will save trouble afterward. I am tired of my carly associations; I abhor them. To escape from them I am willing to pay a high price; and you—are willing to accept it. You are in difficulties of one sort, I of another. It seems we can accommodate each other. The bargain between us, therefore, is quite

"I hope I may conclude from your words," says Clontarf, courteously, "that you accept me."
"Yes, my lord," says Doris. As she

says this, she holds out to him with open says this, and holds out to him with open unwillingness a beautiful hand, small and slender, which he, as in duty bound, takes within his own. He presses it slightly, but cannot bring himself to raise it to his lips. Indeed, he would have had hardly time to but do so, as she withdraws it with a haste al-

most ingracious,
"I would have you, too, remember," she ays, hastily, "that in future there will be no occasion for recrimination between us. We know why and for what reason this marriage is about to be contracted between There is no question of love: there-

She rauses.
"I see what you mean," says Clontarf, aimly. "In the future, neither you nor I calmly. "In the future, neither you nor I shall have any right to reproach each other with lack of temlerness and so forth. But ou hasten events; might it not be possible that in time-

She stops him by putting out her hand with an impatient jesture.

"Let us have none of that," she says,

contemptuously.

contemptuously.

A pause ensues. Then—
"I think I said 'Yes' to your proposal, a moment since, prematurely," she says, thoughtfully. "There are many points still to be discussed, that may change it into a 'No.' First, my income; it is forty thousand pounds a year—rather more—and what I propose is, that you shall have half

of it in your own undisputed possession, I the other half in mine."

"You are determined to make it indeed

a husiness affair," said Clontarf, frowning. "If so, let mo ell you I cannot consent to accept more than a quarter of your income

"I p efer you should have the half; let us share it equally," returns she, coldly. "Twenty thousand pounds a year shall be yours abach chy to do with as you will. I too sha I do as I will with the rest. That is a very good arrangement, as it seems to

me."
Clontarf looks at her curiously. perfectly composed and undisturbed. Her low voice is as not and musical as though low voice is as soft and inusical as though sho were discussing the last new novel or opera, instead of her whole future life. Only her face shows a deadly pallor, and the purple rings that encircle her eyes betray the mental agitation she is enduring. He would have spoken, but she stops him.

"There is nother thing," she says. My sister is now at school in Nwitzerland, but she set yet were the with he with

when she returns her come must be with

"Of course our sister will live with us," says Clontarf, kindly.
Involuntarily she lifts her eyes to his for a brief moment, then they fall again. A little flush creeps into her cheeks, and a rush of passionato gratitude illumines her face. Then all fades, and she is emoti nless ugain. She sinks into a chair, and moves

lier fan idly to and fro in the old tired, in-dolent fashion.
"That is good of you," she says indiffe rently. "But there is still mere to come. Besides a sister I have an aunt"

Now toff and on) he has heard so much about this aunt from his father that at the mention of her name he quai's -imperceptibly, as he hopes, but the hope is in vain. From beneath those wonderful lashes that seem to shield her eyes completely, she sees than he know

more than he knows.
"She will not trouble you much," she says. "She will have her own apartments; she prefers that; and has been very good to me—uttimes—and—"

She besitates.

"I know," says Clontarf, harrically; "she is poor, and it is therefore all the more necessary that you should be kind to her."
"No," with a slight shrug of her shoulders; "she is rich; almost as rich as I am.

ders; "she is rich; almost as tich as I am. But she has no friends except me—and Vera. Vera," with a wonderful gleon of tender-mess that transfigures her face, "is my sister. I have no one else but these two to plead for. There is," with a sad little smile, "but one happy point about my deplorable birth, and that is my want of relatives. That should count with y u: Vera and Mrs. Costollo are literally all the sisters and count a and anuts I cosess."

and cousis a and aunts I possess."
"I wish you would not excuse yourself to me like this," says Clontarf, moved in spite

of h melf by the moisture in her eyes

"Am now there is just one thing more,"

says the girl, rising, and growing even a shade paler. "I am selling myself to you shade paier. "I am string myself to you for w title, and you to me for money, but"— throwing out her arms with a touch of passion—"for that only: why need there be anything else in our bargain? You understind me? you must," with an amount of anxiety that borders on agony.
"The full meaning of her works dawning

The full meaning of her words dawning slowly upon him so completely overwhelms him with surprise that for a moment he is silent. It is a moment just too long. She covers her face with her hands. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

God's Relation to the World.

We shall be much comforted in this pilgrim life if we think of God's relation to places, labitations, count ics, and geographical positions. The wilderness and the gar-dens are God's; the fountain and the stream are directed in their course by the creating mind. Men are not here and there by hapmind. Men are not here and there by hap-hazard. Cities are not founded by mere chance. Before the city there was a process of reasoning; before the process of reasoning there was divine suggestion—geography, as well as astronomy, is of God, "The earth is the Lord's." I would be where God wills; with His blessing the desert shall be pleasant as the fruitful field; without it the fruitful field shall mock the appetite which it tempts, and the river shall become as blood in my mouth.

The Hair and Complexion.

The appearance of the hair will depend a great deal on the style of wearing it. Palecolored hair need not be dyed in order to make it add to the beauty of the wearer. Nine times out of ten any attempt to change the tint thus violently will result disastrous. ly. Judicious care and a diet and mode of life that will increase the amount of iron in the system will frequently darken somewhat the color that nature gave in the first place, though the result will come about rather slowly. Hair that the possessor thinks is too rale in color should be worn in crimps and waves, as flully as they can be made, and the play of light and shade will render the effect more beautiful than would any attempt at coloring. Moreover, when any attempt is made to bleach or otherwise color the hair that does not work through the system, it will be found that the process must be gone over again, month after month, as the hair grows and as the effect of the process wears oil unless she who has once made the trial grows thoroughly weary and would gladly have her tresses back in their original condition, were it possible. But having once begun, it must be kept up. Redhaired people who attempt to darken the the color of the hair or make it less fiery by generous applications of oil, commit a great mistake. Whatever they gain or think they gain by thus darkening its tint, they lose in the disguising appearance the oil gives. It is a great deal better to keep it soft and glossy by proper care. Sandy locks can frequently be made to take on a rich golden tinge by keeping the stalk well cared for

quently be made to take on a rich golden tings by keeping the stalk well cared for and vn crously brushing the hair.

Long, drooping lashes are greatly desired by most ladies. There growth will be stimulated by carefully trimming the ends every other day—a process that should be carefully performed, clipping but a hair's breadth from the ends. But the cychrows must not be trimined, as it makes them shaggy and uneven. There are numerous cirtuants that are taid to porcess the virshaggy and uneven. There are numerous continents that are said to possess the vircintinents that are raid to possess the virtue of making the cyclashes grow, but their beneficial properties are very doubtful. And, moreover, some of them are actually injurious to the eyes. If it is desired to prevent the tendency of the cyclorows to need, the centact may be avoided by pulling as the latter agent presenting regularly. ing out the hairs every morning regularly when the tenet is made. If they spread irwhen the trief is made. If they spread irregularly, pinch the hairs together where thickest. If the cycbrows are thin, the growth of the haus may be made thicker by brushing and rubbing the brows every day with a time brush.

Ancient Pins.

Although the use of pins for the toilet may be said to have been co-existent with that of dress, it is nevertheless, a fact that for many centuries, among all but the most highly-civilized people, only such simple substitutes as nature afforded were used. The thorn of several tropical plants furnished, for want of a better, a very convenient in. In the tombs of Mexico these of the pin. In the tombs of Mexico those of the agave have been found; and it is probable that in the first attempt at dress making in the Garden of Eien we might read 'pinned' for "sewed." So recently as the sixtenth century, the ladies of England, except the very richest, were content to use akewers of wood. But the ancients had pins of gold, silver and house, none of which, however, we much short of six inches in length, while the average length was alsont eight. were much short of six inches in length, while the average length was about eight inches. Doubtless the losse, flowing costume of the time demanded a lenger implement than our modern dress; and then it must be remembered that there pins were generally displayed as ornaments generally displayed as ornaments, having large heads oftentimes studded with jewels. The Romans used pins of various shapes, with large fancy heads, and made entirely of ivery, bronze, bone and wood.

Stars, crescents, and rivieres of diamon la are worn in the showy high coiffices generally adopted for ball toilets this season.

An exquisite ball dress, etamine pattern robe, is of a delicate shade of heliotrope, with large, tasteful mediaval designs, broche in Oriental colors and gold, three inches spart on the surface.

Zublisher's Department.

TRUTH, WEEKLY, 23 PAOES, issued every Saturday, 6 cents per single copy, \$2.00 per year. Advertising rates:—30 cents per line, single insertion; one month, \$1.00 per line; three months \$2.50 per line, six months, \$4.00 per line; twelve months, \$7 per line.

TRUTH is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received by the Publisherfor its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made, as required by law.

and all payment of arcenages and all payment of arcenages and by law.

PAYMENT FOR TRUTH, when sent by mail, should be made in Money Orders or Registered Letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so.

DISCONTINUANCE—Remember that the Publisher must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped, All arrearages must be raid.

ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. THE DATE AGAINST YOUR NAME on the address

el shows to what time your subscription is THE COURTS have decides that all subscriber, to-newsp-pers are held responsible until arrearance are paid and their papers are ordered to be dis-continued.

LADIES' JOURNAL, monthly, 20 pages, issued abor the 20th of each month, for following mouth, it cents per year, 5 cents per single copy. A limite number of advertisements will be taken at lo-rates.

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Weekly Papers and Supplements for leading publishers in some of the largest as well as the smaller towns in Canada. Advertising space reserved in over 100 of these papers and supplements. Rates:—60 cents per single line; one month, \$1. Siper line; three months, \$2.5 per line; six months, \$20 per line; awelve months, \$30.00 per line. The largest and best advertising medium ever organized in Canada.

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regularly.

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WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

MRS. JAMES McDonald, Lansdowne MRA JAMES McDonald, Lansdowne.—I m glad the music has been reaumed. It ought to be appreciated by all who take your journals. Good music, such as you have been in the habit of supplying is a source of real pleasure. I get both Thurn and the Lanies' Journal, and consider them well worth the money sent, to say nothing of the privilege to compete for the prizes. The pleasure we find in their regular visits well repays us, even though we are unfortunate about the prizes.

The Bowmanville Statesman says:—One of the most popular journals in Ontario is Toronto Truth. It has been enlarged, and now appears in a new dress. It is worthy of a welcome in every home.

Joseph Laurier, South Haven, Michigan, an old "Muddy York" boy, writes: 1 am a regular reader of TRUTH and hold it in a regular reader of TRUTH and hold it in high esteem. It is a very welcome visitor every week, and more particularly so because I am an old Canadian, and such a sprightly Canadian visitor often carries my miud back to childhood's days. I remember distinctly the day when "Little York" ceased to be and Toronto came into existence, the drums beating martial music, the flags the horeflags the speeches and above all, the bon-fires, the speeches, and, above all, the ox rosated whole. How anxiously, as a little boy, I waited for a slice of that ox! Well, Toronto has changed since that time; so has Canada; so has Michigan; so

awarded me in prise competition. I have tried it and find it in all respects what you represented it. I wish TRUTH every suc-

Cess.

2 POSTMASTER, Now Ross, Ont.—Dear Sir,
—I received the gold brooch. I don't know
how you give such valuable prizes; it is a
splendid brooch; my wife is very much
pleased with it. The JOURNAL is a splendid
mouthly. I wish you prosperity.

A. McDonald, Kohlen, Ont.—It is with
much pleasure that I acknowledge the
receipt of one ladies' coin silver hunting case
watch, for answering questions in competition

watch, for answering questions in competition No. 8, with which I am well pleased.

ALFRED SHAW, Upper Canada College, writes: I was a competitior in No. 12, and although I do not appear to have been successful I am nevertheless well pleased with the investment, as TRUTH is honestly worth the trifling sum of thrown in for it, independent of any other consideration.

A. I. Prance Edizar Waterford Out.

A. J. Pearce, Editor, Waterford, Ont.: An issue of Trurn failed to reach me, and the folks at the house want it written for, as it is always looked for with deep inter-

est, and a welcome visitor to the family.

MRB. B. C. FORSYTH, Oswego, N. Y.

My sister is taking TRUTH and we like it very much.

S. BREAK, Box Grove, Ont. :- TRUTH in

Miss M. DEB., herself the author of a well written story for competition, writes:

"I much liked your prize Christmas
Story, "The Two Christmas Eves." I Story, have not read a short story that pleased me so well in a long time, it was so well suited to Christmas. I am receiving TRUTH overy week, and am delighted with it.

WILLIAM B. CROMPTON, Aspdin.—I received a silver hunting case watch to-day, won by me in competition No. 12. It is much better than I expected, and has already been much admired by my friends and neighbors. Please accept my best thanks.

R A. WARD, Lindsay, Ont —I received the butter-knife awarded me in Competition No 11. I was highly pleased with it. Your paper, TRUTH, is very interesting, espe ia lythe stories and enigmas.

S. WALLACE, Portage La Prairie, Man,—
I received the package containing the silver
watch. It is very neat and pretty. I am
surprised that you can give away so many
valuable articles.

MRS. S. FRURE, 72 Gladstone Av., Toronto.—Please accept my many thanks for the butter knife awarded me in TRUTH Competition No. 12. TRUTH is a very interesting paper, as is also the LAMES JOURNAL, to which I am also a subscriber; wishing both every success.

W. J. Christie, Little Bras d Or, Cape Breton.—Accept my sincere thanks for cash-mere dress pattern and World's Cyclopedia. being prize won from Thurn and Lauses
Journal. They are beyond my expecta-JOURNAL. They are beyond my expecta-tions. Wishing you every success for the new year.

CHARLES GILLIES, Crystal P. O., Dakota U. S., writes:—TRUTH is much improved, pure, high toned and I believe the publisher is generous and fair in dealing. I am a competitor, but if I fail 1 will not be dissatisfied with my investment, as I consider TRUTH good value for the money sent.

JAMES SINCLAIR, 245 Yonge St., Toronto.

—Please accept my thanks for the gents'
silver watch warded me as a prize in CompetitionNo. 12. Also the gem ring awarded
my wife in Competition No. 11. Wishing
TRUTH success.

THOMAS FOX, Huntsville:—I am much pleased with the beautiful quadruple silver plate es and coffee pot, and het water urn awarded me in Bible competition No. 12 Success to TEUTH.

W. J. CHRISTIE, Little Brasd'Or. Cape Breton:—Accept my sincere thanks for cashmere dress pattern and World's Cyclopedia,—prizes won by me for TRUTH and LADIES' JOURNAL competitions. They are beyond any expectations, and certainly up to all you promised.

beauty. TRUTH is a very interesting visitor. I am also a subscriber to the LADIMS JOUR-NAL, and am much pleased with it.

John Wesley Fox, Huntaville:—I wish to thank you, Mr. Wilson, for the large alumnium gold watch you awarded me for answering Thurn's Bible questions in com-petition No. 12.

w. II. Spears, Selkirk, Ont.—I received my prize which I obtained in your libble Competition No. 11, being a gold brooch, and am very well pleased with it. The design is elegant and will make a handsome present. In regard to TRUTH I am glad to say that is a very pleasant Journal and I highly recommend the recent changes. It has many interesting columns, especially its serial stories.

LIST OF WINNERS

-OF THE-

CONSOLATION REWARDS

'TRUTH" COMPETITION

NO. 12.

The following persons have answered the questions given in this competition (No. 12,) and are entitled to the rewards as given below:

Butter Knives—Continued—420, G. N. Golf, Salinas City, Cal.; 421, Christy A. Sutherland, Scotsburn, N. S.; 522, G. A. Skipton, Elkhorn, Man.; 423, F. S. Wood, Elkhorn, Man.; 425, Mrs. Milford Mosfat, Jacksonville, C. B., N. S.; 426, Mrs. D. Oliver, Meadow Lake P. O., Man.; 427, Maggie McMillan, Raven Lake Farm, Shoal Lake, Man.; 428, Jas. M. Jamieson, Gladstone P. O., Man.; 429, B F. Slater, Vacaville, Cal.; 430, L. I. Baldwin, Box 1181 Duluth P. O., Minn.; 431 Chas. Doug las, Buctouche, N. B.; 432, A. H. Spence, East Claundon, Vt.; 433, Andrew Lawrence, Cals Yountain, Man.; 434, Samuel Crawford, Birch Ridge, Victoria, N. B.; 433, Mary E. Morton, Brandon, Kars P. O., Ont.; 430, Mrs. L. Dunham, Mayview, Jewell Co., Kansas; 437, Will S. Keyler, Whitesville, Andrew Co., Mo.; 433, Chas. Bent, Oxford, Cumberland Co., N. S.; 439, James F. Atwater, Baddich, Vic. Co., C. B., N. S.; 440, Arthur N. Fillmore, Conn's Mill, Cumberland Co., N. S.; 441, Peter McGinnis, Mcikelsield, C. B., N. S.; 442, Edward E. Whorton, Upper Kent, Carleton Co., N. B.; 443, D. Stowart, Kensington, P.E. I.; 444, Benjamin Spencer, Wyna Ferry, C. B.; 445, George A. Stewart, Upper Muequodboit, Halistax Co., N. S.; 440, C. G. Durot, Cod, Bay, Nowfoundland; 447, I. W. Crichton, 133 Spring Garden Road, Halisax, N. S.; 448, Mrs. M. L. Tuttle, May P. O., Amadore Co., Cal.; 449, Mrs. E. G. Bell, Parsons, Labette Co., Kans.; 450, Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New Richmond, St. Croix Co., Wis.; 451, Mrs. John Gunn, Belmont Station, I.C. Ry., N. S.; 452, Mrs. T. Lusk, Indiau Head, N. W. T.; 453, Maggie S. Smith, Tower Hill, Charlotte Co., N. B.; 434, Miss Emily A. Marten, Little Glace Bay, N. S.; 455, Leonard Wilson, Manntou, Dufferin Co., Man.; 456, Dora Holwell, Wost Lynne, Man.; 457, Foderick McKenzie, Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N. S.; 438, Sadio E. Manning, St. Croix, Hants Co., N. S.; 452, Leonard Wilson, Manntou, Ont.; 460, Mrs. Jos. Booth, Commanda, Ont.; 469, John Hart, Hampatead, Ont.; 470, James Robertson, Brunstown P. O., Co. Renfrew, Ont.; 471, Ais Butter Knives—Continued—420, G. N. Goff, Salinas City, Cal.; 421, Christy A. Sutherland, Scotsburn, N. S.; 522, as a little boy, I waited for a slice of that ox! Well, Toronto has changed since that time; so has Canada; so has Michigan; so has Michigan;

Iowa; 479, M. Hancsek, Taylor P. 0.
Arisona; 480, A. McNabb, Pames, N.W.,
481, C. Molison, Austin, Man.; 482, Ms.
B. Coons, Brandon, Man.; 483, Go. L.
B. Coons, Brandon, Man.; 483, Go. L.
B. Coons, Brandon, Man.; 483, Go. L.
Woodley, Olendale, Man.; 436, P. Copas,
Marietta, Iowa; 487, B. Millar, Il Steva
st., Chicago, Ill.; 488, M. L. Richards, Wiss
peg, Man., Main St.; 489, William Dobas,
Iox 178, Rapid City, Manitoba; 400, M.
George Healey, Hamilton P. O., Data
Terr.; 491, Alex, Davidson, Houtdale, R.
492, Mrs. L. N. Crawford, Menote, Ma.
493, F. No. Boger, Plum Crock, Man.; 48,
Benjamin Lake, Ranelagh, Ont.; 495, Jan.
Daliss, Harrison River, B. C.; 496, Mn.
M. J. Lowe, Smithville, Ill.; 497, Mn.
Ellsworth, Excelsior, Wis.; 498, Norma,
Packard, Bachelor, Mich.; 490, Amy I.
Nash, Jericho Contre, Vt.; 500, J. C. Sale,
Liunens, Mo.; 601, Robt. Fleming, Beaslie,
Dalk, Ter.; 502, Mrs. Geo. Kerr, Souris, Ma.
503, Mrs. Geo. Grange, Care H. Wod,
Brenham, Texas; 504, Mrs. J. M. Palma,
Angus, Polke Co., Minn.; 505, Mrs. Ville
Wedan, Bagnor, Ont.; 506, Jens
Currie, Bovina, N. Y.; 501, J. R. Sindi,
Natches, Wash Terr.; 508, M. G. Thomson, Hernefield, via Deloraine, P. O., Ma;
511, Goo. Nowlove, Yorkton, Assa, N.W.;
512, A. T. Ross, Marksvill, P. O., Algosa;
1513, Wm. T. Hair, Richard's Landing, &
Joseph's Island; 514, Miss McKay, Assa
ter, (sent from Man.); 515, Arthur H. Wilsa,
Salt Lako City, Utah; 517, Addid J. Merill, 96 Bridge St., Manches er, N. H.; 51,
Oliver Hanchott. Appleton, Wiss.; 20,
Vana Co., N. Carolina; 519, John Pitths,
Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Man.; 52,
Jessic Swales, Portago ia Prairio, Ma;
522, M. Richardson, Rockport, Mass.; 20,
A. H. Day, Geneva, N. Y.; 525, Julia A.
Heath, Johnston P. O., Vt.; 526, Ed. G.
White, N. Walton, N. Y.; 527, Flis
Wallace, Marshapany, Conn.; 628, Ja.
Lawton, Milton, Box 203, Henderson P. Q.
Vana Co., N. Carolina; 519, John Pitths,
Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Man.; 53,
A. H. Day, Geneva, N. Y.; 525, Challes,
Co., Te.; 530, Mrs. L. Flath, Daydon, Ont.;
533, Goo.

A political speaker accused his rival of "unfashionable meanness," and then, rising to the occasion, said: I warm him not be persist in his diagraceful course, or hell find that two of us can play at the same

lor, Lawrence, Kansas.

LOSIN(**\$**5(

BIBLE

We have rge sum ta, etc., t irect to wenty-fou newer the

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OUR GREAT COMPETITION, BIBLE NUMBER 13.

SO. Ma so. Ma no. L.C. Copala

Steven Is, Wind Dobarts 490, Mr.

Dakes dalo, Pa-ta, Maa;

lan.; ;

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Ian.; 64, O., Ma; O., Ma; N.W.I;

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LOSING FEBRUARY 16th.

\$50,000.00!

We have decided that instead of giving arge sums of money and valuable articles in he way of Planos, Organs, Sewing Machines, liver Toa Sots, Gold and Silver Watches, liver Toa Sots, Gold and Shive Tracking, to, etc., to agents, to give all these things irect to subscribers for answering Bible the following manner: To the metions in the following manner: To the wenty-four hundred persons who correctly nawer the two following

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Is husband mentioned in the Bible?
2. Is wife mentioned in the Bible? One reference or answer to each question

Will be given in the order mentioned be-by, the following valuable and costly list of int, Middle, and Consolation Rewards:— FIPST REWARDS.

750

780

J00

525

850

620

Pianos 5, 6 and 7. Three fine toned 10 stop Cabines

Pianos

5, 6 and 7. Three fine toned 10 stop Cabines
Organs
Sto 15. Eight Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem
Winding and Stem Setting Genuine Elgin Watches
10 to 2. Thirteen Ladies' Solid Gold Stem
Winding and Stem Setting genuine Elgin Watches
10 to 40. Twelve best Solid Quadruple Plate
Silver Tea Seta, six piecos.
41 to 70. Thirty Gentleman's Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches
11 to 100. Thirty Gentlemen's Solid Aluminum Gold Watches
101 to 133. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple
Plate Cake Baskets, new and elegant
pattern
105 to 303. One hundred and seventy dozen sets of heavy Solid Silver Plated
Tempoons
10 to 715. Two hundred and Your elegantly bound volumes of Shakepere's
Poems
10 to 715. Two hundred and six fine
Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter
Halfes.

All these seven hundred and fifteen

All these seven hundred and fifteen re-All these seven hundred and fifteen rerards will be given out strictly in order the
orrect answers to those Bible questions are
eceived at Thurn office. The first correct
asser taking number one (\$1,000 in gold)
he second correct answer taking number
wo, (one of the pianos), and so on till they
re all given away.

Then after this list will follow the Middle
terards which will be given in this way:—
t the conclusion of the competition, (Feb'y
6th,) all the answers received will be care-

6th.) all the answers received will be care-illy counted by three disinterested parties, her to the sender of the middle correct ansee to the sender of the middle correct an-wer, will be given number one, a fine stylish rating-horse and carriage. The next cor-ect answer following the middle one will also number two, (one of the pianos). The ext correct answer, number three, and so in till all these rewards are given away. Here you have the list in full.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

Number one. A fine stylish trotting horse and Car-by a celebrated maker

10 to it. Ten fane Solid Gold Stemwinding and Stem Setting genuine Eigin Watches

11 to 12. Ten Ladies' fine Solid Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genuine Eigin Watches

12 to 10. Eighteen Solid Quadruple Silvar Flated Tea Services.

13 to 10. Eighteen Solid Quadruple Silvar Flated Tea Services.

15 to 10. Thirty Double-barrol English Twist breach-lossling Shot Guns.

10 to 110. Forty sets (10 vols. to set) Complete Chamber's Enevelopedia.

2,000

111 to 134. Twenty-three Gentlemen's Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case or Open Pace Watches.

12 to 135. One hundred and ciphty-eight dozen sets of heavy Silver Flated Tea Spoons.

12 to 72. Three hundred and fifty Solid Rulled Gold Brooches, newest design.

200 to 940. Three hundred and fifty Solid Rulled Gold Brooches, newest design.

201 to 72. Three hundred and fifty Solid Silver Plated Sugar Spoons or Butter Knives.

21 to 72. Three hundred and fifty Solid Silver plated Sugar Spoons or Butter Knives.

After these will follow the Consolation reacris for the last comers. So even if you re almost on the other side of the world on can compete, as it is the last correct names that are received at Taurn office last takes these rewards. The plan is this, your letter must be post-marked where mailed not later than the closing day of this competition which is February sixteenth, (lifteen days allowed after date of closing for letters to reach us from distant places, so the more distant you are the better your oppportunity for securing one of those olegant and coatly

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

\$1,540 400

800

450 445

This finishes the largest and most elegant list of rewards offered by any publisher in the world. It will positively be the last unlist of rewards offered by any publisher in the world. It will positively be the last unless the results of this competition far exceeds the preceding ones, as I certainly cannot afford to continue them. I have now kept faith with my subscribers and the public in continuing these Bible competitions for a year, as promised, and this great one, offering this immense list of rewards, will be a fitting close to the affair. Bear in mind every one competing must send one dollar with their answer for which TRUTH, (the cheapest and best weekly for the money) will be sent six months. You therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for those coatly rewards, as one dollar is the regular subscription price of TRUTH for a half year. You cannot fail to be well pleased with your dollar investment even if you do not succeed in gaining any one of these rewards, as TRUTH is extra good value for the money as thousands of our subscribers have testified. Long lists of winners in previous competitions appear in nearly every issue of TRUTH, and full lists of winners in this entire competition will be published in the issue of TRUTH immediately after the close of the competition on sixteenth February, with the full name, street and number, when in cities, and in fact all the addresses as completely as possible, in order that all may in cities, and in fact all the addresses as completely as possible, in order that all may be satisfied that there is no fraud or hum bug in this matter. In order to prevent fraud, the proprietor of TRUTH re-serves the right to deny any serves the fight to deny any person or persons the privilege of competing for these rewards. We have always done exactly as promised during this year in conducting these competitions, and our reputation for fair and honorable dealings, is too well established now to risk overthrowing it. Look up these libble questions, it too well established now to risk overthrowing it. Look up these Bible questions, it will do you good apart from anything else. These competitions have done, we are assured, a great deal to promote the study of the Bible among all classes. Now this may be your last opportunity to secure an elegant piano, a gold watch, a fine horse and carriage, in addition to a half year's subscription to one of the most widely circulated and popular weekly magazines you may have, so attend to it now. Don't delay. All money must be sent through the post office or by express. None can be received by telegraph. Don't forget that we don't guarantee that Don't forget that we don't guarantee that everyone will get a prize, but out of nearly twenty-four hundred rewards you doubtless will secure something. Be prompt. Answer as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and TRUTH will at once be forwarded as an acknowledgement of your subscription, and your letter will take its place in the order it is received at this office. There is no favor itism, and all are treated alike, fairly and aquarly.

S. FRANK WILSON,

Proprietor TRUTH.

33 and 35 Adelaide St. - - Terente. Canada ----

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Bagge Expression and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grant Union Hotze, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elerator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class hotel in the City.

Books.

No home is complete without books: so form a family library as soon as possible. This does not require a great outlay of capital. There are now cheap editions of the best books, and libraries grow from year to year. At first buy only books that you want immediately to read. Do not be deluded into buying books because they are classics, or cheap, or that you may get rid of an agent. One book read is worth a dozen books looked at. No book is possessed until it is read. A good dictionary, atlas, encyclopædia are indispensible for books of reference, the larger the better. The low-priced books are not always the The low-priced books are not always the cheapest. Buy books of transient interest cheapest. Buy books of transient interest or minor importance (all novels, for example, and current books of travel) in cheap forms. The novels can be had in prices ranging from ten to fifteen cents each. A binder, at the cost of a dollar, will enable you to bind together all of a size, and make a volume out of what would otherwise become, when read, only material for the waste basket. On the other hand, histories, classics of all sorts, and generally permanent books should be bought in good binding and good type. It is not necessary to have elegant book-cases for the reception of your library. Respectable hanging-shelves can be bought in our cities and towns for a dollar and upward. A dollar enemt in pine lumber and a in our cities and towns for a dollar and upward. A dollar spent in pine lumber and a luttle mechanical skill will make a larger and better one. Varnished pine is handsome enough for any parlor. A place for books will cry to be filled till it gets its prayer answered. Book-shelves preserve books? One shelf of books gathered together is a better library than twice the number scattered from attic to cellar. But if you have only one room make a library in the corner of it. the corner of it.

Notice to Prize Winners.

Successful competitors, in applying for their prizes, must, in every case, state the number of the competition in which they have been successful, and also the number and nature of the prize won. Attention to these particulars will facilitate matters, and save a good deal of time and trouble. As many of the prize winners omit to send the arrount required for postage or packing, on applying for prizes, we doem it necessary to remind them that money should acsary to remind them that money should ac-company all applications as follows:—sew-ing machines, \$2.00; guns and toa-services, \$1.50; baby-carriages and clocks, 50 cents; dress-goods 30 cents; watches, 25 cents; books, spoons, and handkerchiefs, 12 conts; qutter knives and pickle forks, 6 cents.

The Hard and the Easy Way.

In work there is a way of doing which saves strength. We call it "knack." One does a piece of work by sheer force and another by skill of manipulation does the same with half the physical effort. To teach the other the sleight-of-hand by which strength is spared is wise. So in study, play and all clse. There is an easy and a hard way. There is no wrong in doing it the easy way, if we are thorough.

Exchange Department.

Advertisements under this head are inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for five lines. All actual subscribers to Tauru may advertise one time, anything they may wish to exchange, free of charge. It is to be distinctly understood that the publisher reserves to himself the right of deciding whether an Exchange shall appear or not. If does not undertake any responsibility with regard to transactions, effected by means of this department of the paper, nor does he guarantee the responsibility of correspondents or the securacy of the descriptions of articles offered for exchange. To avoid any misunderstanding or disappointment, therefore, he advises Exchangers to write for particulars to the addresses given before sending the articles called for.

A hanjo, 14 brackets, worth \$10.00. For the best offer in two wooks. A. H. Whitelaw, Cobourg, Ont. One pair of "black barb" pigeons for lop-oar rab-bits, yellow proferred. Address A. J. Drowry, Listobits, yellov well, Ont.

Milton's poems, splendidly bound; offers wanted of an exchange. W. A. Richardson, South Bar, Sydney, Cape Breton.

I offer in exchange good s ories, for something equally good. Address first, Mrs. Eva Marie Niles, East Gloucester, Massachusetts.

What offers for a Coventry half-penny, 1702, and Plymouth half-penny of 1700. Address N. B. Zurham, Box 40, Southampton, Ont.

An 8-cent Canadian registered, for stamps from Central and South America, Africa, and Asia. Ad-dress Howard Williston, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Can.

Foreign coins, Chinese Russian, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and a number of others for coins, or anything useful, books, etc. A. D. Munro, Hopewell, Nova Scotia.

well, Nova Scotia.

A sword-fish's sword, 3 feet long, and a fine 11-foot jointed fishing-pole for a telegraph key and sounder in good order, or a pair of Aems or American club los skates to fit a No. 0 shoe. J. E. Jones, St. Johnsbury,

Vt.

Orecly's American Conflict (2 vols.) and an Encyclopedia of Wonders and Curronities, the first in fair and the last in good condition, for the best offer of a self-inking printing-press. Box 630, to diwater, Mich.

I have a very fine case of stuffed birds I would like to exchange for a good pony. The case is about 0 feet high, by 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, glass front, ash and walnut, and contains about 00 specimens, ash and walnut, and contains about 00 specimens, ash of them good, and is valued at \$175.00. Pony must be sound, kind and gentle, and weigh about 100 pounds, would also trade for a good upright piano. Correspondence sollcited. George A. Blake, M.D., Watertowp, N. Y.

She Let Him Have It.

"You don't really love him, my dear." 'Well, perhaps not; but it's my first chance and I may never get another.' "Never mind if you don't. Wait until you find a man after your own heart." "That's just what's the matter, mamma. Charlie has been after my heart for eighteen months, and I guests I better let him have

You you can got something to stop that cough "Pro-toria" will do it in no time. "Try Pictoria, it never fails. The great 25 cent Cough and Cold Cure.

\$75 TO \$200 per month can be made by agents and others out of comployment, selling our Now Reversible Map of Canada and the United States, and Pictorial Map of the World, showing belts of Standard time. Size 58 x 42 inches. Price, 83 50. Send address for circulars or 81.50 for earniple map and outfit. C. R. PARISH & Co., 10 King St. East, Toronto, Canada.

LADIES

PILLA-SOLVENE-Only grapin-Solvent. Permanently dissives Reperducus Hain, rect and branch, in dre minute, without pain, discoloratio, or lighty. Particulars, dicenta.

MANALENE-Derecops the Bust. Barmless. Address. Particulars, decents.

EVERYTHING for the FARM & GARDEN Our new Catalogue for 1885 mailed free to all who apply. Our new Catalogue for 1835 mailed free to all who apply.

A choice selection of SEEDS, SEED GRAIN,

SMALL FRUITS, &C. Send for one. Address

PEARCE, WELD. & CO., LONDON, ONT.

WESLEYAN LADIES' COLLEGE.

HAMILTON, CANADA,

AT NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 2nd, 1885. TO

This is the oldest of the ladies' Colleges. It has graduated over 150 ladies, and educated in part over 2,000. It will graduate a large class this year. It is entirely uncucumbered and very complete in its equipment. Its system of instruction is in harmony with the most advanced modern methods. No institution in the Dominion has a better health record. The building has over 150 rooms, and by far the most commodious College in the Dominion. The littery course is very liberal and practical, while our facilities for Music and the Fine Arts are pre-eminently valuable.

Terms are, we think, lower than those of any other Co'lege in the land offering city privileges. We have abundance of accommodation for a large addition to our numbers, and, as we are out a, debt, and the times are hard, we give a SPECIAL DISCOUNT to those entering this term. Address the Principal,

A. BURNS, D.D., LL,D.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

It is the height of art to conceal art.

Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a corner than a full light.

Lot no one overload you with favors; you will find it an insufferable burden.

It is the sesson for kindling the fire of hospitality in the hall—the general flame of charity in the heart.

Christmas is the only holiday of the year that brings the whole human family into common communion.

Nothing can occur beyond the strength of faith to sustain or trandescending the resource of religion to reliove.

Directly the idea of durability fales fron the mind of the workman, not only does the work begin to suffer, but also his manhood.

It pays best in the midst of the greatest preoccupations to keep in band continually a certain reserve of time which is not absolutely set apart for any appointed task.

The only way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Palsehood may be a thick crust, but in course of time, truth will find a place to break through.

The church bells of innumerable sects are all chime bells to day, ringing in sweet ac-cordance throughout many lands, and awak-ing a great joy in the heart of our common humanity.

The crowning fortune of a man is to be born to some pursuit which finds him in em-ployment and happiness, whether it be to make baskets, or broad awords, or canals, or statutes, or songs.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, of which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart some secure the comfort.

"Spirit" is now a fashionable word. act with spirit, means only to act rashly and talk indiscreetly. An able man will show his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

"The most acreeable companion," says Lessing. "is a simple, frank man without any high protensions to an oppressive greatness, one who loves life and understands the use of it, obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly averbage the greatness that the man him. exchange the greatest genius, the most bril-

"Too much work to do! The highest "Too much work to do! The lighest pleasure and greatest satisfaction are found in work only; and the more work a man has to do, if it is work to which he is adapted, the better he likes it. The men to pity are those who can get nothing to do and those whose only business is to hunt for pleasure for itself—the men who have no other occupation than that of killing time.

Mere polish does not make a man; nor does a rough exterior necessarily make a man, nor does a rough exterior necessarily make a man. The man is within. What is the heart made of? What is the quantum of controllect? What is the quantum of conmon sense ? mon-sense? What are you doing for others and for God? These are questione by which to test manhood. See that your life and your work, what abide these tests. work, whatever your place is, will

One man spoils a good repost by thinking of a better repart for another day. Another one enjoys a poor repart by contrasting it with none at all. One is thank ul for his blessings. Another is moreve for his mus-fortunes. One man thinks that he is entitotales. One may takes take he is entri-ted to a better world, and is dissified he-cause he has it not. Another thinks he is not justly entitled to any, and is satisfied with this. One man makes up his accounts from his wants, another from his assets.

If we could measure the pains we receive from unkind words and unkind deeds, from expressions of distrust, or suspicion, or soor, or reproach, from the forgetfulness of we cherish, we should probably find those we cherish, we should probably find it comprised by far the greater part of our misery. Taken separately, each one of those little useges of freely settered around and so constantly endured does not appear very impertant: but, coming as they do, one upon another, day after day, and year after year, they press heavily upon us, taking the light from the eye and the joy from the countenance, and deepening the wrinkles which age alone would trace but lightly. "Small sands make up the mountain, mo-ments make up the year, and triffee life."

"LADIES" JOURNAL"

Bible Competition No. 9.

\$20,000.00.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given a very large and valuable lot if rewards to his subscribers aggregating an immense amount of monoy. We are sure rewards to his subscribers aggregating an immense amount of monoy. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., etc., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost, of the two countries, quite a number even going to England, and other disatmost, of the two countries, quite a number even going to England, and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the LADIES' JOURNAL immediately at the close of each competition, names of winners are given in full, together with the streat and number, where possible with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be m by those who are doubtful. There can therefore. no fraud. We can positively ... ify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, as we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the

To the fifteen hundred persons who to the inteen numered persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named be-low. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first:

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are nozars first mentioned in the Bible? Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible?

They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of the second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given cut.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

2. One Grand Square Flance, by a colclerated inaker.

2 and 4.—Two Grand Square Flance.

5 and 4.—Two Grand Square Flance.

5 and 4.—Two Fine Tougd, 10 Stop Caldnet Organs by a celebrated firm.

7. 8 and 2.—The Fine Quadruple Flate Silver Toa Services—six pieces and One Five Colock Tea Service.

10 to 15.—Six Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stemwinding and Stemsetting Gentleme Figure 10 to 15.—Six Pieces Figure 10 to 10.—Five Ladder Solid Cold

winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin
Watches...

16 to 20.—Five Ladies' Solid Gold stem-winding and stem-setting Genuine Elgin
Watches...

21 to 30.—Ten Ronowned Williams' hinger
Swing Machines...

31 to 40.—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Rinnting-essor Optosel-faced, Coin-sitier Watches41 to 50.—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate
Cake Raskets, clegant designs...

51 to 100.—The Hindsred and Thirty Elegantby Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Fooms
311 to 500.—One Hundred and Ninety wellbound volumes of World's Cyclopedia a
illurary in itself

Then follows a series of middle rear

Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of the middle recentle. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Hero is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS.

1. Seven hundred and fitty do'lars in gold

1. Seven hundred and firty dollars in gold colin colin 2, 3 and 4.—Three magnificent Grand Square Planos, by a celebrated maker. 1,650 5,6 and 7.—Three Pine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated waker 750 10 and 11.—Four Ladier Solid Gold stem wilding and stem a ting Watches. 400 12 to 17.—Six cirgant quadruple place Hot Water or Tea Urns. 13 to 31.—Thirteen Elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns. 520

Dress Patterns.

31 to 88.—Twenty Elegant Black Cashmers
Dress Patterns.

\$1 to 68.—Twe Pairs Fine Lace Curtains.

\$1 to 69.—Thirty Quadruple Plate Cruet Stands.

1.020

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consola-tion Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS THE CONSOLATION REWARDS

2. 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square Hance.

3 and 7.—Three Fine Grand Square Hance.

5 and 7.—Three Fine Grand Square Hance.

8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Toan Services

11 to 18.—Light Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting case grounce atoms inding and atom setting genuine Eight Watches.

12 to 29.—Lieva Heavy Black Sik Dress Patterns.

690

600

12 to 29, -Lieven Heavy Black Silk Dress
Patterns.
20 to 60, -Forty-one Fine Black Cashmere
Dress Patterns
D1 to 160, --Slaty dozen sets silver-plated Tea 01 to 160,—Shaty dozen sets silver-plated Tea Spoons.

101 to 200,—One hundred and forty elegant toiled gold brooches.

201 to 400,—One hundred and ten fine silver-plated butter knives or sugar spoons...

This altogether forms one of the most at-tractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the seen. The aim of the proprietor of the circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his solo aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering these Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladics' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high priced fashion papers and many of the high priced fashion papers and mag-azines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one years the low price of hair a doing, or one years subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty costs and is as t is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents by post-office order, serip, or small coin. They therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these coatly remember. therefore pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the Journal. The competition remains open only till fifteenth February next, and as long as the letter is post marked where mailed either on the day of closing 1954 February) or anytime between now and and it will be in time and eligible to compete the competition of pele. You answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first researds. If you answer anytime between now and fifteenth of February, you may secure one of the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from distant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our teaders will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of securing at once an excellent publication and a persibility of a piano, organ, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Editor of the Ludie's Journal Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attention to the land. Canada. Don't delay attenting to this but do it now, and you'll not regret it, you may

Consumption Cured

Onsumption Oured

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Exast India nolationary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent euro of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Bebillty and all Nervous Complaints, after has ling tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a degire to relieve human suffring, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, Frencii, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Novas, 19 Power's Bucca, Rochingtra, N. Y. Small muffs, of hlack velves, underso

Small pulls of black velvet, moire, or sain ribbon, with a small signette, are very fastionable for the hair at the opera, and are placed a little to the left side, in

How to be cheerful—that is, how to fairly content in existing circamatances-the problem which one must solve for hi self, Itemay seem a hard task; and a tainly no mere act of volition and no din effort can achieve it. We cannot the our low spirits into higher or our moun feelings into cheery ones by simply demining to do so; but we can apply our for to bear upon the conditions on which is rest, we can put to flight many cause dejection and nourish many germs of sea ity and comfort.

A Wise Conclusion.

If you have vainly tried many remed for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclu-to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, it cure a painful diseases when other medicines in

The boy's evening suit this season is ribbed or Terry velvet, but plush is altogether out of vogue.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: was a sufferer from Chronic Dysjersis was a sufferer from Chronic Designate eleven years. Always after eating, a being sensation in the stomach, at times we distressing, caused a drooping and lang feeling, which would last for several he after eating. I was recommended by he Popplewell, Chemist of our city, to a Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discommand Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankfall say that I have not been better for year that burning sensation and languid feel has all gone, and food does not lie her on my stomach. Others of my family he used it with best results."

Etamine is the rage in Paris.

Etamine is the rage in Paris.

Seriously Iil.

A person suffering with pair and heater the small of the back, with a weak, we feeling and frequent headac o, is seriou ill and should look out for kidney disease Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the kidney blood and liver, as well as the stomach bowels.

The dog's collar around the neck amatch the color of the aigrette and personal transfer. feathers of the coiffure.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, impre the appetite, promote digestion, rehealthy action, and regulate every funcia They are pleasant to take, gentle in the operation, yet thorough, searching m powerful in subduing disease.

Etamine, coarse or fine, is canvas-

A Safe Investment.

Investing twenty-five cents for a both Hagyard's Pectoral Baham, the best ten and lung healer known. Cures cost bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary of complaints.

Ball dresses are extremely decollete, a have no sleeves to speak of; sometimes a shoulder strap.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, with "For weeks I was troubled with a swall ankle, which caused me much pain and a noyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, red mended Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for I tried it and before one bottle was used was cured. It is an article of great value Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, sate are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Edsti

Etamine is the leading spring non fabric.

Do not delay in getting relicf for the life folks. Mother Graves' Worm Extermine is a pleasant and sure cure. If you be your child why do you let it suffer when romedy is so near at hand?

A moderate sized tournure gives style costume but a big bustle is lidcous.

Restleamers, morbid anxiety, and air ful disposition, are usually met with in dyspeptic. These mental indicio show close is the connection between brain stomach. Their most proline cause a pepsis, is a complaint for which North & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and B-These mental indicia show Purifier is used with unvarying succession remedies Bilionsness, Constitution, Impurity of the Blood.

Even the finest ribbed knit or t merino shirts for babies have long sleet

A Double Purpese

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yel Oil, is used both internally and extern for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheuman deafness and diseases of an inflame in deam.

" My d got sick n back and Could n I shrun From 2 toring for I did not Directly left me, n as if by bottles, I eign, but

Hop Bitte

Neurale the most No med lief or cur "The fi Nearly The see as when a "And I My ho years with "Kolne "Prono cians—

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Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With billous fever."

" My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move! I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doc-From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetito returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublen, June 6, 'SI R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malien, dars., Feb. 1, 1830. Gentlemen-landered with attacks of sick heacache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and exeruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Vache annel man"

Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong

as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day." My he hand was an invalid for twenty

years with a serious

"Kelney, liver, and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physi-

"in urable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the "Laves of eight persons" In my meighborhood that have been saved

by your bitters. And many more are using them with

great benefit.
"They almost
Do minules?"

Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to Grt Sick. Expose yourself day and night at too much without exercise; work too hard without ext., doctor all the time; take all the vile near near-nicested, and then you will want to know here too it, which is answered in three words— Take Hop Bitters !

25 None growthewithout a bunch of green Hops on by ahit label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Bickles Anti Consumptivo Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption, all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives case even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general deblity, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying in-flummation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quincey, and sore throat, this Syrup is of that importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly afarting. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that within it exclude the poor from its benefit.

The sleeves of all habies' dresses for all o casions are de rigue r long.

Do no violence to the liver and general system by repeated doses of mercury in the shape of externel and blue pill. Many per-tons thus dose themselves even without the artic of a physician. The best substitute for such permicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the atomach, regulates the howels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek.

Chil ren's ball dresses are as extravagant in material and make up as those of their mithers and older sisters, but the style and the style and the style and south the style and style an the stuffs used are more delicate and youth-

A Perfect Beauty.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blod and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fur, clear skin, and the rosy bloom of hodth. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

Remarkable Restoration.

Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N. Y., was given up to die hy her physicians as incurable with Consumption, it proved Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Bibod Bitters.

Diamonds are worn to excess this winter in Now York, but pearls are the Parisian fashion at present.

Childrens balls begin at 5 in the afternoon, and end at 9 in the evening.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a them. Call or bottle at once.

The navy blue blouse suit for little girls is revived for spring wear.

Ayers' Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any otherblood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

Blondes affect black tulie ball dresses with embroideries of jet.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., wtites: "I have been afflicted with rheuma waters: "I have been alliteted with rheumatian for the last ten years, and have tried many reniedles without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Cil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

Fancy balls for children, as well as their elders, are the order of the day.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Olobe, sava Mr. A. Fisher, of the Foronto Glos, sava:
"I take great pleasure in recommending
Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery
and Dyspectic Cure to the public. I have
suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and
have tried several remedics without receivhave tried several remedics without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not having been troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use."

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A Fartiliser made oursels y for Piu to grown in the House or Conterestory: clean, free from affective clor, largely soluble in water, and profucing Health-Pinnt, Free from Vermine, and early and abundant Scoccase, to which it imparts a rich and brilliart coer. Ladies try it on your plants. Hurderies or testimonials from Ledies who have used it, and would not be "hurni't at any prior. Sind directly to us for a package by mail.

No. 1 size will do 20 Plants for one year, 35c. No. 2 size will do 20 Plants for 3 months, 25c.

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1885.

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ISS WILTON AVENUE,

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ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1886.

It is the intention to frace a Caradian representation at the Everan received Frontines at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1886, and 1886.

The Government will define the est of freight in conceling Canadian Laiments to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and assets in etuning them to Canads in the event of their of the layest for shipment not late than the next to the peak for shipment not late than the next week it March next.

These Exhibitions, it is likewed, will afford favourable opportunity for making the worther than the exhibitions. It is likewed, will afford favourable opportunity for making the worther next along more particular information may be obtained by letter (poet free) addressed to the department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture,

Ottawa, December 19th 1894.

ALBERT WHALE. 686 YONGESTREET, TGRONTO.

UPHOLSTERER & CABINET MAKER. Ladies' Needlework a Speciality, Mattresses Re-

made, kc. All kinds of Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CARPETS MADE AND LAID

Dutch Milk for London.

The farmers of Holland are now maturing a plan for supplying London with milk. Four steamers are to be built, each of 720 tons for the purpose of carrying daily 100,000 litres of fresh Dutch milk from Amsterdam to Harwich, whence it will be transported in refrigerwhence it will be transported in Teiriger-ator cars to its destination. The enter-prise will be incorporated as the "Society Anenyme," with a capital of 1,700 200 guilders. Its promoters urge that if only 1,000,000 litres of milk shall be sold each day in London at 27 ponce per litre, there would be a revenue of 412,500 guilders per annum, or 24 per cent, upon the capital. It is solemnly declared that the milk would always be dispatched from Holland without mixture of water, and that if it should be diluted afterwards the blame would rest solely upon the London dealers.

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil thirgs may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cuses of the most wide presid and fatal of diseases—consumption have their inception in nasal patarrh. Dr. Sage's Cararrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

Bulwer was right; there's no such word as fail. It is mullified into assignment.

· · · Loss of power in either sex however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with three letter atamps for ropply and book of particulars, World a Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street Buffalo, N.Y.

The man who sows taffy seldom resps s crop of sugar cane.

The room in which a number of friends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have an unpleasant odor next morning. Let the same friends smoke only the "Myrtle Navy" and they will find quite a difference in the room next morning. If it is reasonably well ventilat ed, as with a fire place for instance, no un pleasantness whatever will be found. The purity and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason of this.

"Miss Florence, do you love beasts? "Am I to consider that as a proposal, sir?" was the lady's quick refort.

Purcly Vegetable.

First the bud, then the blo-soms, then the perfect fruit. These are the several stages of some of the most important in gredients composing the painless and sure com cuto-Putnau s Painless Coen Ex TRACTOR The juices of plants greatly concentrated and purified, gums and bal sams in harmonious union, all combined give the grand results. Putnam a Extractor makes no sore spot does not lay a man up for a week, but goes on quietly doing its work until a perfect cure results. Beware of acid substitutes.

The balanco of power-When a wheel gots on a dead centre.

The Testimony

Of hundreds of druggists bear here witness to the efficacy of Polson's NERVILINE as the most potent pain remedy in the world for all kinds of pains. Nerviline is composed of newly discovered ingredients. composed of newly discovered ingredients and is equally good for internal or external use. Purchase a tencent sample bottle, and test it at once. T. R. Melville. Presect, writes: "My customers who have used Nerviline speak highly of it, and I am satisfied it will take a leading place in the market before long. Try Pol. son's Nerviline for pains. Sold by druggists and country dealers everywhere.

Going the rounds. Climbing a ladder

Geing the rounds-Climbing a ladder or Coron's Palmerary Court Driver should be used almost every household to Caseda H in one of the "lacd assists owned research to be of the passis of the state o

The lutabermen of MI nesota intend greatly reduce the cut this winter, cause, they say, they can buy logs esper then they can cut them.

A Printer's Mistake

Sweet are the uses of adversity, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Plerce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcars, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

The heydey of life-When a man becomes desf.

According to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the last man will undoubtedly be a tailor.

Young Men !-Read Thir, THE VOLTAIO BRIE Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Elec-Proposed Electron of the property of the control of ty, ioss of vitality, and all kindred fronties. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, ind many other diseases. Complete restor ation to health, vicor and manbood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Charity bawls-Those at a foundling

Cold feet and hands are seriain indinations of imper fect circulation of the blood. Dr Careon's Stemach Sit-ers are motes the sirvulation keeps the bowels regula-and induses good health. Large byttles at 50 conts.

A bachelor of art -An accomplished lady-killer.

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Oatarrh—a New Trratment.
Perhaps the most extraording succes that has been achieved in modern science has been achieved in modern science has been achieved in modern science of catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the partial modern science of catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the partial modern science of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that out five per cent, of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patient medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific mer that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at cose adapted his cure so their extermination; this accomplished the catarri operationed, as cure effected by him four yearrage are cures still. No one clee has ever at tempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be ione at home, and the present scason of the year is the most favorable for a speedy an opermanent cure the malority of cases being sured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mewers. A. H. UKKINE, S. NN. 30 King-street West, Toronto, Canada and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Mowrees.

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Fraince mu t cools I v S vole. I'n a pr p Svointe II MONTON ICONova Describin Mo MPORTANT SALE OPSASII AND LOUR PAO I tory 12,000 will buy a free-class Such and Door actory and Shingle Mill, a good raying be used to bring done, as the Section of Crustry as unsurposed Unod resone on his grant rail sing a sell. Apply so Sallah & MAUNIPER, Li the litteln.

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End, wment claims to the amount of \$18,000 have been actitided most be lat of December, 1834. The plan of a regular against of minitipase essments places amounting Endowment while the reach of all u ms rid p wrons found for Wilson. ELLIABLE AGE ATS WANTED.
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