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# TRUTH.

OLD SERIES .- 21st YEAR.

TORONTO, ONT., MAY 31, 1890.

NEW SERIES .- VOL. X. NO. 504.

entertaining story-teller, Frank Barret whose "Smuggler's Secret" attracted so much at tention when running through these columns story of the twelve year encaved Psyche, her strange deliverance and sad end, constituted one of the most popular tales TRUTH has ever published. Another, "Between Life and Death," the initial chapters of which appear in this issue, is by the same per. It gives promise of being a story of thrilling interest. Let the friends of TRUTH mention the fact to those who do not take the paper.

And still another old-time friend returns to greet TRUTH's readers once again. Mrs. Annie L. Jack, formerly a regular contrihutor, whose offerings ceased to appear because of her mability to meet the many de mands for her work, chats pleasantly in "The Sitting Room Window," found in another column. Mrs. Jack has already won enviable distinction as a writer, her articles being eagerly welcomed by several of the foremost magazines of the American continent. Thurn is happy to state that it has made arrangements with this gifted lady to furnish regular contributions for its pages. And thus it adds another to its already large and varied attractions which must soon make it indispensable to every well-provided Canadian home.

A new turn is given to the social problem by Professor Simon Newcomb in the May number of the North American Review. While agreeing with the majority of those who have written upon the subject, that the condition of the laboring classes is not satisfactory, and that some amelioration of their lot is desirable, Prof. Newcomb contends that advocates of reform generally misap prehend the real situation and fail to dig coverthe truesource of the trouble. He insists upon a change of watchword or motto, that instead of "equal distribution" the true benefactor must inscribe on his banner greater or more abundant production There is, says he, the fallers current that there is plersy and to spare of food; runnient, drink, and shelter, for all the poor and rich of the land, that the only definity is, the former cannot get their shall be the they have not money enough the state of the Superficially," he continues, "this a vary natural view, because it according the outcome in the superficially," he continues, "this a vary natural view, because it according the outcome in the superficially, "he continues, "this a vary natural view, because it according the outcome in the superficial state of the superficial

unsold clothing, or a great many men have But every one knows that in no clothing house is there any greater accumulation than is necessary to enable customers to find what suits them. Then who wears more than his share? The rich man? No: he only wears one suit at a time. True he buys at first hand much more than his share; but he only begins to wear it. After the first gloss is off it passes through the hands of his servant, employee, or the second hand dealer, to a wearer lower in the social scale, and conafter all the clothing made gets worn out, one tenth of the people are in rags, and another tenth insufficiently clad, what follows? Evidently, there is not clothing enough to go round comfortably. And what is true of poor cannot get. If all that exists were divided among the masses to-day, the want would be greater than ever in a few months." This argument is valid and must be recog-

Granting the correctness of the foregoing statement of the case it follows that the reform movement in order to be sufficiently comprehensive, must among other things aim at increasing the production. To promote this end Prof. Newcomb recommends create a dischaling to alienate the different nearly a year since to selegrammer in. If a nail section Instead of separating for. Should it now make a trimit only light they in the contract of the sty will prove our greate. It, but fully at the opam of botter blood than you," the ghtnoarer, instead of the

paid the debt of nature. It is not given to doll serving form to go round, requires a course of thought many to possess so much wealth as this flumered h which, though easy, is entered upon by few. noble woman held in her right, not is it often, fair among the test the matter let us take some necess that wealth is so wisely disposed of. Her sum set that sary of life with which the masses are insuf will shows that she was at once a large-

the last fifty years, more clothing has been pathy with the cause which "makes for adjunct of the sale of liquor, and the deleIt is with great pleasure that "... urn made than is necessary for the comfort of righteousness." Of total donations of over gation of exclusive authority over licensing introduces again to its readers that most all, and if during all that time a large body \$1,000,000 she bequeathed for religious, of the people have been insufficiently clad, charitable and public purposes more than then one of two things is inevitable; either three fourths of this enormous sum. Follow there has been a constant accumulation of ing are a few of the most important bequests "The aged and infirm ministers' fund (Presa couple of months ago. The wonderful bought and worn more than their share, byterian) gets \$20,000; widows and or phans', \$20,000; home missions, \$10,000; Northwest missions, \$10,000; foreign missions \$10,000 : French missions, \$5,000 : Oucen's College, \$23,000; Knox College, \$20,000. Local institutions are treated as below:-Peterboro' Protestant Home, \$20,000: Young Men's Christian Association, \$20.-000 : Mechanics' Institute, \$10,000; St. Andrew's Church, \$15,000; St. Paul's Church, \$5,000; Nicholls Hospital, \$40,000; to each Protestant Sunday School in town, tinues on its course until it is worn out. If, \$500-say nine, \$4,500; Collegiate Institute, to found scholarships, \$2,000; for public parks, \$60,000." Though nothing is mentioned in the brief statement concerning and will as to her practice while living, it may be presumed that her hand was not closed this is true of all the commodities which the to worthy objects until death forced it open. As a rule, such persons do not make large bequests to religious and charatable objects. Large-heartedness is not a sudden expansion but a gradual growth. May the ashes of nized by the social reformer before the this noble Christian lady rest in peace, and problem confronting him is fully and finally may her imitators be an ever increasing

> The people of York township have grown weary of having their property made the dumping ground of their big county town. At least they have given notice to the gity Board of Health that the practice must c and that no night soil or reluse shall be utilizing prison labor, teaching useful trades placed with inche bounds of the township, to a larger number of the unemployed youths. It is not bertake whether our country cousins of our cities, and discouraging the eight have been moved by selfish or benevolent hour system which means a 20 per cent. The considerations whether to save the lives of may be well enough as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It takes to accompany to the step they have taken, if towards supplying the cost winter of society to the change is to be brought about, and be thing of the irragination and become the labor-producing power of society be atom reality. Why it should have continu directed into artificial that is surrounded with most difficult late date is a question that perplexes many that the control of one was decided upon long who is most there it is the committee of the Board of Henrol States and the committee of the Board of Henrol States are the committee of the Board o ed a thing intangible and invisible until this
> Late date is a question that perplexes many,
> som to a maybe a maybe and to a maybe an of one was decided upon who who committee of the Board of Hencof STALLAGOUTECT.

Though it is generally, claimed illustral lighttemperance movement has not made progress in England as on The lantic, the present want parlie purpose for which

WHAT TRUTH SAYS ficiently supplied, say clothing. If during hearted and public spirited lady, fully insymthe sale of food shall be an indispensable to local authorities. The bill if carried. will wipe out the most numerous and objectionable class of licensed houses, viz., the beer shops, which with the publican's or spirit retailer's license, and the wine license. taken out by the keeper of a hotel or eating house, constitute at present the three important classes of licenses for the sale of liquor to be found on the premises. To the license commissioners, chosen from the county council, is given absolute and final power as to the suppression of licenses and the selection of licensees, as well as power to regulate the hours of opening and closing, and the structure of licensed houses.

> A feature of the bill which is unique so far as temperance legislation on this continent is concerned is the provision for compensating the present holders of licenses, who through the operation of the proposed law would fail to get their licenses renewed. This provision has aroused the prohibitionists who are strongly opposing it and who argue in England as here, that license holders having been engaged in an iniquitous and unwholesome calling have no claim to be indemnified for the loss of their business. The opposite view, however, widely prevails that their business having been authorized by law, satisfies the definition of legitimacy: and that every lewful trader, suppressed not as a criminal but for the general advantage, is entitled to compensation. The Speciator voices the feeling of a large body of the people when it says, that to continue a right of selling drink in the case of one man and then shut up his rival without ind imnification would be sheer robbery. But while the beer houses which are the poor man's club will be ruthlessly assailed by the 'grovisions of the bill the rich men's clubs do fot entirely escape. Upon clubs in General Lord Bandolph proposes to levy so heavy a lax that upon the exertions of the larger London establishments will have to pay as much as \$10,000 a gyear must be devised by will be still the of disposing of the night soil and garbage of apiece. This fact will take the edge, off an objection which much a state of the larger London establishments will have to pay as much as \$10,000 a gyear apiece. This fact will take the edge, off an objection which much at the edge, off an objection which much at the edge. some of the larger London establishments

> > Another feature of the bill is, Tisa gual sim to content the state of the

> > > The Good

and and Ireland presenting peculiar difficulties which render a delay necessary.

The latest social sensation is the announce ment that H. M. Stanley is soon to be married to Miss Tennant of London. Though the secret has only just come out, the betrothal dates back to the eve of his departure on his last expedition. It appears that during all this time Stanley succeeded in keeping up a constant and not infrequent correspondence with the lady of his choice. These letters it is said, were written with a generous candor of detail, reciting his hopes and fears as well as his actual experiences. In more formal letters sent to various official's and societies he would scarcely give free vent to himself, but in this particular correspondence he wrote about his immediate sur roundings from month to month, the difficulties which beset him, the diseases as well as the enemies which threatened his success, and a thousand and one incidents of tragic or patnetic import such as he would only communicate to one who had a right to know everything. The New York Herald suggests that "by climinating all reference to their incimate and confidential relations to each other, these letters would make a volume full of vivid scenes and containing information of priceless value." There can be no question that the volume would realize an immensesale. Whether or not Mr. Stanley will heed the suggestion of his old friend, time alone will tell.

The inhumanity of Russian officials is fast becoming a byword. The outrages that have come to light in recent times have shocked the sensibility of civilized nations, and aroused their just indignation. Now it appears that the same spirit which actuates the officers possesses the subordinates as well. An instance of brutal cruelty occurred the other day when Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia, was reduced to ashes. The place was, visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a cyclone, the regula of the combined disasters being the Sestruction of threequarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and the loss of hundreds of lives. Among other buildings destroyed was the Cathedral whose walls in falling crushed an adjacent Lospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive. On being appealed . , for help the garrison heartlessly refused to render the least assistance in saving Lives and property, on the pleathat they had nough to do to protect the berracks and other Governm at buildings. They also added that 'hey had no time to to assist "worthless exiles." It is difficult to imagine fuch appalling insensibility to the suffering of others. However it may be ac for the met is beyond gainsaying. espect Russia is not separated from the barbarism which me reloc than ily hero is

Tupper, who can hardly 'e supposed to con- With this declaration in view consult the of the Secretary of State it is easier to be-day issue. "Latest news from Europebe able to see things in a different light.

One would think that the little kingdom the anique feature of an army of Amazons, and with which the French have for several months been carrying on an active warfare, would soon be satisfied of the unequal character of the contest. A despatch from forts have just been captured. The forces of the Dahomians at the battle of Ouosebougan, which took place April 25th numbered fifteen hundred. All of them were and seventy-two wounded. This may well be called a slaughter and not a battle. To justify such wholesale destruction of an enemy there must be some exceedingly strong reason. No plea of conquest or colonization will be sufficient. That the victors can show good cause for what they have done we can only wait and sec.

The opponents of the Sunday newspaper are making their influence felt. Last week the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle announced that " in deference to public senti. ment" it will discontinue its Sunday edition after July 6. In its issue of the 18th inst. the New York Sun devotes nearly a column of valuable editorial space to answering the questions: a. Is a Christian justified in taking the Lord's day to study scientific and political subjects and to amuse himself in reading jokes, gossip, and fashion notes? b. Will he get any help from the Sunday papers to explain the Word of God to a Sunday school class, or to profit under the preaching from the pulpit1 c. Would you advise a Christian to read the Sunday papers if he wishes to attain to a historial and ard of form the acquaintance of Toronto is to reholiness or usefulness in the Church?" As might be expected the Sur does not witness against itself, but socks to defond the Sunday The Mail, like a dutiful son, who always newspaper in general, and the Sunday Sundarrises up before the gray hairs, laments espeparticular. Its estimate of the high charge for the cake of our city fathers. It ter of this metropolitan or cosmonolity on the closing within the sew hours they will luminary may be inferred from the closing the cate of the country of the countr paragraph of its article of defence. "Do time in the quaintance of all our we advise a Christian to read the Sunnibun- aldernees" there are no more regrettable beday," it asks, "if he wishes to attain to a cause there are no many things touching insaying, high standard of holiness and usefulness in which the city fathers could entertain the eparated the Church? Most certainly we so advise royal travellers. The organical, the Esplanade in which him, unless, as we have said, he thinks that dimensis, and the world world might be said. There is the country from the country of the world. There is the country for however, that and proceeds according to the world. and protof in according to his principles.

into intifficetual torpor very in-

sider the matter absolutely without preju- Sunday bill of fare. Take as a sample a few dice, are making demands that justice can-headings in the order in which they occur, not approve, but from the known views and found on the first page of a recent Sunlieve that the stay of proceedings is swing Prince Henry of Battenberg sulks on a yacht to some unrighteous demand on the part of and doesn't write to his wife, Albert Victor Mr. Blaine. It is a pity that some means offends an Indian Prince, the Czar's weakcould not be devised of changing that gentle- ness for champagre, Editor Parko's heavy man's spectacles or placing him in a differ- sentence, No street parade in honor of Stanent relation to the question. He might then loy, Sister Rose going to live among the Hawaiian lepers, Miss Hillabrandt's charge, Hit not Mr. Schepp only, Killed by poison in her kid gloves, Ingersoll and Dougherty, of Dahomey in Western Africa, which boasts Miss Kiernan's funeral, Death of a beautiful girl, Brethren in a fight, Hit him with her umbrells, etc. Now, though it be granted that there .s nothing positively immoral in the columns of the Sunday Sun the fact must be patent to all who have care-Senegal States that two of the Dahomian fully studied man's spiritual nature and its requirements, that the provision made for this part of his being is of the most meager character. In the matter of foreign and domestic intelligence, of sporting news, society killed. The French loss was fifteen killed happenings, the paper makes ample provision; but for the education of the conscience. the purification of the affections, the strengthening of the purpose to follow whatsoever things are true, honorable, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, the supply is ridiculously small for a journal which claims to be "the chief of religious papers." No doubt this Sunday paper performs a mission in the world, but it would be a pity if it should make the cardinal blunder of supposing that it is serving in any appreciable degree to feed and nourish the spiritual nature of men and to inspire them to loftier endeavors or to lead them to more earnestly strive after that periect character which finds its ideal fullness and beauty in the despised Proplict f Nazareth.

> The approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, about the first of June is not arousing that expectation and enthusiasm it would, no doubt, were the arrangements such as to permit of some public demonstration on the occasion. Only for a few hours can they remain over. This seems a pity, particularly as not to main ignorant of the first city of the Dominion, the claim of Montreal notwithstanding. E. Rot read the Sun, he is like haps, seeing that the "fathers" and

Governments, is taking advantage of the delay and is quietly urging on her colonial schemes to the great disadvantage of her friendly rival. Mr. Stanley feels extremely sore, may even be said to be disgusted with the dilatoriness of his Government, Speaking at a banquet tendered him the other evening by the London Chamber of Commerce, he pointed out that although so much has been done by English travellers to open the dark regions of Africa 1 ot England failed to take advantage of their discoveries. Then in a bantering manner he spoke of the great interest the Germans had manifested in the flora and fauna of Africa, whilst on the part of England there was an indifference as to what actually was occurring. He complained bitterly of the action of the Government in seeking to restrain the true friends of the Empire from carrying out their African railway project. "A number of his friends," he said, "had come together to try and do something in regions which they had said should be the English part or a portion of the British possessions some time. They had raised a capital of half a million, but what was the consequence? Instead of being permitted to make a road which, without deviating to the right or to the left, should go straight to the promised land, they were comnelled to-quander some thousands of pounds in fighting the Government. If it were mercly a question of rivalry between the English and German company he should not mind but when the Government backed up the German company it was not a fair fight, and that capital which would have made the railway right up to Victoria Nyanza would be wasted, instead of people, in two years' time, being able to take tickets to Victoria Nyanza. For the money there would be nothing to show except a bushel of treaties; but to the Germans there was nobody to say even "boo." He could speak very forcibly, but he was restrained. If the fairest portion of Africa were to be given up to others and only the sterile lands be left, he would be one of the first toadvise the British company to retire. "It is just possible that Stanley has allowed his feelings to unduly color his speech; though on the other hand it may be supposed that no one so fully understands the situation as he does. It is to be hoped that in this hour when such powerful inducements exist England will remember her traditions and rear her rightful past in furthering the work of civilization in this important quarter of the globe.

The election in Nova Scotia which took place in the 21st inst., has not resulted in any great change in the political situation. While the personnel of the new Legislature will be slightly altered, the strength of the respective parties remains about the same, the government having carried twenty eight There is the principle of the political usue seems to have seen from coming as a company might not be seen to have seen from the principle of so, Secession from coming as a company might not be seen to have seen to have seen from coming as a company might not be seen from the seen seems to have seen from the company of seems of seen seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seen from the company of seems of seems to have seems to seals out of the thirty eight. No distinctive according to his principles coming as the states without might not be believe and art, he that instead of the walls are not so believe and art, he that instead of the walls are not regard time for reflection are entertainment. The read the Sun, he is like into intelligence in the sun to intelligence in railing to follow up the advantagement of the sun to be conducted along the old party that it is as it is.

There is a growing feeling in England that it is part out of this Liberal victory, the government are displaying inexensible time that instead of the walls are negligence in railing to follow up the advantagement but of boodle. Speaking Rad Lore, Bad Brokam the government are displaying inexensible while two many the following the many the many transported but of boodle. Speaking inequality to tages accured for Britain in Africa by the of the government it says. Their main problems to explorers and travelers who have gone out in the country of the result of the country of the count mislepterprises of the two nations amicably steamers and ferros, to all of which they by the Greman and English had given generous subudies. In short, as

it has adduced.

The unstinted praise which H. M. Stanley felt constrained to publicly bestow upon Lieutenant Stairs, his most trusted subordinate officer, whom he represented as the to apprehend orders and power and skill to execute them, whose energy and tact mark him out as one in many thousands, is a tribute in which Canadians' may well feel a pardonable pride. Naturally the authorities of the Military College at Ottawa, where Lieutenant Stairs received his Military training are gratified that the young Canadian has acquitted himself so heroically. Morewhich Lieut, Stairs is chiefly praised are who will be fit to cope with any crisis that may occur in the country's development.

The irregular political orbit through which Mr. E. E. Sheppard has moved since his first appearance in Toronto as a journalistic light has tempted Grip to present in pictorial form the different characters in which he has posed. Now, though on abstract principles there is nothing censurable or sinful in a man changing his opinion, provided the change is due to an increase or light touching the matter at issue, nevertheless men have a feeling of distrust for those who show any great tendency to vacillate. They admire that quality in a man which gives the assurance that when you want him you know where to look for him. Especially is this demanded of those who seek to assume important public responsibilities. Consequently when they find a man exhibiting great fickleness concerning his political garb, assuming now the habit of a Democrat, now that of an advocate of national independence, now adorning himself with the distinctive badge of a labor reformer, now robing himself according to the demands of "society," they will hesitate to place any important trust in such hands. Nor can men be blamed for withholding their gifts from those whose ways are so erratic, even though in other respects they may le some claim to confidence. They cannot by sure the man who fights for them to-day. will not be found in their enemy's ranks to morrow. Hence those wandering stars that have acquired the habit of character their orbit with almost every hanging theor. those turnocate whose record is so a tangely punctuated, must reck on on containing with gwith a feeling that is not easily oversely. It is the highest wisdom that highest larger, "Unstable as water thou canst be excel "

roads operating within the bounds of the that atchis corn. Here are some figurer United States, have at length made their rese that may be profitably pendered by those jeet which he assured port, which strongly condemies the present social agitators who would cure the ills of corned them equal at a half can competing roads. The section of the recording to the United States Reports of the delay with the facts of the case 1880 the total amount of the case 1880 the case 1880 the total amount of the case 1880 the concludes thus. The sum and sulstance of strikes during the year was \$3,711,007. I mumber them. angement seems to be that the Gov. aggregate number of days lost are tell,

the day." Possibly boodle had something to diverting the Asiatic commerce of the of 1880 was a million dollars, without reck- follows: "We want a liberal bonus in bonds do with the result, but that a whole province United States to the great political and oning the loss of productive labor, which is of first issue or cash for the seven promoters should be so debauched and without political military railroad constructed by Canadian estimated at r million more. The loss of of the road, for labor expended and good conscience it is hard to imagine. Until the subvention, and to the British and Pacific railroad property in Pittsburgh by fire and will." The remaining dark transaction is proof of such turpitude is forthcoming the Ocean steamer line, which owes its exist- otherwise in the great strike of 1877, was that charged to Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Mail need not be surprised if fair-minded ence almost exclusively to the subsidies from eight to ten million dollars. In the M.P., by his associates, his brother being men refuse to accept its representations which it receives from the Canadian and engineer's strike on the C. B. and Q railroad one of the accusers. The charge is to the which are far too sweeping for the evidence British Governments." To remedy this in 1888, the cost was over two million dol- effect that Mr. McGreevy received commisshall be established for the Canadian rail- loss of several million dollars. From all the Quebec Harbour Commission t the firm roads, or that some other plan be adopted, which the conclusion is drawn that every of Larkin, Connolly & Co. Mr. McGreevy, roads an equal chance in competition with loss to the community as a whole, however says the only money he has received is a rosoul of fidelity and obedience, whose ability their Canadian rivals." This recommendation it may effect particular individuals. is very unsatisfactory to the anti-British press, which insists upon the adoption over they claim that the very qualities for our Government authorizing an alien enemy curious coincidence the number of bills pass. the dark. His only consolation is in the the qualities which the methods pursued in and manly course for Congress is to pro- identical with that of last session, being one tion is not greater than formerly, but bethe college are calculated to imprint on the hibit the trade altogether, and leave the hundred and ten. While much useful legis cause of the white light that has been thrown plastic nature of young men. The college Canadians to find a way out of the dilemma lation has been effected the session has not upon it, it has been made more apparent is turning out year by year young Canadians into which an imperial colonial policy direct. been distinguished by any striking and caused to stand forth in all its ugliness is too apparent. Few are so blind as not to see in this constant-nagging at Britain and everything British a scheme to catch the Irish vote which has become such an imdian Companies that the people of the great a convenience that they are not likely to for 2go the advantages they give for the magnates. As a matter of fact there is no great danger of the adoption of such drastic measures as the Sun proposes. The interests of the West will never allow it.

The strike which has been going on in nificant thing, and will not be seriously considered rection hearled man, nevertheless the doss aspect of strikes is a limite subject for consideration. in this respect it is doubtful if they are a gain. Indeed some economists boldly The Interstate Comment Chaptitoc west that less is always the result. One statement read before the fire which has been nearly two countries writer has compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow information relative to the Canadian Toman who burns his barn to destroy the rate one purpose for which the bounds of the what stable compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow the rate one purpose for which the bounds of the what stable compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow the rate one purpose for which the contribution of the stable compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow the rate one purpose for which the contribution of the stable compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow the rate one purpose for which the contribution of the stable compared a strike to the act of a is hold enough to acknow the rate one purpose for which the contribution of the stable contribution of t

"stood on "boodle," and boodle has carried into the project of facilitating the work of loss of wages in the St. Louis railroad strike lated with the constructors of the road as undesirable state of things the committee lars. The dockmen's strike in London last sions covering large sums upon contracts recommends "either such a licenso system summer was estimated to have entailed a issued by the Dominion Government and which shall secure to the American rail strike, whether successful or not, is a total however, gives the story a blank denial, and

> Once again the halls at Ottawa are practiof the most extreme measures. Says the cally deserted. The fourth session of the New York Sur, which is only one sixth parliament of Canada, the longest fair name every patrictic Canadian will of many: "To license the Canadian railroads on record save the famous Franchise Act wish that this dark page of our to continue in our inter-State carrying trade session, has come to a close. On the 16th history might be covered or effaced. would be to legalize a gross wrong against inst. His Excellency the Governor-General There is in it abundant cause for American interests. Such a license might with the customary address dismissed the national humiliation. It is enough be likened to a letter of marque issued by faithful legislators to their homes. By a to make the man not lost to shame blush in to prey upon our own commerce. The wise ed during the session of just closed is thought that possibly the political corrunly hostile to the United States has brought measure. Some readjustment of the and loathsomeness. A favorite argument them. Fortunately, this course can be customs tariff has been made, a new with those who contend against the idea that adopted without injury to any paramount banking law have been passed, a num- the world is growing worse and fast ap-American interest; and it may lead to a ber of change ave been introduced into proaching a. I cataclysm is, that the appeaceable settlement not only of this quest the criminal law, while a bureau of labor parent change isowing to an increase of knowtion, but of many others." Unfortunately statistics has been created, which His Ex ledge, and a quickening of the moral confor the Sun's proposition its political animus cellency hopes will promote the investiga tion and study of the questions which af fect the relations of capital and labor, and cause of the greater light, that is thrown aid in the diffusion of information on all upon the picture. May not the same truth that concerns the occupations and well find its application here? Many will at portant factor in American politics. On being of the working classes. The usual least wish that it may be so. the other hand, it is fortunate for the Cana- generosity for which this government is noted has been shown toward the railway sake of pleasing a few dissatisfied railway railway construction during the session aggregated four millions of acres. In none of

is the railway aubsidy business.

But though so Edition place in this rethe strike which has been going on in Hall though the filmon place in this rethis city among the building trades for the most, the session of 1890 is destined to atlast five or six weeks, though greatly to track the attention of those who write our ed, is still of sufficient strength to the man institute. It has its distinction, perceptibly with the building operations of though that distinction be an uncaviable one the city. That the track is the man appropriately be called the "Scangreat loss by this cherced to the first will dal Session," seeing that no fewer than four building operation in the dispersed to done white blacket the man appropriate to the control to the first of the man appropriate to the control to the first of the man appropriate to the control to the contr great loss by this enibreed somay, ten will can session, seeing that in which men-be disposed to deny, while liquid the men cases have come to light in which men-ultimately gain their demands, the increase bers of parliament have been charged ofwages will hardly compensate the after the with trafficking with their parliament tary bers of parliament have been charged with trafficking with their parliamer tary loss of nearly one nighth of a year's wages, influence. First is the case of Hon Of course it is not to be supported, that C. H. Rykert, whose conduct parliament the support of principle or right is at agreed to condition as "discreditable thinks the minery consideration is an insig corrupt and scandalous," and who was some corrupt and scandalous," and who was able nees to have profited to the extension of the notorious Adam's transmeter. If a nail of the notorious Adam's transmeter, the there is the case of hit, but fully at the opto have printed to the extent of \$74,000 orrect Gloucester, said to be the proggrey too deeple the Caraquet railway, which throllmand light fluence received a nandsomo sulla gialin was to promote this y

one of their candidates frankly put it, they ernment has in some way been hoodwinked and the number of men idle was 64,/79. The Waddington railway, whose company stipupayment of advances he has made. . And there the matter rests.

> For the honor of our country and of her sciousness, and not to any increase of wicked ness. The background seems blacker be-

Four Canadians have recently bowed the Western States find the Canadian roads so companies seeking for favors in the form of head in the presence of royalty and as a congrants of land. It is estimated that the sequence will now expect their fellow counland grants voted in aid of North Western trymen to address them as "Sir Knight." The favored ones whom her Majesty has seen fit to honor are, Colonel Gzwoski of these respects, however, is there anything Toronto, Deputy Postmaster General Griffin, peculiar Mr. Justice Johnson of Quebec, Mr. Justice Pinsent of Newfoundland. Time was when such distinctions were greatly to be desired a as serving to invest their possessor with a sort of divinity and to transform him auto a creature of nobler blood than ordinary inortals. Even yet some of the old-time glamor and significance attaches to them, though manifestly the power of such titles has greatly waned. Owing to the growing spirit of Democracy which disregards the adventible tious circumstances of wealth or lancestral glory and which asserts man's a man for a' that, and owing to the utilitarianism and the said that and the said that a sa and the same of Ters'ng hive density

## Truth's Contributors.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN ON-

BY A CANADIAN.

To go to the commencement of the matter, we must remember that . Sese differences are principally an Irish quarrel Our ancestors, as was indeed the fashion of the day, dealt out hard measure to me defeated Irish. Many an honest matesian, forced whether he would or not to takearms for King Jamez, lost his land and all he possessed by one confisca tory stroke of the pen, and saw his farm given to some soldier who had fought for William, or just as likely, to some politician who had not fought at all. Nor was this a we must remember, long after peace was rendered, the terrible operation of the penal

These measures, if they could not be rereturned by injury, were savagely returned by hate. Generations were born, lived and died, and still kept up the remembrance of mortal feud, and of injuries mutually inflicted. For two hundred years it was tried to conciliate the Irish by force, and the end was no nearer. Other means are now being used, it is to be hoped with effect. In the meantime various organizations were formed on · ' - - te for mutual defence, it was said, too often, it is to be feared, for mutual annoyance. Many acts on either side it is impossible to defend, and afford unfortunate corroboration of the well-known line of Burns, on man a inhumanity to man.

Among these organizations the most important was the Orange, which seems, strangely, to have nearly as many members in Canada as in all Ireland, where it has 200,000, while here (according to Chambers) 150,000. About fifty years since, after having teen long looked upon by Protestants with favorable eyes, a change took place in public binnion. On this point, to give the make a proselyte? I fear not. Ever im view of a writer probably unprejuniced, I quote i om Chambers encyclopædia (Edin burgh). "The worst result of the Orange Association was the constant incentive it though getting to heaven may be the ultisupplied b party animosities and deeds of violence The spirit of fraternity which that the path lead through the Leval, and pervaded its members was a standing that a refreshing rest of affice ilurationable. obstacle to the administration of the made there. law thund all confidence in the local administration of justice by magistrates was destroyed. An alleged Orange conspiracy to alter the succession to the crown in favor of the Duke of Cumberland, led to a protracted parliamentary inquiry in 1835, and equiry, as well as a shocking outrage Led soon afterwards by an armed Orangemen, on the occasion of a adjournanted the

ned the li

ered that that body do not wield the political influence, nor do the amount of good they otherwise might, on account of their apparent belief that the principal end of statesmanship should be the weakening of Romsh influence. Now, the large body of Protestants in Canada find it impossible to anderstand this. They are many of them old residents, many life-long residents here; they have lived in peace and union with their Roman Catholic fellow citizens, and have no sympathy whatever, either with attacks made upon them, or attempts to dive . their methods of education or religion into channels they do not desire.

It is this which weakens Mr. Merodith in his campaign. If he could point out any evil management on the part of Mr. Mowat's men of office, he would have some backing narrow or confined operation, it extended to refer to. But he has none. He must its effects to hundreds of thousands. Then admi. that our affairs have been well and economically managed. All he can say is, "The Roman Catholics are being allowed to oppress you." Now, as no man alive can recollect when these did in any sense or manner oppress us, the attack falls flat.

In the same spirit, the most astonishing proposals are made. Some gentlemen seem prepared to rush with force and arms on the French Canadian schools, and teach all the little victims (worst thing is they've no idea they are victims) to speak English compulsorily, and it may be instantaneously. Other crusaders would compet all Catholics to carry school elections by secret hallot which is to be a great blessing to them quite regardless that they have not to any extent asked for the blessing, do not desire the blessa, J, and, w fact, do not seem to think it would be a blessing at all. Oh, but you do want it; it is only the priests who don't want it." And in vain priests and people turn the cold shoulder to the blessing; the crusader knows better, and he will bestow it on them, or there's no knowtag what he won't do. But is all this religion? It has been going on for fifty years in one form or another here. Did it ever prove manners or morals? It is very doubtreligion. It is campaign religion, and, maid intention, it is absolutely necessary

#### The Overcrowded City of Berlin.

New Yorkers think oftentimes that their bying apartments are crowded, but they will notice subjoined some statistics which will notice supplied some statistics which force the conclusion that Emperor William's capital, Berlin, is also a little tacked up. To Berlin in 1880, with a population of 1,122,335, there were 478,052 persons living in tensorents having but one room that could be heatdited the ed, or an average of 3.75, inmales to a room; the life of or an average of 3.75, inmales to a room; the life of 3.12 living in tenements possessing but two rouns that could be heated, or an average of 2.23 to a room, and 127,340 in tenements with three rooms that could be heat

everage of 1.56 to a room. So it that can be heated, and are or in average of 2.51 to a room. There 25,203 footies, divided up into a verage of 2.51 to a room, are not so average of 2.51 to a room. There 25,203 footies, divided up into a verage rent for a larms is \$1.50, the highest for a larms is \$1.50, the highest footies and 467 persons, 170 of led up into 141 house sed up cellar dwellings. Habitants, of which

#### MOWAT VS. THE PEOPLE

BY ONTAPIO.

To use the words of your contributor 'Canadian" in last week's issue, "as your paper is generally a fair one" and takes no side in politics, I trust you will give me a few lines of your valuable space.

"Canadian" must have written his "other Side of Attacks on Mowat' laboring under the impression that Thurn's readers were, to say the least, very gullible. His article reads to me like the speech of a candidate nominated because he was a farmer, to support Mr. Mowat because he was a Reformer (which he is no longer), for all who read the parliamentary reports are cognizant of the fact that Mowat has during the last session refused reform legislation, giving as his reason that he had no precedent, which to me smacks of Toryism dark, and antique and not at all in touch with this age of progress.

It is not my intention to refer to all of the crimes he endeavours to defend, but it appears to me that where there are so many offences or abuses there must be a few well grounded adverse criticisms of the actions of the Mowat administration,

"Canadisu" tries to confuse the individual Cathy lie fellow-citizen with the hisrarchy in his effort to defend the action of the Government in refusing Catholica the ballot. I would ask can any free man reading the correspondence which passed between Archbishop Cleary and Mr Meredith and the former's circular to his pricate, fail to see the position of the Catholics in this country and fail to sympathize with them? Why, sir, their position is more to be lamented than that of the slaves down south before the war. Does Mowat, this champion of the people's rights, come to their assistance? Oh, no! not he, he barters their rights to the priestcraft. It would never do for the Catholics to have the privilege of judging for themselves; it would establish a bad precedent; in time they would even dare to assame the responsibility of judging for themselves as to who would be the proper man to vote for, which very undesirable state of ful. Then what is it? It is a very cornect affairs might land Mowat, Cleary, Fraser & Co., in the soup, especially if we had a secret ballot in the Ontario, elections, which was refused last session.

> One of the charges made by the opposition has evidently been overlooked by ur correspondent. Would he please rise explain whathe Government voted down may have the punishment for bribery may have the man and independent the man at he may be made the man at he may be made the man at he may be made to the man at he may be made the man at he may be made to the man at he made t

the state of the case, a control of the control of the control of the case, a case of the case of the case, a case of the case of the case, a case of the case of ment bolldings job, the charges not that the emi, a mind and fleedding on buildings which staticast \$2,000,000, but why give

man without giving our Canadiau men a chance to compete, and not restricting the alien to any specified sum as to the cost of the buildings! He gets good pay for his work, too, 5 per cent, of the cost of buildings, estimating which at two millions will make the architect's share \$100,009.

Not being in the confidence of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues I am unable to explain why this is so, but reading the expressions of Reform architects of Toronto in regard to the matter, in which they denounce the action of the Government as outrageous, shameful, scandalous, iniquitous and rotten,
I come to the conclusion that it is not a very creditable affair, to say the least, notwith-standing "Canadian's" brilliant effort at cal-enlating that we get it all for nothing.

reliating that we get it all for nothing.

Finally he says "give Mr. Meredith power to-morrow, what better would he do!"

Well, we won't give him power to-morrow,
were next day, but on the 5th of June wewill. in I knowing the man to be a gentleman an a man of irreproachable honor are tempted to give him a trial, and if he does not do as he promises we will give some one class a

#### A WALK UNDER THE SEA.

Sights to be Seen Away Down Under Ocean's Bosom.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, in a vivid description of a walk under the sea, says:
We stand and gaze into the blackness and
chill which rest against uslike bodies unbed ded in a wall of masonry. Days may pars, months and years, and not a sound comes out of the solitude which imprisons us; no out of the solitude which imprisons us; no gleam reminds us that nature is not dead. We stand a century, and nothing still incling in these voiceless plains of death, though above us sweep the still, majestic currents which bring first from the pole. This mud is the dust of cemetries, which has been gathering since the ocean descended to take resistance of its investorious bed, shottake possession of its mysterious bed, shut-ting three-fifths of the world's surface from the observation of man. Mingled with the clay are the relics of larger creatures which have lived in the sea where the sunlight cheers its populations—teeth of sharks, carbones of whales—not the accumulations of yesterday or of a century. They are the yesterday or of a century. They are the relies of creatures whose race has died out — retriary whales, the representatives of past cycles of geologic history. Nothing changes here. Cold and darkness prevent decay. Here by the side of the wreeks of the last Winter are the hard parts of the creatures which dwelt somewhere in the ages before man.

before man.

Dead ruins of extinct types, we said. Nother forms are not all dead; the realm is still inhabited. Here are crinoids prison to come down through the ages of geologic history, lying here, sleeping here like manumate organisms through the centuries, chilled into changeleraness like mammoth carcasses into some of the surface of the world. Here are grotesque articulates, perpetuated portraits of the quant ancestors of the lobster and the crab archan fishes whose retarded development. a coaching archan fishes whose retarded development has left them ages behind in the march of progress. Few and widely scattered are these wands error out of the world santiquity

here—antique, obsolete life, which the ages have sent by a devious path astray, arriv thing out now plans to a Buffalo date.

#### ELECTRICAL.

Fast Telegraph Operating-Hard Work of English Telegraphers - A Novel Proposi-tion to get Rid of the Insect Pest-A Wider Sphere for the Phonograph.

The question "What is good Morse?" which has lately been so frequently procunded, is answered by an expert. "Morse," is says, "is the term applied to the quality which has lately occur so inclining prounded, is answered by an expert. "Morso," he says, "is the term applied to the quality of the work done by an operator in transmitting a message. Of course, overy operator sends 'Morse,' either good, bad, or indifferent. When the dots, dashes, and spaces used in the Morse alphabet are of the proper size, perfectly discernible, and easily read we say an operator sends good 'Morse.' If the message is received on a sounder, the ear is depended "pon to judge sounder, the car is depended upon to judge the quality of the Morse, but if the message is received on the tape of a ticker the quality may be observed by the appearance of the printed slip."

An analysis of the phenomenal work done an analysis of the phenomenal work done by Pollock, the winner of the recently fast sending telegraph tournament, shows that the 270 words transmitted in five minutes call for 1,223 letters and eleven punctuations, or say 1,234 letters in all. To make these 2,834 impulses into each second, and letters 2,834 impulses into each second, and as each impulse calls for a down and up motion of the key, the hand and fingers of the operator had to make nearly nineteen movements per second for 300 consecutive seconds. P. B. Delany, a telegrapher of world-wide reputation, in commenting on this tournament, says: "To my mind the great speed and general excellence of the work of the young women was the most remarkable feature of the contest. It was a revelation to one who has not been very close to the sounder for some years. I close to the sounder for some years. I considered 32 or 33 words per minute the winning speed in their class, but how the glory of old times faded when 43 and a fraction were poured out with ease and grace without untying a bonnet string! I think the quality of the young women's work average lingher than that of the men. In the mere matter of speed, the women's work averaged 393 words per minute, against the the mere matter 431 of the men.

There is great dissatisfaction among the employees in the telegraph service in England, and this discontent has culminated in and, and this discontent has culminated in the formation of a Postal Telegraph Clerk's Association. The chief grievances complain-ed of are msufficiency of pay, overwork, and stagnation of promotion. Anothergrievance is the deduction of pay during sickness, which certainly seems somewhat hard when the unlealthy conditions under which much of the telegraph work of England is done is taken into consideration. As an instance of the vast amount of work that has to be dealt with, it may be noted that on the night that Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill no fewer than a million and a half words Bill no fewer than a milion and a nail words were flashed from the Central Telegraph Office in London. Owing to the lack of encouragement, so dissatisfied are many telegraph operators with their present position and future prospects that of late large numbers have left the service and gone out to the solonier. to the colonies.

A method of bleaching by electricity has been introduced into Russia, where chloride of magnesium, which has hitherto been largely used in the industry, is rare and expensive. The apparatus requires little care or attention, the operator having merely to empty and refill from time to time, thatank containing the salt solution in which cleetrolytic apparatus is placed.

Two of the principal objections which have

been a ged a joint and objections which have been a ged a joint the phonograph and other talk og instruments with which the public have become tolerably familiary for the metallic quality of the voice of produced, and the necessity of using hearing tables arising from the poor volume of the reproduction. Leat Bettini claims that has migrography bushing these difficulties have necessary Lout. Bettini claims that he has micro gray phophone these difficulties have now been overcome by the employment of he will dependent daphragma that and of the bin disphragm of the usual histriance. It is said that the oppoduction of the himse voice is singularly clear and free from any harshness or metallic sound. By the major the harshness or metallic sound. By the major a non-metallic trumpet the tones are zell further softened. In reproducing mulic the tones of different pitch come out with singular distinctness, and, what is a crucial test, the timbre of the voice is admirably pre served. The characteristics of the record are relative loudness and absolute distinct-

ness. Even a whisper is whispered back from the diaphragm very clearly.

Not long ugo a philanthropic naturalist proposed the establishment of a dragon fly where the insect could be propagated for the surpose of eating up the mesquitoes. The purpose of eating up the mosquitoes. The dragon fly theory, however, has not justified the sanguine hopes with which it was put forward, and a correspondent comes to the front with another proposition. "It seems to me," he says, "that the best way to rid cities of misquitoes is to use the electric light." He states that when the arc lamms were first that when the arc lamms light." He states that when the arc lamps were first introduced in New Orleans the insect population of the neighboring swamps flocked to the city. The region beyond the radius of the lamps was clear of the nocradius of the lamps was clear of the noc-turnal termentors, while the sidewalks and roads around each light were strewn every morning with dead and dying. He propos-es to reverse this operation and, by hanging enormous clusters of electric lights beyond the outskirts of the city, lure thereto the whole of the neighboring insect population. To the ingenuity of this gentleman is al-lied a commendable, if somewhat san-mine commercial justing for he adds: commercial instinct, for he adds: guine, commercial instinct, for he adds:
"Arrangements might be made for collect
ing these after they had committed suicide,
as they all do, by flying at the lamps, and
it is probable that they could be sold as
fertilizers for a sum large enough to pay the
cost of maintaining the lights."

The pleasing newshas been announced that not only is the use of the electric station indicator rapidly spreading, but is likely to come into general adoption over the railway lines of this country before long. The belated and weary commuter can now rouse himself from his extempore nap on the home-ward journey, and, by a glance upward, uispel all fears of having passed his station, and the traveller on an unfamiliar line can possess his soul in patience in the blissful consciousness that the vocal distortion which the railway conductor seems to regard as he rightful prerogative has lost its terrors. The mechanism of the machine is actuated by the touching of a button. The indi-ors in all the cars display the name of The indicators that all the trains of the change in station name is taking place, calls the attention of every passenger to the exact location of the train.

In some tests to ascertain the degree to which air is vitiated by different illuminants, which have been published, the very important sanitary advantages possessed by the electric light are strikingly exhibited. the electric light are strikingly exhibited. Taking the four illuminants, common gas, paraffine, tallow candle, and incandescent electric light, the relative heat produced was 278.6, 361.9, 305.4, and 13.8. The proportion of air consumed was 17.25,34,05, 60 00, and none, the quantity vitated being gas 348,25, paraffine 484,05, tallow candle 933,00, and electric light none.

"The Cheapest Light" has been announce "The Cheapest Light" has been announced by the National Academy of Sciences as the subject of a paper to be acad before the purveyors of gas and electric light are instantly filled with apprehension of what this new rival might be that was to out the ground from under their fact. The sort this new rival migne to that was game account for ground from under their fact. The new pense, however, was the third or the professor's paper, the was a supported to revolutionize the communicial states of the illuminant of the future, was a discretation on the light of the hrefly as viewed through a specenscope.

triscope.

The electric pool register has now been reduced to a practical basis. This instrument is for registering the arisber of tickets adopted to mutal the book. It consists of the rismost of the house in the race and the municipal of tickets and the season of handle sex number of ticket sellers, and partie items are all recorded on a central dial. By means of this device seller in the grand stand can commicate any transaction to the dials in the betting booth at any moment.

In the face of the improvements which ms hoter can be caused our distinctly as well as the wants of a guest. An electric wide door opener may be so arranged in the field of come the incoming friend with a plantal greeting, while the same phonograph the bot trusted to discharge upon the party of the book agent or the too precipile. book agent or the too precir

flow of language suited to the occasion. On the entrance of a tramp the push button could let loose the dog and urge him to the attack. In offices a similar device would be of supreme value—merely a mechanical bouncer to operate just ten seconds after the phonograph had informed the pestilent intruder that it was time to go.

intruder that it was time to go.

Storage batteries are coming into vogue for use in conjunction with incandescent lighting plants. Soveral central stations, after two years' experience of the combination, speak of it in terms of unqualified praise. An expert says: "I have learned leafs are the statement of the combination, the statement of the praise. An expert says: "I have learned to look upon the storage battery as an able lieutenant to the incandescent dynamo, and to put in a good word for it wherever I go. I find that although a good many people do not care to introduce the storage system all at once, they quickly see the advantage of having the current on tap at all hours and yet only run their steam plant in the evening. The use of secondary batteries for lighting purposes were aventable, dealers. ing purposes may eventually develop at an extent we have now no conception of."

#### Items of Interest.

Man is the universal animal. It is esti nated that there are 1,500,000,000 of him on the globe. The sheep rank next with 500,000,000; there are 300,000,000 cattle; 100,000,000 hogs and 60,000,000 horses continue the list.

A French statistician makes out that there is room for 115,000,000 people more in Europe, 1,336,000,000 more in Africa, 1,402,000,000 more in Asia, 515,000,000 more in Oceanica and 2,000,000,000 more in North and South America

M. Durand-Greville, husband of the celebrated novelist, after making a careful study of the works of Rembrandt, expresses his conviction that the "golden and warm tone which covers the principal works of the master is due to the successive layers of varnish mixed with saffron and liquorice

Some years ago European dress began to come into vogue in Japan for women as well as for men, but a reaction has set in. The Japanese women are not sotisfied with the ordinary dress styles of civilization, but they are unwilling to return to their old dress, and hence they have been making a study of "rational dress advocated by the various feminine aress reformers."

The visit of the shah's first favorite wife The visit of the shah's first favorite wife to Europe will cost at least \$100,000 Her journey from Teheran to Vienna occupied four weeks and expenses were \$34,000. The fees of the two surgeons who attended her in Vienna and operated on her left eye mointed to \$3,000 and \$5,000 has been paid for \$500 in the life eye in the life of the villa at Franzenskal, where the litana is to go for a month before where the litana is to go for a month before relations to Persia. The sultana, who is just 12, but who looks like a very aged wo may has impressed influence over the shah, who is developing the peration which she recently audit with the astrologers who advised the peration would assuredly have porney to Vic

#### Giving Shape to Feet.

Every one, but especially children, should woar properly-fitting shoes, no matter how common their material. They should be neith for too large nor too small, and should have low flat heels that must be promptly "right ed" as soon as they begin to wear to ones. !e.

If the toes of the foot show a tendency to overlap they should be rubbed with the hands to or twice each day; and if this names of or twice each day; and it this care-be given when the mirring commenter it will, as a rule, prove sufficient to correct any irregularities of this nature. If a nail is wayward in its growth, from them; light is wayward in its growth, frinist only light ly at the ailing corner, but fully at the opposite corner. If both corners grow too deeply into the flesh, chip them carefully and lightly, and then acrape the configuration from the tap to negligible. This is an additionally an and flexible. This is the correct refractory many they are not negligible.

Athletes all the Gum ; healthful ar 

#### LAUGHLETS.

The saddest words of tongue or pen are these sad words : "Say, lend me ten

Ladies attend baseball games in large umbers. They are on the lookout for a

good catch.

Ho.—"You never call me Birdie any more." She—"Still I think you are as much of a jay as ever."

"There is very little poetry in a lawyer's life, I can tell you." "Maybe. But lawyers are always writing versus."

"James, I am cleaning house, so be a good fellow and beat the carpet as usual."
No, I think I'll shake it this year."

Edith—"It's the little things that tell in this life." Alico—"Well, you'd think so if you had two small brothers, as I have."

A mother may have taper fingers, but her little wy, when corrected, does not consider her hand the lighter on that account.

Bilious—"I sleep in leathers, but I believe its unlealthy." Tuffint — What's that! Look at the Spring chicken; see how tough he is."

If the suggestion doesn't come too late in the season, why not make an effort to construct the spring cheken so as to secure more chicken and less spring.

"Why, George," she exclaimed, tremu-lously, as she felt his arm steal about her slender waist, "what are you doing?" "Try-ing to operate a belt line, dear."

McCormick—"I want two peached eggs n toast." Waiter—"Yes, sir." "And be are and have them fresh laid." "Yes, sir; on tonat." I'll have them laid on the toast, sir."

Popinjay—"They say that Mrs. Bigsby makes things hot for her husband." Dumpsey(who has breakfasted with Bigsby) "That certainly doesn't apply to his coffee"

Marriage in moderation is a good thing, but too much fit—well, too much of it is certainly apt to make a man sneaking, miscertainly apt to make a man sneaking, miscertainly apt to make a man sneaking and often hald round-shouldered and often His visage is cerulean-hued.

Because at home so much he's harried . Short sighted man, he wasn't shrew'd, That is to say until he married

"My income is small," said a rather dilatory lover, "and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof. "But I don't live on the roof," was the prompt

response to met the social lims while in London?" He—"Can't say that I did, but I mot one in Africa once. And he wanted to invite me inside as soon as he saw me."

She-"There's that Englishmen coming; he seems upset about something. Heffrom the ranch)—"Very likely: I just told him a funny story and sard I would come again to marrow to hear him lanch over it." to-morrow to hear him laugh ov. r it

Fashion's Paradox. now not why, by folly whirled

You should be prone your charms to hare; The richer you grow in this world, The less you seem to have to went.

The less you seem to have to wear.

De Smith—"Is Ponsonby a begamist."
Travis—"A bigamist! Well, If guess not!
What made you think o?" Jibe Smith—
"Oh, I don't know. I thought I heard his wife telling somelody that Dr. Swin lem's Weed Tonic had made another dismanshiper."

She—"Am I the first wome loved." He—"I think you are were truly low. It is not to the first wome or less by significant with their could be seen to the could be seen to the see

Time Canal

### Men and Women.

The Rev. Hiram Bingham announces that he has completed his self-imposed task of translating the lible into the language of the natives of the fulbert Islands. He began it in the fifties.

Jucs Kono, the young Jap who was grad-nated at Victoria University, Coburg, tak-ing a gold wedal for general proficiency, is the first Asiatic ever presented for gradua-tion at a Canadian institution.

Miss Nellie Arthur, daughter of the late President Arthur, has become a picturesque young lady, with a brilliant complexion, large, soft brown eyes, a graceful figure, and an original and effective taste in dress

Walt Whitman, who has never fully re covered from a serious attack of in grippe, has selected a place for his grave in Har-leigh cemetery near Camden. It is a pic-ture-me place, beneath majestic oaks and chest trees.

The story goes that the wife of a rell-known member of Parlia nent keeps a scrap-book in which she pastes all the uncomplimentary paragraphs printed about her husband. These course in handy for quotation at times of domestic uppleasantness.

Mr. James Gordon Bennet, who introduced the game of polo in the States, has been hunting up its pedigree, and finds that it was a favorite sport at the court of the Mikac'o (whose "object" even then seems to have been the cultivation of "innocent merriment") more than a thousand years ago.

Constantine Constantinowitz, the Grand Duke, recently arrested and imprisoned by the Czar's command for publishing a revolution-ary poem, is a nephew of Russia's autocrat. He is thirty two years of age, and published his first volume of poems in 1886. This is nis nest volume of poems in 1886. This is not the first time a poet has been shabbily treated by an arrelatreated by an uncle.

Naja, daughter of the Russian painter, Morosow, is soon to be married, and will wear one of the most marvellons bridal dresses ever seen. Her father's friends and follow-nitists have each painted an allegorical composition on the dress, which, when the beautiful owner is inside of it, will be a perfect walking art gallery.

It is said that Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British A inister at Washington, was much amazed when, in answer to an informal announcement that she would be at home on a fount of the four to air certain Saturday afternoon from four to six. 1,400 visitors presented themselves, most of whom insisted on shaking hands, although she had mever before heard of their existence.

memorial of Wilkie Collins, for The (memorial of Wilkie Collins, for which other \$1,500 has already been subscribed by his admirers, will take the form of a library of fiction to be placed in the "People's Palace," itself a benefaction due to another novelist, Mr. Walter Besant, the output, whose All Sorts and Conditions of a "Palace of Delight" for Drangement, well-hondon.

> ecently describ recently described in the state of the state

beastly. His Majesty is now suing for peace. The Dahoman Amazons have rended, not to the superior arms, but to the charms, of the invaders !

Arabs, that we owe, during the Middle Ages, the preservation, the transmission and progress of all ancient science, of mathe matics, astronomy, natural science and medicine; it is, again, the Jews who were the most prolific agents in the development of agriculture, of the great industries, of international commerce and finance; in fact, it is they whoat the same period main tained with most fruitful results the study of ancient languages, and who have preserved for us in their perfect integrity the oldest monuments of human thought.

Mr. Vanderbilt's failure to purchase Meissomer's famous picture, "La Rixe," from Queen Victoria has brought out in the Revue Blene the whole story of the manner in which it came into the possession of her Majesty. Meissonier, who had been a Captain in the artillery of the Garde Nationale, remained a staunch republican; but he had a mained a stainch republican; but he had a warm friend in Emile Augier, an ardent imperialist. Augier, for a long 'fine, tried in vain to get Meissonier to consent to be presented at the Tuilberies, and it was only after a dinner with Prince Napoleon as the guest that the painter yielded. He received a special invitation to be present at the reception to the Queen of England and the Prince Consert. Meissonier went to the mee Consort. Meissonier went to the Tuilleries and was welcomed with all honors. Shortly before her Majesty and her husband, Prince Albert, prepared to leave for England, the Emperor asked the Prince what picture in the Salon interested him most. "The Rixe," by Meissonier, sire," replied the latter. "It is an extraordinary replied the latter, "It is an extraordinary production, full of movement, color, and life, admirably finished and splendidly worked out. It is a chef d'auvre. I never saw anything more beautiful." At the close of the conversation Napoleon sent for Meissonier, but he could not be found. He had left with his friend, Augier, shortly after his presentation. Then the Chamberlain and Director of Fine Arts, M. Nieuwerkerke, was sent for. "Find Meissonier," said the Emperor: "Prince Albert has just spoken to me of the Rixe" I mean to make him a present of it. Buy it at any cost, and see a present of it. Buy it at any cost, and see to it that it gets into the Prince's hands be fore'125 o'clock to-day." The Chamberlain started but in pursuit of the artist, and, after a long chase, found him, and purchased the picture for 25,000 manes, taking Meissonier's order for its removal from the Salon; and at the clock it was presented to Prince and at 11 o clock it was presented to Prince Albert. It is still, after thir which years, the most conspicuous ornament in the Salon

its controls as characteristic. The most im nortant article perhaps is the first instal ment of Alphopse D. Tarascon: The last Adventures of Tartoriu," translated by Henry Janes, which will appear as a humor-tory. The publication of this process of the publication of the last are in the publication of the last are in last the last the

in which the author takes up the question whether women ruin mea by their extrava-gance. "How to Close a Town House for Summer" is excellently told by Florence Howe Hall, while Ellen Lo Gardo delightful-ly treats some "Out-door Sports for Girls." Lina Beard tells how to arrange "A Paper Summer" teme," while Mrs. Mallon, the famous New ork fashion-writer, begins a department For Woman's Wear," which is the most practical, sensible and careful department ever published by a magazine.

There is an unusual variety of matter for the housewife in Good Housekeeping for May 24, of which one of the more notable papers is that of Maria Parlos on "Early Preserving." The use of yeal as an article of food is fully treated by Leslie Stone, with a large number of recipes for both French and American dishes. "Kitchen Secrets" and American dishes. "Kitchen Secrets" will commend themselves to every student of perfect housekeeping, while "Planning and Perfecting a Home," by Annie Curd, teaches how economy and beauty may go hand in hand. "Buried Bread" relates in a hum rous manner the tragic experience of an ambitious young housewife. The num-ber is rich in all its departments, and the see eral pieces of verse, which principally re-late to Memorial Day, are excellent. Pub-lished by Clark W. Bryan & Co., Spring-

Several leading issues that are stirring the minds and hearts of wo on this Continent are ably discussed. the May number of Our Day. President C. A. Amaron points out the "Duties of Protestants to Roman Catholies," Ex Governor Long and Cen. out the "Duties of Protestants to Roman Catholies," Ex. Governor Long and Cen. Morgan set forth the "Rights and Wrongs of the Red Men," Miss M. F. Cusack gives a description of "Convent Life in the United States," Rev. E. J. Haynes describes the "Preaching resourced by the American North "Preaching required by the American Mas-ses," while Joseph Cook discusses "Race Riots in the South" and the "Competition of White and Black citizens in the Gulf States." Besides these leading articles the Book Notices' department, Questions to Book Notices' department, Questions to Specialists, Vital points of Expert Opinion and Editorial Notes combine to make the current number exceedingly interesting and instructive.—Yearly subscription \$2.50. Our Day Pub. Co., Boston.

The question of hours of labor is discussed by General Walker in the Atlantic for June. The author of the article will be remembered as the writer of a criticism of Mr. Bellamy's Looking Backward which appeared in the Atlantic and to which Mr. Bellamy replied at some length. General Walker has made social questions a study, and his criticisms and suggestions on the present Eight Hour Law Agitation come from a man more fully fitted to speak with authority than alm st any one in the United States. Charles Dudley Warner's article on The Novel and the Common School, is a keen analysis of the duty of the public schools in the supply of conding for our young citizens. Mrs. Do.

Albert. It is still, after this will years, the most conspicuous ornament in the Salon of his widow.

\*\*Common School, is a keen analysis of the duty of the public schools in the supply of reading for our young citizens. Mrs. Defauld's Sidney and the second part of Hod's action, furnish the fiction of this issue, there are two poems, an account of a will be four page Supplement in the number of the four page Supplement in the number of Harper's Weelty published May 28th. Printers of famous race-horses, and contraits of Leonard W. Jerome, Augus. Be. aonit, M. F. Dewer, and other prominent or wers of thorough breds, accompany the article. The same number also contains illustrations of same number also contains illustrations of composition who is exceptional. Some of evolution, and a double page view of the Garfield Monument.

\*\*Harper's Magazine for June is already to hand, and in the variety and excellency of its contents is characterstic. The most important article perhaps is the first install ment of Alphonse D. Tarascon: The last Adventures of Tartoriu," translated by Algarry Janes, which will appear as a humor cluding paper on "Frederic the Garfield Monument."

\*\*Heromagnetic for June is already to hand, and in the variety and excellency of its contents is characterstic. The most important article perhaps is the first install ment of Alphonse D. Tarascon: The last Adventures of Tartoriu," translated by Algarry Janes, which will appear as a humor of style and fund of Gotfism love. The Garfield Monument.

\*\*Garfield Monument\*\*

\*\*Heromagnetic for June is already to history." The Bowery of New York city, by Felix Oldon, furnish the fiction of their single of the countries in mortalized in the sceon of the supply of reading for our young citizens. Mrs. Default said for the second of the second of the second of the supply of reading for our young citizens. Mrs. Default said for the second of the supply of reading for our young citizens. Mrs. Default said for the fiction, furnish the fiction of this special for th of a Lorgshoreman," Dr. Guernsoy and cluding paper on "Frederick the Grand" Women Wearers of Men's Clothes," Mysterious and Dreaded Saurian" (the Gila Monster). "The Last of the Monicans," sid. "Traveling by Air." The short cross. "Traveling by Air." The short corise, poems, literary and other miscellair, plied in the abundance which is char eteristic of this magazine, make upan uncommonstrated of the magazine, make upan uncommonstrated by the state of the same and the state of the same are the state of the same are ly rich number.

The Chantauquan for June open with the second of a two part article on "The Mak-The Chaucaquaa to the on "The Mak-ionic and a second of a two part article on "The Mak-ionic and of Italy," by Edward A. Freeman, the emident English historian; James A. Harri TV.D. or Washington and Lee Uni-

versity, takes "The Archaelogical Club in Italy" to the end of its journey; Bella H. Stillman continues her charming studies of "Life in Modern Italy," this time giving a glimpse of the customs of the upper classes; Principal James Donaldson, Ll. D., of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, closes his series of senolarly articles on "Roman Morals"; Prof. Adolfo Bartoh writes of "Italian Literature" bringing his study to "Italian Literature" bringing his study to the works of the present day; Mrs. Brown-ing's "Casa Guidi Windows" is paraphras-ed by President D. H. Wheeler, LLD. of Allegheny College; some thoroughly practical ideas will be found in "How to Make treat ideas will be found in "How to Make and Retain Friends," by Charles H. Thomas; a strong article in "Mind-Reading," or Thought-Transference is contributed by Prof. R. E. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Seybert Commission. The usual space is devoted to chtorials and mat ers of interest to the CALSC.

Lippiacott's Magazine for Juno is a brilhant and emmently readable number. liant and emmently readable number. The complete novel is contributed by Mary E. Stickney, and is entitled "Circumstantial Evidence." It is a story of the misunderstandings, jealousies, and final reconciliation of a young couple, told in a natural and charming manner. The story is full of good situations, and here and there verges upon the tragic, but all's well that ends well." The character of the impetuous, passionate "Nita," the young wife, is capitally drawn as is also that of her husband. Altogether it is a very bright and entertaining as is also that of her husband. Alto-gether it is a very bright and entertaining story, and though no moral obtrudes itself, it certainly points one, and a good, strong, healthy one, too. Besides the usual departneatiny one, too. Besides the usual departments, which are very full and complete. Robert Burns Wilson contributes a noble poem entitled "Lee; A chant of Remembrance." The coremony of the unveiling of the Lee statue, soon to take place at Rich mond, gives peculiar appropriateness to the publication of this fine tribute to the character of Lee written by one who, though a acter of Lee, written by one who, though a Northerner by birth, has become an adopted son of the South.

The Canadian Methodist Quarterly is a credit to the managing editors and to the denomination which it represents. Though only in its second year it takes rank among the first of similar publications on this Continent. The number for April contains several articles that are worthy of a place in the standard literature of the subjects of which they treat. Particular mention may be made of the article on "Christian Perfec tion," by Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D. This is one of a series of articles, of which two appeared in the former volume. It is not too much to say of them that they con tain an elucidation of this important and dun the reneated of this important and ever interesting subject unsurpassed, if, in deed, equalled, in Methodist theology. No Christian can read them without profit, and many will doubtless have their views greatly clarified thereby. The new department devoted to Church Work is intensely practical and will be much to make the profit into the content of the content and will do much towards reducing into or ganized form the working force of the Church. The editorial notices of books and Reviews is a department that the busy worker will find invaluable. Indeed the whole number is packed with the choicest thoughts from men who stand among the leaders of the day. Annual Sub., \$1.00. Address Rev. A.M. Phillips, B.D., 11 Avenue Place.

Scribner's Magazine for June is a Stanley number, contaming the only article which he will contribute to any periodical, and the first authoritative word from him on many of the most important features of his great expedition for the telief of Emin Pasha. This active lift thurty two pages of the issue, and the most grapher and exciting narrative from first to last. It opens with a solemn acknowledgment of Stanley a belief in field. and rashing the same and exciting narrative from first to last. It opens with a solemn acknowledgment of stanleys belief in God's help to him when he was helpless in the forest solitions of Africa. "I feel utterly in able," he saw, "to attribute our salvation to any other same purpose of His own, preserved as." Stanley reviews the work of his officers, and maintain here. preserved as." Stanley reviews the work of his officers, and Jainly but charitably criticises the conduct of the Rear Guard. He applains fully Emin Pasha's attitude, and spans runy same runns a account, and spans regions by on the whole question of slavery in Africa and its extripation. The larger part of the article is a detailed account of the won-lerful journey through the forest in search of food, and the relief of Noison's starvation camp. The illustration are unique—presenting the first results o modern photographic methods as applied in places never before seen by a white man,

French Public, Ali

magizino aro excep

### Tit-Bits.

#### A Most Accommodating Groomsman.

"Have you brought any vituesses," asked the Reverend Stole Surplice of a middle-aged couple who had come to be married. "No, we ne'er thocht o' that. Is it nec-

"No, we no'er thocht o' that. Is it necessary?"

"Oh, o'ctainly," said the minister.

"You should have a groomsman and bridesmaid as witnesses."

"Who can we get, Jen, do you think?"

The bride, so addressed, suggested a female cousin, when the bridegroom had not protically seen and after consultation a man was ously seen, and after consultation a man was

also thought of.
"Stop awa' along, Jen, an' ask them an'

I'll walk aboot till ye come back."

Jen set out as desired and after some time returned with the two friends, the cousin being a blooming lass somewhat younger than the bride. When the parties had been properly arranged and the minister about to proceed with the ceromony, the bridegroom suddenly said, "Wad ye bide a wee, sir?"

"What is it now?" asked the muister.

"What is strow?" asked the muister.

"Well, I was just gaun to say that if it
wad be the same to you, I wad raither hae
that ane," pointing to the bridesmaid.

"A most extraordinary statement to make
at this stage! I'm afraid it's too late to talk
of such a thing now."

"Is it?" said the bridegroom, in \_\_ tone
for the registration to the insertable.

of calm resignation to the inevital "Weel, then yo mann just gang on." Glasyow Herald. inevitable

#### Baby's Mysterious Disappearance on May Day.

"Charles, have you seen anything of the haby?" asked a distracted woman about noon on last moving day.

"No. How'n thunder can I take care of a

"No. How it inquer can I take care of a baby and see that this crockery is put on the wagon without being smashed to flinders?"

"But I'm sure I hear the darling crying somewhere. Are you sure that she is not in the clothes-basket with the preserves?"

"No. she ain't. How d' you s'pose she'd get in there?"

get in there ?"

"But I hear her just as plain as can be. Why, Charles Smith, I do bèlieve she's in this roll of carpet !"

It was true. The baby had been left in the middle of the sitting-room floor, and the men who took up the carpet tossed a breadth over her without observing her, rolled her up in it and stood the carpet up in the hall. The child when rescued was punctured here and there with rusty tacks and its mouth was partly stuffed with carpet dust, but otherwise it was quite hearty.

wise it was quite hearty.

#### Jealous Husbands.

"He must be a dreadfully jealous man

who objects to his wife's cousins."

"Wife's cousins! Why, man, I know husbands who object to their wives' brothera.

"Impossible"

"It is a fact Object to the brothers their
wives promised to be sisters to before they
were married."

#### His Honor Saved.

Ragley - I was sorry to hear of your recent financial difficulties.

Dashley - Yes; if it hadn't been for one thing my honor would have been for one thing my honor would have been dragged at the mire, and I should never again have lifted up my head among my fellow the Bagley What was it that saved your commercial honor?

Dashley I had put most plany property in my wife's name. 

#### A Frigid Zone

They were talking alient cold countries they had visited at the Noodle Club.
"The west place I gyale now was Miss."
Giwofie's pawlor lawat night, said Mr. Oystercalm in a tremulous voice. "I was given the cold shouldah and iwozen wight out by anothah fellah. I nevah felt so chilled in all my life."
"You don't show any effect of it now."

"You don't show any effect of it now."
"No. Her fathah came down and mado it vawn for me before I left, dountcherknow."

#### What's in a Namo?

Algernon-Little Wiggins is paying a great deal of attention to Mrs. Portly, the stent widow. Have you noticed it?
Augustus-Yes, she weighs about two hundred and fifty and he about a hundred. The boys have a new name for Wiggins. They call him "the widow's mite."

#### Medical Stew.

Oldboy -I am heartily glad to find you so

much better.
Dumley—Yes, I have been a very sick man, but I am all right now, thanks to Dr.

Pillsbury.
Oldboy - You should rather say "thanks to Providence," for it was Providence that wrought your cure.

Dumley—Well, you just wait and see who

sends in the bill.

#### His Terms.

Mrs. De Fashiou—"I give a little reception next Thursday evening and I would like some music, piano soles particularly. What

some music, pianosolos particularly. What would be your -terms?"

Prof. Pianussimo—" Eef I go zere simply as a musician, und blay my selections und leave, I gharge twenty-fife tollars; but cef I must go as a guest und spend ze whole evenings talking to von pack of fools, I gharge vifty tollars."

#### Knew He was an Artist.

Miss Lakeside (of Chicago)—" The gentle-man you just bowed to is an artir isn't he?"

Miss Gotham-"Yes, a great artist. You divined his profession from his finely chizeled features, I presume."

Miss Lakesido—"No, I smelled the tur-

pentine."

#### Chance for Justice.

Witness—"Please, y'rhonor, can a man commit perjury by distorting the truth as well as by telling an untruth?"

Judge="Certainly."

Witness—"Can a man commit perjury by insinuations intended to mislead the jury?"

Judge "Containly."

Judge—"Certainly,"
Witness—"Well, Judge, if you'll put that
lawy-r under oath, we'll soon have him in the penitentiary."

#### A Cruel Suggestion.

Miss Lastchance (smarting under the chagrin of a broken engagement)—Say to your friend that I propose to keep his presents as a reminder of his perfidy. Did he actually think I would return them?

Mr. Messenger—He did. But perhaps he was influenced in his thought by an old say-

Miss Lastchance—What saying?
Mr. Messenger—Age is honorable.

A Disgusted Agriculturist.

A Western American editor shockus tried farming is disgusted. He him. "The basest fraud on barth is agriculture. The deadliest ignis fatuus that syer glittered to beguile and dazzle to betrayis agriculture. We speak with feeling on this subject and we've been glittered and beguiled and decived by the same arch deceiver. She had promised to be the same arch deceiver. She had promised to him at they flow away polatoes and the discussion of the circulture of them. She had promised to the same arch deceiver and the architecture of them. She had promised to the circular living things most of the type and insavory to the time of the same promised as strawber es and wing chickens have devoured them.

Were in the sheep business and a hard inter-closed down on us and the lambs died in the shell. No wonder that Cain killed his brother. He was a tiller of the grand. The wonder is he did not kill his lather and then weep because he did not have a grandfather to kill." gainna. The wonder is he did not have a grandfather to kill."

smiley—You think that hat is light mendous!"

anough for summer?

Hatter—It's as light as any hat you can have head in the fet. Why, you can't feel it on your head.

Smiley—Then I guess I don't want it."

Hatter—Why?

Sniley—Because it can't be felt.

#### How he Discovered his Mistake.

Wife (indignantly)-" And when Mr.

Jones found you you were standing in the street hugging a lamp-post. The idea!"
Husband (penitently)—"Yesh, darling, but I thought the lamposh was er you till I found out my mistake,"
W. (incredulously)—"Thought it was me? Well, that's a nice idea! And pray how did you discover your mistake."

me? Well, that's a nice idea! And pray how did you discover your mistake?"

H. (caressingly)—" When it didn't hug me back an' shay, darling, I forgive you for thish time."

#### Why He Was Kind.

"Why don't you whip that boy "a white man asked of an old negro whose son stood in the road, throwing stones at the cattle "I would do it, sah," the old fellow answered, "but he is only my stopson Ef he was my own boy I'd whup him in er minit."

"This beats anything I ever saw," said the

"This beats anything I ever saw," said the white man. "I nover saw a man before that was kinder to his stepchild than he was to his own.

"Well, ef I wuster hit dat boy his mammy, who is my wife, would kick the life out of me."—[Chicago Herald.

#### Fastened at the End.

Doctor to Gilbert (aged 4) Put your tongue out, dear.
Sick little Gilbert feebly protruded the tip

of his tongue.

Doctor—No, no; put it right out.

The little fellow shook his head weakly, and the tears gathered in his eyes.

"I can't, doctor; it's fastened on to me."

#### Will Take it Easy Now.

Portly man, putling like a locomotive in a snow blockade, jumps into a cab hurriedly. Cabinan closing the door:— "Where to, sir? Do you want to catch a

"No, I've been running for three months, and I want to eatch my breath."
"Running for three months!"

"Yes—running for office and I've got it at last. I intend to ride hereafter. Take me down to the Clean Sweep Department."

#### Johnny's Prayer.

Sister Lizzie was to be married in a few months, and she was putting in the interval of leisure from preparing for the greenony in the way of dress by experimenting on her family in the cooking line. Little John was going to bed, and went through his usual prayering to the point of saying "Give us this day our daily bread," when some depressing managery struck him, and he added, "But don't let Lizzie bake it."—Philadelphic Times. phia Times.
The Blushing Habit.

Why should the maid endowed with grace, In youthful beauty's pride, Whene'er a blush comes to her face Feel strangely mortified?
What's fairer than a maiden's blush,
Of innocence the boon,
As radiant as the rosy flush
Upon the face of June?

Sweet maid; be not ashamed to blush; Twill all too soon be gone: Some future day you'll use a brush And pink to put it on.

#### Appetites of the Godly.

A friend of name who was giving a large dinner once, called on old T, the laters, to arrange the dinner and take the touble off her hands.

her hands.

"Yes, ma'm, said old T, "I'll look out she to trail; be that I want to grow who de company is. Is there any object them kind a comm?"

"Certainly," said in the said of the company is all the said in the company is and that sort company is and that sort company is a said that said that sort company is a said that sa

cat and drink.

#### Free Schools Again.

Mrs. Startup—Well, Araminta, how are egittin' along with your learnin' in board-

Araminta—Splendid, ma. We have just begun metaphysics, and its "legal.t. Mrs. Startup (sternly) You should not say "metaphysics," Araminta. You should say "met a physic." If you look in your grammar you will see that the noun "a" grammar you will see that the noun "a" does not go with the adjective in the singular

#### The Vegetarian Caunibal.

The kinship between flesh-cating and can-The Kinship between itesticating and can-nibalism was recognized by the elder Booth, who was for a time a strict vegetarian. While traveling at one time in a steamboat, on one four Western rivers, as related by Tit one tour western rivers, as related by Tar Bits, he "happened to be placed at a table opposite a solemn Quaker, who had been at-tracted by the eloquent conversation of the great actor. The benevolent old Quaker, ob-serving the lack of viands on Booth's plate, serving the neck of values on booth's pints, kindly said, 'Friend, shall I not help thee to the breast of this chicken?' 'No, I thank you, friend,' replied the actor. 'Then shall I not cut thee a slice of ham?' 'No friend, not any.' 'Then thee must take a piece of the any. 'Then thee must take a piece of the mutton; thy plate is empty,' persisted the old Quaker. 'Friend,' said Booth, in those deep stentorian tones whose volume and power had so often electrified crowded audiences, 'I never eat any flesh but human flesh, and I prefer that raw.' The old Quaker was speechless, and his seat was changed to another table at the next meal."

#### A Reckless Recipe.

Mrs. Cudlip-I wish I could get rid of the

mice.
Mr. Cudlip—Scatter some of this angel cake of yours around loose. I am convinced cake of yours around it will settle them.

#### Reason for Leniency.

His worship —"I must really make an example of you—you are here so often"
Prisoner "Don't be too'ard on me, guv'ner you ain't'ad any trouble with me for eighteen months. Why I only come out this mornin!"

## Absent Mindedness.

Professor Zweibeer, of the University of Boon, is a very absent-minded man. He was busily engaged in solving some scientific problem. The servant hastily opened the door of his study and announced a great family event. "A little stranger has rived." "Eh?" "It is a little boy. "L tle boy. Well, ask him what he wants."

#### Reason to Remember Him-

"May I have the honor of this waltz?" "But I don't think I have the pleasure of your acquaintance."

Oh, yes; I trod on your foot about half an hour since, and I heard you say y'remember me as long as you lived.]"

#### It Might Have Been Worse.

It Might Have Been Worse.

Manceters newspaper office. Leditor looks up in alarm: "My dear sir," any the visit of the control of the control

earning.

# BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

BY FRANK BARRETT.

Author of "Fertered for Life," "The Admirable Lady Body Fane," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

The Lecture Hall and Literary Institute, Monkton a long, rectangular room, ht with six gas jets on hanging T shaped in tings, the drab walls decorated with half a dozen mais, the coloured representation in section of a very early steam engine; an ethnological chart, and other instructive ethological chart, and differ instructive works of art. At one end a small stage, opening 14 ft. x 5 ft., flanked by red cur tains, and furnished with six footlights and a drop scene, showing Athens, the worse for many falls; a grand piano below the prosceniuri by way of orcheters. The body of the half spread or nearlied lines with red. sceniuri by way of orchestra. The body of the hall ranged in parallel lines with red cushioned rout seats, on which are closely pressed the relations and friends of pupils connected with Mrs. Vicary Shepherd's High School and Academy for the daughters of gentiemen. An overflow of bashful youths line the walls right and left. Three very warm-leoking gentlemen, each with a pack et of programmes in his hand and a white favour in his buttonhole, are endeavouring, with smiling assiduity, to find places for a with imiling assiduity, to find places for a gang of late comers, while two more, similar by distinguished, are striving at the intrance to make an honest working man, slightly the worse for liquor, understand that he cannot possibly be admitted without a tick-et, these are the professors, who "have kindly volunteered their services as stewards on this occusion.

There is a general inspection of pink programmes, and a buzzing is heard. Even the professors speak in hushed tones, for the general effect of the hall, despite the stage, is that of a Methodist chapel. A lady ex-plains to a gentleman—who seems, by some accident, to have come there without know A lady exing why -what is toward:

'It's a High School, you know. Mrs. Vicary Shepher I-I'm purry to see that ahe's not here; she is indisposed, I'm told I hope it a nothing contagnous -is a lady of most advanced modern views, and this entertainment has been got up to demonstrate the advantage of the elocution and deport

ment class."
"Oh, 2 see,"

'She wrote to the great tragedian \_what "Soe wrote to the great tragedian—what is his name?—on the subject. Here is his reply on the lack of the programme It was he who suggested what should be acted."
"You don't say so? And what is the play he recommends?"
"She About to Congress. May have a Market

"She Stoops to Conquer My little Milly takes the part of Diggory She sonly twelve, you know Mrs. Vicary Shepherd assured me that, if she had only been a year or two older, she should have asked me to let her play old Marlow."

older, and assembly the performers play old Marlow."

"Ale, indeed ! Then all the performers are—ely—young ladies?"

"Ohly of course; and, naturally, Mrs. Vicary Shepherd has carefully revised the play for the use of her populs. Ah' that is Miss Tim-kleton, the music musicana It's amount of now." m to f . gin now. con plays an elaborate sonata constant paralliant, but rather long, not practice of prangenth, or cursum. An in the confidence of panels of the confidence of panels of the confidence of the cursum.

ord commercials

tion, when a vociverous view balloo beyond the red curtain, followed by the brisk entrance of Tony Lumpkin or the scene, fairly gal vanises the audience into life. The entrance is clearly unrehearsed, for Nrs. Harucastic montinently forgets her part. What does that matter! Every one is occupied with Tony, and he has the sense to turn the silence to effect. There he stands a strapping black eyed young fellow with a red wig, standing astraddle, looking audacious ly at the audience as he cracks his riding whip and whistles through a long row of white teeth. Suddenly, as if recollecting an engagement, hesays, "I'm off," and cross is clearly unrehearsed, for Mrs. Hardcastle es the stage with an unseen wink to Mrs. Hardcastle, and a quickly whispered line that she is to take up. As he goes off hat thing stoutly with Mrs. Hardcastle at the end of the scene, every one in the audience consults the programme, and (in whispered Surely that cannot be es damation) Vanessa Grahame!" is on every one's lips. But it is, though Nessa herself, who, taking advantage of Mrs. Vicary Shepherd's absence, has determined to play the part as aucus Gralume! she concerves Goldsmith intended it to be played, and in defiance of Mrs. Vicary Shepherd's express injunction int she should not disfigure herself, has painted her pretty face and especially her dainty nose with other and rouge, and hidden her pretty waving chesnut hair with a red wig sent down with the costumes from Bow Street. What is more, she has got hold of an unabridged copy of the play, and is de-termined to say every word of it, hig I's The second scene is set, and Tony is then

found at the head of the table with a long found at the head of the table with a long churchwarden pipe in his neath. It is a real pipe and real tobacco that Miss Grahame smokes, too, puffing out the smoke in a cloud, and never choking once—though she was giddy and sick enough after it when she went off at the end. And here, to the terror of Miss Tinkletcu at the piano, she introduced the second verse in the song of the "Three Jolly Pigeons," which Miss Vicary Shenherd had cut out, without a moment's Shepherd had cut out, without a moment's heatation; and also restored the vulgar word "jorura" in the third verse, which had been changed to "goblet" by the careful lady. Moreover, she introduced a step dance in the final cheens of Torroddle, torroddle, torroddle, torrol, as if unable to contain the exubertorrol, as if unable to contain the manufance of her spirits. But that was not the worst. There is that dreading part about Bet Bouncer, and have no slapped her leg Bet Bouncer, and have on slapped he and winked requisity at the Rev.

The act is finished, and Athena is once ore in view. There is commotion in the more in view. About and additional The Edites are shocked and additional. They cannot understand how Mrs Vicary Shepherd could allow such a performance to be given. Deportment and election were all very well in their way, and Oliver Goldsmith was, undoubtedly, a creater writer but really such language exceptions. With Grahame, a young cuage. And how Miss Grahame, a young lady who, in a few years, would have a position in society, with three thousand year hopever sould she so forget herself. Little M. mamma is quite sure that Little Me mamma is quite sure that her daughter, would not have played the part in they dreadful manner. It is a most part in they dreadful manner. It is a most part in they dreadful manner. It is a most part in they dreadful manner. It is a most part in they dreadful manner. It is a most part in the most part

right possibly inhorace her right possibly inhorace her with attentive grav less displaced with sided ventures a few They have the control of the control

eyes. She has tried in vain to get behind the scenes by the one door, which is locked. the scenes by the one door, which is locked. No one would answer her knock. She feels that she will be held responsible for the terrible behaviour of Miss Grahame, which will certainly rum Mrs. Vicary Shepherd's reputation. What is to be done? The processors really do not know; but, as it is impossible to stop the performance, it is sapiently suggested that the wisest course is to let it go on. Miss Tankleton returns to the uiana and stremments of the decourse to to let it go on Alias Tinkleton returns to the piano, and strenuously endeavours to restore the credit of the High School by the accurate rendering of another sonata. However, the wora is past, and Nessa inflicts no fresh shock upon the sensibilities of her audience. Audacious she is, but not indeli cate; certain expressions in the original she finds unspeakable, and adroitly avoids them; but she abates nothing of her boater ous abandon, and throughout the play sus tains admirably the part of Tony. The ous abandon, and throughout the play sus tains admirably the part of Tony. The audience sits out the performance with something more than patience; the dash of impropriety in Miss Grahame's acting gives something to think about and talk about water it is over; and the majority go away very well content. But there are some who never will forgive Nessa, these are the mannas of those young ladies whose light on the stage has been completely outshore her has been completely outshore.

They hear no name mentioned but that of Mass Grahame; and the fact that she is a born actress, and certainly saven the enter tainment from being immiferably tedious, is dwelt upon in tones intended for their cais, and with malicious emphasis by those other mammas who had desired that their daugh ters might not take part in the play. There is not a word said about the youthful Milly in the part of Diggory, and her mamma taking the little darling home in a fury, and ing the little darling home in a fury, and not maintain the little darling home in a fury, and chiding her on the way for not speaking out zo that she might be heard, sats down the moment she gets in to write a note informing Mrs. Vicary Shepherd that she cannot permit her daughter to commence another term if Miss Vanessa Grahame remains in her establishment. her establishment.

Meanwhile, a couple of young scuttemen who have been madly in love with Nessa for the past two years, and three or figur others who have seen her to-night for the first time and have not that exense, loiter outside the hall to see her pass to the omnibus that is waiting to take her and thereat of the boarders to the school at Westham. She comes down after the small fry, with her arm linked in Miss Tinkleton's

The full moon is right overhead; its light glistens on her white teeth and sparkles in her dark eyes as she laughs. She is clearly trying to make the poor governess forget her trouble, and indeed succeeds in raiging a faint smile on her lugularous countenance. But though she is laughing and full of fun, Nessa is neither hoydonish nor vulgar. Those who have not seen her before to night Ret Bouncer, and nure case and the Rev. Mr. Those who have not seen are called and winked requisibly at the Rev. Mr. Those who have not seen are called and winked requisibly to can hardly believe that it was she who play single out for that purpose; said when it ed. Tony. They expected to find her a red-came to describing the road to complise said, rounning, heavy sided tomboy; they Marsh, she put a particular complises on the and a pile faced young lady, dressed with words, "A damned long, dark, soggr, dirty, saking eleginos, whose every movement is dangerous way," as if "very dark, sie.," as general eyes, said there say mutaking those Mrs Vicary Shepherd had written it, was lag, featiers eyes, said that capital set of while tastle.

CHAPTER II.

PETRIANNO FOR BATTLE

Mrs. Viency Shephord accepted only a limited number of pupils as hearders just as meny, in that, as needd be stowed away as many, in host, as round be storted away in the six round on the second floor of Foole. House. Among the many duties of a noore spirited rendom government. Miss Tinkleton had each night to see the young ladies in hed before retiring to her own. She had risited five of the rooms and suffering the light in them, when she came the best in the corridor. That was Assaul. Has in the corridor. That was Assaul. Has Inkleton passed a with a slight course and and went down stairs, News having longuage emancipated herself from a rule test were and wont down stairs. None having long-age emancipated horself from a rule text was only to be suffered by children. Five minutes later, the doors up the passage began to creak, and heads were cantiously thrust one, then the white robed young ladies, seeing the course clear, crept out, treading on their soft, have toes, clasping the wraps thown over their shoulders with crossed hands on their lossom, and made their wax noisefult towards the end course. their way noiselessly towards the end com on a cent to their heroine, Nessa. With in finite precaution, one turned the handle, while the rest clustered together his common support, and did their best to keep from ut-

tering audibly. But they ceased to giggle altogether when the door was opened, for there before them was the most unexpected spectacle to be found in this world of surspectacle to be found in this world of surprises. Nessa, who had never before been known to cry, was seated on her bed with a handkerchief up to her eyes, and her bosom heaving with stiffed sols. Her hat and jacket lay on a chair; but she had not begun, to undress. Two trunks were open, and her room, never too tidy, was littered from end to side with things taken from the open drawers and put down anywhere. "I can't help it," she said, brushing the tears away impatiently and heaving her breast with a long, fluttering sigh; "and now its all over, I wish I hadn't done it. I like Mrs. Vie and old Tinkleton. Oh, Hove yor-" and there anoone else in the world I care anything at all for, or any one who cares for me. I'm glad you have come. I've been trying to think what each of you would like best for a keepsake. Now you shall choose for yourselves. I know prises. Nessa, who had never before been Now you shall choose for yourselves. I know you like that pearl set, Dolly "She rose in you like that pearl set, Dolly " She rose in her quick, impulsive way to get the trinkets, but Dolly restrained her, and clinging to

her arm made her ait down again.
"You're not going away, dear," she said.
"Oh, no," murmured the others, echoing "Ob, no,

her tone of remonstrance.
"Yes, I am," said Nessa: "that's why I'm such a goose. I can't bear tothink of saying ood bye, it has been such a jolly term, asn't it ?" weel h

"Do you think Mrs. Vie will be so ery angre?"
"Of course she will. Tinkleton says I've ruined the reputation of the school

"On, but you can make some excuse."
"I never did in my life." Nessa said, istling up. "I will tell her I am very bristling up. "I will tell her I am very sorry and so I am; but that isn't making

'Oh, she won't let you go away.' "She cannot prevent my coing, and she won't try to. I'm not a girl now; I'm a woman, and it's time I left school. I know the profesiors can tell me; or at any rate all I choose to learn; and I'm unmanageable. How is Mrs. Vic to punish me when I do wrong 'She can't put main a corner, or send me to bed. And I always am doing

WI IDE. The voices mingled in unanimous dissent. "Mrs. Vic says I am. She tells me I encourage those horrid little wretches who stare at me in church, and dog us about, and throw letters into the garden; and those professors are quite as bad—if she only knew it, worse. I hate them. It's an insult to make love in that cowardly way. I think all men are mean and horrid, don't you,

"Nearly all," Dolly admitted with reluc-nce. "Of course, papa is nice, and so are tance.

"And uncles," suggested another.
"And some courins," hinted a third
"Oh, they don't count," said Nessa. "I
cannot remember my papa, and I don't know
that I have a single relative in all the world "Not one "

"No. A step father is not a relative, and," she added, bending her pretty brows, "I'm ghdofit, because I hate him my with all heart "Oh. Ness: "

"I know he is a coward, and I believe he is as wicked a man as ever lived.

you only know "
"Couldn't you tell us, dear "
"Well, paps was a soldier - a general, you know, and he was killed in hattle when I know, and he was killed in hartle when I was quite a tiny little thing, and mamma who very young and very pretty, and very rick, because paps left her everything. And so when I was about six years old, she married again; and I believe Mr. Redmond only needed by the left has a little was a little with the little was a little was only nested her for iter tortune, and really gid not larte her at all. I know she was inhappy the whenever she or to see me at school, and exced over me as she held me in her stress. That made me cry too, and I med in each for to take me home with her. med to tak her to take me home with her, so that we might live always together has all abo could mive between her kines was all abo could mive between her kines was innered bloom days, love—one of these days. I remessable fast quite well. Though I was such a listly thing, I used to think about her, and cry-to, the night, seeing her in least, he I tow her when she came to me. She did not live two years after her second marriage; my step-father broke her heart. "Oh you don't know, dear." I have seen Mr. Redmond, and he looks like a man who

Mr. Redmond, and he looks like a man who

would break a woman's heart.

"Is he very ugly?"
"Oh, no! I daresay you would think him handsome. He is a fine tall man, dark, with a black moustache; but, oh, he has those long alcepy, treacherous eyes, and those lines down here by the mouth, don't you know? that recepte get who are always trying to conceal a wicked thought with a smile."

"Oh, I hate those people who are always

"On, I have those people who are always smiling. They get a shiny look on their faces, don't they? Go on, dear."

"I have only seen him four or five times, when I have been moved from one school to another; but that is often enough for me, and for him too. He knows what I think of him and hates me; and fears me too, I'm certain. That is why to has kept me all this time at school—why he would keep me here until he has no longer any legal control over me. He thinks he is and while I am here—that in this artificial life I can learn no thing about the real world. But he is mis taken, as he shall find. Wait a moment." Nessa went to one of the bores, and re-turned with an imposing document tied

with pink tape.

"Look at this," she said. The girls gathered closely round her, and looked at the blue foolsap in breathless awe. "This is a copy of mamma's will. I sent to London for it. It's very short. See, mam na leaves all her estate, real and personal, to me, her only child, Vanassa Grahame. You see, she says nothing about any one else, but here," turning the page with evident sat infaction in the cascale it made, "here is the codicil. Mamma has evidently been told that she must provide a guardian for me during my minority, and make some disposition of her property in case I should die before coming of age. Ind here she niskes James Kedmond my sole guardian, with power to draw eight hundred pounds a year from the invested canital to provide for om the invested capital, to provide for my education and personal requirements. And further, in the event of the said Vanessa Grahame dying before the age of twenty one."—I'm only eighteen now, you know-all the property goes to that hornd step-father, the aforesaid James Rollmond. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Your poor mamma could not have loved him, or she would have It thim some money, wouldn't she, dear?" said Holly, "Of course she would: but how is it that

leaving nothing to him in the will, she leaves me to his tender mercies in the codicil?

Can you explain that, any of you?"
None of them could.
"I can explain it," said Nessa, raising her voice in excitement above the low whispering tone in which it had previously been pitched; "this codicil is a forgery." (Sentence)

mtics.)
"Oh, Nessa!"

"It is, and it's just the sort of forgery a He had not cunning coward would make cuining coward would make. He had not the courage to forge a will making the whole existe his: but he had just enough to sub-stitute his own name for one that mamma had written, and so get a nice little income man written, and so get a nice little income for ever so many years out of the money for my schooling and clothes. He could do that without rairing scapicion. What have I cost? Nor two hundred a year: that puts him in possession of six hundred pounds, be-sides the use of my house, Grahame Tow-ers."

The girls were lost in admiration of the heriess and her wonderful romance. It was quite like a story, and the part of heroine became her so well, with her pale face, her dark, fearless eyes, the soft hair flowing loosely over her well shaped head, her beautiful young figure, and noble carriage. Their young eyes were not learned enough to see her weakness and vanity, or the faults which are inseparable from every character. She was not meanscious of their admiration The cirls were lost in admiration of the which are inseparable from every character. She was not unconscious of their admiration or her own importance.

"When I received this," said fee, folding up the paper with energies, I wrote to Mr. Redmond, saying that I desired to have school, and asked what the speciment would be convenient to him its make for my accommodation during the three years that I was still nominally to be under his eathority—for I am erghtten, you know.

Sathority—lest I am organy, you know. This was his reply."

She drew a letter from her pocket with the same impressive gravity, and opening it read. "My dont Norsa what right has he to call me his dong Norsa." I have not a nominal but an actual authority. has he to call me his dar. Nexes. 'I coaringly.

have not a nominal but an actual authority. I on are in danger. Your life in not pleasing to control your movements, and while that authority is nine, I intend to keep you and there is peril in your path. I have living the path Ragio Home or some similar establishment.

ment. Yours, etc., etc., James Redmond. The letter is dated from my own house, (rahame Towers. It came this morning, just before we were going to the rehear-sal. You can imagine my indignation!"

You did seem rather worried, dear."
Oh, I was. To begin with, I didn't like "Oh, I was. To begin with, I didn't like the part I had to play, as you know. As Mrs. Vie had written it out it was simply ridiculous. Now when the dresser told me how she had seen it played, I saw what a capital part it might be made; and when I thought of this letter, I resolved to play it. So I sent to the station for a copy of Gold smith, and studied it with the dresser, who promised to make me up exactly like the actor she had seen. Ha, ha! thought I, we will see if you are going to keep mea Eagle House, or some similar establishment, Mr. James Redmond. If I am expelled from one school, is's pretty certain that another won't take me when they hear what they are exposing themselves to !"
"Butism't it rather dreadful to be expelled,

"I shall not be expelled. I shall resign," said Nessa, loftily. "I have not studied the political history of the British constitution for nothing," she added, with a flash of humour in her eyes.
"When are you going to resum dear?"

"When are you going to reagn, dear?"
"The very first thing to-morrow morning. I made Tinkleton promise the would say nothing about the performance to Mrs. Victoright, in order that I myself might tell have in the morning. You may be sure she to night, in order that I myself night sen her in the morning. You may be sure she was glad to get out of it. There a another reason why I prefer to resign. If I were expelled, Mrs. Vic would get nothing out of Mr. Redmond; but if I resign, he must send her the payment for a term, and that will help to compensate the poor old soul for the injury I have done the school."

"And where shall you go when you leave

To Grahame Towers, of course.

"To Grahame Towers, or course,
"But aren't you afraid, Nessa?"
"Afraid of what that coward? Not I.
If I were a man, I'd be a soldier like my
father. There's nothing I should like better
than a good fight with that villain, Red
mond."

"But re you sure he's a coward, dear?" saked one of the girls naively.
"I am certain that he is. I am anxious for to-morrow to come; but, oh!" sheadded.

for to-morrow to come; but, oh!" sheadded, with a sudden drop in her voice as the tears sprang into her eyes, "I shall never have the heart to say good laye to you, dears."

There were hugging and kissing all round, and then Nessa, bursting away, said "Cene, let us get it over now. There, take these, Dolly; and now little witch you're next. Choose what you would like."

But the "little witch," sitting on the bed with her face buried in her hands, shook her head and whimpered. She was a strangely

head and whimpered. She was a strangely small gri for her age, with long thin fingers, a dark complexion, and black hair, long and sleek as an Indian s. Her ways were odd and seclusive. Sometimes the girls found her seated in the dark, huddled up with her chin resting on her knees, and her weird vacant eyes half closed, as if the spirit was vacant eyes half closed, as if the spirit was wandering in some older world. She could interpret dreams, and specification out of the greatest rubinsh. She was an authority on all that concerned signs and tokens and palmistry, and had worn a smuggled pack of cards himp in telling the girls fortunes. Her title was not nimerited.

The girls cathered about her prepared for nie neu sensation in the remance of this ght. Nessa alone section to be unagred.

might Nessa arone seemed to be unanous.
"What a the matter, Jost little goose? In
those anything dreading giving presents."
"Don't don't " pleaded the little witch.
"Don't don't " pleaded the little witch. "Hon't don't "ploaded the little witch, without reme ung her hands. "It's like Naomi, myzi ter. When he was going to die also made matake things."
"But I was not going to die. Look at me die kloniske it!"
"Wie kin't brow all "mid the mid abir

"Neu-don't know all," said the girl shivering, and whispering so low that her words were accrealy audible. "Not all that I know. I would not tell you while " might qo lon prim to knon, pat 1 mart non that do you main to san't to me must not ge "Sixty sare you Oh tom must not ge "Sixty saled herself suddenly and there her sizes about Nessa's neck "you, so beautiful and kind," she added, nestling herself in Nessa's ready ombrace

'Why dear, why?" whupered Nessa,

cards, in your hand. Your line of life is broken in the nineteenth year.

and long life," she murnured, playfully, as she smoothed her cheeks upon the girl's sleek hair. "Two things can't be true, you slock hair. "Two things can't be true, you know, and of the two I would prefer to be

heve your first promise.
"They are both true," said the girl with feverish cagerness; "you will be happy if you live; but there are three years of terrible danger before you. It was that I dared not danger before you. It was that I dared not tell you. Oh, do, do stay with us till the peril is past."

Nessa herself stood now in silence, sub-dued with grave perplexity by the carnest-ness of her little irend. But suddenly a ray of intelligence gleamed in her face, and unclasping the girl's clinging arms from her ne k, she put her away, holding her at arm's length.

You little trickster! she exclaimed, with mock disdair; "I have found you out. I see through your conjuring. You have been thinking about that clause in the codicil that puts Mr. Redmond in possession of cil that puts Mr. Redmond in possession of my fortune if I die before twenty-one, and it struck you that he might murder me for my money if he got me under his hand in Grahame Towers. I forgive you, dear, she added, taking the child leach to her bosom, and kissing her, "for your sweet love of me, but, oh, you are awfully mistaken if you think that fear would keep me from getting into difficulties." into difficulties.

ITO BE CONTINUED!

#### Tea Culture in Natal.

Natal, South Africa, is now looked upon as the great tea producing country of the future. None of the tea has yet appeared in this country. The first plants were brought from Ceylon in 1877. J. L. Hulett, the pioneer, now has nearly three hundred acres under cultivation, and his crop is from eighty thousand to ninety thousand pounds eighty thousand to ninety thousand pounds annually. His plant cost but \$5,000. The land lies about one thousand feet above the sea level, the soil containing a fair propor tion of sand and decomposed grante, vege table and other organic matter. The tea farm is now open, level and is well ploughed. The rows are laid out five feet apart, and the plants are set four or five inches apart. A crop is obtained after the first year, and mercase up to the sixth year, when the plant matures, after which it bears for an indefinitoperiod. Great car, has been tak en to keep the ground loose and clear of grass and weeds. The picking begins in 'ep'em her and continues every tendays until I, no twenty the trenty two pickings in all Nothing could be done with the native help,

but coolies to plentiful, and are exclusively employed. They are able to pick from thirty fixed, only pounds of green leaves daily. The trop is sold in Durban at from Fighteen to thirty-eight cents per pound, fully twenty-five per cent cheaper that the foreign product can be laid down for in that market. The withering is done on learning and the contract of the contract ioreign product can be laid down for in that market. The withering is done on large floors, the leaves being laid thin and constantly stirred by hops and girls. A hot and dig temperature is n eded. The rolling is done by machinery, and has the effect of breaking up the juice cells. The fermenting process is the most particular of all, and many at demands the explain of the upon it depends the quality of the pro-t. The drying is done by het revolving aders. The sorting is accomplished by doct cylinders. The sorting is accompaisant the use of serves, the top one containing the lowest grade of tes.

The Good Effects of Laughter.

That laughte, and digestion and is a very ood counterpoise to the spire and mess recovery senies himself, is discovery senses himself a him discovery senses himself a him discovery senses himself a him horts has discipline to alterate his farewell of Tenreparative sinted of the best injects but in Dr. Dret and In Quick acceptance, but In sources of the acceptance of the senses of the sens cure all diseases, have wall highest arona to head in in blood, confirm head in in pleasing confirm the second where the second to head to hea

#### PLENTY OF ICE AT SEA

Nessa was the only one of all the little group who was not terrified into silence by the little witch's prophecy.

"Oh, come, this is too bad, after promising me last week that I should have riches and long life" she murgared wherefully.

"The Open Winter Makes the Icebergs Come Early and Thick.

While a deficiency of see exists on shore more than usual is reported at sea. The Captain of nearly every vessel which arrives more than usual is reported at sea. The Captam of nearly every vessel which arrives reports having fallen in with a larger or smallreports having tailed in with a larger or smaller number of seebergs. The log of one vessel records 149, while those of others severally record 59, 50, and 49. Many of these icebergs are recorded as being 250 feet high and 1,000 feet long, while 100 feet high and a ball a note have one also favorate dimensions. and a half a infle long are also favorite dimen-sions. These figures do not convey a true idea of the size of the recbergs to which they are applied, unless it is remembered that the portion of an iceberg seen above the water is only about an eighth part of its

> The unusual multiplicity of icebergs has already caused much harm, and is liable to do more, unless the lookouts on ships, having been warned by this time what to expect, are particularly watchful. The loss of two are particularly watering. The loss of two vessels has been cause I by collision with gr-gantic bergs, and twenty others have been more or less injured and narrowly escaped destruction. According to the most popular theory, both the small land crop and the destruction. large sea are due to the same cause the open winter. It has been followed by an early spring, which has caused icebergs to break away from their moorings in the polar regions earlier and in larger quantities than usual. There are also secondary causes to which the existence of so much ice is attrabuted. These must have been heavy north-erly gales following high tides which had broken the connection of the ice with the shore, or with the glaciers of which it formed a part. In addition to there being more of it, the ice this year is further east than has almost ever been known. The easterly extension of the ice is believed to be a result of its unusual quantity. This has been so great as to cool the water to-such an extent that the ice melted more slowly, and consequently there was more of it to be home cust by the Gulf stramm and other ocean currents.
>
> There was a large influx of ice from the

> north four or five years ago, but it was not so early in the season, and there was not nearly so much of it. The present influx is far in excess of any other on the records of the Hydrographic 1 partment, which, however, do not extend very far back

The Austrian Emperor Wants No Amazons.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria has just narrowly escaped having an Amazon corps shoved into his army in spite of all the objections of his general staff and the Minister of War. Three Polish widows from Lemberg applied at the Ministry of War in Vienna about four weeks ago for permission to organise a volunteer Amazon corps for the to organise a volunteer Amazin corps to the imperial Austrian and Hungarian army. The petition, containing the arguments of the three Polish women, urged that they should be allowed to enlist all young trips. and married women whose stature and g al health insured to them the muscle and en durance of the average male soldier in the average male soldier in the average male soldier in the soldier in t The three Polish wumen gave percois of their ability to handle the new Mashilaber their annity to issuing our to we sufficiently to issuing skill and tof 'Jthrough military evolutions. They offers' friends A . TOWNE uniform, and arm the 2the period and arm the source of the think period and the period to the least non party

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with tail toboth

#### A STRANGE COURTSHIP.

CHAPTER V.

A PALTONIOGORAL DISCOVERY. The means by which Mr Miles Winthrop (for such was the full name of the elder of two "hew arrivals" at the Grand) be came personally acquainted with two gentle both of whom, but an hour ago, seemed totally unknown to him, need some explanation for the fact was that Mr Frence rick l'emant, though an agrecable, pler ant fellou enough among his own family and friends, was one of those young Englishmed who oppose to the approach of strangers a shield of ice, which (whatever their genial warmth) it takes some time to thaw warmth) it takes some time to thaw, he was not by any means one of those soleum swells, haunting wearnly Piccadilly and the Park in the season, who affect a hostile in difference to their fellow-creatures, lest their own stupidity should be discovered by con-tact—just as, for an opposite reason, mon-keys are said to appear dumb, lest man abould discover their intelligence, and set them to work. Frederick was neither a swell them to work. Frederick was neither a swell nor stupid; but it was characteristic in him, notwithstanding that he had a frank and genial nature, to regard every man with suspicion who chanced to be out of the tale of his own acquaintance; and this pale of his own acquaintance; and tons was especially the case when, as at present, he was in charge of ladies, concerning whom it is not too muchto say that hegridged strange men the opportunity of lifting their eyes to them, and resented their admiration as an insult. The advanced years of ation as an insult. The advances years of Mr. Flint had in his case mitigated this young gentleman's watch-dog seal, and acto Mrs. Pennant. But then Mr. Flint was a man that "one knew something about to begin with." He had more letters after his name than a prince of the blood-royal has before it. He was acquainted, or had the reputation of being so, with "all the ologies:" and was acknowledged to be the very greatest authority upon " " one custa" in all Great Britain. The rumoured discovery of a few dry bones in Lapland would have "fetched" him to use a significant parase, with which thusbarned man was probably not acquaint ed more certainly than the ripe charms of beauty; and the night of a pre-historic or nament -some bit of grintle with a hole throughtt - wouldmakeh sheart beatquicker than any love-song. Every lat of earth on which he set his eyes had its story for him; and oven from underweath the earth he had drag, od many a secret out, which had been hidden—according to the chronology of more simple folks—before the earth was made. In fact, the only quarrel which So ciety had with Mr. Flint was upon this et -of which, however, it must be conferred she knew very little indeed, namely, the duration of the human race. Man's antiquity was dearer to Mr. Flint than woman's youth; and for it, or rather for the theory of it, he had excribed more than most men me me mad exemped more than most men exercise for women. He had left the ancient house of learning where he had first won his spars, and laying down high honors up at he alter of what he deemed Scientific T ather than the most spars were forth into the world a rat very an forth into the world a comas express, some no transafresh, was he cogh of thest when, were given allied the since they were given training evolutions and he had because the black brid of in inferior and process and the same of the country of years, as for Me d rock size: Mr

man ripor and more complete and put at the put made

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the Professor, even in connection with his hobby. Ordinary opponents, the mere orthodox, never angered him; the wits never got a rise out of him, in the shape even of a flackall shape beat of the shape even a flushed cheek; but if he met an advocate of the Ape theory— of the idea that man and monkey were once on terms synonymous—then he flamed out at white heat. He grew positively danger ous. His epithete had to be taken in the Pickuickian sense, or the poace must have been sworn against him. It is needless to say that notwithstanding this, Society at say that notwithstanding this, Society at large credited Mr. Flint with a blief in the Ape theory, which, she said, "was such a pity," in this "mee cldman." One unfortun-ate young gentlemanhadonce even endeavou are young gentermannance with him on the ground of holding the like heretical view, "I, too, Professor, hold the same opinion with yourself that we are all descended from the ape. The ground for that selief appears to me both solid and sufficient."

"At all events, my good young friend,"
is the quiet reply, "there are occasional was the quiet reply. "there are occasional reproductions of type which appear to war ant that theory.

For Mr. Flint had a ready wit, and was

indeed, notwithstanding his learning, almost indeed, notwithkinding his learning, amost a man of genius. His manners were said to be original, because they were natural, and folks were a little afraid of him on that account; but upon the whole be was pepular man at The tirend, whither he ane for a few weeks' change of air and He was comparatively a rich man, having been lately left sole heir to an old lady of Matlorik, who kept pet monkeys, and had understood that he had advocated the claims of her favorite animals to be considered as intelligent companions of man. She had had no relatives nor connections. and the Professor had pocketed the legacy wathout a scruple, though not without a wry face. It was not the first time that a ol had done good service to a wise man. It was to Mr Flint's sitting-room, which

bas' djuned his own, that Mr Frederick Per ant had been invited to coffee and ciga-naiter the table-d hote, and it was there that the introduction took place which

were alsout to describe.

The two friends had scarcely scated them selves, and were in the act of lighting their Havanas, when the waiter brought on their Havanas, when the watter brought in a canl, with the message that the gent! — whose name it bore would be glad to but two minutes' conversation, if convenient, with Professor Flint on a matter of import ance "Mn Miles Wistanop, Wajahot Hall, was the name and advices which Mr. First was now regarding with raised cyclicus.

winthrop. Winthred: Lyopin to know the name. Well, I'd see the contleman, of course.—Xay, Degyon won imore, Pennant. He has certainly no private basiness with me; or, if he has, it's a swindle. Fareary he sone of my Perkin Warbecks.

"Your Perkin Warbecks."

"Yes : that's what I call the pretenders to Miss Melksham's estate, of whom I have seen at least half-acceen. She was the old lady who made me her beir, you know. She lived for eighty years without a relative in the world; but now also doad, there has shand ab a crob of comme

The Profesor always spoke of his legacy in this airy way; but, as we have kinted, it was rather a sore subject with him, and the

only one where he was alread of ridicale, "list this man lives at a Hall," said Permant gravely; it is impossible he can be a swind let."

The dry laugh of the Professor rang out

The dry lungh of the Professor rang one like a watchman's ratile. It will make a note of the source of the convertity of convertity of the source of the my range of the rational characteristics. But high work monacteristics and characteristics. But high source of the drame, about the drame, about a satomishment was so aimed mechanically. "Mr.

copy Jurapood the the three 4 bea

though I only profited by our connection for

though I only profited by our connection for a brief space, I assure you I have not forgotten my kind tutor."
"To be sure, to be sure," said the Professor, shaking his hand warmly. "I remember now -you left us early; but for the beat of reasons -to be married. I trust Mrs. Winthrop"......
"Alas, sir, she is no more?" said the stranger, touching the narrow rim of crape round the hat he carried in his hand. "I little knew, when I left your college halls, what trouble was in store for rie; not only with respect to death, the common lot, but of all kinds. I lost my wife for years long before"... years long before"

"Patagonia" exclaimed the Professor ex-citedly "Why, bless my soul, I remember it all now! My dear Pennant, permit me to introduce you to Mr. Winthrop of Wap-

Frederick inclined his head with stiffness. He had been far from prepossessed, at we saw at the table-d'hote, with the younger Win-throp, and his antipathy extended itself to the elder. Fortunately, however, for the the elder. Fortunately, however, for the common harmony, he was smoking a cigar, which mollifies men's manners, and prevents them from being ferocious, more than the study of all the arts combined.

"You snoke, of course, yourselfs" and the Protessor offering his eight-case.
"I do little else," said Mr. Winthrop languidly. "These are Henry Clay's, are they not? When I was in the Havana, I bought three chests of them, and nearly killed myself: they are too seductive. If I had known you had them, and not known you, I should have made your acquaintance to night at all hazards. My murderer—It call to your man my myseless. to night at all hazards. My murderer I call my man my murderer, because he is the wickedest of his species, and will very likely murder me some day—forgot to pack up my cigars, so I shall not get them till to-morrow, and I cannot smoke what they have in the hotel.—This is magnificent—divine! By

the lye, Professor, how our dear old warden the lye, Professor, how our dear old warden the was so good as to stay with me for a week this summer at Wajahot—enjoys his cigar, and indeed everything! What a constitution he has, and what a noble appetite!

"But why do you sigh, Mr. Winthrop! Your own constitution ought to be a good one. You are a child in years compared with the warden; and you look even younger than you are. Now, if you were my age, you might have some cause for despond-

you might energy.

"My dear Professor, you are a man of iron. I watched you at dinner to-day, and it was quite a treat to see you eat. Such things as they give you here for dinner too! I was quite delighted. I observed to my son, there is a great man opposite, and, thank Heaven, he will live long."

The Professor smiled somewhat uneasily. Flattery of all kinds was unpulatable to

"That well grown young gentleman who

sat beside you was your son, was he?"

Mr Winthrop delicately brushed the collar of his coat with his tingers, as though

collar of his out with his fingers, as though to receive were precisery specks of dust.

"Yee, that is story Winthrop; my 'little encumbrance,' as well him. He is at present in the army—an idle school; but then most schools are so. Perhaps the only substantial use of school is to prevent one's boys hanging about at home, and getting into mischiol. My belief is that education in a mischiolar arms. into mischiel. My behef is that education is a marvellously over-rated advantage, if included the advantage at all, and, to the bys. Called index see of the cause of my intrasion will give purvey, which; in your pleasant and kneedly welcome. I find quite logoites. I becently think I had some excuse for it, but it is quite possible I may have been miscared. My innorance upon all subjects is adopted in and onne spaceum pro magnico. But job but your eye on this, Professor; it came in my way this afternoon in a manner that angular well for its authenticity; and seeing you just table to-night. I determined to sak your for its authenticity; and seeing you lat table to night, I determined to sak your

table to-night, I determined to mak your opinion."

Mr. Winthrop took out of ship pocket a small parced enclosed in one white piper, and handed at to Mr. Flint. That centleshan opened it tenderly, like a man who is accessioned to handle frail and valuable articles, and then, though the setting ann was filling the from with crimson light, walked hastily with his lunden to the open window. The oppert disclosed was a triangular piece of black lone, with a jagged end.

"Where did you find this?" inquired the Professor alowly.

Just age, and Professor slowly.

"At a spot about nine miles from Shingle-ton, and between it and Burwell. We were riding home by the side of a stream, when, on a little hill above us, we saw some men on a neglet int above us, we saw some men apparently in eager talk over some object on the ground. I rode up to them, and they showed me a great hole, which had sudden by discovered itself upon their digging out the stump of an old tree. This hole gave access to a cave of considerable size, in which, access to a cave of considerable size, in which, however, there was nothing to gratify their currouty. The men complained to me as though it was my fault that some mates of theirs had lately discovered a cavern "all a glitter with diamonds like," which had been worth a matter of sixpence a head to them for she wing it to the quality ever since; but as for themselves, it was just like their lu-k to come upon an old pigsty such as that, with nothing in it but a few old bones. This was one of the bones."

"There are more, then?" inquired Mr.

"There are more, then?" inquired Mr. Flint, has keen eyes flashing with eager

"There seemed to be a good many; but ! thought it heat for all reasons to depreciate their little discovery. They were disposed to attach some importance to that particular specimen, and wanted to sell it to me for a shilling. "My good friends," said I, "you would surely never sell that for a shilling would surely never sell that for a shilling. It is an invaluable relic. Don't you know what it is?" "Noa, we doan't," was their inconsiderate reply. "Well, then, I'll tell you. It's the self same and identical weapon with which Samson of whom you have doubtless heard talk destroyed the lion. It is the jawlone of an asa." Then I gave them a shilling to buy beer with; and after a fewenlevistic remarks upon the weather. a fewenlegistic remarks upon the weather, pocketed the bone, and rode away. That was low Horn and I came to be at the table

"But what is this bone?" inquired Mr. Pennant a little previshly, for the new-com er's languid air and manner were intolerable

"It is part of the lower jaw of the Cave Bear," said the Professor decisively; "per-haps the earliest weapon ever fashioned by man. The hone formed the handle: and this canino tooth, as you may imagine, must have made a considerable hole wherever it

hit."
"Then this gentleman little knew how near he was to the truth," said Frederick, "when he instanced Samson to the rustics."

"I did not know, sir, it is true," answered Mr. Winthrop haughtily; "but if I had not had very strong anspicious that therelic was one of importance, I should not have troubled Professor Flint with the matter."

"Yes, yes; the discovery is most interest ing and valuable, my dear Pennant," said Mr. Flint, regarding this old hone with all the admiration that a beauty bestows up-a ball-dress. "There is no trace of the Cave Bear to be found in the dilurium. He was probably the first of the extinct animals to disappear.

He wore no black; he were his white; He wore no black : he were his blue : He never mourned another a flight; He was himself the first that flew.

Come, let us have our coffee brought out to us on the lialcony.

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### THE INTERRUPTED SONG.

When two men dislike one another, it is quite useless for a third man to attempt to had herr differences, though a woman will sometimes succeed in doing so. A fixed idea had taken possession of Mr. Frederick Pensant that Mr. Winthrop was inclined to give himself airs upon the alreng h of his patrimony, and he was not the man to admit such fretenators, or to give way to them by so much as a harringadith. If his adversary so much as a hardereadth. If his adversary had been a peer of the realm, he would have submitted, and even done homege, for he was a Briton to the blockbone, but below that range he disposed no man to be his superior. Mr. Windleich, on the other hand, whose antegonical half, at first been of a negative character, and tiply exhibited itself in ignoring Mr. Pennint's existence, resented exceedingly that, continuous superation that coolingly that gentleman's suggestion that the nature of the relic behal discovered had been really unknown to him, for to affect ores reasy unknown to min, for to affect ignorance coses soll is a very different matter to having it imputed by others; and he did this young man, the honour of bating him very heartily from that moment. Mr. Flint, no withstanding his excitement over his palaontological "find," was quite aware how

matters stood between his two companions, and was by no means displeased when, on the adjournment of all three to the balcony, Mrs. Marshall's voice had greeted them in the manner with which we are acquainted, and compelled a movement towards the adjoining apartment, and a general introduc-tion. Air. Pennant thereby became host, and Mr. Winthrop guest, so that they were bound to be civil to one another; while he bound to be civil to one another; while he (the Professor) felt himself at liberty to withdraw at his own convenience, and gloat withdraw at his own convenience, and gleat over his bone. In the meantime this valuable relic, of course, formed the topic of conversation with the ladies. They were set to guess as to what it was, and some very ingenious speculations were hazarded. Mrs. Marshall, who belonged to an era before anatomy had been proposed as a branch of female cileration, was convinced that it was the jawhone of a man, furnished with a particularly fine eye-tooth. The in-telligence that it belonged to a Cave Bear alarmed her; and notwithstanding a bio-graphical stetch of that animal from the Professor, se thought there might be more of the same species in the neighborhood, and of the same species in the height and any privately resolved not to venture upon any research in an open carriage. Mrs. Penexcarsion in an open carriage. Mrs. Pennant and Mabel, on the other hand, were nant and Mabel, on the other hand, were really interested in the great discovery, the details of which were once more narrated by Winthrop.

But you have not told the ladies how cleverly you put the rustice off the scent," observed Frederick mischievously; which

hatus had accordingly to be supplied.

"I hope you will know the poor men again," said Mrs. Pennant gravely.

"My dear madain, it is certain they will know m.," returned Mr. Winthrop; "and if acquainted with the characte er of the British peasant his country's pride they will not be backward to remind me of our acquaintance, - Miss Denham, who is last from Berkshire, and knows our agricultural friends, will. I think, bear me out in that opinion." And he turned to the young girl pinion." And he turned to the young girl ith a continental how and smile.

with a continental how and smile.

"Our people are very poor, but they are not beggara," said Mabel quietly. "I must say I agree with my sister in hoping that you may meet with these men again, to whom you owe so interesting a discovery."

Then I am sure I hope so too," said Mr. Winthrop gallantly. "I have promised to take our friend, the Professor, to this cave

to morrow morning.—Can we not persuade these ladies, Mr. Pennant, to accompany

"What do you say, Frederick?" inquired the bride doubtfully.

Frederick was framing an unmistakable "No," when Mrs. Marshall struck in. "Oh, of course we'll go," cried she; "he would not be so cruel as to forbid it. This care will be the very place to spend a happy day in, as the advertisement rays, this broiling weather, and, at the same time, to improve our minds, which all the newspapers tell us has become so neversary for us ladies three can go in a fly, you know: I am sure I should be delighted to pay my share of the expense and the gentlemen can ride.
We are none of us on presson here, so we may just as well lunch out. It is the very thing which Miss Mahel here would enjoy. Is it not, my love

should like to see the cave, of all and Mabel excitedly, then catch thmga, ing sight of an expression in her sister's face, reflected from the displeasure in her his band a, she blushed, and aided hastily. ' at least, if Fred has no other plans for us to

"The Cave Bear can wait," said Mr.
inthrop ga "as he has not been called Unthrop ga to inthrop ga the has not been extred the housand years, the delay of a few ars cannot make much difference to him. If to morrow is inconvenient, let us say the day after."

"To-morrow will suit us as well as any

observed Mr l'ennant, not very graceously, it must be confersed.

So for the morrow the expedition was

Among the furniture in the Tennants" sitting room was a piano, to which Miss Mabel was invited by the Professor to ait down. She consented at once, affectation ahe had ; and in a fine rich voice of which her one scarcely gave promise sang Rossus Dunder Mr First stood beside her, softly beating time with his fingers: Mr Winthrop, with his arms folded, watched her from the open window, his handsome but freiful features lit, for once, with a but fretful features hi, for once, with a smile. Frederick, with his hand in his

bride's, listened in rant admiration, and Mrs. Pennant with sisterly pride. The last Mrs. Pennant with saterly pride. The last verse was drawing to its conclusion, and eye and ear were still enchanned by the charms of the performer, when a hearse voice was heard without, exclaiming: "Brave! brave! young woman!" followed by a clapping of hands. Grimson with indignation, Frederick rushed to the window; he Mrs. Westbern, who did not seem to combut Mr Winthrop, who did not seem to com-prehend his purpose, was standing in the way; and when he slowly moved aside to permit his passage, the croquet ground beneath, from which the interruption had receded, was vacant, or seemed to be so in the gathering gloom.
"Do you know who it was?" said Fred

erick sharply, as he strained his eyes over

the shadowy space,
"My dear sir, I? How should I? It is
doubtless some young gentleman who has
taken too much wine."

eriod Frederick, who did not inc perceive that, notwithstanding his calm voice, Mr. Winthrop's face was lived with

rage.
"A man must be a savage, drunk or soler,
to behave like that. I'll ring the bell, and killing Two Cobras on a sunday Morning.
It was a hot Sunday morning in India.

"My dear Mr. Pennant, I implore you not to do so." pleaded the other, laying his "My dear Mr. remant, I implore you not to do so." pleaded the other, laying his hand upon his arm. "Consider your sister in-law; you would surely not mix her name up with this foolish jest."

"Sir, I think I am the best judge of my own affairs and hers"—

own affairs and hers"---

own affairs and hers"——
"Not just at present," interposed the
ouset tones of Mr. Flint, who had stepped
out to som them. "Mr. Winthrop is quite out to join them. "Mr. Winthrop right, Pennant; the matter is benenotice. It was clearly a mere drunken frolic; but it has alarmed Miss Mabel a little. Winthrop and I will leave you. Good-

night."
"Tray, make my complimen'," began
Mr. Winthrop in his softest tone, but Fred
erick stepped hastily within, and closed the

"An unfortunate conclusion to a very charming evening," said Mr. Flint.
"Yes, indeed," answered the other thoughtfully. "I could not quite eatch the the ladies' names. What are they?"
"Mrs. Pennant and Miss Denham."

"Yes, yer; but what was it they called one another?"

sex was by no means a sacred subject with people being hitten by

Mr. Flint looked grave; he was annoyed with the other's freedom, but he could not afford to quarrel with the only man who knew the address of the Cave licar.

e threw our cigars away half finished, Mr. Winthrop: will you take another of

No. I thank you : I must seemy man, and make arrangements for to morrow. I have two horses here, and I here you will permit me to give you a moust?
"You are very kind, be

me to give you a mouse?
"You are very kind, but am an old fogy.
and prefer wheels to hools; buildes, I should

of prefer wheels is money."

"bly son will not come with us," returned

cother decidedly. "He has no taste for the other decidedly. "He has no taste for cave bears. Good night, my dear ar, and many thanks

The professor liked his saintee, and was not to be halked of it for good of a compan-ant and, taking a chair has the heleny, he pulled away until the moon arose.

"Pointers " inused bo. "That fellow thinks he has hoodwinked me by his jest on m, fair-angulars; but he was in nehumor for justing. I'll warrant. He is unitten with the charms of Mics Mahel; that's what made Pennant in such a rage with him But he'll bey him just as though he was at Zanziban. Her sister will presuade her they always do. I hope hell treat her bet

tor than his first wife if what I've heard is true—that's all——Why what a that At the door of a summer house that Accord at the further end of the conquet hawn, there was a little burst of light, and then a glean ing spot such as a glowworm shows. This was a man lighting a cigar. With a glance up at the balcony, where the lightless win we of the Pennanta' morn absweed tha its tenants had retired, the individual in qu tion came swiftly across the lawn; as he he shid so, his foot caught in a croquet hoop, and a hourse executation barst from his lips,

"Winthrop must have known it was his son," mused the Irrifessor, "It's clear to me that he's ashamed of him. I don't won der at it. His voice is like the war who op of an Ojibbeway, compared to his father's satin note. He drinks, that is certain, and he has no taste for cave bears. That young may is altogether a had lot."

With which fixed conclusion the Professor

retired to bed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### THE DEADLIEST OF SERPENTS.

It was a hot Sunday morning in India, without a cloud in the brazen skies. We had just come home from early morning service, and had taken our seats at the breakfast table. At the open door of our dining room our Telugu school teacher appeared, saying. "Sir, a hig cobra has just been chasing a frog through the whole length of your front versula. He struck at it again and assess of frog through the whole length of your front versuda. He struck at it again and again as it sprang past the open doors of your aitting room, but the frog, uttering piereing shricks (as a fivig can when purrued by a serpent,) sprang each time quick enough to clude its jaws, and together they rushed off the end of the veranda, and the frog sprang under a box that is standing there, too near down upon the hard floor for the lig colors to get under, and so escaped."

"Well," said I, "where is the colors now?"

"That is just what I don't know," said he.

"Well," said I, "where is in common."
"That is just what I don't know," said he,
"for, while I was looking to see what had
become of the frog, how he had got away,
the colora disappeared among the flower pota,
"He and a cannot see where he has gone. "He munt have a hole there close by the veranda somewhere," said I. "Will you "Yes, yes; but what was it they called please go and watch until I come, and see if you can get sight of him again, for he must be killed if possible if he lives as near "Bear me. Pointers!" cjaculated Mr. the house as that."

Winthrop.

This gentleman's gallantry and politeness for my instoll then, for I considered it decid were proverbial among the ladies, but when exiled from their presence, the fair an end to the danger of ourselves or our

THE DEADLY COREA.

Soon appearing with a revolver, which I keep for travelling through the jungles by night, I went to institute for the cobras hole.

Two large facility storer pots stood about six feet from the early the younda, with

six feet from the englet the votanda, with each a beautiful roso growing in it, of which my wife was very food, and beside which she almost daily stood picking dead leaves, or watering and tending the roses. I soon discovered a hele in the ground about as large as my wrist, partly concealed by the grass that was growing right between the two flow r pots, which were far enough spart for a person to stand between them. The hole work down perrendicularly, growing larger wont down perpendicularly, growing larger as it went deeper. It took but a moment to bring a hand mirror and throw the reflection of the bright sun right flown into the hole. It revealed a horizontal chamber only a feet or so decreand the glistening scales of a colora collect up at rest

Taking a piece of a broken wagon tire in my left hand to stop up the hole with, and placing the end of it slantingly in the hole little down into the hole. Not a merican was seen. I had mussed. Through the tire up edgewise I first farming. We as appurent in others was "The color had been" leca, Empi

at the iron, which was famous
at the iron, which was famous
won as I had fi only to Acceptable
took at us i tunned the her
fired again, and again,
loaded the sixth larrel I
had out, and caucht of and
it this
I this time. I had with
me wright to head of in a
with a stout pulilam out and lim out and to

e mon woney

"You are too impulsive, my young friend, for an exceedaropper," was Mr. Flint's mut tered reflection. "I recognize the silvery tones which cried out. 'Bravo' bravo! for they did not know that the grip of the young woman." By Jupiter Tonans, it's the Carib!"

The was certainly Mr. Horn Winthrop who limped into the house beneath, astince points to the roquet ground in the interim, it must have been he whose barbarous homage had been extorted by Miss Denham's song.

"Winthrop must have known it was his for where one colors is you will usually find."

or where one cobra is you will usually find second. I came back and threw the rays a second. of the sun in again. Yes, there were bright cobra's scaler and another cobra wriggling. Loading my pistol again I repeated the fir-Loading my pistol again I repeated the fir-ing, hoping that he would strike his head up out, so that I could catch his head also, Squirm and strike as he did, his head did not come out of the hole until I had fired not come out of the hole until 1 had area many times; but it finally came, and I secured him also. On drawing him out and examining him closely we found fourteen pisto' ball holes through his body, and still there was fight in him. Any three of the wounds would have proved fatal in time; but he does making a sulendid fight. We but he died making a splendid fight. laid the cobras out in the veranda and measlaid the cobrasion in the veranda and measured them. One of them measured five feet eleven inches, and the other six feet two inches, than which one rarely finds a cobra larger. Their holeshowed that they had evidently been living there, right among the flower pots that were tended daily and within six feet of our very all and within twelve. in six feet of our veranda and within twelve feet of my study door, for weeks or months, Though the cobra is the deadliest serpent n, and thousands of persons die of bute yearly in India, no one in our known mission has ever been harmed by one.

#### My True Love.

My true love hath my heart and I have his —
By just exchange one for another given;
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss.

There never was a better bargain driven-My true love hath my heart and I have his.

His heart in me-keeps him and me in one . My heart in him his thoughts and senses

guides :
He loves my heart, for once it was his own, I cherish his because in me it bides. if My true love hath my heart and I have his.

# TO HAND.

We have received a large stock of new Stamp ed Goods, which we are selling at the follow-ing very low prices:

Stamped Toilet Sets, n west designs, No. 48c, 60c and 90c per set of five pieces. Comban's Brush Bags, newest designs, 35c, 45c, 75c and \$1 each,

Night Dress Bags, newest designs, 40c, 45c, 40c and \$1 each.

Splashers, 18236 and 18x45 newest designs, 40c, 50c; and 75c each.

Carving and Tray Cloths, suitable designs, 40c, 50c and 65c each.

Sideboard Scarfs, 18x72, 75c and shouther

Stamped Laundry Bags, news, and 90c each. Stamped Umbrella Holders Stamped tentleman at the best

Stamped Pillow Shah, R Star ritim Tides, all the Star S' Even II they believe

words \* 1 SIM

#### CAST FORTUNE FOR

By Christian Reid, in "Lippincott's Magazine."

CHAPTER M.

A wounded shoulder might not, perhaps be thought a good preparation for a period of perfect enjoyment, but to the end of his days Derwent will never have any doubt that it proved so to him. Never will he fail to look back on the fortinght at Miraflores to look lack on the fortugant at Mirahores that followed his recovery as the one enchanted hour of his life, that one lingering within the magic portals of fairy land which almost all men or women know at some point on the journey of life. Generally it is not for long that any one lingers within those gates and when over they are closed. those gates, and when once they are closed upon him who issues forth, he may wander far and wide without ever finding his way thither again. But while he is there, every thiner again. But while he is there, every-thing else that the world holds is forgotten, -sometimes even faith and duty, -and if there are any drawbacks to enjoyment, any pinpricks in the spell of enchantment, he has ecollection of them afterwards.

Derwent in especial would have been quite positive that there was nothing of the kind for him in those magic days, days of literal as well as metaphorical sunshine and flowers. Whenever he recalled them, he would see the deep sapphire sky looking down, he would hear the musical plash of fountains and inhale the fragrance of opening blossoms; pictures would rise before his eyes, now of cool, shadowy rooms with shining floors and arabesqued walls, now of the courts with their pillared arches and the Oriental looking servants who glided back and forth, of the shadowy vistas of the gardens, of the rich splendor of the chapel, and dens, of the rich splendor of the chapel, and amid all these varied scenes one central fig ure always visible, a graceful, gracious fig ure, with noble, princesalike ways, and a hand ever once to believe the hand ever open to help and to give

For this may be said for him, that if, des pite his valuant resolutions, he was soon hopelessly in love with Dona Zarifa, it was less with the enchantment of her beauty though this grew upon him day by day, orly real beauty does than with the deep-er charm of character which was revealed to him in her life, like the open page of a book full of noble thoughts and poetic words. nui er notic thoughts and poetic words. He had never imagined anything at once so simple and so elevated as this character appeared. The contaminating influence of the world seemed hardly to have breathed upon it, and the lowering standards of the world had no place in a mind which had been trained in the highest school of thought and feeling. Indeed, somewhat to his surprise. feeling. Indeed, somewhat to his surprise, he found the whole atmosphere of 'he house unworldly in the extreme. It was evident unworldly in the extreme. It was evident that to Don Maurizio his great wealth was chiefly valuable for the power it gave him of doing much good,—how much, it was only through chance references of Padre Francisco that Derwent learned: while Dona-Zarits seemed to give no thought whatever to her brilliant social position, with recard to the concordinates which it whatever to her brilliant social position, with regard to the epportunities which it offered for pleasure and adulation. The pride, that was ing on harden, which had stripe as expressed by her face when he found, not that ignoble allied to vanity, but the high ane a clerated regions was her found and the high ane a clerated regions F. S. Pihan

or certainties of pain that the future might bring, he enjoyed her presence and the sur-shine of kindness which every one at Mira-flores showered upon him. When he grew flores showered upon him. When he grew stronger, Don Maurizio placed a horse at his disposal, and then his dream of riding with Dona Zarifa found such realization and not many of our dreams do. It was true that they did not ride alone. Don Maurizio that they did not ride alone. Fon Maurizio always accompanied them,—or, to speak more correctly, they accompanied him,—to-gether with a mozo, or groom. But there was nothing in this companionality to detract from Derwent's enjoyment. More and more everyday he liked and admired hisgenial host; and while listening to his graphic accompanion of the second seco counts of the country and its people, he could look at Dona Zarifa, as she sat erect and square in her saddle, her habit correct enough for Hyde Park, but wearing a broad, som-brero like hat to shield her face from the rays of the tropical sun. Never, he thought, did she look so beautiful as on these rides, when, after a long, stretching gallop across the mesa, she would turn and ray, with a laigh like a child, "Was not that delightful?" while a pomegranate flush came into her cheek, and her eyes shone like darkfdiamonds under their silken lashes.

Then there were times when Don Maurizio would leave them, when he would hid them ride on while he paused with a group of laborers in the vast fields, or stopped to discuss the condition of his colts with their tall, dark-browed trainer; although when it was a question of anything so fascinating as the horses neither Dona Zarifa nor Der as the horses neither Dona Zarifa nor Der-went was always willing to be dismissed. Miles of pasture on the green hill-slopes of Miraflores were devoted to the stock which was its owner's chief pride, and nothing interested him more than improving the breed of his horses. Derwent, with the passionate fundness for horses which was part of his life long training soon knew beautiful, gentle creatures as well as Don Maurizio himself. The races were, therefore. interest as well as pleasure; and a

part of every day was spent in the saidle.

One morning, as they were about to start, and while Derwent loitered under the waiting for his companions, he served that the moto brought out two large hage, of the kind made throughout the country, of a grass-like fibre, and hung them over the high pomuel of his saddie. They

over the high pommel of his saddle. They were evidently well filled, and while Derrent wondered idly what they might contain, wheard a step, and, turning, found Dona Zarifa by his side.

"Have you come," he said, "to gratify my curiosity? I have jest-been wondering what those here contain that Juan has placed so carefully over his saddle."

"I hope you will not be sorry to hear that they contain our lunch," ahe answer ed. "We are going this morning to a ranch on the lake; and since the distance is considerable, and my father has business there, we cannot return until the is considerable, and my rather mail the new there, we cannot return until the middle of the afternoon. Therefore I thought it well to provide against the pangs though rana and myself of hunger; for, though pape and myself could take some tortillas and milk at the house of the ranchero, you know that you do not like toridlas."

beanswered with a slight grimace, "I confess that I do not. It is the only Mexican thing I don't like."

Mexican thing I don't like."

"Then you shall all be forced to eatherso," she said, smiling. "We will take our lunch in a pretty place on the border of the lake. But papa ling as. You may put me hp, Mr. Derwent, and we will ride down forward."

"The said like the said this tho said like a lightly as if the said like a lightly as if the like was an unexpected by held on his hand.

Beide. yien(i) \*

> in saurie an Jightly as if in the let unexpect-ec, to hold out his hard, which do foot placed with the let unexpect into the lange her shifteness. ancoher spillpar to this had annould. Tracks the

Il over the

'מית ו

She laughed, as she drew out from a poc-She laughed, as she drew out from a pocket at her waist the smallest and daintiest weapon he thought he had ever seen,—a silver-mounted pistol which lay in his hand like a toy, but which, he saw at once, was capable of doing deadly work.

"It is very beautifut," he said. "But may I ask why you carry it? If there is any danger, surely Don Maurizio and Juan are sufficiently armed to protect you,—not to speak of myself."

"There is no danger," she answered, a

peak of mysen.

is no danger," she answered, a
ghtily. "How could there be
wen hacienda? If papa puts on
which are the peak of the peak

is norm. There little haughtily. on our own hacienda? If papa puts on his pistol when he rides out, it is more trom habit than anything else; for there have been times in Mexico when it was not safe to be without arms. But when I

not sale to be without arms. But when I wear a pistol it is only for anusement. I am very fond of shooting, and I have not tried my hand lately. I thought that there might be an opportunity to do so to-day."

" " o will make an opportunity by setting up a target on the lake," he said, as he returned the pistol and mounted his own horse, as Dom Maurizio came out, and, with an apology for delay, swung himself on his powerful chestnut.

powerful chestnut

Their place of destination was, it appearof, sixteen miles distant,—a short ride over the level plain for horses fresh and spirited as theirs. It was a part of the hattenda which betwent had never visited before, and when they drew near the lake they found themselves in a more broken country, since one side of the beautiful sheet of water was enclosed by forest-clad hills rising abruptly from its edge.

There is nothing more charming than these

lakes which are scattered over a wide region of the plateau of Mexico. Blue as Como or Magnore, only their own creat come or Maggiore, only their own great elevation prevents their being surround-ed by mountain-accnery as grand. If the heights that enclose them are not rela-tively as imposing as the Alps, they are none the less noble and majestic line, and absolutely enchanting in color. So it was with this leke on the beach of which the party fron. Mimilores presently drew rein. They were at its head, and so commanded a magnificent view of the shumering azure water spreading for miles, bordered ing azure water spreading for miles, notice on one side by almupt green heights that, with the haze of distance over them, were draped in robes of softest blue and purple, while on the other side of the liquid expanse the great plain stretched to meet the hori-

"This is the most beautiful picture that I have ever seen in Mexico," said Derwent, as they paused to admire it. "What a paradise of color!"

"You will be glad to hear that we make the rest of our journey by water, said Don Maurizio. "Here is our boat." Мангию

large, well-built roy-boxt, manned by four Indian caramen, awept around a sead-land as he spoke, and came toward them.

"Everything at Miraflores reminds one more or less of the 'Arabian Nights,'" observed Derweit, "but really this suggests positive encharantial. We ride up to the shore of a wild and lonely take, not a human being is in night, and you do not even clap your hands as a signal of arrival, yet here comes a boat, ready to convey you we ere

"It looks mysterious, I admit," shid Don "It looks mysterious, a summ, and accordantino, with a laugh, "Int a message sent yesterday is the cause of the heat being ready, while the property of the house of the man who looks after the boat is near by, and will have one blance here."

ready, was a system to ach was not so un observed as your legal. The house of the man who looks after the boat is near by, and we will leave out forces here.

They dismounded, and Juan led the horses away, while the boat was brought up to a way, while the boat was brought up to a way, while the boat was brought up to a way, while the boat was brought up to a will an eertain that he will listen with rocky point, from which they would step in the valence of the water of you care to tell him, to it. Clean and well painted, with remaining that there is any reed for you to explain, on the water as Dona Zarifa, with a Did you nel my,—when speak. on the water as Dona Zarifa, with a smiling salutation to the men, took her seat at the rudder "I like to steer," she and in answer to Derwent's glance, as she rathered the cords into her alender hands. There was a moment's paine, Juan came running lightly over the rocks, the luncheonbags were safely shipped and then they clided once casy to shining water. Others are handic scene, an hour, of which

"You should visit the was also likely silent, xournoun vintu was amountery mich, delt of honor may and a gushing young at all in, atcepting his involved in it, ha raide." "These mough old be so flecting, it good out of our granted the language. Whereautiful picture to consider the the girl. In the allegoed courbile, let his and the honor of the protect.

The expulsite of paused about the consideration of the protect.

water, it constantly returned to dwell on Zarifa, as she leaned back on the low seat, with the steering-cords in her hands, and her wide hat shading her face, -the "tressy forchead," with its delicate tendri's of dark hair, roft and silky as flow the durky ce, was forchead," with its delicate tenurs or unia hair, soft and silky as floss, the dusky "But splendor of her eyes, with their golden lights, here is set under perfect brows, the fine straight nose with its arched nostrils, and the curving forming in Solomon's words, "a ing lips, forming, in Solomon's words, "a thread of scarlet" on the creamy softness of her skin.

They rowed three or four miles down the lake, keeping sometimes near enough shore to be almost within the show of the hills, and at last entered a lovely miniature bay, where an opening in the heights gave a glimpse of cultivated fields and the group glimpse of cultivated fields and the group of buildings belonging to a ranch. Here they disembarked, and, while Don Maurizio went to transact his business with the ranckero, Derwent found a shady nook, arranged the hoat-cushions in a seat for Zarifa, and placed himself at her feet, while Juan kindled fire at a little distance, where he proceeded to make coffee, to warm chicken (by holding it on a pointed stick to the fire), and to

toast bread in a very deft manner.

"And what do you think of our lake, Senor Derwent?" saked Zarifa at last; for the spell of silence seemed still to hang over Derwent.

He roused himself with a start at the

ound of her voice.
"I think," he replied. "that it is like everything else at Miraflores,—simply perfect.—Do not laugh; do not believe that I am spotking in exaggerated compliment. I mean just what I say. Whether the place is enchanted or whether I am, I don't know, but certainly there seems to me no flaw or hlemish anywhere. I have never before known anything half so charming, and it makes me almost sad to feel that I must soon go hack to the commonplace world, where all this "he made a comprehensive sweep of the hand—"will seem as distant and unreal as a vision in sleep."

"I am glad that you think so well of Miraflores," she said, smilling. "As for going—well, I suppose that after a while you will have duties to call you away. But you can surely return again! Our gates are always open to our friends."

"It is good of you to include me in that known anything half so charming,

"It is good of you to include me in that as," he said, flushing a little. "I feel doeply: for what do you know of me! I it deeply; for what do you know of me! I may be the merest adventurer, a man unworthy of your notice or acquantance, for aught you can tell. Why, your father has not even once asked me who I am, since I have been in his house! Such hospitality is

fairly Arabian."

"Oh, no " she said, "it is only Mexican. And why should he ask you such a question? In the first place, you were in need of help. that was reason enough for opening his doors to you. And in the second place, do you think that he does not know a gentleman when he acca him? My father has not always lived at Miraflores, senor."

Your father is the truest and the finest gentleman I have ever seen," said Derwent, quickly. "I think that with one glance he could judge a man. But such is his courtesy gentleman I have ever seen, that if the judgment were unfavorable the subject of it would never be made aware that it was so.

"Not without need; but with need no man can be more frank than my father.

"I am sure of that, too. And frankness sirtue I so much admire that I can do

Did you not many need for you to explain. Did you not my, or imply, when speaking to Padre Rempiaco and myself, that there was something in the nature of an affair of honor lay what brought you here? In that case, no one would even wish you to make fit?

to that case, no one wome even with you to a pak of it,"
". raid that I desired to make money, and make it quickly, in order to pay a debt of bonor," heanswered. "But I must not leave on under a mistaken impression. debt of honor maxmuch as honor is deeply involved in it, but it is also a debt that mill min my mother and myself if we must make it and one for time. So that I have it good out of our fortune. So that I have happiness of our parent,

exquisite 12 paused shruptly. Had he spoken gleaming the two words trembling on his lips? He

hardly knew. He only knew that he met a look of what seemed to him divine sympathy and comprehension in the eyes that rested on his own for an instant and then gazed away over the broad, dazzling surface

of the lake.

"I see,—I understand," said the soft pice, very quietly. "There is a double "I see,—I understand," said the soit voice, very quietly. "There is a double necessity,—to save both fortune and honor. Well, senor, I hope that Mexico may give you the means to do both. And it may be well that you should speak openly to my father of your wishes. He may be able to direct your attention to something as good as the Baena Esperanza."

"If ould weither ask nonexpect that "said."

as the Buena Esperanza."

"I could neither ask nor expect that," said Derwent, quickly. "It would seem like speculating on his kindness."

The dark eyes met his now with a glance of represch. "Do you know a greater pleasure than that of helping another over some obstacle or trouble?" she asked. "Can any one know a greater pleasure." "Can any one know a greater pleasure? Why, then, should you wish to deny it to my father? If he can help you, he will. I am sure of that."

Derwent did not reply for a minute. Then he said, dreamily, "I find it strange to rehe zaid, dreamly, "I find it atrange to re-member what a strong instinct, approaching to an inspiration, led me to Mexico. It seemed a wild thing. I had no knowledge of the country, I did not understand the language, I had not a friend among the peo-ple. But something hade me come; and here I am. It was the El Dorado of all my hop-dreams, thus renderful, mitterious land of dreams, this wonderful, misterious land of the Aztec and the Spaniard, and I have found and, what have I not found in it?"

He broke off again abruptly. He felt that this would not do: his emotion was passing boyond his colorol. He seized it suddenly, as it were, and hade it lie down and be still. Then he added with a smile,

Then he added with a smile,—

"That does not sound very much like an answer to your speech. Yet the point of application is this. that in a land of strangers I have found kindness, friendshid, and, it may be, help. Is not my instinct justified?"

"So far," she answered, smiling also, "I thirk you should not have found a bullet in the shoulder. But something more may

th shoulder. But something more may come, -si Dios quiere, as we say."
"You don't know!"he said impulsively.

"It is worth a lozen bullets in the shoulder to be sitting here now! Everything is so perfect, like your Mexican days, —it makes one feel for the first time what it is to live! But there comes Don Maurizio. And by the love, we have forgotten about the target practice. Shall we not try it? Yonder is a water-fowl on the beech. Let me see you knock it over."

'No," she answered, as she drew out her

"No," she answered, as she drew out her pretty toy like weapon, "I have never yet killed a living creature, and I could not bear tedo it. There is something terrible in the thought of extinguishing the spark of life, the very breath of God, which all the powers of earth cannot restore. But just beyond the bird is a scarlet cactus-bloom. I will strike that."

She raised the pistol, and without seeming to aim, fired. The hills gave back the sharp report in multiplied echoes; and as the startled bird flew away, Derwent saw the

startled hird flew away. Derwent saw the blossom hanging broken. The bulle; had cut its stem

Icona Zarifa is a wonderful shot. From Zaria is a wonderful shot, no said, showing the flower to Don Maurizio when the latter came up. "I am glad that she was not the person who aimed at me. I am afraid I should not have got off so

unity.
"She has an uncring eye, and ashazil nat never varies," her father answered. that never varies, her father answered.
"Many a time she has beaten me at targetpractice. Her training has been in some respects more that of a boy than a girl. But I am certain that every woman should understand the use of fire-arms.

"There can be no doubt of it," said Derwent, as he fastened the crimson eachishossom on his coat. blossom on his coat.

#### (TO BE CONTINUED.)

How to cure Dyspersia :- Chew Adams Tutti Frutti Gum after meals 5 cents.

How absurd for newspapers to publish "Rules for Husbands." Any sort of wife "Rules for Husbands." Any wort of wife can prescribe better rules for a husband than he can find in a newspaper

Dyspepua and indige dion cure I

By Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
The stomach toned

By Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters.
The whole system in agentical

By D., Carson's Stomach Bitters.

Large Bottles 50 cents.

The Mome.

The editor will be glad to have short letters from any of his friends who feel disposed to write, asking questions, giving advice, hints to other housekeepers, receipis, or anything which they think would add to the interest of this department. But communications ought to be as brief as possible.

-For Truth

#### For an Album.

Onward and upward: "I'm the only Gilead That brings a halm to all;
Who would stand still along life's weary pathway Must ever backward fall.

se, then, the talents, he it one or many, That God has given to thee, A blessing follows carnest, brave endeavor

And blest, dear, may'st thou be ANNIE L. JACK.

#### Deceptive Housekeeping.

In housekeeping, as in other things, there is grave danger of persons mistaking appearances for realities. The dustless floor, the spotless kitchen table, and the array of hurnshed cooking utensils appeal to the artistic sense, and one is hable upor finding her kitchen in this kind of order to feel confident that she has a cleanly and competent servant to look after her house, says the Ladies' Home Journel.

The chances, of course, are in favor of the neat kitchen girl over the slovenly one, all things being equal; yet the bare possibility of the former being the exception to the rule, and of things not being equal, always makes inquiry on the part of the mistress as to how things are done, imperative. It is not enough that a house should look clean. To be a healthy abode for human beings it must be clean; and to be clean the process of clean-sing must be carr alon from day to day in a particular manner. Better that the kitchen tuble, cupboard-shelves, kneading and meat-boards should never be scrubbed at all than that they should be whitened by a foul or a contaminated scrubbing-brush. It is as important for the end of purity that a special brush be kept for cleaning all wooden uten-sils and kitchen-beards that come in direct contact with good, as it is that the dish-cloth hould be kept separate from the floor-cloth. Yet I have reason to believe that in many Yet I have reason to occure come in many families one scrubling-brush is considered sufficient, being made to answer all purposes, until its dirty, watersoaked bristles drop until its dirty, watersoaked bristles drop out. Once I surprised a new servant girl in the act of applying the floor-brush to the top of the kitchen table. She had forgotten, she apologized, to use the table brush, never n accustomed to more than and she added, by way of satisfying me, that she had "washed" the brish—washed att, as I presently learned, in the common acrubing-pail. Yet this girl came to me well recommended as a cleanly and careful

The fact is that housework, and specially kitchen work, is a finerart than it is commonly believed to be 1 the serious mistake to suppose that anyone may undertake it. A densely stupid and ignorant person, without refinement of instinct, is as unfit to manage the delicate intricacies of the modern kitchen as she is to teach school or conduct kitchen as she is to teach school or conduct a newspaper. Training on the part of a matrices may overcome sense of her faults; she may learn to be they may acquire a degree of skill in cooking, may be obedient and pleasing in manufers; but never will she be made to appreciate anything but a super-ficial difference between the clean and the unclean. However the clean and the unclean. However the slow reason grasp the subject of contamination? What does the dull intellect know about a microscopi-cura? The probability is that a servant of the dull interject know about a microscopi-germ? The probability is that a servant of this class regards her matress' ideas of clean-liness as a whim, and that the service she renders is the grossest of eye service.

In this heauty-loving age, it seems to me there is some danger of eye service being re lewarded at the expense of lew obvious but more conscientions methods of keeping house. Mistresses very generally set to be fond of a showy cleanliers, demands have often the proposal products and that a personal products and the services.

vants personal neatness and that a them in efforts to please happy week ricem in efforts to plouse happy week. This may be all right, athis teaching, all wrong. It is right way. A week real, proceeding froreparation feg-the pression of, a locan a missipant Sableath. It is wrong won for a week of toil. Let cleanliness i

means are subordinated to having things "look nice"; when more attention is given means are subordinated to having things "look nice"; when more attention is given to tying the broad strings of a white apron than to brushing the finger nails; when front windows shine, and cellars emit offen sive and deadly odors; when superfluous bows of ribbon adorn chairs, and the kitchen is insufficiently supplied with towelling; when decorations vie with each other in when decorations vie with each other in att acting the eye of the visitor, and one fifthy scrubbing brush does the cleaning (\*) for the unfortunate household.

#### Ohoice Recipts.

Tongre Salan. For this always use the smaller and rougher pieces, such as will not look well on the table; cut them in diec and stand in a cold place; put the yelk of one egg in a cold plate and make from it about a gill of mayonnaise dressing; add tarragon vinegar in place of lemon juice or plain vinegar about ton draws of onion juice. rinegar in place of femon junce or plain vinegar, about ten drops of omon junce, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; when ready to serve mix the dressing with the tongue and serve on crisp letture leaves.

OMELET.—Beat four eggs just enough to mix them; add four tablespoonfuls of warm water and a piece of butter the size of a walnut; put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when melted and hot turn in the eggs; shake the pan and as soon as the ome let begins to set, lift it at one side and allow the softer part to run under; continue this until the omelet is cooked dust it with salt and pepper, fold it over and turn it out on a heated dish; dust it with granulated sugar; sprinkle it with rum, pour about two table spoonfuls around the omelet; set fire to it, and send it at once to the table.

PATE IMPERIAL - Cut the white meat of a cooked chicken into dice; parboil and pick into small pieces one pair of sweet breads; chop fine a half-can of mushrooms, mix all these together; put one large tablespoonful of butter into a sauce pan; add two even tablespoonfuls of flour, mix over the fire untablespoonfuls of flour, mix over the fire until smooth; add a half-pint of milk; stir until it boils; add the mixed meat, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, a quarter teaspoonful of white pepper, and when the whole is very hot stir in the yelks of two eggs; serve at once: if it is necessary to keep this warm for a time do so before the eggs are added; truffles may be used with the mushrooms. This quantity will serve twelve persons. twelve persons.

TIMBALES OF CHICKEN.—Chop very fine a half-pound of cooked white meat of chicken, pound it to a paste, adding gradually one gill of cream; add, one at a time, the whites of three eggs unbeaten; beat each one well into the mixture before adding another; add one trappountal of salt, a pratable seasonone telepoonful of salt, a pratable seasoning of cayonne, and a teaspoonful of finely chonnel truffles: stir in carefully the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth; have ready small timbale-cups well buttered; fill these half-full with the mixture; stand them in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes; serve hot with cream mushroom sauce poured around them.

CLAN CHOWDER -Cut one pound of ham into dice; pure and cut into dice twelve good-sized potatoes; chop three good-sized onions fine; cut four pounds of stewed veal onions fine; cut four pounds of stewed veal into pieces one inch square; chop 200 clams rather fine and chop about four tablespoon fuls of paraley; put a layer of the potatoes in the bottom of a good-sized soup ketal, then a sprinkling of ham, onion, paraley and then a layer of yeal and clams, continue these alternations until all the materials are used, having the last layer class just cover this with the liquor in which the yeal was cooked; cover the kettle and cook yers slowly for forty minutes without strong, add a palatable seasoning of popper one quart of hot cream, and one and half dozen Trenton crackers finely broken : stir and serve at once very hot

or orange baskets after the meat course, just

the same as you would serve punch. Mock CHARLOTTE RUSSE. Put a half-put of milk and a half cup of granulated sugar over the fire in a double boiler; moisten three even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in about four tablespoonfuls of cold milk sald to the stated. milk, add to it the scalded milk; stir continually until it thickens; cook two minutes; take from the free; add a temptoonful

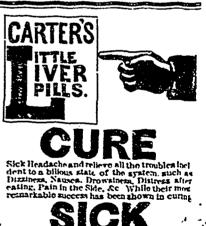
ntes; take from the fire; add a teaspoonful of vanilla isugar beat if you can get it), and the well beaten whites of three eggs; have ready a plain mold meely heated with stale cake or lady lingers, turn the mixture in the pudding, and stand away for several hours to harden; erve icy cold.

SALTED ALMOSIS.—Shell and blanch the almonds; put them in a lading pain, with an erra ceaspoonful of butter to each pound of almonds; bake slowly until a light brown and thoroughly dried, stir them frequently until every almond is nicely oiled with the butter; take from the oven and dust thickly with salt; turn on a cold dish and place ly with salt : turn on a cold dish and place in a cool, dry place until wanted.

JERUSALEM Propince. Cut three figs and tiny slices; add it to the other fruit; cover a half box of gelatine with a half cup of cold water, and soak a half hour; whip one pint water, and soak a half hour; whip one pint of cream to a good froth, put it in a hair, and stand this in a pan of icewater; add a half-cup of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla sugar, the fruit and a quarter cup of rice, boiled; add to the gelatine one gill of cream and stir it over hot water until dissolved; strain it into the cream and gently the free the half consequence. sur from the bottom and sides of the hasin until the whole is well indeed and beginning to stiffen; turn in a mold and put in a cold place to slightly harden; serve plain or with whipped cream around it.

#### Brief Collect for the Day.

Lord of the Sabbath ! Lord of all thedays Lord of the Sabbath! Lord of all thedays of time' Lord of eternity. We lift our rouces in prayer and praise to Thee. Fill our minds with thoughts of Thee, our hearts with love of Thee' so may this be indee a Sabbath of rest and place and joy. A fore-taste of that Sabbath that shall be rich in conseless some and lowless tallelyings. ceaseless songs and loudest hallelujalis.





GINGER SHERRET Put once for gind pounds of sugar and one qui jurist to boil; chip the yellow

#### THE SPEED OF WAR SHIPS.

#### Comparison With Other Yessels Infair.

Few people realize the difficulties under which the engineering department of a modern war vessel labors when they criticise adversely the steaming powers of the war ship, contrasting them with those of merchant vessels.

In general a merchant vessel has engines designed to steam continually at certain high speeds. Transatlantic steamers for instances between certain ports in specified times. Knowing the rate of propulsion that will effect the desired passage, it becomes possible to operate the machinery of the merchant vessels under fairly uniform conditions, and in consequence everything can be done to secure the best results under these conditions. The engineers and firemen are accustomed to regular routine work, and the vessels advent in port after a week s run mables such repairs to be effected as are necessary.

In the case of a war ship the conditions are altogether different. Fitted, as the modern crusers usually are, with high-power machinery, capable of driving vessels seventeen, eighteen, or

#### NINETEEN KNOTS AN HOUR,

they are frequently compelled to work under a speed of eight or nine knots an hour, or even six knots an hour. For example, the Baltimore of the U.S. navy can be run at a rate of speed of nine knots an hour, yet she is continually carrying engines and boilers capable of driving her at the rate of twenty one knots an hour. The "waste work" under such circumstances is consider able, but at the same time inevitable. In the Blake and Blenheim of the British Navy, vessels fitted with engines of over 13,000 horse power, (natural draught,) four sets of engines have been adopted, with special disconnecting arrangements, to permit of throwing out the forward sets when cruising at low speeds. In this great range of power and small development, under ordin ary conditions, is thought to be found the cause of most of the difficulties which arise with war ship machinery. Such difficulties, it is belie ed, would disappear if engines were continuously worked at high speeds like those of merchant ships.

were continuously worked at night species like those of merchant ships.

There is another point, which, to naval officers is a matter of course, but which to engineers explains in a degree the rapid deterioration of boilers and machinery in war ships. Standing

#### ON THE BRIDGE OF A WAR SHIP

the officer in command is supposed to have under his control, when a fleet is manufavring at, say, a nine-knot speed, steam oquivalent to a possible margin of speed of two to three knots an hour in order to issue his keeping station. On this subject Mr. W. H. White, Chief Constructor for the British Navy, draws up the following table:

 Kuota
 Horse Power.
 Revolutions.

 9
 1,000
 50

 11
 1,500
 60

 121
 3,000
 70

He says. "In order to secure the ready command of ten revolutions, therefore, above the average ordered, 80 per cent more power is needed to be available whenever ordered, and to have command of twenty revolutions, per cent. Inargin of rower is needed, ling on the bridge and their the cityshing on the bridge and their the cityshing of the security obliged the magnineer promptly of the decision o

working up to, say, sixteenknots' speed. Then the mean speed for the hour of the Medusa would be about twelve and a half knots, and although at the end of the hour she would be steaming sixteen knots, she would only have gained three and a half knots on the ficet. I commend this short statement to the notice of thegentlemen who, during

#### THE BEIGHT MANCEUVERS,

were so greatly surprised that so called swift Talleds, when ordered to proceed with all dispatch, did not immediately rush off at full speed and rapidly disspear. It is also very important to note that, in a cruiser employed as a scout, with the fires alight, but banked in order to be in a position to rapidly raise steam, there can be no equation of the coal consumed to the power required simply to keep company with the fleet. The fact is obvious enough, but is frequently overlooked."

Still another illustration is at hand in some of the performances of British war ships during the naval imanicures of last year. In the chase toward Ushant the Hero wasstemaing about twelve knots, with the Howe and Rodney attending her, and the Camperdown was keeping just cutside the range prescribed by the rules. Supposing she was two knots distant, she suddenly turns and comes down upon the Howe and Rodney at a speed of thirteen to fourteen knots, so that the relative speed of approach would be twenty-five to twenty-six knots an hour. In less than fiveminutes she would be close upon her enemies, and if both kept on would soon be far apart again. An instance of this kind, lesides showing the sudden changes under which machinery may be subjected in order to bring combating vessels together, is also noteworthy as indicating the importance of rapidfire guns infuture naval action. It takes some three minutes to load a modern sixty-seven-ton gun of the British Navy, and not many minutes would be required to enable two vessels at the above, gh speed to speedily get out of the danger range.

#### A Narrow Escape.

Somebody has been trying to prove that war is not so dangerous on the whole, assome other agents of destruction; however that may be, its perils are not confined to those in action, as the following anecdote demon strates. There were some narrow escapes among these who were off duty in camp. One day a solid shot, with unmannerly rudeness, came bounding into camp. passing through a group of soldiers who had just collected for their warm rations. At thesawe instant it prostrated the cook, demoliabed the mess kettle, and irreverently dantised our best flag with bean porridge. The ook gravel which the shot had thrown against him, and was soen able to resume his work. About the same time a sick soldier warlying in his tent, with his knapsack for a pillow. He was supposed to be out of harm's way, but a solid shot, styled by the boys, a "pickle" from its resemblance in size and shape, struck the knapsack, and carried it clean away. The only inconvenience to the invalid was the less of the knapsack, and carried it clean away. The only inconvenience to the invalid was the loss of the knapsack and the sudden letting down of his head. As the pillow was scarcely thicker than the raissile, this might be called literally a hair breadth escape.

#### An Extraordinary Operation.

We are constantly hearing of extraordinary surgical operations, but the most astonishing that has been performed, says a Paris correspondent, is that of degrateous, or the removal of fat from the body. Boctors Marx and Demars have carried out the operation upon a literary man, M. Hiroguelle. They ruised the skin and cutaway four and a quarter pounds of the adiposotissue. The patient was under chloroform while thus being, see away: The skin was then stucked in a literary man, it is a literary man and the stands as from from the stands as from from the stands as from from the stands of the pring into the cancel of strong into the cancel of strong into the stands of the strong into the cancel of strong into the cancel of strong into the stands of the strong into the cancel of strong into th

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SPRING SMILES

All work and no play -Learning the piano. It frequently turns out that the queen of diamonds is a knave of hearts.

What is the most proper exclamation for a man to make when he barks his shine; "Dog gone it!"

There is a silver liming to every cloud, but there wouldn't be long if some members of Parliament ever get to heaven.

A man never realizes what perfect idiots women are until he hears his best girl laughing at some other fellow's jokes.

No matter how plain-looking a soda water

No matter how plain-looking a soda water clerk may be, in warm weather his fizz is always attractive to the girls.

Employer "Well, Patrick, which is the b gger fool, you or I " Patrick "Faith, I couldn't say, sor, but it's not mesilf."

What is the difference between a mushroom and a mouse? Why, one maketh cat-sup and the other maketh the cat's supper,"

No matter how g nerous-hearted a man may be, it never seems to do him any good to sit down and think how rich his next-door neighbor is.

"Won't you come into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly. "Yes," answered the fly, "but I don't want to go into the dining-room."

The Paris gravediggers have threatened to stop work. It would not be the first time that gravediggers have left their employers in a hole.

Teacher—"And now, children, you have heard the story of Ananias. What lesson should we learn from his fate?" Tommy—"Never to get caught."

A young man who made a wager that he could court thirty young women in one month says he is now "on his last lap." He by will win a light squeeze.

"Do you know the time, Mr. Scadley?" called out her mother, screnely, from the top of the stairs about 1 A.M. "No, madam, I don't," said the brazen-faced Scadley; "I came to night without my watch:"

Artist—"Oh, you think the back-ground" beastly. do you. Perhaps the cattle are beastly, too, though I flatter myseif—"Friendly Artist—"Oh, no, my dear fellow that s just what they are not."

Newwed "How long does a man have to be married before his wife agrees with him in everything" Oldwed (mournfully)—"You'll have to ask somebody else, my boy; I've only been married forty years."

Tenant—' Landlord, our house-wall on one side has sprung out about ten feet." Landlord—'Make yourself casy. Although it probably renders the house that much bigger do not fear; I will not raise the rent on you."

Old Married Flirt "Oh, Miss Lillian, I'm so sorry I ever married." Miss Lillian "So am I." Old Married Flirt (cagerly)—"Is that so, my desi-" "Miss Lillian (sar castically)—"Yes, I'm very sorry—for your wife."

Physician (reflectively)—'H'm! The caso is one, I think, that will yield to a mild slimulant. Let me see your tongue, madain, if you please." Husband of patient (hastily)—"Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any slimulating."

"Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any stimulating."

"Shall we marry the filling or shall we knot?" was the about all witty linear ardent fover dispatched to the stoll of his heart. But, where the strangeness of the matter comes in, the girl replied. "I shall not You may do as you please."

Watts—" Did singley ever accomplish his intention of getting even with the girl who beat him out of his place by offering to do the work at a smaller salary?" Pots—" I rather think he did. He married her and she is supporting them both.

The Race of Life
Lie is a race for preferment and place,
And in the context we all have a part
ome find illeasy to cut out the place,
Others are handic apped right at the start.

he lance with a substant of the second control of the second contr

#### Australian Cannibals.

Upon the whole, life among the northern Australians could hardly be desirable on any terms, and on their own it seems not acceptable. Their religion is a fear, their existence a series of escapes from are tribal obligation to the most elementary featies, their polity an ultimation of the principle that might makes right within the tribe as well as without; a despotism of the strong hand tempered by cunning. In the society of these children of nature certain persons skilled in devil-devil, as they call the invocation of supreme elemen, and certain old ladies accomplished in catering to their simple appetite for human flesh are the ruling influences.

They are alt cannibals, as opportunity offers; and in default of enemies to cat they will sometimes cat their friends; they will sometimes cat their friends; they will even cat their children, though this is exceptional. Otherwise, they live mostly upon poisonous roots, which have to be carefully prepared; upon worms and grubs; upon snakes and lizards, and upon such birds and leasts as they can kill, though they are not good hunters and are poorly weaponed for the chase. They go naked, and almost houseless; a shelter of boughs is their conception of a house.

After four years among them and the bestowal of mestimable benefits in tobacco, Mr Lumboltz-could not flatter himself that he had ever succeeded in appealing to any sentiment but four in them; they did not kill kind because they imagined him an adept in devil devil and because they were afraid of the Baby of the Gun, as they called his revolver; but they would not have caten him, because they had found that, upon the whole, white men did not agree with them. In spite of their fears they had accesses of treachery in which they longed so much to kill him that it was never safe to let them get behind him; and apparently no kindness could win them to affection. On such conditions life began to be for him at moments the poor possession that it seemed to them, and he experienced a deep despondency, mixed with indifference, from which he had to pull himself together with a n effort of the will at last, in order to escape from the psychical missing of their most miserable existence. They were children, and had children, with no lovable trait, that he could discover, and cruel and filthy in their ignorance.

I spite of their abominable customs and their squalid conditions, the life of the open air and of the woods and hills is so wholesome that fine physical types are not rare, and in this fact there might be some hope for the race if it met the least justice in contact with the whites. But on the frontices, says Mr. Lumholts, "any savage discovered by the white men runs the risk of being shot. Poison was laid in the way of the blacks once when I was in Queensland.

A squatter " shot all the men on his run because they gave birth to cattle killers, and the children because they would in time become cattle killers."—Harper's Magazine.

#### Mad Freak at a Wodding.

An ext aordinary incident took place at a wedding at St Silaa's Church. Lucerp al. on Monday. While the party were walking from the carriages into the church, a woman walked up to the bride and bridegroom and flung an apronful of flour over them. She also threw a quantity over the best man and the bridesmaid, and ran away. The happy pair; nearly blinded, and covered from head to foot with flour, seemed much disconcerted by the unlooked for incident, and having isem brushed down proceeded to the altar.

No hero returning from victorious wars has over, in modern times, been exercise with more difference acclamations than those accorded to Mr. Stanley in England, Royalty, society, the leaders of learning, and the commonstly, all have vied and are vying with each other to do him honor. It was most fitting that the greatest of his public recoptions should be that under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, for no man of this generation has made contributions to geographical knowledge comparable in importance and in both scientific and romantic interest with his. The British heir-apparent personally presenting to him a unique medal of British gold in the name of British science, is a noble token of the appreciation of his native land.

#### TWO SURPRISING SEA STORIES.

#### A Wanie stooked With an Anchor-A Curlous Shower.

In the year 1861, about midsummer, being then 150 miles to the west of the Island of Juan Fornandez, in the Scotch ship High-land Belle, we were bearing up for the island under a light breeze, with the full ship's under a light breeze, with the full ship's company on deck, when a monster whale breached on our port be w and only a cable's length away. The carpenter was repairing the rail on that bow, and four or five men were scraping and painting. At least six of us saw the whale as he arst pushed his head above water, and our exclamations attracted attention, so that all the others saw him before he fell back. He shot straight up like a log on end, and he never stopped going until five-sixths of his body stood in air. We all saw that he had half a dozen wraps of chain around him, and that an anchor was fouled in the corner of his mouth. He fell back on the surface with an awful crash, lack on the surface with an awful crash, kicking up a trememdous swell, and there he lay without a movement. We ran on for a quarter of a mile, and then laid the ship a quarter of a mile, and then laid the ship to and lowered a boat. I myself had charge of this boat, and after laying off and on to see it the whale was dead, finally con-cluded that he was and pulled in on him. While he was floating the anchor kept him down by the head, and him. While he was floating the anchor kept him down by the head, and we could not get at it. We, however, cut away a fathom or more of the chain, and found the wraps about his body so tightly drawn that the creature must have suffered great pain. We got the hight of a rope over one aim of the anchor, but the are of us could not pull it out of his jaw, and we returned to the ship and left the careass to float away. Two days later it was found by the Bristol whaler John G. Pitkins, and when cut up alongside yielded about one hundred barrels of oil. They found one of the anchor flukes deeply imfound one of the anchor flukes deeply im-bedded in his mouth, being, as you might say, a big fish hook on which he had been caught, and this anchor, together with sixty feet of chain, was atterward identified by the Russian brig Cronstadt. This brig was at anchor on the north side of the is-land one day a week before, when the whale, whose presence was entirely unsuspected, picked up her anchor and towed her half a mile. Greatly alarmed at being towed out to sea by an invisible power, the Captain ordered a shackle pin slipped, and thus stopped his headway at the expense of an archer and state of the captain ordered as a state of the captain o stopped his headway at the expense of an anchor and sixty or seventy feet of chain. Anchor and sixty or seventy feet of chain. Later on the three vessels. I have named found themselves in Valparaiso together, and it was easy to fit all the details together and make a straight case. We had the proofs right there, and the Russian signed a receipt in black and white for the anchor at particular togethere. so strangely recovered, and we hang our bit of chain in the office of the English Con-sul. Yet, despite all this, I have seen several American newspapers which referred to the incident "as a yarn which even children would take no stock in."

would take no stock in."

During the last year of the American war I was Captain of an English brig which voyaged to truinea. On the voyage of which I speak we called at Trinidad and then continued our course to the south. We had stood to the east and got our offing from Trinidad, and the course had just been laid for Liconard love. The source had just been laid. for Georgetown, when a strange arcumstance occurred. During the forenoon we had observed two waterspouts at a distance, and at 3 in the afternoon the lookout reported one hearing down upon us from the east, in which direction the whole occan lay before us. The wind, what there was of it, was from that direction, and as we had no gun alward every one was alert to keep the bing clear of danger by rapid and skilful manage ment. The spout came dancing down-our of them, and we could not fail to observe. And so where all had done what came to the that it was an unmanally large tone. While lot of all in this week of work, jey bells rangulated was a hist in the clouds, its base and attempt growing larger and larger until, and daughters, even servants and maid ser white acres of surface were terribly Aguated. There was a histing, swishing sound as the waters were sucked up, and the spout travelled right at us until not more than twenty brings brooded over largel. We have often rouse away. Then it obliqued and passed us a stern. For five minutes there was a well spent Sabhath brings a happy week great downpour of water on our decks, and the sea was so confused that the lirig was knocked about like a rork. The spent continued to the west as far as we Sabhath, any more than a misspirit within the could see but the rain had no sooner ceased. of them, and we could not tail to obscive

than we found the decks littered with strange objects. There were many small fish, a turtle weighing quite two pounds, and an eel at least six feet long. But we had little at least six feet long. But we had little interest in those things, for among them was a straw hat, several lengths of rope, two or three bits of cloth, which proved to be handkerchiefs, the wreck of an umbrella, a handlag, and a sailor's jacket. These things had all been rained down on our decks, and when we came to look over the sides we saw

planks and other wreekage.

Now, what had happened was this: A schooner yacht in which a party of wealthy Germans from Paramariho—there were nine of them, and all men-were cruising for pleasure had been caught up in that spout, and hurled to destruction. We had the proofs of it, and we alone could tell what became of the unfortunates. It was our testimony and the articles which had rained down upon our decks which settled properties valued into the hundreds of thousands. tnd yet the matter has been held up to news-aper redicule and classed as a sailor s yarn.

#### The Law of Labor and Law of Rest.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it oly. Six days shalt thou labor and do all holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do an thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt thou nor thy son, nor thy not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh, wherefor the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."—Exodus xx., 8-11.

Above the mise and din of our common life Above the inise and din of our common life we have heard in the week gone by a greatery of those who carn their daily bread by daily labor. The cry does not ignore the dignity of labor, nor ask to be released from its claims. At the heart of it there is a plea for less labor and more rest. That the plea is well sustained none will question. And who does not wish that the lot of many who toil could have a pleasante- path to walk and an easier burden to carry? We need not discuss the whole question now, but is it not pleasant to turn to the earlier pages of this book and find that the law of labor and the law of rest overlap each other, and are bound in inseparable bonds. The commandment that came bonds. The commandment that came from Sinai, amid thunderings and light nings and awful tempests, guarding the sanctity of the ancient Sabbath, was at once a law of labor as well as a law of rest The Sabbath was not established as a caprice The Sabbath was not established as a captree on the part of a lawgiver whose laws sprung from caprice rather than eternal righteous ness. Sinai was the mountain of eternal order and of eternal righteousness: the fingers that have graved those majestic laws upon the table of stone were moved by a divine wisdom; as all the ages of the world divine wisdom; as all the ages of the world. since, give ample attestation. The law of Sabbath sauctity and rest followed the week of work. First toil, then rest. To invert theorder would be folly, to try-to beparate the two would be absurb. First the work then comes rest. Without the rest, work would change to slavery swithout the toil that gives zest to leisure rest would have no meaning and no worth. Let us listen this morning to the music of that grand old commandment the world has been wise enough to hold dear through generations and centuries. Let us call it the law of labor and the law of rest. Just as much a law of the law of rest. and the law of rest. Just as much a law of labor as a law of rest. What a pletter of the days of that dessert life, when all was not wearmers and surely allows not a dicam! Every body worked in those days. Sons of the household and daughters, too, had their share of toil, and oven when the visitor came it was not only to be "entertained" but to take a share in the life, and the live of every liquischold mount reasonable toil And so when all had done what came to the

us look upon the labor that fills out hands with more gracious eyes, as we think the weary Saturday is but the well prepared altar that has been all week a building for the hallowed fires of the Sabbath sacrifices It is worth a week of toil to know the true value of the Sabbath's rest. So life's long toils will bring us at last to the rest that remains for the people of God.

#### HEROISM OF A BOY.

#### A Remarkable Story of Plack and Enduc-

ance from Far Australia. rom a remote part of distant Australia half the world away from us a newspaper cornes, bearing a strange name the Capricorn ion. It devotes several columns to accounts n.m. It devotes several columns to accounts of a beating accident and fatality which occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland. The head master of the Allentown State School and bis assistant took two pupils out for a holiday excursion round the Keppel Islands. One of the boys was landed shortly after setting and the large was landed shortly after setting and the large was large at the large was large at the large was large at the large was a large at the large was large at large was large was large at large was large was large at large was large at large was large at large was large was large at large was large was large was large at large was large one of the logs was landed shortly after setting out; the other remained on the boat; his name is Walter Mooney. The boating party left on Dec. 10 intending o make a three week's cruise, camping out occasionally. With the new year the weather became squally and dangerous. One or two waves broke over the beat—Clayton, the assistant, squarry and dangerous. One or two waves broke over the beat—Clayton, the assistant, got nervous, being very anxious about the little lad. "This won't do," he said, jibbed the said, and the beat upset. In an instant all three were struggling in the water. Clayton then, showing coolness and courage, dired, cut the stays, and unship ped the mast. Then both Smith, the head master, and Clayton had todive for the anchor. When all was got to rights, so far as could be, Walter Mooney was swent away by a wave, and had to be ree ued. Now, howa wave, and had to be rescued. Now, however, it was found that the boat was sunking and could carry only the boy. They lashed Mooney to the boat, hopeless of hearing of him again, bade farewell to each other, all three, and the two teachers swam off to the distant shore. Clay ton's retriever dog accompanied them. It has instinctively exught companied them. It has instinctively caught up a pit e of bacon in its mouth and kept up with them. Unfortunately all grew tired, and the dog tried to get on its master's back. Clayton thought to kill it, but Smith feared the blood might bring up the sharks in that dangerous sea. At length, suddenly, Clayton and dog disappeared, and Smith reached the interest of the color of them. and dog disappeared, and sinth reached the island only in time, as a large shark swam past. "Sensational as was Smith's escape from a watery grave," says the Capricorman "it is eclipsed by that of the lad Mooney." I. was not supposed that he could survive ; the beat was water-logged and the billows ever and again broke over it in a bitter brine. and again broke over it in a bitter brine. Drifting, drifting from 1.30 through the long afternoon under a blazing sun—drifting still, without food or drink, as the red sun sank over the invisible continent—drifting through the long watches of the dark night, parched with a fever of thirst famished from long faxting, drifting till the changing form of the Southern Cross told the turn of midnight was far past. Then the loat was carried to the shore on the impulse boat was carried to the shore on the impulse of the great waves. Now came the peril of perils. The place it approached was the Now came the peril of most dangerous of the coast. Two rough reefs of rock ran out into the sea, leaving a chasm between them. To run on either rock was certain wreck and inevitable death.
The heaving billow raised the boat in its ir-The heaving billow rused the boat in its irresistible grasp, and with one mighty rush, hurling it along, shot it right into the chasm and up on the sandy beach in safety—by God's providence. Now, Walter Mooney shook off the loose lashings, the insecure ties, struggled on shore, and fell down on the ground fast asleep, utterly worn out. Far in the motining he was awake, and was seen walking, in a dazed state, but with the stead ast purpose of speeding help to his castaway friends. By his means Smith was quickly rescued from the description of the was found hoppies of the stand, where he was found hoppies of the crisic residence of the standard of

ape. Great credit is due and great credit is given to the young lad in all the papers. His steadiness in the boat when Clayton lost nerve, his courage in the week, and his stout heart through all the weary day and night of dauger, combined with his promptness of action on land, are all worthy

Racing appears to gain a greater hold upon the public affections in England every year. Forty four incetings were set down upon the public affections in England every year. Forty four incetings were set down to take place during the second week in April. The majority of these were of a holiday character, of local interest only, but with sport under jockey club rules at Keinption, Goeforth park, Croxton park, Northampton and Leicester, and with the big steeplechase meeting at Manchester on the first two days of the week, the forces have been scattered far and ide. At Keinpton on April 7 the crowd was enormous. Over 20,000 people passed the turnstiles into the course, a number which has never been exceeded except on a Jubileo Stakes day.

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#### 11 FOR

A STORY OF THE TIME OF CHRIST.

#### BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Author of "The Gates Ajar," "Beyond the Gates," "Between the Gates,"

#### AND REV. HERBERT D. WARD

What then? Was Jesus of Nazareth afruid Did he stay away from Bethany, for sooth, lest he should be stoned? Did he forsoth, lest he should be stoned? Did he allow his chosen friend to die, without even the most ordinary services of friendship, be cause he himself was not ready to run sarred risks? Or, wary, as pretenders are, did he remove himself lest the weakness of his claim should be exposed by this conclusive test? For whatever reason, did he not dare to show himself among the friends, now the monuteers of Lazaris?

not dare to show himself among the friends, now the mourners of Lazarus!

"He is a shrewd fellow," cried Malachi the Pharisee, making the most of his opportunity again to command the cars of his neighbors, and these alas, the fickle people casily gave him. "This upstart is no fool. He estimates the intolligence of the attracts of Bethany correctly. He knows that we are not to be duped for our pains. How now! If this Jesus is what ye have beheved him, could he not save his intimate friend from an untimely death! Would he frenevet nun, could he not save his intimate friend from an untimely death? Would he not, if so be he could do the deed? People of Bethany? People of Jernsalem, and the neighborhood? I appeal to ye' was I not correct in the value I put upon this cowardly and deceitful fellow?"

At this moment there passed by the group At this moment there passed by the group a n an and a woman, whose faces were turned in the direction of Simonthe Leper'shouse. These were Ariella and Baruch, happy man and wife, on their way to sorrow with the sufferers in the bereaved house. Their faces were the subdued and gentle sadness of symmathy, but the rich personal joy of health, freedom, and youth and wedlock burned through their veil of neighborly feeling like the sun blazing through a mist. It was like through their ven of neighborry reeming line looking upon souls in Pro- ' look upon those two.
"There," retorted Au.

. Gethsemane.

"there, retorted the curling hand, turning upon Malachi with eurling hip, "there you have your answer. Look toit" "But how say you," cried another contemptaous voice, "that the Nazarenehas allowed his friend to die like any common

neglected man?"
"His will I know not," answered Amos solemnly. "But I know that it is the will of a wise and holy man. More I need not

Verily, thou art easily satisfied," laughed certy, thou are easily satisfied," laughed someone scornfully. At this moment Euoch, the lad who was wont to guide blind Baruch, ran up to the gossiping group with exciting news.

was reported that the Nazarene had It was reported that the Nazarene had been seen that morroug approaching Bethany. Now this was the fourth day since the death, the third since the burial of Lazarus. Within the house of Simon the Leper the first spasm of grief had subsided into the first spasm of grief had subsided into the first spasm of grief had subsided into the rist alternative of quiet exhaustion. Martha pale and saddened face subdited by a nationess, bent even the direction of pulling a consequence of the same property. It has been the first to the direction of the same property of the same property in the same property of the same prope

Lake cold once stir del better. But buried in her Martha entered the room. She hurried, but

Martha entered the room. She hurried, but she trod softly. She came up and put her hard on Mary's hair with the motherly gest. of an elder sister.

"Mary, arise thee. Abraham bringeth us great news. The Master cometh from Jericho, and is already on his way to Bethany. Arise, thee, and come with me, that we may meet him." meet him.

But Mary burst into terrible sols and shook her head. With her hands she motioned her sister away: She and Martha were different—Martha could meet him among all those people—on the highway. Mary was not like that. Mary sat still in the house For the moment was it possible that a doubt - her first - shot through her tender heart? Did she, too, question - Why cometh he too late?

Now when Mary was left alone, the curtain of her more results.

Now when Mary was jett alone, one cut tains of her room were gently parted, and a step like a breath entered. None but one refined by the personal knowledge of the suffering could have spoken with the voice which said:

"Para ma not Mary. I intrude upon

which said:
"Fear me not, Mary. I intrude upon thee not, save for the space of a Proment. It is thy neighbor—Ariella."

Mary stretched out her hand and grasped that of Ariella strongly. She did not raise her face. An indefinable co ifort flowed from the touch of Ariella into her own exhausted nature. How delicate a hand it was, how reserved, how tender?

"I come upon an errand of importance." began Ariella in a steady tone, as if nothing had happened. Ariella did not talk of Lazarus. She proceeded at once, for she did not sit down, nor have about her the air of a person who meant to remain for a call of condolence. "I must consult either Martha condolence. "I must consult eit or thyself upon a certain matter"

"Martha has gone forth," said Mary eva-

"She goeth to the grave to weep there," replied Ariella. "The neighbors told me thus as I passed the coor." Mary made no reply. She did not care to discuss the true nature of Martha's errand. Ariella, perceiving this reserve, hastened to say:

"A fugitive hath sought refuge with us, at the house of my mother and Baruch,

my husband. Last night she came unto us like a haunted animal panting from the hun-ter, and we received her, and did shelter her. for we knew not what else to do unto the miscrable creature. She flieth from the pal-

"From the palace! Of Annas!" Mary lift-ca her hand anddealy.

"She is the slave of Annas, the High Priest," replied Ariella, observing Mary

with gentle keenness.
"Oh' A slave" Mary's face fell wearily

palaces - Lazarus had asked it. Lazarus had said: "Lovo and shelter."

Hours passed. Marv sat on in the dark

and dreaty room. She had the tempera-ment which does not, because it cannot, conquer grief by action. All her strength must come through reflection and religious faith. She must think herself and pray berself, not work herself into peace. The orker and the dreamer are always at odds, and Martha and Mary could no more understand each other than the Pharisee and Sad-

And the season of the stand of the season of

and do not be moping there any longer, am ashamed of thee."

Mary arose, slowly. Martha's voice parred a her—but she was used to that. She veiled herself, and followed her sister confusedly. She was unconscious of any details of that sad, strange walk into the outer world—her sad, strange walk into the outer world—her first since she had followed her brother to his grave. She did not lift her eyes from the ground. She saw the gravel, and blades of grass, and little pebbles and glittering sand, and Martha's robe fluttering before her. She could not tell where she was, nor how far she had gone, when a voice quite near her murmured. "Martha"

Oh, this was not the voice of any common mourner, and paltry, petty comforter! What neighbor, what friend or kin was there. whose sorrow sank into her soul like secred dew? All Mary's nature lifted itself like a dying flower to his face. When she saw how broken it was she fell at his feet and passionately, puter raly cried:

"Oh, it thou hadst been here he had not died!" whose sorrow sank into her soul like stered

Cut into the side of the limestone cliff, under the hamlet of Bethany, and with a glance towards the heights of Olivet, well shielded by olive trees, and close upon the highway, the sepulcher of Lazarus respond-ed drearily to the gaze of the mourners who had througed it. The tomb was new, hewn by the family upon private land, and carred with all the mortuary art of the times. It had not been constructed above a year or two. Lazarus himself had erected it, expend ing much thought upon it, that it might be a spot of beauty and of dignity worthy of a spot of beauty and or dignity words, of the family eminence. Its stone lip had gaped now, and shut upon him; one might fancy that it was with a certain insensate pride that they received their designer and creat-or for their first victim.

It was a fair day, sunny and warm. The soul of the coming spring was already in the air. Budding trees and blossoms trembled all and index and obsessing trembled delicately in the low and pleasant wind. The sky throbbed with the deep color which it wers when the creation of life is at its fullest and richer. It was a day when it seems impossible to die—incredible to be

Before the temb of Lazarus there had collected a larganid scrious crowd. The discip-les of the Nazarah had made every effort to prevent the knowledge of his return from spreading widely. But this was a thing impossible. The eminence of the dead, the with genute Reenness.

"Oh" A slave " Mary's face fell wearily again

"She telleth a strange story," continued the tell in a low tone, "and she hath suffered unto death Knowest thou, Mary, aught to advise un concerning the poor soul; shall we shelter her?"

"Shelter her?" said Mary with sudden interest and carnestness. "Yes, shelter her, Ariella 'Shelter any woman who flee in to thee from the palace in the name of misery, and of mercy."

"Shall do it in another name?" asked many persons familiar to our story. Malachi the Pharisee, stood rempes if in grominating the poor, with his thick inder lip pressed up in the intensest satsifaction, with his thick inder lip pressed up in the intensest satsifaction in the death of Lazarus. What could so benevolently have interfered to verify has own position in regard to the Nazarene. He surveyed the ground in the fact itself these had called from Jerush each additional connection with the case had called from Jerush each additional connection with the case had called from Jerush each additional connection with the case had called from Jerush each additional connection with the case had called from Jerush each additional connection with the case had called from every motive under the sum, about the tomb.

Among these could be easily recognized many persons familiar to our story. Malachi the Pharisee, stood remposition was not a minderous man, but he took solid satisfaction in the death of Lazarus. What could so benevolently have interfered to verify his own position in regard to the Nazarene. He surveyed the second will be a suddenness and mystery of the death, wild rumors as to some cause for it more interest ing to public curious ty than the fact itself times the suddenness to some cause for it more interest ing to public curious ty than the fact itself times to some cause for it more interest ing to public curious ty than the fact itself times and mystery of the death, wild rumors as to some cause for it more interest ing to public curious ty than the fact itself times to

could so benevolently have interfered to the state of the word of the word of the state of

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for the wife of some other man. Say, of that sweet lipped, devout young man, youder, the favorite disciple of Jesus, he who, it was said, kept so closely to his Master, as if not knowing whether he most loved or most feared for him, whether he were there to caress or protect him. But John loved his Master. There was no room left in his soul for any woman. John was absorbed in Jesus as the fuel is in the fire. Peter, the fisherman, whispered something to him restlessly; but John had the manner of one who heard no man.

Rachel, the neighbor of Lazarus, was among the people, and beside her leaned

among the people, and beside her leaned Ariella and Baruch, hand clasped in hand. Amos of Gethsemane stood behind these

three, saying nothing, as was the habit of Amos. Some of the workmen of Lazarus Amos. Some of the workinen of Lazarus were in the group, and with them the young man who made mourning for Lazarus and thought of Mary. The old Sheliach from Jerusalem could be noticed observing the scene, without commenting upon it. Standing apart by himself, the slave Abraham wept bitterly. Mary and Martha were not yet come to the tonib, and it was said by the disciples of the Nazarene that he lingered with the sisters of the dead to comfort them.

'Comfort is a useful thing before that!" sneered Malachi, pointing to the closed sepulcire.

Malachi had scarcely spoken these words, when a murmur ran along the crowd that the Nazarene and the sisters of the dead were to be seen approaching the tomb. The people fell back with a motion of involuntary respect. The lightest lip coased its gossip, and the shallowest heart felt something like a throb of reverence.

"He boweth his head," whispered Rachel,
"He hath the aspect of a mourner closely of

kin."
"Kin is of the heart," murmured Ariella

to her husband.
"Would that I could see his countenance,"
said a bystander, "but the motion of the man hideth it."

At this moment, a s'it among the people At this moment, a s'il among the people indicated a diversion of interest to another quarter. Enoch the lad, prowling about, as is the manner of boys, had peered above the sepulchre, treading down the bushes that grew there, and earching after who knows what, whether the body or the soul of the dead. He had made a discovery which caused him to run back, as fast as his tegs could carry him, to his former master, Baruch, with the amouncement that he had seen a ghoat. "It was not Lazarus," he said "for she was a woman; but you could see for yourself that it was not like other people." seen a ghoat. "It was not Lazaris," he said "for she was a woman; but you could see for yourself that it was not like other people." Itsruch and Ariella, hushing the boy, with all speed made their way, trying to attract as little attention as they could, to the thicket whence the lad luad emerged. There, we there on the ground with heaven lates. thicket whence the lad lund emerged. There, prostrate on the ground, with her rich clothing torn by thorus, her hair disheveled, and her face hidden on her arms, lay a woman who seemed to be half dead with grief. Her teeth bit into her delicate flesh; her beautiful form shook with deep, dry sobs; she had thrust one hand through the bushes till it reached the top of the sepulchre, and lay there clenched. Once she was seen to put the cold stone with a passionate tenderness enough to break one's heart to see.

"Oh: a woman." murinired Ariella. "Let me go first, dear Baruch."

At the sound of voice the prostrate woman.

Let me go first, dear Baruch."
At the sound of voice the prostrate woman, gathered herself like a honess, and bounded by one great lithe spring to her feet. Her veil had fallen, and the light orday fell full upon her stan and beautiful face. It was Zahara, daughter and Princess of the House of Annas the High Priest.

#### XXIII.

Before the tomb of Lazarua the people fell Before the tomb of Lazarus the people fell hack. They made way for the Nazarene, who advanced - silently. His head was still how ed. He walked like a man oppressed with grief. The sobbing women followed him. A few paces defore the door of the tomb, they topped. A breathless hush fell upon the crowd, that within the sepnichre was scarce by deeper. In the silence, a bird upon an olive branch above the tomb began to sing abrilly; it same on for some moments units. shrilly; it sang on for some moments units

torrupted, so intense as the quiet; it was a merry little ga, bird, with bright plumage, and sang as if it had been summoned to a featival; Abraham, the slave, being a dull affectionate follow, was sorely displeased with this untimely much and lifted his hand to stone the bird; but a slight moveneut in the bushes above the temb deterred

A woman-a stranger-was descending A woman—a stranger—was descending the rocky steep to join the mourners. She was accompanied by Baruch and Ariella, who had drawn back a little behind her; Ariella seemed to be guarding her and pro-tecting her with tender hands lest the lady's steps would miss their hold upon the rough way. The three added themselves to the group below and stood silently.

group below and stood silently.

Zahara's position was now one of startling prominence, but she seemed unconscious of it. Her dress, hastily rearranged, was folded closely about her womanly figure; her veil was form and fell loosely over hair shoulders, revealing her beautiful and gard face. Despair had settled on it. haggard face. Despair had settled on it. Her lips were drawn in; her dark eyes stared straight before her; they were dry and bright; her hands were elemented across her breast; her body swayed from exhaustion which her soul scornfully repudinted; she seemed to have planted herself where she was, like a growing thing that was trying to take root; she rejected the help of Ariella, and stood quite alone. Her eyes were fixed upon one object. There might have been a couple of hundred people about her and before the temb. She saw but one. For the first time in her life, Zaharā beheld the Na-

Jesus was now standing within a dozen Jesus was now standing within a dozen weed of the tomb. His head was yet lowed. As Zahara turned her eyes upon im, it dropped into his hands. His body embled—shook; a convulsion of grief swept over that sensitive form; suddenly a sob, owerfully repressed, broke upon the air. neredulous, bewildered, melted at heart,

Zahara perceived the the man was weeping.
The expression of her face changed as iron changes to fire. She advanced a step or two, moving like a woman in a dream; her eyes open; her clenched fingers unclosed; she regarded Jesus piercingly, then gently; some-thing like a dumb outery seemed to dart over the woman, and to appeal from her to him. The daughter of the High Priest, aristocrat, skeptic, Sadducce, had never been educated to believe in the existence of life beyond the apprent end of death. To her despairing view, Lazarus was buried, and there was the end of it. Lazarus was in that limestone rock. There was no more Lazarus. She had not a hope nor a faith beyond the rolling of that ghastly stone upon the mouth of the sepulcher. Her imagination was destitute of images which could offer her so much as the apparition of comfort in an hour like this. She looked upon the friend of her lover. He could weep then—he suffered; he loved. Betraythe woman, and to appeal from her to weep then—he suffered; he loved. Betrny ed by his own pretentions, helpless in the presence of actual death, mortified, defeated, humiliated, he stood slaken. Zahara could have pitied the plebejan, the charlatan, the ignorant Rabbi, but this man of the people, this carpenter, this baffled agitator—could she have pitied? Nay, she could not. A power have pitrod? Nay, she could not. A power incomprehensible to Zahara withstood her She had met with Faith in Immortality; she had met with Faith in Immortality; she had come face to face with Him who represented Immortality, who held out Eternal Life as if it were a gift in his hand to the hopes and despairs of men. Now as she stood where she was, pitcously staring upon him, Jesus raised his head, and lifted up his eyes and looked upon Zahara.

She saw a man of lofty stature, drawn to its full height. He had a commanding air. His garments were the garments of the people, but his mien was the mien of a King. His sandals were dusty, and travel worn. He had the hand of an artisan. worn. He had the hand of amentisan. His head was royal, and raised itself upon strong shoulders. He had beautiful hair, of the finest texture, curling und fair; his unahaven beard fell to his head; the expression of his concealed lips was delicate as no word may tell it; his mouth environment. as no word may tell it; his mouth quivered as Zahara turned her pale face hither, and a little higher, toward him, with the and a little higher, toward him, with the uncontrollable impulse of dawning respect. It seemed as if he were touched by the sight of the poor girl's misery. As the two atood confronting each other they were to the eye like human love confronting the Divine human anguish appealing to Divine pity—the helplesmess of earth questioning the power of Heaven.

Zahara raised her eyas, and looked into the Nazarene's. What a gaze fell upon her! She felt scorched. That supreme ner! She felt scorched. That supreme look burned into her soul like holy fire. Those eyes—what color had they? What form! No man knew, or knoweth unto this day. Years afterward. Lahara used to this day. Years afterward, canara access
say that they were to her vision as the sun in mid-Heaven, and of them she could tell no more. She shriveled under them and sank before them. The najesty and beauty of that face, past power of speech to say it, or form of dream to dream it, blazed above her for a moment. Then Zahara slowly her for a moment. Then Zahara slowly drooped through all her haughty body, and sank upon her knees.

"Lord," she murmured, "Lord! He loved thee, and I restrained him Blame

him not there in the temb-he is dead. Dead men cannot tell the truth. Jesus of Nazareth! it was all my fault. We loved each other, and I knew thee not."

But Jesus made no answer to Zahara. Ho

had suddenly retreated a step or two, and fixed his eyes upon the tomb. Then lifting them to the hot bright sky he stretched his hands out in the attitude of supplication, and so stood, rapt and mute, among the people, and no one stirred or spoke in all the throng. Solembly in a property of the solembly in the statement of the solembly in the sol throng. Solemnly, in an undertone, and witnessed only by those who stood nearest him, he slowly and distinctly said:

"Behold, I am the Resurrection. I am the Life. He that believeth on me, though

"Lord!" wailed a woman's voice, "He did believe on thee!" It was Zahara weeping at his feet—weeping now, like any woman, the ice of anguish thawed. Now in the first thrill of her tears she was aware that an incredible, nay, a ghastly thing had happened. The Nazarene had ordered the stone which guarded the sepulchre to be re-moved. Protests from the family—whispers from the crowd—a moment of intense and terrible excitements wept giddily over Zaha-Speak she could not John ra's senses. Speak she could not. John the Disciple sprang with the alscrity of love and trust, to obey his Master's command. Amos of Gethsemane and Baruch of Bethany rollowed. The three men executed the conmand in silence, and fell back.

mand in silence, and fell back.

But Jesus rapt in prayer stood with eyes lifted to Heaven, and so standing seemed to have grown unsware of any who pressed about him Mary came near timidly, and sinking by the side of Zahara, drew the hem of his dusty garment to her lips and kassed it. An inexplicable awe bad fallen upon the hearts of the throng. The silence became profound. The bird upon the tomb had ceased sincing. d ceased singing. Suddenly a loud and ringing voice struck

the still air.

e stri air.
"Lazarus! *Lazarus!*"
Who addressed the dead man, as one addresseth a friend who is expected to reply? The people stared at each other and shud-

Lazarus! Come forth!"

The cry was commanding and awful. It penetrated the souls of the living, as lightning penetrates the earth. If any voice could have reached the spirit of the dead—Great God of our people! Look yonder! What has befallen us? What thing is this

The stone lips of the sepulchre mutter; the black throat yawns; there is motion within, and sound. Steps s'ar-there is a blinding sight? within, and sound. Steps s'ir-there is a flickering of light and a shifting of shadow

—a shape moves, and rises before our eyes. It is the living! Was it the dead? (lad in his shroud, as the tembers taken ciad in his shroud, as the tombined taken him, Lazarus, four days a dead man, stoops from the sepulener, stands uprightly, and walking steadily in to the bright air, moves down the scattering ranks of his mourners, and solemnly regards them.

Of love and joy wrenched from death and despair what is there to say? The wo, that remain are few. They can only tell us how Zahara fled forever from the palace of the Zahara fled forever from the palace of the High Priest, and loyally sheltered by Arrella, went in due time to the home of Lazarus and went in ductime to the home of Lazarus and was wedded unto him by the sacred lips of the great Rabbi, thus protecting herself from the authority of her father, and becoming the subject of her husband according to the Jewish law; how with her own impetuosity and intensity she flung off her eld life, and came forth from her old faith, even as the dead had come forth from the tonb, and initial herself until the faith of her husband joined herself with the faith of her husband with a cordial soul; how these two m its journeyed together, escapi-

prominence of their startling history, into what they called another country.

For strangers will mock her when neigh-

bors mock, and in the province where they make their new home, these elected ones taught the faith of Him who had given his own life for Truth's sake, and for God's—the faith of humanity and purity, of mercy and peace, the faith that respected the poor, and comforts the numberage and is gentle. and comforts the unhappy, and is gentle with the sick, and restores the mistaken and the wilful and the wrong, and gives life unto the dead.

But it is doubtful if Zabara herself ever tully understood her own connection or that of her husband with the tragedy which one month from the burial of Lazarus of Bethany shook the world.

Upon the world.

Upon the secret influence and spoken word of Annas the High Priest, the fate of the Nazarene hung balanced for so much of a space as might have saved—and did condemn—the grandest and the most piteous of

How could Lazarus tell Zahara thic? Sho became so accustomed to the thought which her husband did not share with her, that perhaps she wondered less, or worried less about the fact, which she reserved, than might otherwise have been the case. These must be subjects upon which the lips of Lazarus were scaled—those of the grave no closer. Time did not loosen them. He becloser. Time did not 1908en them. He be-came a tender husband, a busy citizen, a devout man; but he remained a silent one.

The friendship experienced by Jesus for Lazarus, maintained to the end with a self-obliteration and tenderness upon which it is heartbreaking to think, went with other re-corded and unrecorded sacrifices to count the cost of a price, upon which we dare not dwell, and from whose preciousness we avert an awed humble face.
Whence had he come?

Where had he What solemn marvels had he seen? What solemn marvels had he seen? What awful secrets did he know? What blessed story could he tell? Passionately beloved to the end, and assiduously cherished, his own wife never knew. She might as well—the would as soon—have asked the sepulchre from which he had emerged.

THE END.

Becrecy.

There are few conversations that do not There are few conversations that do not imply some degree of mutual confidence, however slight. And in addition to that which is said in confidence there is generally something which is reculiar, though not confidential, which is addressed to the present company alone, though not confided to their secrecy. It is meant for them, or for persons like them, and they are expected to understand it rightly. Hence, it happens that when a man has no scruples in repeating all that he hears to anybody that he meets he pays but a por recompliment to meets he pays but a poor compliment to himself, for he seems to take it for granted that what was said in his presence would have been said in the same words at any time aloud and in the market-place repeat what you have heard in social intercourse is sometimes a sad treachery, and when it is not treacherous it is often foolish, for you commonly relate but a part of what has happened, and even if you are able to relate that part with fairness, it is very like ly to be misconstrued. On the other hand. ere is an hab tual and unmeaning reserve in some men, which makes secrets when there is no occasion for them, and which, to say the least of things, are needless and un called for - Texas Siftings.

If you f. lout of sorts
Take Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters
If your liver is sluggish
Take Dr. Carson's Valgarous a sport.
If your kidneys are inactive
Take Dr. Carson's Stomhaps it's the Large Rottles 50 cents.

dill in my

1100

For several years past a gentleman in Nashua, N. H., had been in the labit of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system preparatory to the heated term. He finds that this medicine relieves the tired feeling so prevalent during spring and early aummer.

A crowbar a hundred years old is just as pry as it ever was.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal ex-perience, having ocen troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on w nout that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach.

It is the early edition that catches the book-worm.

#### Well Adapted-

The effective a tion on the glandular system and the blood, and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B., especially adapt it for the bilious, nervous, costive or scrofulous. From 3 to 6 bottles will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

A mountain is made up of atoms. You can tell what they are if you can only get atom.

atom.

Jacob Loeckman, Buffalo. N. Y., says he has been using Dr. I nomas' Electric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one battle has, to use his owr expression, "cured him up." to use his owr expression, "cured him up He thinks it the best thing in the market.

Speculators in eggs and poets traveling a foreign country try to get the lay of the land.

#### Dangers of Delay.

If we were allowed to look into the future and see the fatal consequences that follow a neglected cold, how different would our course be; could we realize our danger, how speedily we would seek a cure; but with specifiy we would seek a crre; but with many it is only when the monster disease has fastened its fangs upon our lungs that we awaken to our folly. What follows a neglected cold? Is it not diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthur, consumption, and many other diseases of like nature. It is worse than madness to neglect a cold, and it is folly not to have some good remedy available for this frequent complaint. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs, is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine diseases of the turner companies. This medicine Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine herbitant for several medicinal herbitants. is composed of several medicinal herbs, which exert a most wonderful influence in curing consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, soothes irritation and drives the disease from the system.

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel iust. But six times he who gets his blow in fust;

And nine times he whose adversary's bust And ten times ten who in a Colt doth trust.

A Boon to Manaind, The que of n urest, and boy be rheumately corr cfall soreness and a PECT 'ON Oil. It. "PECTORICS
Thum TORIGS
since that "I'm

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un men High

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#### THE ACE OF CLUBS.

#### A ROMANCE OF BUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

#### BY PRINCE JOSEF LUBOMIBSKI.

AUTHOR OF "SAVAR-HADJI, A STORY OF TURKISTAN," ETC

#### CHAPTER XI.

As the search in Lanin's house was fruit

Palkin bad withdrawn his condarmes

"I shall appear to night in a black domino l'alkin bad withdrawn his gendarmes

less, l'aikin bad withdrawn ins gendarmes and left Jana perfectly free.

It was not 10 o clock yet and the clerks had not yet begun work in the offices, although it was Monday when Wernin and his daughter entered the Ministry of the Interior and sont their cards to the head of the division. Schelm sent word that he was engaged with the Minister and could not whole day was to pass in this fearful anxiety.
No, Jana resolved to call on the Minister himself Popoff, however, showed her how danger us such a step would be, as all chance of bribing Schelm would thus be lost.

The minister knows the whole affair from

Schelm's report only. He would send us straight back to him."

"What can be done? I cannot live in this uncertainty. I am dying of apprehen-

"We must be patient till 7 o'clock. I shall go with you, Countess, and wait for you in the carriage. If you do not succeed my turn will come. We shall have time iny turn will come.

In the meantime Mmc. de Dugarcy had come in. 'What news?' she asked.
"Alas! no news as yet. Have you heard anything?"

anything?

indeed. I know that your hushand left the theatre in search of you. He had heard a conversation between two men on the pit, who asserted they had seen you come out of a gambling hell which I had made a meeting place for mysterious pur poses. He had ran out of the theatre like a madman in company with your friend Miller, whom I have never trusted in spit. of your friendship for him. Since then no one has seen him

"What?" cried Jana, excitedly. "Vladi-mir could doubt me!"

"What could you expect, dearest? Think of his great love, his jealousy, the eccentrication for which people are kind enough to blame me, and especially your not com-ing. It was evidently a preconcerted plan. Prince Max, who told me all this, said a few moments ago: 'I do not understand it at all. Lanin is secured of belonging to a conspiracy and was arrested in an unknown house. Then he whispered into my ear: 'This is a secret of state; they have used your name and mine.' Your husband, you must know, had asked the Prince to chalhave been able to learn, but it is enough.

They have made use of my name also, and I am determined to clear up the whole affair. I mean to support you with all my power, but it will be a difficult task. Every-body trembles at the mere mention of your

p" Pear Rita, how vulgar the world is, The wind at the same time! For mysell, have a life in the directiappions of the constant of the conditions, but it is a constant of the more the more for the more than better. But

wel better But

buried in her

when re they

there at 10 at the latest. Then the Count

You sha'l recognize me by the camellia I shall wear, but I shall, of course, see your father, who will be at your side."
"No doubt."

"No doubt."

"Remember, however, madame, that you must speak to the Emperor at all hazards," said Popoff. "This will be your last opportunity, because from this time you will be looked upon as connected with the family of an exile."

Do not fear," replied Mme, de Dugarey, "I am not a Russian subject; I shall, forc, always be able to approach the Emper-

"Ah " said Jana, "when it becomes clear that Vladimir's innocence cannot be estab-lished, will you then still be free to visit us?

Will not your husband separate us "
Mile de Dugarcy hung her head, for that
morning she had been informed at the em bassy that soon she would no longer be at liberty to enter the house of a man who was accused of high treason.

"To-night, however," she said, "each one must do his duty. I promise I shall do all in my power. Your husband is, in my eyes, perfectly innecent and I shall spare no trouble to establish his innocence. At the At tho

trouble to establish his innocence. At the hall we shall ricet again. Mr. Popoff, prepare your ammunition."

"Maslame," said Popoff, decisively, "I warrant the victory."

"God grant," sighed Jana.

At 70 clock Mr. Schelm received the Count and his daughter with that cold and stiff official air which he assumed with his subordinates. The Councillor offered him a million rubles, then half of his whole fortune. Jana—proud Jana—humbled herself before him, and with tears in her eyes begged for mercy. It was all in vain.

mercy. It was all in vain.

Schelm, whose eyes began to sparkle as he exulted in the offers of the old man and the

exulted in the offers of the old man and the humiliation of Jana, who knelt before him, only answered coldly:

"I am out of the question now. But calm yourselves. The Czar is merciful. The criminals will be sent as colonists to Siberia. That is the limit of punishment."

"But you know that Vladimir is innocent," exclaimed Jana.

Schelm removed his spectacles and played.

Schelm removed his spectacles and played the part of an astomshed man to perfection, "innocent! He? The Ace of Cluls, the

head of the conspiracy?"

"Enough of this farce, this hypocrisy,"
cried Jana, indginantly. "You avenge your
self for an innocent jest and your revenge is
terrible. You alone have invented the whole conspiracy, or, at least, with devilish can ning, managed to involve my husband in this affair!"

Schelm piously folded his hands.

"I appreciate your grief, madame, but I cannot help you. Calm yourself; go home and send for a physician."

He rang a bell and a clerk entered.

written his name and says your Excellency

will no doubt receive him.
"Nicholas Popoff!" exclaimed Schelm,
with a glancout the card. "Let him come up at once. When he does come look well at

at once. When he does come rook wen avhim."

"Very well, your Excellency"

"As soon as he is in my bureau you will hasten to the nearest police station and ask for two policemen; these you will station at the entrance of the Ministry. When the stranger leaves me you will accompany him, and, under some pretext, hand him over to the police. You know him. I am sorry he used to be employed here"

"I have been here only two months."

"Then look at him all the more carefully

"Then look at him all the more carefully He is a very dangerous fellow. Let him be He is a very dangerous fellow. Let him be searched carefully and bring me everything

tiat is found on him."

"Your Excellency," said the clerk. "Col.
Palkin happens to be in the Minister's bareau,
I might perhaps—"

"Do what I have ordered," said Scholm

"You deliver this man into the hands of the police if I should not change my mind. In that case I shall say, 'I do not with to see any one.' That will be a sign for you to send

"Perfectly, your Excellency "
"Perfectly, your Excellency "
"Now send the stranger up "
"Ha ! ha!" cried Schelm, delighted. "He alone was still waiting. He comes into my presence not of his own ac od."

The clerk comes back ushering in Popoff.
He drew near to Schelm.

"Ah! Is that you?" said Schelm. "What do you wish?"

A mere trifle, Count Ianin's pardon."

Schol n sprang up from his chair.
"Count Linius! What have you to do

"I am his e retary. He took me in when I was driven away from here. I wrote to you at that time that I should keep silent unless I was attacked. I have kept silent unless I was attacked. I have kept silent. Now you perseen my benefactor and rohme of my daily hread. You will not won der if I defend myself, therefore, I say I ask for Count Lanin's pardon Step. I express ed myself badly; I ask for documents establishing his innocence and the immediate stopping of all proceedings against him. "Ha'ha'" said Schelm, as soon as head gradually recovered from the first sur-

had gradually recovered from the first surprise. "Now I have the whole mystery in my hand! I allowed you to finish your speech. That ought to be enough for you. If you wish for an answer here it is. You are a rebellious and dishonest clerk' Away!

Out of my sight "
Popoff drew still near

"I shall not go till I have what I want.

I have proof against you in my handa."

"Ha! ha! a copy of a few lines! show me your proof. The low clerk Popoff against the head of division. That is laughable, but I will take pity and talk with you as my accomplice. The old certificate is already in my possession yours has no value. No-hody will inquire about the means if the end is only attreed. That is what you your-self said. The Minister will even thank me for having acted thus. To whom will you show your paper? At best to some subor-dinate official. You had better lisshow your paper? At thest to some sunor-duate official. You had better lis-ten to me, my friend. Give me back that paper and perhaps I'll pardon you. Al-though it is of no value to any one, I do not

like my signature to be seen in the world."
"I shall only exchange it for the freedom
of the Count."

cannot help you. to....
and send for a physician."

He rang a bell and a clerk entered.
"Please accompany these visitors down.

Pardon me, my time not my own."

"Be careful, Mr. Schelm," said Jana
"Wo shall fight till our last breath."

"You are right," replied Poposi coolly.
"In my hands this little sheet of paper may be worth little enough, but in the hand of count Lanin or his wife it Zoes quite far, and if you do not do what Tank I shall hand it to some one and tell the whole, story to meet the same of the worth little enough, but in the hand of count Lanin or his wife it Zoes quite far, and if you do not do what Tank I shall hand it to some one and tell the whole, story to meet the same of the worth little enough, but in the hand of count Lanin or his wife it Zoes quite far, and if you do not do what Tank I shall hand it to some one and tell the whole, story to Ariella'Shelter rarious at the discourtery from the palusher.

of mercy."

"Shall I dis poor old man and his scarched: you will find nothing.

"The standard will be searched: you will find nothing.

"The standard will be searched: you will find nothing.

"The standard will be searched: you will find nothing.

Schelm was reaching for the bell, "please do not play with it!"

Popoff's voice sounded so threatening that Schelm was reaching for the bestood, aiming at his former chief, with a pixtol in his hand and his eye glowed with such irrevocuted with the population of the property of the population o

## Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can no cure fer this louthsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

the better; delay is dangerous.

I was troubled with entarth for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Barsaparilia. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troubles me complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarssparilla was recommended to me for catarth, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarssparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarth. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED DY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 81; six bottles, 85. Worth \$5 a bottle.

waited till the last moment, because I know very well that if I take your life I jeopardize my own also. The moment, therefore, you move or call I kill you like a mad dog. They will rush up as soon as the mad dog. They will rush up as soon as the shot is heard, arrest me, and then I shall tell shot is heard, arrest me, and then a blank all I know, and they will soon find out, in addition, all I do not know. I count upon the being big enough to reach the the scandal being big enough to reach the highest personages. I sacrifice myself, but I save the Count and he will not let my mother suffer, nor my betrothed, nor my

Schelm had lost his mind entirely and

turned deadly pale.

"To threaten me with a pistol—here in the Ministry of the Interior—such a thing has never happened in Russia. You are mad!"

"Wennest finish our business!" said Popoff,

raising his pistol.
"Tell me what you wan?!" stammered Schelm.

"Thave told you twice; the documents prov-

"Have told you twice; the documents proving Count Lanin's innocence!"
"How can I furnish them when the
Count is guilty! I know nothing—I can do
nothing—I have no proofs."
"Enough!" cried Popoff, toying with the
trigger. "Will you do my bidding or not."
"I'll try, I'll endeavor, and after all I do
not care so much for him."
"What fools were are in the foot of

"What fools men are in the face of anger," snecred Popost contemptuously. danger," sneered Popoli contemptuously.
"You keep me waiting, hoping that some-body may come and save yeu. Do you think I'll leave your room and be arrested as I come out? I can find the papers myself. They are there in the concealed mehe behind the partrait of Alexander. Open it at once

Schelm was beside himself. If looks could kill men, Schelm's would have annihilated

Popoff instantly.

A second time Popoff touched the trigger.
Schelm bowed low as if to avoid the ball. Almost unconsciously he went up to the patter, touched the spring and, auttering curses, opport the box.

"Now stop?" cried Poposs. "I'll find the papers and return them when Count Lanin

Schelm stood there as if struck by light-Schelm stood there as it struck by lightming and his eye glowed with such irrevoc
hand and his eye glowed with such irrevoc
him for an instant to turn the pistol aside
from Schelm's head. That was the critical
from Schelm's head. That was

Now Schelm laughed alcud and threw himself into a chair to wine the perspiration off his face and catch breath.

off his face and catch breath.

Popoff, although struck hard, suffered no injury. He tried to ascertain where he was, and noticed that he was imprisoned in a space about six feet high and three feet wide. Soon he felt sick and the blood rose to his head. Evidently there was no ventilation. He began to shout; then he tried to recover the pistol which he had dropped, but it was too dark to see snything. Now despair seized him and he began to strike the walls with his fists, knowing that he would soon lose his conscionaness. Sudden ly he fest an acute pain in one hand. He had struck something harder than the wall. At the same time he began to breathe more freely and thought at once that he must have struck a secret spring which opened a have struck a secret spring which opened a

conceated outlet.

"I am not yet lost!" he cried, joyfully.
Popoff was as cuming in mind as he was
resolute in action. He put as many papers as
he could seize in his pockets and felt along
the passage which he had accidentally discovered. It was so narrow that he could only ered. It was so narrow that a condensary discovered. It was so narrow that he could only proceed sideways. A little distance further on it took a different direction and Popoff perceived a faint glimmer of light, which came through a small opening from an adjoining room, evidently connected with Schelm's private office.

Soon Popoff was at the end of the passage and could look into that room. The light

came from a lamp standing on a table and the sound of several voices, conversing, struck Popoff's car. He hesitated, but sud-denly he heard behind him Schelm's voice crying out:

"That man is the devil himself, he has discovered the secret passage!"

For nothing in the world would Popoff fall again into the power of his enemy. He gathered his whole strength and burst open the door. There was a great noise, a desk was evidently moved in great haste and Popoff found himself in a large, gorgeously furnished and brilliantly lighted apartment.

An elderly man in the uniform of a General, the Colonel of the Gendarmes and several officials looked at him amazed and at

the same time curious.
"The Minister!" exclaimed Popoff, "I am lost.

"Who is that man? How did he get in here? How does he know the secret pas sage?" asked Count Perowski.

sage?" asked Count reconer. Palkin observe—the newcomer attentive

ly.
"Ho, ho!" he exclaimed. "I have seen that man at Count Laniu's. He must be and even in the Ministry of the Interior? I recognize the man!

He approached him, put his hand on his shoulder and said:
"I arrest you."

"The Colonel of the gendarmes, Palkin," flected Popoff. "He is Schelm's bitterest reflected Popoff. "He is Scheim's nutrivolution." Now I shall at least avenge the Count and get me a splendid General. "Yes, Colonel," he said aloud, "I am your prison-

Behind the furniture that had been upset by Popoff's violent entry Schelm's frightened face now appeared.

"Hold him fast. Arrest him. He is a

dangerous man, a former clerk of mine! He has stolen secret papers from the Ministry; he must be searched and the papers taken from him."

"Pardon me!" said Popoff. "I am ready "Pardon me!" said Popoff. "I am ready to confess all. I do possess secret papers of the Ministry of the interior and shall hand them over to Col. Palkin, who wid have the kindness to peruse them. The head of the gendarmes must know everything. I have many revelations to make!"

"That is a different mat'er!" said Palkin. Will your Excellency per time to send at once for two of my men? "I have already two portainen below for this man, observed Schelm.

"Thank you!" replied Palkin, who guessed that there was a secret here. "We can manago it alone!"

age it alone i"
"But these are our own secret affairs,"

said Schelm, "by what right?"
"Do not resist!" said Count Perowski.

"We certainly have no secrets for the head of the gendarmes.'

With a commanding gesture of the hand the Minister made an end to the scene and dismissed all the persons present.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### THE USE OF OAVALRY IN WAR.

#### The "Death Ride" at Reconville.

The recent death of the Russian General. Bredow, has given rise to some exaggera-tion in several journals respecting his famous charge, known as the "death ride," at Rezonville on the 16th of August, 1870.

Rezonville on the 16th of August, 1870.

The real facts in the case derived from both French and German sources are interesting, principally in the illustration which they gave of the part cavalry may still play in modern warfare, notwithstanding all the modern improvements in the art of shooting. This "Death Ride" and other cavalry engagements during that battle showed clearly enough that in spite of the chassepot and the needle gun, mounted men in 1870 could still accomplish wonders men in 1870 could still accomplish wonders with comparatively little loss. It is quite true that Bredow's brigade cut through the French line of infantry, reached the artillery, sahered the gumers, and passed on towards the French cavalry; but it is not true that it struck that cavalry, which was massed in front of it. On the contrary, seeing that such an attack would be sheer madness, Bredow wheeled about, and once more passed through the lines which he had broken, and reformed at about the same place from which he tarted.

This charge has sometimes been severely riticised, but it is all blown to the winds by both French and German evidence of its mar-vellous result. "At about half past 12 both French and German evidence of its mar-vellous result. "At about half past 12 o'clock," says a French writer, "our second corps was weakening, and Marshal Razame sent out two squadrons of lancers and cuiras-siers of the guard to cover the retreat. These troops came in contact with the Sixth divi-sion of Prussian cavalry, which was sent out in pursuit. In the shock our cuirassiers lost 22 officers. 2.28 men. and 243 horses. But 22 officers, 238 men, and 243 horses. But reinforcements came to us, and the position reinforcements came to us, and the position of the enemy became critical. Their third corps in particular suffered severely and became separated from the rest of the army and from its reserves. It was then that Gen. Alvensleben sent out Bredow's brigade, which saved the Third Prussian army corps and paralyzed for the rest of the day one that means when the thest mounts was Sixth corps, which up to that moment was on the advance, but afterwards never moved."

On the German side Prince Hohenlohe says that the effect of the cavalry charges of the day, and especially late in the evening, was to demoralize the French, who retired "abandoning the field of battle that had been disputed all day; while on the other hand Marshal Bazaine could not understand such a daring inovement except on the theory that his adversaries had received considerable reinforcements, and that is why he re-treated at night and transformed this undecided battle into a German victory. If, instead of allowing himself to be intimidated stead of allowing himself to be intimidated and discouraged. Bizaine had attacked us with all his reserves, he would have won beyond a doubt a brilliant victory over the Prussian army, inferior in numbers and exhausted as it was by the fight of the previous day."

ous day."
When it is remembered that Bazame in this struggle was endeavoring to reach Mac-Mahon, the importance of the cavalry action which really turned the tide of battle, can

which really turned the tide of nattle, can be easily appreciated.

It remains to be seen what cavalry can do in the future with the increased difficulties in store for it, in the shape of smokeless powder and magazine guns.

#### An Automatic Portrait Machine.

The latest development of the penny automatic delivery box is a machine for taking portraits, which will shortly be competing in railway stations and other public places with the sweatment and eigarette boxes. A private view of this ingenious piece of mechanism, was given yesterday at the works of Messra Salter & to, spring balance manufacturers. West Bromwich, and was attended by a large number of scientific experts. The machine is in the form of a large square box, mounted on a hollow pedestal. On the front centre is a smalllens, surmounted by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the too The latest development of the penny autoed by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the top lest-hand corner, while a smaller slot for ed by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the top left-liand corner, while a smaller slot for halfpence, in the opposite corner, is for the supply of brass folding frames forthe mounting of the photographs. The person to be prographed takes his stand in front of the lens, with his back to a post or rail fixed at a distance of three feet from the machine, and adjusts himself so the

full face shall be reflected in the mirror. With his left hand he then puts a penny in the slot, and remains motionless for five seconds, when the sound of a bell announces that the impression is complete. In forty seconds more the finished photograph, on a metal plate, drops through the delivery hole on to a small shelf, and the process is complete. An extra halfpenny will procure suitable frame, but this luxury is optional. The impressions resemble those of the cheap glass positive photographs, only that tin plate is substituted for glass. The mechanism is at present a secret, but the principle ap-pears to be that of a rotary arm, which is at present a secret, but the principle appears to be that of a rotary arm, which carries the plate through a series of chemical boths till the in p ession is developed and fixed. There were a few hitches yesterday, which were accounted for by the improvised character of the a rrangements, but the great majority of the persons who tested the powers of the machine. It is understood that a company will be formed to work the my ention.

#### EDISON'S KIN TOGRAPH.

#### His Latest Invention Takes Twenty Photo-graphs in Two Seconds.

Edison calls his latest invention the kin tograph. When it is completed, and he is perfectly convinced its perfection is now merely a question of detail and experiment, it will be possible not only to hear a voice of a person coming from a phonograph, but to see the person's face just as it was at the to see the person's face just as it was at the time the words were spoken, with every change of expression, the movement of the hps, the eyes, etc. If it is a reproduction of a scene upon the stage, the picture will be seen, the actors moving about and making the proper gestures as they speak. In the case of a person talking to you from the phonograph, it will be the life size if necessary. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is extremely simple, and the thing has been made possible by the discovery of the instantaneous process of photography, by which animals in motion or a cannon ball flying through the air have been photographed.

Suppose that Edison wishes to reproduce the face of a man as he says "How do you do?" through the phonograph. If the time

do?" through the phonograph. If the time required for saying "How do you do?" is two seconds, an apparatus is arranged by which no less than twenty photographs can be taken at intervals during those two seconds. Now, if these twenty photographs, which cover the whole space of time, at intervals of a tenth-of a-second each, are placed upon a wheel, side by side along the rim, and this wheel is made to revolve in front of a small looking glass, the result in the looking glass is a man's face as he says, "How do you do?"

The principle is the same as in children's toys, in which a number of pictures, each toys, in which a number of pictures, each slightly different, are revolved in front of the mirror, the result being an animal or person in apparent notion. To make motions of the face or of the persons in the picture exactly coincide with the talk of the phonograph is, of course, merely a question of user adjustment. of mee adjustment.

#### Trolling.

Fair Phyllis is rox ing, while I like a vagrant
Do naught less than steer as I lounge in
the stern;
The wateris placid, the air cool and fragrant;
Trolling kills time in a summer sojourn.

Tis like a siesta of languad enjoyment. I quito fail to note if the lines have grown

taut,
And must really admit, for lazy employagent,
That trolling is truly a vagabond's sport

I am buzing at Phylias! Perhaps it s the

mpetition?

Age of the day transport of allage, and could be of the utmost fairner of the distribution of the property in strictly in the office of the utmost fairner of the ut

No fishila And later th

AT THE POTTOM OF THE SEA.

#### The Enormous Fortunes that Maye Gono to Davy Jones' Locker.

A company, it was stated, lately set out from Sydney to New Zealand to recover sunken treasure from some old wreck on the west coast of the Middle Island, but so far no returns have been published, the operations probably not being complete. The subject of sunken treasure reminds one of the heaps of gold carried in the galleons and like packets years ago. In 1769 a ship-of war from Rio to Lusbon had on board 9,000,000 of crusades in diamonds and about 100,000,000 of crusades in diamonds and about 100,000 "crowns cournos" in plasters, making in the whole 29,050,000 hyres tournoss. So much for a single ship. In 1774 two Spanish ships from Vera Cruz and Havana arrived with 22,000,000 of crowns, exclusive of merchan dise valued roundly at 27,000,000 crowns. Such examples could be multiplied. Of the Such examples could be multiplied. Of the cargo of an English Indiaman in 1771, one item alone—a diamond in the rough—wan valued at £100,000, "going to be manufactured in England on account of one of the Asiatic nabols"; and on the private freight of this vessel the policies of insurance were opened at Lloyd's at a high premium, so costly were her contents and so doubtful her safe arrival. As a costly shipwreck, La Lutine deserves notice. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Capt. Skynner, and went ashore on the bank of the Fly Island Passage the night of Oct. 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on bord. This was afterwards contradicted by a statement that the whole amounted to about £140,000 sterling. In more modern times the costliness of shipwreck is to be found in the destruction of the fabric and her cargo rather than in the treasure on board. Whatever may have been the worth of a galleon as a ship, there need be no scruple in concludship, there need be no scraple in concluding that when brand new her value would be but that of a toy in comparison with such occan mailboats as now convey specie and valuables. The sinking of an Atlantic, Indian, or Australian liner even with a clean hold--would represent an im mense treasure if told in dollars, ducats, or mense treasure if told in dollars, ducats, or piasters; and when is added the cargo of such a craft, along with the passengers' lugage, which would include a quantity of jewellery expressing many thousand pounds alone, some astonishing figures would be the result. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasures" with She left Australia with 4250. ure" ship. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum, says Charles Dickens in his chapter of this dreadful shipwrock in the "Uncommercial Traveller" Calli Gui the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 worth was recovered at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot where she had been driven ashore. Meanwhile, how much gold and silver, minted and otherwise, is an nually afloat? How many millions are yearnually anoat? How many minions are Yearly borne over the deep to and from India, America, Australia, China, and South Africa by English steamers alone? There should be no difficulty in making the calculation, which, when arrived at, must surely yield a fine idea of the treasure over which the red flag flies, and an excellent notion of the trust that is reposed in the British ship-master, and of the high and sterling qualities which go to thefulfilment of it.

Smi A Boon to all indexp he wants you if of it wrest, and but be or all interests and in the second contains as sudd. .. PEA ... OV

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Saining.

#### The Poet's Corner

-For Truth A Spring Lovo-song.

Gold betted bees are humming
Their sweet song, low and clear,
The golden summer's coming,
The silv's spring is here; The snew's apring is nere;
The spring-time of my heart, dear
My love, my love is near;
And spring time is the ring time,
The ring time o' the year.

Gay butterflies are dancing
And flirting with the flowers,
The murthful sunlight glancing
Upon their happy hours;
Tis spring-time of my heart, love, For thou, for thou art near, And spring-time is the ring-time, The ring-time o' the year.

The raie green chestnuts proudly Wave leaflets in the breeze, Red robins carol loudly From many tinted trees; "Tis spring-time of my heart, dear, For thou, my love, art near, and spring-time is the ring-time, The ring time o' the year.

Skies that are of cloudless blue, Shall banish 'ine past, Soul greets so', relcome true, For joy is a t last! Tis summer in our hearts, love,
The glad time o' the year, For spring-time is the ring-time, And thou, my love, art here! NORA LAUGHER.

#### Be Gentle With Mother.

Be centle with mother, she's feeble and old: The wrinkles are now where the sweet dimples lay;
Now silver the lizir that in sunlight was

gold: Her strength, with her years, is fast fad-

ing away. Be gentle, be gentle with mother!

Be tender with mother; if querulous now,
Through many long years she was tender and kind

No reproach on her lips and no frewn on her brow:

To virtues keen sighted, to faults nearly

Be tender, be tender with mother!

Be loving with mother: age moistens and dima The eyes that are filled with affection for

She stoops, as she totters on tremulous limbs, But her heart is as young and her love is as true.

Be loving, be loving with mother! THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

A Lihere h

buried in h

#### Lulu's Complaint.

Inlu's Complaint.

I'se a poor 'ittle zorrowful baby,
For B'idget is 'way down 'tsurs;
My titten has stratched my finder,
casks, writing 'iter p'ayers,
papers, or possibly prepa.

There ariacle was as glashima
the equives drifting from the country that so gently as
the property be impressible that the country of the cou

Teoumseth.

[Norz: I am not a lover of war, and par-ticularly of savage warfare; but there is a mysterious something in the man Tecum ath that I am impelled against my reasoning self to admire. At all events the mysterious that I am impelled against my reasoning soil to admire. At all events the mysterious something inspires me to sing Tecumseth's glory. If it is a sin against the good taste of civilized society, if it is a misfortune that my better judgment is carried away by a savage I am impelled to cling to the impressionable savage as I see him as delineated in Hodgin's History of Canada.]

Chief of the flashing eye; Noble red warrior brave; Forward to dare and die; For Kingship thy life gave; For Canada to die.

Impressive in thy face
Of grandeur and greatness; It is worthy to grace
A friend of faithfulness And heroic greatness.

Untutored the' then wast In civilization's art, Honor thou didst hold fast As a jewel near thy heart, With which thou didst not part.

It mor be to thy name Noble red-warrior chief. Be it written in fame, Written in bold relief Tecumseth illustrious chief!

Where is thy burial ground By the little Thames' river Will mystery wrap thy death round With its shroud forever By the little Thames' river?

Tho' thy death may remain Shrouded in mystery, Linked will it be and reign In Canada's history Tecumseth of history.

By thy little Thames' river, Linked may his name be
In Canada ever;
And dear in its memory
With links which won't a ver.

If his grave can't be found By the little Thames' river, Raise on the battle ground A monument girded round With links which won't sever.

Write on the monument Illustrious! in bold relici, In letters magnificent
Inscribe to their deepest dent.
Tect MSETH LLUSTRIOUS CHIEF!

Chief of the flashing eye! Noble rod warrior brave! Forward to dare and die! For Kingship the life gave, For Canada to die!

W. H. STEVENS.

#### After Death.

All night long the dead man lay Under the leaves and rain-washed clay. Under the leaves and min-washed clay.
All sight ong in her dwelling dim
The wife of his bosom wept for him.
And "in-love is buried with him," she said,
"For I loved him living—I love him dead."
And the dead man dreamed in his lonely place
That he felt her tears fall over his face.

and no dreams of the dead could sweeter be, "Down to death she was true to me?"
But when o'er his grave in the shine and rain
The roses withered and blossomed again;
When the leaves fell brown on the cold

earth's crust
And his for I'll hear ns but rosy dust;
The women on love to another said:
"Shall I let the dead"

Shall I git than I make a state only rose.

It saids bout the only rose.

It paids it is in grave fell dead?

The property of Thave ne me;

The Lam of the Light Brigade.

There were thirty million English who talk-

ei of Eugland's might.

There were twenty broken troopers who lacked a bed for the night;

They had neither food nor money, they had neither service nor trade;

They were only shiftled soldiers, the last of the Livht Brigad.

They felt that life was fleeting; they knew

not art was long.

That though they were dying of famine, they fived in deathless song.

Thoy asked for a little money, to keep the wolf from the door;

And the thirty million English sent twenty rounds and four

pounds and four.

They laid their heads together that were acarred and lined and gray; Keen were the Russian sabres, but want was

keener than they;
And an old troop sorgeant muttered, "Let's
go to the ran who writes
The thing on Balaclava the kiddles at school

They went without band or colors, a regi ment ten-file strong, Uruguny, sout
To look for the Master Singer who had era Australia.

crowned them all in his song;
And, waiting his servant's order, by the

garden gate they stayed, desolate little cluster, the last of the Light Brigade.

They strove to stand to attention, to straight-

en the toil-bowed back.

They drilled on an empty stomach, the loose-knit flies fell slack:

With stooping of weary shoulders, in gar-ments tattered and frayed, y shambled into his presence, the last of the Light Brigade.

The old troop sergeant was spokesman, and, "Reggin' your pardon," he said.
"You wrote o' the Light Brigade, sir.
Here's all 'hat isn't dead.

An' it's all come true what you wrote, sir, regardin' the mouth of hell;
For we're all of us nigh to the workhouse, an' we thought we'd call an' t il.

"No, thank you. we don't want food, sir;

but couldn't you take an' write
A sort of 'to be continued' and 'see next
page' o' the fight?
We think that some one has blundered, an'
couldn't you tell 'em how?

You wrot: we were heroes once, sir. Please

The poor little army departed, limping and

lean and forlorn,
And the heart of the Master Singer grew hot
with "the scorn of scorn;"

And he wrote for them wondrous verses that swept the land like a flame.

Till the fatted souls of the English were scourged with the thing call Shame.

They sent a check to the felon that sprang

from an trish bog.

They healed the spavined cab horse, they housed the homeless dog:

And they sent (you may call me a linr), when robel and heast were paid,

A check for-enough to live on, to the last of the Light Brigade.

O thirty million English, that habble of Eng-

land's might,
Behold, there are twenty heroes who lack
their food to-night;

Our children's children are lisping to "honor the charge they made," And we leave to the streets and the work-

Loase she charge of the Light Brigade. RUDYARD KULLING.

#### Perpetual Summer.

While shivering around your winter fire or looking over the fields just beginning to turn green, did you ever think that even at that very moment the harvester is busy in

some part of the world? And that, while one is resting another is bringin, forthfruit.

January sees harvest ended in most districts of Australia and New Zealand, while the people of Chili and other countries of the house as qui the people of Chili and other countries of the house as qui to reap the fruits of their toil.

February, March Upper Egypt and Intervention of the beauty, alterward to a friend the begin and continue harvest through these months.

WerApril enlarges the number with harvestin my acquaintance,"

Syria, Cyprus, coast of Egypt, Mexico, Cuba, Persia and Asia Minor.

May is a busy time in Central Asia, Per-sia, Algeria, Morocco, Southern Texas, Florida, China and Japan.

June calls forth the harvesters in California, Oregon, the Southern United States, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Roumelia, Turkey, Danabian States, Southern France, Crece and Sicily.

July seess harvest in England, Nebraska, Switzeland, Jone Illiant, Ladam, Minne

Switzerland, lowe, Illinois, Indiana, Minne sota, Northern France, Germany, Austria and Poland, besides several of the northern August continues the gathering in the

British Isles, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Manitola, Canada, Denmark and Russia.

September rules Northern Scotland, southern parts of Sweden and Norway, as well as the cold islands of the North Sca. October is the harvest mouth for corn in

America and for hardy vegetables in Northern Sweden, Norway and Ireland.
November harvest time begins in South
Africa, Patagonia and South Australia.

December ends the year by ripening the fields of Argentine Republic, Paragoay, Uruguay, southern part of Chili and North

#### A BABY'S MEMORY.

#### A Year Old Boy Bides and Finds a Ring.

A curious instance of dormant memory in infancy took place in our family. My mother we... on a visit to my grandfather, who lived in London. She took with her a little brother of mine, who was 11 months old, and his nurse, who waited on her as her maid. One day this nurse brought the baby boy into my mother's room and put him on the floor, which was carpeted all over. There he crept about and amused himself according to his lights. When my mother was dressed a certain ring that she generally were was not to be found. Great search was made, but it was never produced, and the visit over, they all went away, and it was almost forgotten.

Exactly a year after they again went to visit the grandfather. This baby was now a year and 11 months old. The same nurse took him into the same room, and my mother saw him, after looking about him, delib-One day this nurse brought the baby boy

took him into the same room, and my mother saw him, after looking about him, deliberately walked up to a certain corner, turn a bit of the carpet lack and produce the ring. He never gave any account of the matter, nor did he, so far as I know, remember it afterward. It seems most likely that he found the ring on the floor and hid it, as in a see place, under a corner of the Brussle. a safe place, under a corner of the Brussels carpet where it was not mailed. He probably forgot all about it till he saw the place again, and he was far too infantile at the time it was missed to understand what the talk that went on was about, or to know what the care of which replaces he did not review the search, which perhaps he did not notice, was for. —Jean Ingelow in Longman's.

#### The Doctor and the Beauty.

A fashionable doctor having a house on A fashionable doctor having a house on Fifth Avenue, New York, prides himself, says a Boston Herald correspondent, upon the favor with which he is regarded by women. In this respect he is decidedly unadmirable, but his skill as a physician enables him to rank in his profession despite his conceit. The other day he received a summers to call on a your treewed for mons to call on a youn, woman famed for her beauty. Shewas a new patient for him, and as he arranged his cravat with extra precision before entering his carriage, he fancied himself on the brink of an unusual fancied himself on the brink of an unusual conquest. Reaching the house, he was allown into the reception room, where, a moment later, he was joined by the beautiful girl whom he had been called to attend.

"Ah!" exclaimed he, rising to greet her, "you are not, then, ill enough to be in bed."

"Oh! I am not ill at all," cried the girl.

"Some other member of the family?"

asked the doctor, rather disappointed.

asked the doctor, rather disappointed.

"Well," said the young girl, "we call him one of the family. You see, it is my little fox terrier, 'Dixie.' He has a bone in his threat, and I thought you might be able to

With freezing dignity the doctor got out of the house as quickly as he could.

'He had expressed a desire to meet me."
said the beauty, speaking of the natter
afterward to a friend, "and he did so in a very insulting way. I was told of it, and I decided to give him an opportunity to form TRUTI

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Her anı ıd I TRUTH, WEEKLY, 32 PAGES, Issued every Saturday, it cents per single copy, \$3.00 set year. \$1.00 for three months. Advertising rates—30 cents per line, single insertion; one month, \$1.00 per line; three months, \$2.50 per line; its months, \$4 per line; twelve inonths, \$7 per line.

TRUTH is sent to subscribers until \$1 explicit order is received by the publisher for its discontinuance and all payments or arrest ages is made, as required by law.

PAYMENT FOR TRUTH, when sent by mail, should be made in Money Orders or Registeries or selections when requested to do so.

DISCONTINUANCE—Pemember that the Publisher must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

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 label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

THE COURTS have decided that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until arrearrages are paid and their papers are ordered to be discontinued.

LADIES' JOURNAL, monthly, 16 pages, issued about the 20th of each month, for following month, \$1 per year, 10 cents per single copy.

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at low rates.

THE AUXILIARY PUBLISHING CO. printing 165 Weekly Papers and Supplements for leading publishers in some of the largest as well as the smaller towns in Canada. Advertising space reserved in about 120 of these papers and supplements. Itates: -\$1 per single line; one month, \$3.00 per line; 12 months, \$3 per line; 6 months, \$13 per line; 12 months, \$20 per line. The largest and best advertising medium over organised in Canada.

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S. FRANK WILSON, proprietor, 73 to 81
Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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Manufacturers, Wholesalo Merchants and other large advertisors will advance their own interests by getting our estimates for any advertising whether for long or short dates.

Advertisoments inserted in any paper published in Canada at Publishers lowest rates. As we pay "spot" cash for all orders sent to publishers, and the class of advertising we handle is all of the best publishers much prefer dealing with our establishment to any other.

Publishers will kindly send their paper for 'trling regularly.

'fyling regularly.

Do not advertise till you set our quotations.
S. FRANK WILSON, Proprietor,
73 to 81 Adelaide St., W., Toronto

Slight derangements of the stomach and howels may often be corrected by taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through not having the Pills at hand, your disorder increas es, and a regular fit of sickness follows. "For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost," etc.

A child's toy is often a short's top.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc. male Complaints, etc.

Pay a hired man for attending to something and he loses interest in it immediate-

Denfness Cured.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.- Address "R. NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

It must have been a wheelwright who was first put in spokesman by his fellocs.

When Palve was cirk, we case hor Castoria. When shower a Child, she cried for Costoria. When she became Kiss, she stone to Cucoria, When the had Children, the gave them Osmoria

What a troop of other vices follow in the

train of untruthfulness.

Why go limping and whiting about Second ten, each a Fine French China ready your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give 1° 2. Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's Works, bound in cloth,

## "TRUTH" Bible Competition!

NO 20.

## An Immense List of Rewards.

An unusual, interest was taken in the last Tauth Competition and at the urgent request of many, the publisher offers one more. The list of rewards is very large and the prizes valuable. They are so arranged that even if you do not see this notice on its first appearance, you have as good an opportunity for winning a reward as if you had, provided always that your answers are correct. Do not delay, however, any longer than you can possibly help.

The questions are as follows: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: 1, Wings; 2, Less; 3, FEET.

FIRST REWARDS

First, one very Fino Toned, Well Finished Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian

firm

Noxt seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold
Watch, excellent unovement, \$40

Next fifteen, each Ladies' Solid Gold Gem
Ring, \$7

Next ten, each a Fine Black Silk Dress,

Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens Works, handsomely bound in

Dickens Works, handsomery bound in cloth, 10 vols, \$20 Next fifty, each Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3

BECOND REWARDS.

First one, Fifty Do'lars Cash
Next ton, each Five Dollars in Cash.

Next tifteen, each a Superbly Bound
Family Bible, beautifully illustrated,
usually sold at \$15
Next seven, each a Gentienman's Fine Gold
Open Face Watch, good movement, \$45
Next nineteen, each an Elegantly Round
Volume in Cloth and Gold, Dore Bible
Gallery, \$7
Next twenty-one, each a \*\text{ine} ne Silver
Plated Sugar Shell.

THIND REWARDS.

THIRD REWARDS.

Fi st one, an Elegant Upright Plano, by celebrated Coundian Firm. Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new

FOURTH REWARDS. First seven, an Elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, especially made for

First seven, an angular vice of 101 pieces, especially mane to TRUTH.

Second five, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 44 pieces, specially imported, \$40

Next seventeen, each a Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, beautifully illustrated by Gustave Pore, handsomely bound with gilt edges, a most beautiful book, \$10.

\$10 Next eighteen, each a hand-omely bound volume of Life in the Highlands, \$2 Next one, Family Knitting Machine.

FIFTH REWARDS. First one, One Hundred Dollars in each.
Nost five, each Ten Dollars in Cash...
Nost fiteen, each a superbly bound
Family Hible, beautifully illustrated,
usually sold at \$15
Nost seven, each. Gentleman's Fine Gold
Open Face Watch, good movement, \$60
Next nineteen, each a well bound volume
of Chambers' Dictionary, \$2
Next eleven, each a Gold Plated Lead
Pencil, \$1

SIXTH REWARDS.

First one, an elegant Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, new design, 35

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service, (5 pieces) \$40

Next twenty five, each a well-bound copy of Queen Victoria's New Book, \$3

Next eleven, each a Gentleman's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15

Next thirty, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, \$2

SEVENTH REWARDS.

First one, Twenty Dollars in Gold Next seven, each a Half Bozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3

Next twenty-nine, each an Imitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing." \$1

EIGHTH REWARDS.

First seven, an elegant China Dinner Sorvice of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH
Second ton, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 63 pieces, specially imported, 325

5 vols, \$15 Next eighteen, each a handsomely bound volume of World's Encyclopedia, \$2 Next lifteen, each a Fino Black Cashmero

NINTIL REWARDS.

NINTH REWARDS.

First one, Twenty-Five Deliars in each ...

Next seven, each a beautiful bound ecopy of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift book, \$7

Next cloven, each a Fine Dack filk Dress,

730
Next soventeen, each a Ladies' Fino Gold
Ge a Ring, \$7
Next twenty nine, each an indication steel
engraving of "Asking a Bl. song." \$1
Next twenty-five, each r copy "War in
the Soudan," \$2

TENTH REWARDS.

TENTH REWARDS.
First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Fin
ished Upright Plano
Next flive, each a Ladles' Fine Gold Watch
excellentinovements, \$50
Next officen, each a Ladles' Solid Gold
Gum fling, \$7
Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel
Engraving, Rosa Bonhour's Horse Fair
32

Next twenty-nine, each a Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3 Kext twenty-five, each a vory fine Pair German Silver Sugar Tongs, \$2 ELEVENTH REWARDS.

ELEVENTH REWARDS.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash
Next five, 410 in cash
Next afteen, each a superbly bound Family libbic, beautifully illustrated, usually sold \$16.

Next seven, each a Tentleman's Fino Gold
Open Faco Wates, good meyonent, \$50
Next ninoteon, each a well bound volume
of Farm Treasury, \$2.

First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished Upright Plano, Rosewood Case Next affect, oach a Half Dozen Sliver Places! Forks, 33
Next affect, each a Ladies' Solid Gold Gen. Ring, 37
Next Forty are, each an Imitation Steel Engraving Rose Bonhour's Horse Fair, 32
Next twenty-nice

Fair, \$2

Next twenty-nine, each a Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, beautifully illustrated by Gustava Dore handsomely bound with gilt edges, a lost beautiful book \$10

THIRTEFATH REWARDS

THIRTEFNTH REWARDS

Pirst ten, each a Fine Black Silk Dress, \$30

Next seven, each a beautifully bound copy
of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift
book, \$7

Next seventeen, each a Half Dozen Silver
Plated Forks, \$3

Next twenty-nine, and an Imitation Steel
Engraving of "Asking & Blessing," \$1

OURTEENTH REWARDS.

First one, an Elegant Upright Piano, by
celebrated Canadian linn.
Next eleven, each a World's Encyclopedia
\$5

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Sil-

85
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (6 ploces) \$40.
Next twenty-five, each a well bound copy of Dr. Naphoy's Valuable Book, \$2
Next eleven, each a Gentleman's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15
PIPTERSTII REWARDS.

of Dr. Napney's Valuable Rook, \$2

Next cloven, each a Centleman's Open
Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15

First Soven, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 places, specially made for Thurni, by Powell, Bishop & Stonier,
Harnley, England
Second five, each a fine Frenc' China Tea
Service of 63 places, specially imported by Trurni, \$10

Next soventeen, each a complete set of George Filot's Works, bound in cloth, Svols, \$2

Next seighte a cach a World's Encyclopedit, \$1

A few names of winners in provious competitions, E. Worth, \$5 Markham St., Toronto, Piano, E. Worth, \$5 Markham St., Toronto, Piano, E. Worth, \$5 Markham St., Toronto, Piano, Carolino Pudey, 119 Berkeloy St., Toronto, Piano, Carolino Pudey, 119 Berkeloy St., Toronto, Piano, Carolino Pudey, 119 Berkeloy St., Toronto, Silk Drose Patterns, Bibles hundreds of Gold
Watches, Silker and China Tea Services, Black Silk Drose Patterns, Bibles hundreds of Gold
Watches, Silker and China Tea Services, Black Silk Drose Patterns, Bibles hundreds of Gold
Watches, Silker and China Tea Services, Black Silk Drose Patterns, Bibles choice, and in the sight to return the money and deny any one the rivilege of competing.
The dollars is the regular price for a year's subscription, you are therefore charged interesting reading for the home circle, and is well worth the amount charged, trespective of any prize. Lively, pithy, bointed editorial paragraphs on current events, collical and otherwise, from an unblassed standpoint for father's reading. Contributors Page for all thoughtful rea ers, Tested Domestic Recipes and Medical and boys. (op; righted Stories, Lajet, Fashions, artistically illustrated, for "ouing ladies" the competition, with the competition, with the competition, with the competition of the price of the unmost fairne.

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Notice to Price V. Liners

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. Prize winners must invariably apply in the same hand-writing in which the original answer was sent, so that the letter and application may be compared before the prize is given out. The following sums must accompany applications for prizes, whether called for at the office or delivered by express or freight;

Panos, \$20; Cabanet Organs, \$5; Sewing Machines, \$2; Tea Service, \$1,50; Gold Watches, Silk Dresses \$1; Other Dress Goods, 50e; Cake Baskets, 50e; Rings, 30e; Successful competitors in applying for

Goods, 50c , Cake Baskets, 50c; Rings, 30c; Books, Spoons, Brooches and other small prizes, 20c; Knitting Machines, \$1,00; Family Bibles, 50c; Dickens' a J Ehot's Works, 50c; Tea and Dinner Sets, \$1,00.

EPP'S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT-EFF'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND CONVORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak ready to attack wherever there is a weak 

Mirroro for the indolent; they encourage idle reflections.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectru, Oil both for myself and family for Diphtheria with the very best results. I regard it as the best renedy for this disease, and would use no other.'

When Dixey plays the borber he acts well his part—the hair.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WISSION 8 SCOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle, and is the best remedy for diarrhear 25c a bottle.

It is the old man who has shunned w all his life who is continually saying. 'That boy ought to be set to work and kept at it."

As age creeps on apace, the various func-tions of the body grow weaker in their per-formance. Old people who suffer from in-creasing indigestion, torpically of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed imnetus to the action of the stomach, bile-sepetus to the action of the stomach, bite-se-creting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which and is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifice.

A thief who sought to conceal a diamond in his "potato trap" "mt of his own Louth. BLISHED 1874.

Every 19ho for \$3% Globes. 1647 "

diseases, B.

nature a regulator of

## Our Moung Holks.

#### Put to the Test.

Wouldst thou go forth to bless, He sure of thine own ground, Fix well the centre first, Then draw the circles round

#### BUTTON-BOYS IN BLUE.

#### Life and Duties of a Page in the Canadian House of Cammons

One, two, three, four, tive -what a lot of blue easted boys there are busying them-selves about the Ottawa Parliament Cham ber' There are a dozen of them, at least, looking like so many magnified blue bottle

Now they are darting in and out through the swinging doors, note or card in hand, now whispering to some country member that his stanch supporter, Mr. Haystack, and his family are out in the corridor waiting to see him; then off to the Speakers tailer, with all the Haystacks, little and big, in tow, looking for all the world like a little tug dragging along a string of lumber harges

The next minute a little fellow is hurrying with a glass of water to the desk of that emment debater, the Hon. Sounding Brass. whose lips are even dryer than his speech, and then, with sublime impartiality, he reterns from another erraid, bearing huge volumes of "Hansard" reports or bound newspapers to Mr. Muchquote, who is to answer Sounding Brass presently, and so on through the long hours from three o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, or perhaps

You do not need to watch the little fellows many minutes to find out that the life of a page in the Canadian Parliament is not on a lage in the Canadian Parliament is not always actively employed. He does have a rest sometimes. If you happen to be in the House of Commons as midnight draws near. you may often see a row of pages sitting around the Speaker's dais, with their weary heads pillowed on the top step, sleeping as

only tired loys can sleep.

Many a time they get so far into the land of Nol that, when sharply awakeded, they stagger off on their errand as if they were something worse than tired, rubling their eyes and wishing, no doubt, with all their hearts that they were easily singgled in

their beds.

However, if our little men in the blue jackets, with the bright silver buttoms down packets, with the bright silver buttoms down
the front, do have to work hard, it is a
comfort to know that they are well paid for
it, and that more than one of them helps a
widowed mother to solve the hard problem
of providing plenty of food and fuel through
the long, cold Canadian winter.

Let us see just what the pages' duties are.
Nine o'clock in the morning must find them

Nine o'clock in the morning must find them in the l'arliament Chamber, ready to attend to the wants of the members who may be at theirdeaks, writing lighters, reading news-

their dicks, writing inters, reading newspapers, or possibly preparing speeches.

Their arked was as good now, and
the species drifting from the light forgetting
hanking that so gently is forgetting
hanking that so gently is forgetting
the long and of water larges of merritions of open of water larges of merritions and the second in the cepter, who seem
the largest hat and simple of the huge lease
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Agicy pe lears alway

something which they might have done with

Running hither and thither on all sorts of errands during the sitting of the House is, of course, the tiresome and trying part of their work, which, before the session is ended, bleaches all the roses out of their cheeks, and makes them look as if nothing in the world would do them so much good as a month's holiday in the hay fields or by the scaside.

Besides good wages, the pages resmall amount of money in the way of 'tips and presents from the members, and the ever present possibility of these pleasant little events no doubt often puts fresh vigor into wearred limbs, and keeps a bright smile on the face that is tempted to look cross and

That these tips sometimes reach a considerable figure may be judged from an meident which was related to me by a little friend, a page in the House. Once, long after the session had closed, he, to his surprise and delight found a ten dollar bill in the lining of his jacket, where it had worked its way out of sight and been forgotten. Not many boys earn so much that they would forget having received such an important rum

But pages, like most other lays, no somer get money than it burns in their pockets and Mother Carainel, as they have mick ey than it burns in their pockets, and atother Carachel, as they have lick named the old dame who is permitted to keep a tempting little stall in one corner of the big entrance hall, makes a small fortune out of their rockless spendings. permitted to

The pages' fun does not differ much from that of other hoya, except when they hold mock Parliament, which is really worth describing. This mock Parliament is an in cident of every session, and is generally held on some evening when the House has adjourn 1 at an earlier hour than usual

No sooner have the Premier, the leader of the opposition, and their respective supportcated their seats, than their place usurped by these savey youths, who prooced to carry out a programme prepared in advance. Standing up behind a deak that advance. Standing up behind a desk that leaves little more than his curly head visible. the mimic Premier lays before the smirking House a bill to provide handsome pensions for the widows of doceased pages, and sup-ports it with an eloquent speech, in the delivery of which the rhetorical peculiarities of the real Premier are imitated with mirthprovoking accuracy.

The moment he sats down, up inmus the leader of the opposition and preceds to denounce the measure as extravagant, in leader of the opposition and consistent, inequitous, and an on in the most approved l'arliamentary fashion, taking pains to ape the real leader in his turn.

The delate is vigorously taken up by the rank and file, and the fun waxes fast and furious as, amid vociferous cheers, slamming desk-tops, and acraping of boots on desk posses in which the children of a larger growth whom they are imitating are fond of indulging. the speech-making tinues until, at length, a vote is taken, and the bill is passed, of course, by a traumph

ant majority.

On one occasion when this mock delate was at its height, the genuine Premier hap pened lack into the Chamber, which was pened lack into the Common speciators, filled with a throng of amused speciators, and after him came the real leader of the op-position. The loys were not a while almahed by their presence, and nobody enjoyed the fun more heartly than did the two grave statesmen who were being so and coordinates.

Only small hoys can be pages, and when a small boy develops into a big boy, he must give up his place. In the record of the pro-ceedings of that august hody, the Senate, may be found the following entry.

Your Committee recommend that William Smith, Frank Jones and Charlie Rob monoment, rank some and Charie Roben moon, pages employed by your Honorable Horse, he notified that their services will be seen to require at the next sexuon of Parlia and the services of their having ontgrown of their having ontgrown where the second that their having ontgrown and their second that their having ontgrown are the second that their secon

The reason of along up and a continue of the reason of along so well along so well along to the reason of the reas

would seem still more reasonable, consider ing the difference in the populations, for one of our button boys in blue to cast ambitious glances toward the Premier's chair in the annalian House of Commons especially as he enjoys such excellent opportunities for an early acquaintance with the public duties of that honorable position. [J. Macionald Oxies in Youth's Companion

#### The Gold Fields of Alaska.

Gold in variable quantities and under different conditions has been found in three principal districts of Alaska: the Junean, and Douglass Island district, one hundred and eighty unless northeast of Sitka, and bordering Gasteneaux Channel, a narrow in let which separates Douglass Island from the mainland; the Sitka district, the quartz deposits of which are found at Silver Bay, a narrow, tortuous arm of the Pacific, indent ing Baranoff Island, and in the valley of the Yukon River in Western Alaska bearing quartz has also been found at Unex Island, one of the smaller of the Aleutian group, and some effort has been made here at development, but more of that creafter. Asconcerns the Yukon Valley, As concerns the Yukon Valley, httle attention has been paid by explorers and prespectors to discover gold bearing quartz, and the only results, so far, relate to placer mining. At the head of Lynn Caual, one of the inner passage, adapted to steamer navigation, about three hundred miles northeast of Sitka, is the mouth of the Culcatl River, navigable for canoes for a score of miles. At the hear of this canoe navigation are three large t hileatl villages, and it is at this point, there commences what is known as the Chileatl Portage, across the range of the head waters of the Yukon River in B stub territory. The distance from the "alian villages on the American side of the divide to the first lake, the source of the Yukon, is about thirty miles, but the route is one of the most difficult in the territory, yet the only practicable one by which to reach the Yukon Valley from the south. During the past three years, the reports that the bars of the Yukon and its tributaries, Stewart and Pelly Rivers. and Forty Mile Creek were rich in placer gold, have induced several hundred Alaskan miners to venture across the range, at the Chileatl Crossing, and descend these streams. Several parties are also known to liave perished in this perilous scarcis for the new gold fields. Arvan.

#### "Blacked Out."

Speaking of the Russian censorship, Mr. George Kennan, in an article in the May Century, says: "What does the Russian tovernment hope or expect to accomplish in this land on the control of the con tovernment hope or expect to accomplish by 'blacking out' articles that aim simply to tell the truth with regard to Russian af fairs, and by throwing into prison every man such article may be in whose presents

The Ressian author Progavin, in a book that was anadvertently sanctioned by the press center, but that was afterward sensed and burned, asks this same question, and Can an idea le coked to death Can thought be killed, bursel, or annihilat ed? Are not truth, and love, and justice, and freedom immortal? It is the most terrible of mistakes to suppose that ideas can ever be crushed. People have peopled men have died in chains and cascinates. their bodies have decayed, their graves have book lost, and their very names have been forgotten; but their ideas and asparations live on. Washed in the blood of suffering, such tileas and aspirations have become the dream of every man in where brain a thought attracted in whose breast a heart beats.

The press censor, when he harned Pro gavin a book, thought that he had destroyed forever its 'permesons' influence: but the 'sleas and aspirations' of the cilled author 'live on ; and his woods, although larmed by order of Government in Partie will ameal to hundred of thousands of sympathetic hearts in England and the United States.

Semetime in the far distant future the color of the fired patriot, no longer blinded by the fired as patriot, no longer blinded by the fired as ease at the fired will look over the pages of his rational history that record them attempts to gag public opinion and strangle human thought, and will with from a fired that any the bottom of his heart that so humiliating the fired strangle human thought are considered to backed the fired that any the bottom of his heart that so humiliating the fired standard abambled a record might be blacked that will be found the fired standard that they ed of the fired standard that will be found the fired standard the fired standard that will be found the fired standard that will be found the fired standard that they ed of the fired standard that they ed of the fired standard that will be found to the fired standard that they ed of the fired standard that will be found to the fired standard that they ed of the fired standard that they even the fired standard that they even they even the fired standard that they even they even they even the fired standard that they even they even

#### The Confession of Faith.

The subject of revision will lend mighty importance to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Saratoga on Thursday of this week. The desire for revision is a growth of years, and is the manufestation of a remarkable breaking away of a conservation which is inclined to away or a conservation which is inclined to resist changes, and from an iron bound ad-herence to old dogmas which were once sup-posed to bear the stamp of infallible and unalterable truth. That which is to be revised is the Confession of Fatth, adopted by the Westminster Assembly of Divines on the 4th of December, 1646. Facts in regard to this assembly are presented in concis-form by the New York Tribane, as follows This famous synod of Calvinistic theologians was called together by the Long Parliament on July 1, 1643, and remained in session till February 52, 1649. Some of the members belonged to the Church of England, but most of them were. Presbyterians and nearly all were strong. Calvinists. It ap-proved of the "Solemn League and Cove-nant," already adopted in Scotland, and put forth a Directory for Public Worship. But forth a Directory for Public Worship. But its most important work was the Confession of Faith which has had such a profound in fluence on Presbyterians throughout the world, and which may almost be said to have created a distinct type of religious life. The confession was finally adopted in August, 1657, and the two catechisms in July, 1648, These formularies have been opted with slight modifications by all the reabyterian churches in the world. The Shorter Catechism was introduced into New England by the Puritani, and formed the basis of the cele brated New England Primer, which for nearly two centuries was the only recognized book of instruction for the young. It has been said that the Westminster Confession ten said that the Westimister Confection is not formally a Calvinistic creed. This is true. But as a matter of fact, its framers were so deeply tinctured with Calvinism that they could not help putting a good deal of it into their creed; and, as a matter of fact. the Westminster Confession has rays stood as the bulwark of Calvinism. The Church aims, by revising its creed, to give more perfect expression of its present thought—not to discard the old standards of its faith. These standards have been encumbered with utterances which modern opinion repudiates, which have given a great deal of trouble to expounders of the Gospel There are expressions which the lay mind fails to comprehend and which even the trained theologian can rot interpret to the satisfaction of himself and others. The subject has been discussed with such marked candor and liberality that the meeting of theUnited States General Amembly hids fair to witness a most profitable interchange of views. The church can not fail to be atrength-ened in its bonds of fellowship and in its capacity for usefulness by meeting the issue presented, and giving it such treatment as is commensurate with the hold it has taken on the minds, hearts and consciences of a great majority of Presbyterians.

There are many widows who ve found Their first experiment curst.
So married a second hisland.
To revenge themselves on the first.

## CURE, CURE, CURE

Dyspepsia and Diabetes BY DIETETECS.

"OTE NATIONAL FOODS" is the trade mark for a class of Hyriente preparations that will cure Indigestion, hyspepsia and Diabetes, when medicine falls. Hyppocrates some 2.80 years and trade back the origin of medicine in dietoirs. Our Bosocsied Wheat, Gluten Flour, Patent Harley and Haravera Mink Food will agree with my infant or invalid and nour ish them into health and strength. Every mouthful will prove effective. A physician who passeds ext of supar a day was cured of diabetes by our Gluten Flour. An infant a few menths old was cured in three days. The creakle from which these foods are made are treated in the light of all the scenific progress of the times by converting the starch into destrine, etc. Ask for them, use them and be convinced. The trade supplied.

## The Ireland National Food Co., Ltd.

109 Cottingham Street and IM to 142 Mariborough Ave., Teronia.

#### THE NORMANNIA

## The East Great Achtevement of the Shipbuilder (Art.

Ľ4

The new Atlantic bacr Normannia, which Packet Company, a likely to create a sen-sation in the fleet of the Hamburg American Packet Company, a likely to create a sen-sation in the con-mercial marine service. The circumstance that she is a far superior ship to the one her owners contracted for indicates that the Fairfield Ship-building Company, as the famous firm of John Elder & Co has now become, is determined to regain the prestige it held up to about six and the speed accomplished on the trial trip gives promise that the ocean record may soon be broken again.

About a ve ir ago on the 6th of May, 1889, a contract was signed whereby a twin screw steamer of 14,000 horse power, 8,500 tons burden, and a guaranteed speed of 19 tons burden, and a guaranteed speed of 15 knots per hour, was to be delivered in complete condition for sailing on May 1, 1830, with a forfeit of £1,000 per day on the part of the builders for each day is delay after the 1st of May As the quickest time in which a first class Atlantic liner has ever been a first class Atlantic liner has ever been constructed before was fifteen months, ship builders were all but certain that the com-pany would be compelled to pay a heavy forfest. Yet on April 30 the builders turned over a ship, completely ready for service, of 16,000 horse power and a speed of 21 knots per hour. Such a triamph of ship making was brought about. Her the pres sure of several very interesting circum. The Fairfield Company had not been ask

The Fairfield Company had not been asked to build a world beater for some time after 1883, when they reached the highest position in the business then known. Neither the White. Star nor the Imman lines had ever employed them, so the magnificent new pairs of twins put on by those companies had been constructed abswhere. At last a customer of ambitious designs appeared in the North German Lloyd, who ordered two win screw 10,000 tonners that should s'irink from nothing. Here was a chance to sgain all lost prestige, but then there stepped in that restless young potentate, Kaser William of Germany, and, holding up his patriotic finger at the German Lloyd contingent of his countrymen, he intimated that they had better build in the fatherhand. So the tract was transferred from Scotland to Stet un, and from there the expected German cracks will come. But immediately upon this disappointment the Fairfield Company were provided with a substitute for their lost opportunity in the order from the Han burg line, and they set to work to make their vessel one that should command the should command the admiration of the world for every feature of shipbuilding acience Through her her builders meant to challenge their rivals gain, and the completed ship represents heir countrie tive skill spurred with an unusual desire for express.

It is usual with possels of this class to allow several days or lever, weeks before a trial of high speed, but the freedom with which the machinery of the Normannia ran upon leaving the yard at Govan justified an earlier trial. Within three days after leav-ing her dock she was just to the extreme test and rushed over the measured mile at the magnificent speed of 214 knots per hour, and averaged 204 in a run from the Clock light to the Cumbrae, a distance of twenty miles

The appearance of the Sermannia is characteristic of that of the other o can greybe ands, her three funcels slanting welc apart between her rakish pick masts. Her stem is straight and the stern elliptical having a poop with furth shaped dock. Around the far extending row of calons and saloons on the upper dock is a sheltered promonade, where passengers may gather in stormy weather, an advantage secured in stermy weather, an advantage so used by bringing the plating down to the main dock while the france of the ship are extract up to the promotion dock. The plating is called to the upper dock fore and aft, for ig a ferrecastle and peop and the promounale dock, extending 400 fort of the ship's length is connected to those by level gangerays. In addition to the promonado there are four docks running fore and aft, the upper, main, lower, and sinceand aft, the upper, main, lower, and steer-

age.

Most of the first class staterooms, many Most of the first class staterooms, many Dob, most taking on a cargo of phosphate of them in somes, are on the main clock, rock at Port Royal gives a wonderful state and on the promenance for hear conding and monthly around the world in eight retiring rooms for taking and continued light days during his last royage. The log

respectively. The ladies' saloen and music room are on the promenade deck forward, and are magnificently decorated in the style of the Rennissance. A large well, with stained glass cupola over it, lights the prin

ral dring saloon on the upper deck. This saloon is decorated in the sumptuous manner. German artists having sumptions mainer. Cerman artists having been brought over to the Clyde to complete this part of the work. From the centre of the cupola depends a beautiful electroher. Small electric light brackets are placed around the saloon, the light being modified by the use of absoured meandescent lamis. by the use of obscured incandescent lamps. The upholstery of the furniture is in a subdued olive green. Entrance to the saloon is obtained through a vestibule with mag informity carved companion way. The saloon itself is seventy two feet long and occupies the entire breadth of the ship with oscupies the entire breadth of the ship with the exception of the outside passage. In the auxiliary during room, one deck below, lighted by the same well, there is more a-commodation for diners, so that at least 389 first class passengers may dine comfort ably at the same time. The cooking depart ment and its adjuncts are quartered on the upper deck close to the saloon.

In the treatment of the smoking saloon, a

room 20 by 44 feet on the aft promenade deck of the Normannia, the fancy of the Teuton is artist has run riot. It is is in imitation of an old fass med terman wine house, and tealistic scenes of burgher, eavalier, and tavern life, in gorgeous colors are lift off in faience. The ladies' room for second class passengers is on the promenade deck abalt the machinery, where also is the second class smoking room. The dining saloon is on the upper deck aft, and will accomm slate about 12) passengers, while on the main deck below are the staterooms. Rooms are laid out on the lower deck for the deerage passengers. Rooms are laid out on To apportion the crew in proximity to the scene of their occupations fremen and stok ore are housed on the main deck near the machinery, and the seamen and petty office ers are accommodated forward

#### Using Up the Earth's Space.

According to Mr. Giffen, a few generations more will see the end of emigration, because there will be no room for more emigrants, ... habitable space having been Mr. Giffen is a master of statisоссија т ties; but this manipulation of figures in support of this rather dismal theory open to objection. Take the case of United States at the present time the most attractive emigration field. Uncle Sam sterritory, exculsive of Alaska, amount, speaking roughly, to about 3,000,000 square One third of this Mr. Giffen deducts as uninhabitable; but if the rest of the coun-try becomes as populous as Western Europe, the Americans will soon find means of utilizing and fertalizing their sage brush and alkali deserts. Then of the remaining 2.000,tant square miles, he says that oid HERITER Square miles remain to be cultivated implying that that is the only tract open to the agricultural immigrant. But any one who has visited that creat sloven contin who has visited that "great sloven centinent, as Nathaniel HowthornstylodAmerica, will know that, although the remaining nineteen twentieths have become private property, only a small percentage of this area is cultivated, in this sense in which cultivation is understood in such countries as England, France, Holland and Helgum In the State of New York above, despite the log city at its southern extremity, the hundreds of square miles of wild land which con'l and would be cultivated if the pressure of population needed it. Depend on it that the United States, and still more on it that the United States, and aum more Uniada and Australiana, will need an abun-dance of strong, willing hands for many a year to come; and we only regret that the working classes of our nation (that is, the English, as distinguished from the Irish, the Scotch and the Welsh) show at the present time so little desire for emigration. England alone ought to send out at least 300,000 yearly; and, in their new homes, they would do more to preserve the unity of the empire than an ifical foleration schemes.

Aron, I the World in 83 Days Under Sail.

Capt. I dwards of the stating vessel Moely

of the vessel substantiates the Captain's of the Assel substantiates the Captain's statement, and he is ready to satisfy any one doubting him Twenty eight days after leav-ing London, Jound for Wellington, New Zealand, the Moely Don was in 34 west. At that port she cleared for Diamond Island, British Burmah, and instead of taking the route always followed, which is northwest, around the Continent of Australia, and trust around the Continent of Australia, and trust-ing to uncertain winds, Capt. Edwards de-termined to sail east, being able to depend on strong westerly winds prevailing in that latitude. He reached 34 west, having been but eighty eight days under sail for 17,000 miles. The bark averaged 2464 miles per day proving their remarkable sailing qualities.

#### THE LAST OF NAPOLEON'S "GRAND ARMY.

The Oldest Living Relie on Dis Journey Through Italy.

The Italian papers report the recent arriv al at the radioad station of Baretto, near Reggio, central Italy, of a strange looking personage that was the object of considerable curiosity. He was a tall and noble looking old man with a long white beard, who pre-He was a tall and noble looking sented to the Mayor a tendte de route, signed by baron Marocchetti, the Italian Aml dor at St. Petersburg, inviting the Italian authorities to take good care of the bearer, Michel Linovich of Orenburg, Russia.

In reality this mysterious old man was an Italian named Lino, born at Baretto 105 years ago, and perhaps the last living relic of the Grande Armee of 1812. Belonging to a family of farmers, Lino formed part of the conscription of the kingdom of Italy in 1805, and was enrolled in the Imperial Guard With his regiment he went through the campaign of 1896 7 in Prussia, and fought campaign of ISEs; in riussia, and at Jena and at Friedland. Later on he was sent with his battalion to Dalmatia, and a Second with the division of Gen. Leech, where he passed two years of con-tinual lighting. Wounded in an assault, he tinual lighting. Wounded in an assault, he returned to his native country, where he remained for two years, working on his father's farm. On the outbreak of the terrible storm.

which was destined to carry off to Russia the flower of the Franco Italian youth, Nap-oleon called under his victorious eagles his old address. Land repaired the service as a orgeant of the Grenadier Guards, and with the rest of the cis Alpine army, under the command of Eugene Beauharmais, formed part of the Grande Armee, Lino fought carnet the Russians at Sumlensk and at skova, where he lifted from the field of Morkova, where he interferon the mortal isattle the mortally wounded Gen. Plan gonne. After that he entered Mossou with Napoleon, and finally in the bloody battle of the 24th of October while fighting under the orders of Gen. Pino, he was taker prisoner, after having been severely wound ed by the cosess ke of Platon. Transported with a large convox of French prisoners to Orenburg he was sent with a few of his comrades to a distant village situated foot of the Cancasus, where, although kindly treated by the Russians, he had to suffer cruel pressions during ten years. Tired at last of such a miserable existence, he asked and obtained permission to join the Russian army as a private soldier. In this capacity he passed through the campaign of the Cau casus in 1820.

At the close of the war he obtained as the reward for his services a little piece of ground, which he cultivated. When he was 45 years old he married a young Polish girl named Negawaka, who doed in 1833. The three Negatika, who deed in PCC. The three sons that he had by this woman also died, leaving the old solder alone in the world. Then Line returned to Orenburg where the people Russianurel his name into Line rich. He lived there in comparative comfort for many years. Gifted with an exfort for many years. Inited with an ex-tracordinary energy of mind and leads in was still strong enough to eatch metalgie. When II hen the ald erer more than a hundred years old an at last became homewilk after sevents eight years of early. He resolved hazards to return to his native land there pass the remainder career. Through the influen Ambassador at St. Peters her lome to Italy at the expension of the Covernment. Lane is now a legge, where he is carel for which the translation is in a way born in

attention. The was been in an income left grant. The change in the parties of the change in the person with the person w

Miss Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, is engaged to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, who is the grand son of the Rev. Samuel May, of Massachu setts; the nephew of the Rev. Joseph May, of Philadelphia; and the cousin of Miss Louisa May Alcott, all of whom were "old abolitionists, and carnest supporters of the civil war. After this, who shall say that the era of reconstruction lags?

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Bevealed at last, after great expense, time and trouble.

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## Gas Fixture Emporium.

ESTABLISHED ISSA Bloom of \$30. Globs

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#### WONDERS OF THE SEA.

#### The Bore in the Gulf of Hang-Chow.

The normal magnitude of the bore in the Hang thow Gulf had been little appreciated by foreigners until, in the autumn of last year, observations of its size and character were taken by a surveying party from H. M. S. Rambler - The risks which the boats and their crews ran while on this duty, and the marvels which were seen, made me anxious to witness the passage of this wave, travelling embankment on the north bank of the river, and the manner in which junks were pro-tected from the tide without being deprived of its advantages, were additional attrac-

On the far side the south side of the river were low mud banks, which did not greatly invite attention, but immediately at hand was an embankment, which is prohably the best piece of engineering work in China. It is said to extend over thirty miles of coast, and if not everywhere on so to extend over thirty grand a scale as at Haining, is, at any rate, effective along the whole length, for a breach in it would at once be known by its effect on the inland fresh waters. On the water front

#### SOLID WALL OF STONE,

16 feet high, built of blocks of over a foot in depth and width, and of which the upper ter, at any rate, are 5 feet long. The courses gradually recode toward the top, affording steps by which it is easy to climb up and down. Behind the wall is an embankment about 80 feet to 90 feet in width, some 30 feet of which is level ground, forming less road in China though the least ouented, and rising gradually toward a lank at the back, on which trees are planted. Where the inrush of the tide is likely to injure the wall large hardions have out into the river, and in the shelters formed by these lastions the junks take refuge until their enemy, the hore, has passed. The junks are warped to stakes on the embankment, and lines of piles, the heads of which show a feat or two above the river had, prevent the junks from being dashed to and fro with the first swirl of the

Hurng the aftern on se had full opptunity of admiring the construction of the embankment, and of noticing how formed able the steam is to manigation, for not one junk was enable on the wide reach of the speed to our view. When we came the evening at 103 o'clock, the water riter expended to our ties. had fallen quite I'w, and the whole aspect of the river had changed, having been con-verted into a raging torrent, the noise of whose waters drowned all other sounds the centre of the stream the turmoil was es pecially striking. Now and again it would beil

#### INTO FORM AND EXPRESS.

as thoughit had already met the meaning tide; but as time passed on the confusion of waters diminished, and by H P M the roar of the hore coming in from the sea was quite distinct. As the bore came nearer it was marvel-

As the hore came nearer it was marvellous how the river quieted down, until at
last its office was as g with only a
few price drifting from deal entre to the
admin and that so gently not even
let its depend of water land lang on the
letter the beimps with to exaggrate
the scene under the
low striking was
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aning more sensible
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it to tell of its mature the rear was that to tell of its nature interest of level of leaking

of force,

saw beyond the bastion a line of white water from our position on the Pagoda another dissome four miles distant, advancing almost parallel with the bank. Then its left wing wheeled round and harried toward us, and as it came the south here also flashed into sight tearing along in furious rivalry, and the two, joining hands, rushed up stream in one unbroken line extending from hank to bank. Behind followed a mass of water in tumultuous haste, and after an interval of three and a half minutes there came a second wave larger than the bore itself, and succeeded by broken water overtopping the at the rate of twelve knots an hour, with an wave. So soon as this had passed the roar unbroken front of 9 feet to 12 feet in height died almost away, but the waters behind and 23 miles in width. The strength of the came swirling along, floated the junks in an nistant, and after the bore. in wild confusion hastened

The next day, as we expected the hore to be later in its arrival, we spent a little time in exploring the country before visiting the embankment; but to our surprise the bore was audible when we reached the river bank at 11.15 A.M. soon after which it came In order to watch it the let into night, ter, we ascended to the topmost balcony of the Pagoda, from which there was a clear

It was at once evident that an inusual phenomenon was likely to occur. From the observations taken by Capt. Moore the meeting place of the two lores had been found to be generally opposite the Pagoda. or nearly so that on this occasion the mouth ranch was far in advance of its fellow, and, instead therefore of being kept to the south side of the gulf, was able to extend across the whole sheet of water. About

#### THREE MILES BELOW

the Pagoda its right wing broke against the sea wall, and, as the left wing was some what in advance, a continuous charge was delivered on the wall as the wave passed up the season of the wall as the wave passed up to the season which are season with the season was a mile in stream, the attack extending over a mile in length. The waters headed back from the were, however, thrown in an uprogrious sea towards the centre of the stream, and thus checked the rear of the column from supporting the assault. Upon this confusion the north branch of the bore poured down from the rear, and, at the expense of the loss of its own evenness of line, separated the opposing waters.

Meanwhile the south branch pressed rap

Meanwhile the south firanch pressed rapidly up atream, extending from lank to lank in a line nearly three nules wide, which remained also lately even, the wave being impelled so furiously forward that its crest never broke, and its fruit remained a solid wall of water, which passed unchanged over

On the previous night only a few of the junk men had turned out to look after their craft, but now they were aurriedly laying out freshliawsers, and getting hamboos r to keep their beats from being dashed against the wall. There was no time to be lost. One Junk near the lastion, some distance below the rest, was already in a grievous case, and in another moment the water was ter over the hows of the junks, rushing up the mat coverings which reofed in the and highing the boots on to the wall, the wall, and against each other. One or two were at once in difficulties. One was carried away from its moorings and

DRIFTED ACROSS ITS NEIGHBOR.

Fresh hawsers were got out and carried ashore. The crowd on the lank, however, were too interested in impending duasters to lend a helping hand, and it seemed as gh the least would be broken up or else d crush in her neighbor between berself though the leat and the wall, but the torrent had already hurried further up steem, and by degrees things righted themselves.

Four or five of the junks had intended to be off with the first of the tide to Hang-bert many they now be off with the first of the tide to Hangthat chow, but instead of cetting away they now
found themselves eather secured by fresh
lawsersor entangled in the rigging of some
other craft. In a quarter of an hour's time
of the control of the control of the control
of the stream, where she defined up
that the control as appears
the control of the control as appears
that the triple in these waters.

acong and she pursuetted round liv degrees, however, the lie Hang-drew got under way devaluate out of right.

all fren Sunt of the two

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advantage of which was that

#### THE GRANDEUR OF SOUND

as seriously impared at our elevation above the ground the midnig Indeed, the impression left by midnight effects was far greater than that produced by the spectacle at midday and it was consoling to know that the tide at night was actually the larger of the two, and that our senses had not been deceived by the frame work of moonlight and strange ness in which the first picture had been set

Unfortunately, there was no possibility of remaining longer, and we had to hurry back hanghai. The bore may certainly be under more favorable circumstances to Shanchai. than those on which we had chanced, for in September, and especially with a wind set ting in from the sea, the proportions of the hore would be immensely greater: but even our experience was one which cannot fail to leave a lasting impression of the exceeding grandeur of phenomenon, a which was no doubt enhanced by the feeling that we were its only spectators, and that all the forces brought into play were exhibit ed for our special entertainment.

#### Birds That Hide Behind Trains.

An engine driver on one of the Scotch lines reports that ne has noticed that certain hawks of the merlin or "stone falcon" species make use of the passing of the trains r predatory purposes They fly close be hind the train, near the ground, partly hidden by the snoke, but carefully watch-ing for the small birds, which, frightened by the train as it rushes rearing past, fly up in bewildered shoals. The merlins then, while the little birds are thinking more of the train than of lurking foes, swoop on them from the ambush of the smoke and strike them down with case. If they miss they return to the wake of the carriages and resume their flight and their hunt. They can, it seems, easily keep pace with an express train and outstrip it when they please.

The awe-struck andience gazed
On the figure gaunt and gray.

Twas the murdered king or the glood of him.
And Hamlet was the play.
His hour was brief, he sald.
He must go ere light of day.
To the place of torture prepared for him.
Till his sins were purged away
Yes purged was the word he used.
And I thought what a remedy rare
Would Pierce a Purgative Pellets prove.
In his case then and there
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
have no equal as a cathartic in derangements

have no equal as a cathartic in derangements

#### of the liver, stomach and howels. Simplessant in action, and purely vegetable. Rational Beings.

The horses in Norway have a very sen sible way of taking their food. They have sible way of taking their food. They have a backet of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only monstening their months, just as a zational being would do while eating a slimer of such dry food. A broken ing a numer of such dry food. A broken winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway, and the question is if the mode of feeding has not something to do with the preservation of the animal's respiratory organs.

"What's female beauty, but as air divine Through which the mind's all gentler i shine."

This may be logic in poetry but in real life "the mind a all gentler graces shine—to better advantage when enclosed in a sound physique. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a posit vo cure for the most complicated and olatinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural scend, reak lack, "female weakness," an "eversion, retroversion, hearing down sensa-tions, come ic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tendernous in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

#### "The Naked fruth."

Whilst Truth was one day bathing in a lumped river Falsehood happened to pass, and noticing the garments of Truth on the hank of the stream, conceived the idea of exchanging his clothing for that of the bather, who came from the bath and mourned the loss sustained, but, disdaining Falschool's garb, has since gone naked through the world. Whether the origin of the expression

"the naked truth" in mythical or other wise, it is universally known to be the "naked truth" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a curative agent for consumption (lung scrofula), bronchitis, chrome masal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases of the throat and lungs.

Sometimes a man takes such high moral ground that he can't stoop down to help the needy and distressed.

A. P. 504

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Host thing out. Agents makel \$5 per day Sample by mail, Sec. CLEMENT & Co., 36 King St. L., Toronto.

# CONSUMPTION \* CITE

Development of the two and the second of the

#### PEAKLS:OF TRUTH.

Amusement is the happiness of those that cannot think.

He who is much and often flattered soon learns to flatter hunself

Nobody should ever look anxious, except those who have no anxiety.

There is no greater pumphment than be ing abandoned to ove's self.

No man is worth much who has not a touch of the vagabond in him.

Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets. Hope says to us constantly, "Go on, go on," and leads us thus to the grave.

As a general thing an individual who is

clean in his person is neat in his morals. Beauty intoxicates the eye as wine does the Both are morally fatal if indulged.

Society, more like a step mother than a nother, adores the children who flatter its

vanity.

Nature knows no pause in progress and development and attaches her curse to all

Rain has the power of shedding a satis faction over intervals of easo which I be heve few enjoyments exceed.

The sense of justice in children is very strong let mothers beware, for though m fants cannot reason, they can feel.

There are a number of people, especially in politics, who are like bottles; they have no value except that which is poured into

If youtake temptations into account, who is to say that he is better than his neighbor? A comfortable career of prosperity, if it does not make people honest, at least keeps

Every grain of sand is a mystery; so is every daisy in summer, and so is every snowflake in winter. Both upward and downward, and all around us, science and speculation pass into mystery at last.

The industrious man were wealth and finds it. Let not the intellectual man mur mur at the ills of fortune, for he did not neek wealth. It was not the consequence of his pursuit, but he sought knowledge and found it.

Forewarned is forearmed, says the procerb, but few proverts were ever so mistak
en. If anybely ever was effectually fore
warned, I wish he would publish his auto
biography. It might be of some use to the
ingenious youth of the day.

#### All Men.

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who
are broken down from exces for overwork,
resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old
age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, lead
dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the
heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the
kidneys, headsche, pimples on the face of
body, itching or peculiar sensation about the
a rotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness
specks before the eyes, twitching of the
muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, lasshfulness,
deposits in the urine, loss of will power,
tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and
flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be
rested by sleep, constipution, dullness of
hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, runken eyes surround
ed with IXADEN CIPLE, oily looking skin,
etc., are all symptoms of nervous delality
that lead to mannity and death unless cured.
The spring or vital force having lost its
tension every function wanes in consequence. young, old, or middle-aged, who find them-Interpret of vital force having list to tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in tgnorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all dieases pecular to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toroato, On. Books sent free realed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint neart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, akip beats, hot flashes, rish of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with heats strong rapid and irregular the second hear' bra' quicker than the first, pain about the hreast bone, etc., canpositively be cured. No cure, no pay Send for book. Address M. V. LURON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto. Ont.

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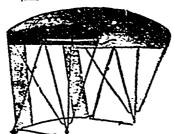
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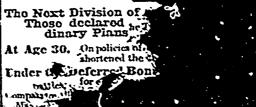
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**COVERNMENT DEPOSIT IN CANADA.** THE EXPENSE RATIO WAS REDUCED IN

The Following Figures Show the Success of the Con

New Sums Assumed \$14,615,050 2.5 1883-1883 Leaux



#### THE HORROR OF HISTORY.

Blown From a Gun Reminiscence of the sepoy Mutiny.

In the spring of 1857 I was quartered with my troop at Seakote, in the Punjaub, wich-in sight of the snow capped Him-syan Mountains, lying beyond the forces of

The garrison at Scalkote consisted of a troop of horse artillery, a battery of field The garrison at Scalkote consisted of a troop of horse artillery, a hattery of field artillery belonging to the East India Company's service, the Fifty second foot and the Sixth Dragoon Guards of her Britar aid Mapsity's forces and two regiments of Schovs. The mutterings, low at first, of the great Sepoy mutiny had been heard; the guards over the European portion of the garrison, had been doubled; the wives and children of the European officers attached to the native regiments had moved into the European part of the garrison, and a sharp European part of the garrison, and a sharp watch was kept on any movement smoug the Sepays. Soon news reached us of the revolt at Dinapore, quickly followed by the outbreak at Meerut,

#### THE BRUTAL MURDER

of the European officers attached to the sepor regiments, together with their wives and children, with atrocities not fit for pub lication, and the memory of which, even at this distance of time, makes the blood curdle in one's veing

Then came the news that the mutineers. through the meananty of the General in command, had been permitted to march to bellu without any attempt having been made to prevent them, although there was a large European force stationed at Meerut. The same atrocities . ere enacted at Delhi, which contained the arsenal for all northern India, contained the arsenal for all northern India, and would have fallen into the hands of the mitineers, but that a young Lieutenant of artillery, with his own hands, blew up the arsenal. It has always been an open question whether he perished in the explosion, or whether he escaped on the Meerut road and was murdered by the natives, but nothing was ever heard of him after. The East India Company cave his sydpany limiter in large Company gave his widowed mother a large pension. He was a native of Bath, and had been a schoolmate of the writer of this arti-

In the early part of June the European p tion of the Scalkote garrison was ordered to join a force that had been organized under the command of Brig Gen. Chamberlain to be called "The Punjaub Movable Column," it's object being
TO HOLD IN CHECK

the large force of Sepoys quartered in the Punjaub and prevent them from marching to Delhi. We joined that column at Anurkudee, the old cantonment of the Khalsa army under Runjeet Singh. There were five regiments of Sepoys and two of native cavarry them quartered there, and shortly after our arrival some Sikhs who had been enlisted in one of the Sepoy regiments gave information that the native officers were inciting the men to mutiny and to march to Delhi. An investigation was ordered and it was found that two of the officers had deserted. They were two of the officers had deserted. They were captured by some of Hodson's Goide Corps, and brought back to the cantonment and teen, a side enough for a frum head court martial PART OF A WARM STREET Trial. They

14 731

martial Parts of a walls street trial. They were giverent losing all its heat of the more than not notice also that offer the total accounts that the the court were in, who issued in, who issued the was about as and sentence of the it to tell of Campbell Valents of show to

paraded as directed, and formed in three sides of a hollow square, the two guns from which the culprits were to be blown being at the base of the square; on the left came the remaining four guns of the troop, the battery of field artillery, the guns being placed in echelon, so that if necessary they could sweep the right hand side of the square. Next came the Sixth Carbineers, her Majesty's Fifty-second Foot, and a squadron of Hodson's Horse; on the right were stationed the native troops, two resquadron of Hodson's Horse; on the right were stationed the native troops, two regiments of cavalry, and five of infantry; and as it was not known but that there night be some attempt at a rescue, the guns of the artillery were loaded, double shotted with grape, and the cavalry and infantry had their carbines and muskets loaded. Soon was heard a hand playing the Dead March, and the procession appeared. The prisoners marched up to the front of the two guns at the base of the square.

THER IZONS WERE STRUCK

from them, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court, together with the

and sentence of the court, together with the approval and change of sentence by the commanding General, were read by the interpreter of one of the native regiments, in English and Persian. The interpreter was an English officer, one being attached to each Sepoy regiment.

The commanding officer then gave the order to the Lieutenant commanding the two guns to carry out the sentence. He directed the prisoners to place themselves with their backs to the muzzle of the guns. Standing up against each was a thin plank, about six feet long against which they placed them selves, the guns having previously been loaded with the usual service blank charge of powder. A rope was then passed around their bodies, the gunners having been cautioned that it was to be done without in any manner touching their bodies, as to be tioned that it was to be done without in any manner touching their bodies, as to be touched by the han Is of an infidel was, in their eyes, worse than death. The culprits were attended by a lot of Brahmin priests, who kept on chanting something. In which the prisoners joined, until the fastening was finished, when they were told to withdraw, and the officer give the command to light port fires, and then the command to fire. Both fisshes were simultaneous, and when the smoke cleared away nothing was left but a mass of

FLISH AND BONES, UNRECOGNIZABLE

as the remains of two human beings. Acry ran along the lines of the native troops, in Persian, "God is great!" The parade was then dismissed, the native troops merching lack to their cantonments.

Gen. Chamberlain was severely criticised the by the European press for having at the change. method of execution from hang-ing. He was influenced to make the change soldiers and civilian servants of the comny: men who understood the native character well, and also by many prominent natives, on the ground that it was generally believed that the mutiny was brought about by an impression which seemed to prevail among the Sepoye that the Government intended in some way to desired. tended in some way to destroy easte prejudice. Had they been hung, either some low caste native or an P. low caste native or an European soldier would have had to do it, and would necessarily have had to lay hands on the culprits.
Their caste would have been destroyed, and
this would have lost them all hopes of their
Paradise and would have left the impression
on the minds of their friends that they were irrevocably loat.

#### MISSIONARY MACKAY'S DEATH

Creat Qualities He had Shown in Mis African Work.

The English Church Missionary Society some weeks ago received a telegram from Anzibar announcing the death from fever Mic A. M. Mackay It was speaking Mackay, whom he linked with the Michael Micha Africa, "These missionary link contrive touroduce oxeen." Mr. A. M. Mackay dergyman, says the Pall Mall the ugh most people called and but was the me continuisation was forty the of age, owing apic, youth-

detailed for that duty. The troops were paraded as directed, and formed in three sides of a hollow square, the two gans from which the culprits were to be hlown being at this base of the square; on the left came the remaining four gans of the troop, the man or barrister receives in England. He battery of field artillery, the gans being was a young man of marked ability, and

was a young man of marked ability, and was soon appointed to the head of a mechanical engineering works at Borlin.

"He was there in November, 1875, when Stanley's famous letter in the Dady Telegram appeared, describing his intorcourse with Miesa, the then King of Uganda, and challenging Christencom to send missionaries to that country. Mackay, twenty-six years of age, brimful of eathusiasm and nobility of purpose, at once wrote to the Church Missionary Society—which had received £10,000 for the purpose from two generous donors—volunteering to go out. His offer was accepted, and he was dispatched, with soven others, into the heart of Africa. His photograph taken at the time represents a handsome and determined face, with well-defined features, a high forehead from which photograph taken at the time represents a handsome and determined face, with well-defined features, a high forehead from which waving hair is brushed lack, resolute eyes and a firm mouth, a light moustache covering the upper lip. Not a trace of whisker or moustache was there then, but by this time he was probably "bearded like a pard." Since he left London, thirteen years ago, he never once left Africa—indeed, he never returned to the coast! His memory of the coast cannot, as a matter of fact, have been coast cannot, as a matter of fact, have been coast cannot, as a matter of fact, have been very agreeable, for he was laid low there by sickness on landing and had to allow his companions to proceed—only to meet their fate by massacre. As soon as he recovered he pushed on to Uganda, and there he labor

without intermission since that day.
"As a practical engineer there was nothing that he could not make with his hands, and the Waganda regarded him as endowed with a divine power of manufacture. It was en extraordinary point about him that there in the heart of the Dark Continent, he i cut himself abreast with the London r news which some kind friend sent him, and in his letters he showed as complete a knowledge of modern thought as any Lor lon editor Were it not for such symptoms of the great intellectual power which he post-used many readers of his letters would be est him down as an artisan from the 1 mely images he borrowed from the vocabulary of toil to enforce his reguments as to the means where by the African problem might be solved. Such was the man who so ably took the place of the murdered Bishop, and who has now followed him to the grave.

#### A Child's Faith.

Here is a good child story. A few nights ago a Catholic friend of mme was besought by his little-laughter for a contribution to ward the fair for the Missian of Our Lady of the Rosary. Jokingly he wave her a lad quarter of a dollar, saying that she might be able to use it in some way.

"Oh! I know what I will do with it paper." I will put it in the plate part Sunday, and

I will put it in the plate next Sunday, and God vill make it good."

Such trusting confidence was too much for my friend. He took back the had quarter and gave his daughter a good dollar.

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### Denish Aepartment.

#### tomo Good Rules For Dyspeptics.

We published recently a quite lengthy article in the above subject, but some of our dyspen we patrons complained that its probability regimen. We take the following simple rules from the Phrenological Journal, which, if followed out, will do much towards relieving the distress occasioned by this quite prevalent malady.

- 1. Eat two meals a day.
- 2. Eat slowly, masticate the food very thoroughly, even more so, if possible, than is required in health.
- 3. Avoid drinking at meals; at most take a few sips of warm, unstimulating crink at the close of the meal, if the food is very dry in character.
- 4. In general dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid; so avoid light soups.
- 5. Eat neither very hot nor cold food, he best tempe attre is about that of the body. Avoid e. posure to cold soon after
- 6. Be careful to avoid excess in cating Eat no more than the wants of the system require. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what is digested. require.
- 7. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, just before or just after a meal. It is not good to sleep immediately after eating.
- 8 If it is thought necessary to eat three times a day make the last meal very light. For most dyspepties two meals are better
- 9. Never eat a morsel of any sort between
- 10. Never eat when very tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labor.
- 11. Never cat when the mind is worried rethe temper is ruffled, if it is possible to avoid doing so,
- 12. Eat only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and take but two or three kinds at a meal.
- 13. Most persons will be benefited by the use of oxtmeal, wheat meal, or graham flour, cracked wheat, and other whole grain preparations, though many will find it necessary to world vegetables, especially when fruita are taken.
- 14. Some kind of fruit, ripe, fresh or in the simple form of stewed or canned, should be caten at breakfast, as fruit promotes digestion. The use of fruit obviates the necessity of drinking while cating, and for those who have been habituated to drinking, a dish of stowed apples or primes will serve

#### Cod Liver Oi'.

Cel liver oil is, as its name indicates, obtained from the livers of coeffish. It is an agent which could hardly be dispensed with, being a nourishing tonic of exceeding value. being a nourishing tonic of exceeding value.

Many people have an idea that consumption many people have an idea that consumption is the one disease for which it is peen harly adapted, and they full to exagging the fact that it is equally efficient in many other affections. Hence, when phy means prescribe it, patients at once assume that they have trouble with their lungs, says the Mantal Mantal Boston Herald

The accepted list of diseases in which cod liver oil is of special efficacy is much larger than it was a score of years ago. Undoubt edly, physicians in olden times, in attempt mig to combat disease, often used drugs which depressed an irreluced the vital powers, doing thereby more harm than good. All that is changed low. Physicians of the present may be said to ignore to a certain

present may be said to ignore to a certain extent, the disease, but noursely and keep up "restore the life that is being diamed, build up the tissues being wasted." God liver oil is practically a fixed, and a such only, does it act. It nourishes and fat tens wasted and wasting bodies, and in that

parativels few patients can take it affect much to be deplored. Many are the ways. "A field day - when the favorite losses.

devised to make it less unpleasant, flavoring devised to make it less unpleasant, flavoring it with peppermint, mixing it with coffee, rinsing the mouth first with brandy or whiskey, pouring it into the froth of the beer. Some recommend that it be salted and peppered and then "bolted down," afterward the mouth, to be rinsed with incture of myrrh and water. Lately, it has been suggested that a few grains of salt be dropped on the tongue before taking cod liver oil, as by that means it will be rendered palatable. Or a bite of pickle before and ed palatable. Or a late of pickle before and after taking the oil, will render it more ac ed palatable. ceptable.

#### To Disinfect a Room.

The best means to disinfect a room which The best means to disinfect a room which has been occupied by a person suffering from any infectious disease, is to burn sulphur in the room. To do this, take a dish pan, and place a flat plate in the bottom of it, and on this plate set a kettle containing the proper amount of sulphur mixture equal quantities of sulphur and charcoal. Fill the pan with water so that it will come half way up on the bettle. Then turn sheahed or beginning on the kettle Then turn alcohol or bearing on the mixture, ignite, and get out of the room as speedily as possible. Alcohol is much the best to use, and two or throunces will be sufficient for several pounds. ounces win be suincient for several points of sulphur. Let the room remain closed for twenty-four hours. The room should be left open for another twenty four hours, and then thoroughly cleansed, the furniture washed with disinfectant solution, the walls newly kalsomined or papered, and the wood work covered with fresh paint.

work covered with fresh paint.

The room should be prepared previously hy having every crack about doors and win dows tightly pasted or stopped up. The object of using water is that the heat of the kettle will cause evaporation and send mois-ture out into the room; for, thospores being very tenacious of life, dry sulphur fumes are not sufficient to kill them all. In the dry state, the product is simply oxide of sulphur but when water h added we have sulphuous acid, which is powerful enough to kill all the spores as well as the germs.

Roughly speaking, colic is due to irregular, violent, and usually very painful contractions of the great intestine. The causes of this complaint are very numerou. In some cases the disease is due to constipation and consequent distention of the colon. Sometimes used to the colon. consequent distention of the colon. Some-times over fatigue will bring it on: occasion-ally eating some food which does not agree with the constitution. Many positively aufint cases in which the sufferer longed for death as a relief from his agony, have been due, in my experience, to such trifling caus-es as cating a bit of plum cake or plum pul-lant of the charges currents, possibleries es as caring a int of plant cake or plant plan-ding, a few cherries, currants, goaseberries, grapes, an unripe apple or pear. Water con-taminated with lead or some other metal is one of the most frequent of all causes, one form, nainters' colic, having gained a very uncuvable notoriety. Expressive to cold is unerviable notoriety. Expressive to cold is a frequent cause, while many sufferers know, to their cost, that the slightest anxiety or overwork will give them a sharp attack. Middle aged and elderly women of rather full habit, are more hable to colic than men Caref I regimen is valuable as far as it goes, but it is very far from being all-sufficient, for in many cases the keenest scrutiny will not detect any errors of diet, although worry, overwork, and cold, a making light constitutional predisposition, account for

#### Trephining for Insanity.

Brain surgery has taken a wonderful stride, even in the last five years, and the operation of trephining is now often performed and in quite a variety of diseases. One of its latest applications was in a case of general paralysis, which, when it starts, as a rule, goes on as relentlessly as fate. The patient was a man in whom the disease had made counide table progress, and death are med got far away. He was trephined. arcined not far away. He was trephined, and an opening made in his skull one and one half inches long by three-quarters of an inch wide. This was made with a view of only, does it act. It nourishes and fat the same that the same that the progress of the same to often wasted and wasting bodies, and in that the pulmonary consumption.

Among the many affections in which it institute changes going on. The man wasted of the many affections in which it institute changes going on. The man wasted of the many affections in which it institute changes going on. The man wasted of the many affections in which it institute changes going on. The man wasted of the many the same before the operation, but his mind doing well. Tot impossibly the time is a proved a discourable that our wasted among the surgical discourse, paratively few patients can take it, albeit

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the bridge across the Forth, eng now considering the equally greathridge across the Boaphorus, in g Europe and Asia and their future railway systems. The Trapper Hawkisk gives some project appropriate appropriate to high Spridge of SOU metro and 70 per 2s high between Roland Land.



TO BLOW UP THE NORTH POLE.

It Would Make the Arctic Region Habi-table, Open the Northwest Passage, and stop the North Atlantic Storms.

Stop the North Atlantic Storms.

Did Nature intend the Arctic Sca to be open, and the climate moderato? And is it possible to do by means of dynamite what Nature has unaccountably omitted to do? These points are discussed in a pamphlet by Mr. H. A. H. Dunsford, C. E., which has just been published in England.

We need only suppose for a moment (writes Mr. Dunsford) how matters would stand if the nee cap were removed from the north pole. The two warm streams would it that case flow in exactly the same course that they

pole. The two warm streams would to that case flow in exactly the same course that they now take, but, instead of becoming chilled as is the case at present, would flow past the pole and southward as warm streams still. They would effectually keep the ice from reforming, and do away with

of the Arctic regions altogether. Nature is, in fact, working towards that end for the chimate of the northern part of the northern hemisphere has been steadily ameliorating ever since the commencement of the historic period. In the time of the Roman republic the rivers in Gaul used to freeze over in win-ter and Roman writers represent. Germany Compare the as the land of frozen morasses. Compare the climate at present enjoyed by those countries with this description, and it will be at once apparent how great a change in climate must have gradually taken place. The records of the Hudson's Bay Company also show that the winter on the shores of Hudson's Bay has grown shorter at a rate of one day in ten years, the season during which the sea is open, for navigation being now twenty days longer than it was 200 years ago. About the years 1815-1818 as the land of frozen morasses. years 1815 1818

#### THE ICE BARRIER

on the east coast of Greenland began to bre, 't up, as was noted at the time by Sir Johi Barrow, who regarded it as one of the most important, though least noticed, events in the history of the world. All this is evidence the instory of the world. All this sevinence that the ice barrier is being steadily driven further north, and will eventually leave a channel by which the Japan current can flow unchecked through the Polar Sea from Behring's Straits to the Atlantic, in which case the existence of the remainder of the ice cap will be but of short duration, for if the warm currents can actually reach the ice warm currents can actually reach the ice they will soon solve the question without human assistant. At present they do not reach it; for the ice cap blocking the way leaves no outlet for them (the warm currents being of purse surface water), and their course is arrested long before they come near it by a wide belt of cold water, for which there is no outlet except that the coldest part of it excepts the force to force. of it escapes by flowing under the ice to form the cold streams.

As for the proposition that we can open the sea, we must remember that the ice is not of great thickness, that we have now powerful explosives that are perfectly effective when frozen, and that every mass of ice detachedon thecourse of a stream flowing south-ward will float away of itself. I do not, of course, mean t imply that it will be easy, but that it is within our power to make a chan, wide enough for a martial part of A WARM STREA W

martial part of a warm street were faired at losing all its heat, on the month of area and the accounts that they have that the accounts that they have the belt of ice for the channel and the channel of the channel of the channel The schannel

and senter do not

Britain, and which in great part belong to the British empire: valuable fisheries; a considerable and increasing trade in the Arctic it-self; and comparative if not total immunity from storms in the North Atlantic the principle if not the carse of storms being the dif-ference in temperature between the poles and

#### AN OVER WORKED PRINCE.

It Isn't an Easy Thing to Be the Prince of Wales.

A writer in a recent issue of Cassell's Family Magazine says; " England is the home of constitutional fictions, and we may include in the interesting estalogue the fictions that the Prince of Wales has nothing to do. that the Prince of Wales has nothing to Ga. The constitution assigns him no public work, the government of the day dare not give it to him, and there are persons of sane mind who, firmly believing in the constitution and the government, and shutting their eyes to facts, imagine that his life must be uneventful, languid and purely private. It is nothing of the kind. It was never intended to be any

the kind. It was never intended to be any thing of the kind.

"The Prince's public work commenced with his visit to Canada in 1860, when he was within a few months of his eighteenth year. He opened exhibitions, bridges and parks, laid foundation atones and received and replied to addresses by the score. His public work his never been interrupted since that dateexcept by his illness in 1871. In 1868 he spent ten days in Ireland. The Timespithily described his visit by saying: "There were presentations his visit by saying: 'There were presentations and receptions and receiving and answering addresses, processions, walking, riding and driving, in morning and evening, military, academic and mediaval attire.'

"In the matter of tours, blending public, social and private functions, the Prince has done, and still continues to do, an amount of work that has never been equaled, much less

excelled.

"The Prince has to keep abreast of the times. and this duty involves much reading, a good and this duty involves much resting, a good deal of writing and discussion with competent informants. His public work occupies a portion of nearly everyday, and his business habitateach himdispatch, inethod and prescience. He does not know what actual idleness means, and he is so well versed in public as distinct from party political movements that in a rigorous competitive examination he would not easily be beaten. He is often fairured with a by he heaten. He is often fatigued with a round of work and social observances, but he manfully executes all his duties, with a kindlines and pureliho seldom seen in such felicitous combination.

"There is no busier man in Europe. A minister of State has fewer social duties. A poptilar peer has not so many difficult public fun-tions to perform. No philanthropist can ex-cel him in delicately discriminating benovol-No prince of England ever led so many ence. No prince of England ever real so, many new departures, or mixed so freely with pub-lie men in promoting purely national move-ments, social, educational and charitable, or highly esteemed by the personwas ever so highly esteemed by the person-agesinimmediate contact with him. As the Times once truly said, the representative duties of royalty are heavier than the private functions which the hardest worked English man has to perform. Circumstances have imposed on the Prince of Wales a very large chare of these duties, and he has borne his part bravely, and with an alacrity and kindli-ness, a fact and eleverness which cannot be praised too highly. He is a born leader and

Human Sacrifice in Savage Africa.

Here is a thrilling account of the methods centand. Of Here is a thrilling account of the methods the channel of human sacrifice in savage Africa. The victim is placed on a block of wood, with his leaf to fail or the first of him. Beside cach ankle a small stake is driven firmly into each ankle a small stake is driven firmly into each ankle a small stake is driven firmly into each ankle a small stake is driven firmly into each ankle a small stake is driven firmly into the arm pits. His head eather placed in a kind of cage formed by a relative for the head and are tied together. A pliant young sapling is now

A pliant young sapling is now yound about twelve feet from it bent over toward him until end is caught in the loop, all round the risk to the loop attain.

The work of the loop attain to the loop attain.

The loop attain to the loop attain to the loop attain.

for colonization, within easy reach of Great the victim they fall back and leave him there alone. He wears a cap formed of large black cocks' tails. His face is blackened with charcoal down to the neck ' his hands and arms are also blackened up to the elbows, and the same with his legs down to the knees. Until just before the execution the whole village is wild in expectation of the event.
Groups of dancers are to be seen, drummers at work, and every kind of musical instruat work, and every kind of musical instru-ment to add to the tunn. The head, after ment to add to the tunn. — The head, after being severed, is jerked up in the air by the released tension of the pole.—Then, upon the sight of the blood, their vilest and most in human passions are aroused.—They are like with beasts, clutch at the head, sinear each other in the face with the blood, and a general scrimmage always cusues, resulting, more often than not, fatally.

#### A Scotch Minister on Betting.

In creaching to his congregation on Sab-bath, April 20th, on the race for "Mammon, the Rev. Mr. Crockett of the Free Church, Penicuik, took occasion to refer to betting." He said there was a vice which he hoped had not extended to Penicuik, but which he knew was prevalent in large towns of he knew was prevalent in large towns of betting on horses which they never saw, by men who could hardly distinguish a horse from a cow, or a football from a balloon Newspapers now a days must provide the latest odds in their sporting news, or they failed to secure readers. Money pained in speculation did not necessarily bring great happiness, for shrouds were not made like happiness, for shrouds were not made like shooting jackets, with plenty of pickets to carry gold and bank notes to the grave.

Something delicious and healthful to chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum 5 cents.



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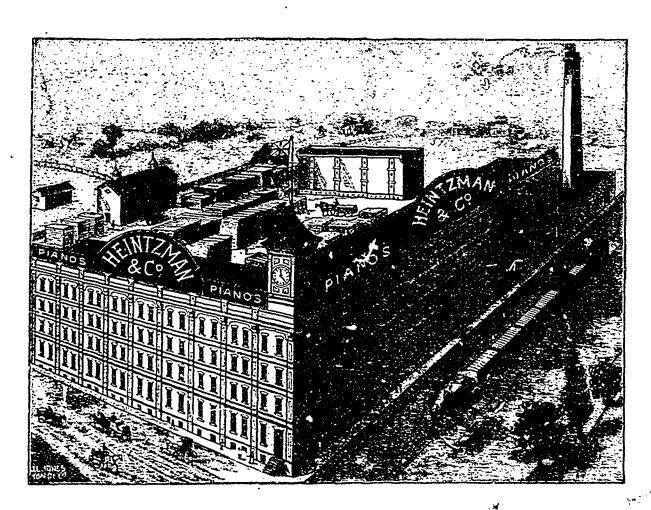
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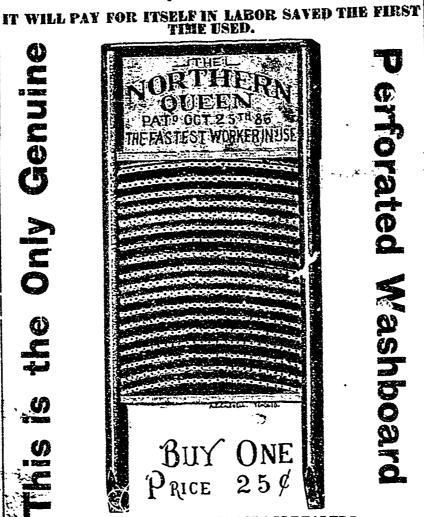
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