

THE COMING OF HIS FEET,

It may be in the morning Ere the dew is off the grass, When the little birds are singing There sweet welcome as they pass;

It may be at the noonday, When the sun is hot overhead, And the whirl of noisy insects Comes from out the grassy bed;

It may be in the evening, When the busy day is o'er, When the setting sun is throwing Lengthened shadows on the floor;

It may be in the morning, When the dew is off the grass, When the little birds are singing There sweet welcome as they pass;

REV. Dr. GRANT IN DETROIT.

The Principal of Queen's Interviewed on the Annexation Question.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—To-day's Free Press says:—Very Rev. Geo. Monro Grant, D. D., L.L.D., president of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., who will deliver the dedicatory sermon at the Jefferson avenue Presbyterian church this morning, is a guest of Dr. Donald Maclean.

"I do not care to talk politics," said Dr. Grant, laughingly, to the Free Press representative, "but I am always free to give my views in a general way on the question which so many Americans and a few Canadians favor, annexation."

Dr. Grant, however, was not at all reticent on that subject. "Canada has never been in politics in its native country, Canada, but he has made her history, people, progress and welfare a life study."

DOMESTIC HINTS.

To clean brass gas fixtures rub them with clean lemon, and then wash them off in hot water.

To boil fish to perfection it ought to be simmered in boiling water, and then kept under boiling point for the remainder of the time it requires cooking.

Do not leave tender plants close to the glass indoors on frosty nights. Remove them to a distance from the windows, where for some time to come they will be quite safe.

There are two great principles to be observed in cooking. One is, to extract all the juices and nourishment from the meat the other is, to keep all the juices and nourishment inside.

The growth of the nails on the left hand requires eight to ten days more than those on the right. The growth is more rapid in children than in adults, and goes on faster in summer than in winter.

Meat that is roasted in front of a fire must be basted often, and it is better to have a little melted fat to baste with at first. The same principle applies to baking meat, only it does not require basting so often.

Never blow down on the top of a candle. If there is no extinguisher hold it up above your head and blow upwards. The wax will not smoulder away, and the taper or candle will readily ignite when next wanted.

Celery wants to lie in cold water an hour before it is chewed.

It is a mistake to suppose that there is any warmth in clothes. Animal heat is the direct result of change going on within the body itself. Nutrition by food and the discharge of energy by exercise are the efficient cause of heat.

Maccaroni is nice when made into a pudding. Mix a quarter of a pound of maccaroni with a pint of good milk, and, when quite tender, sweeten with sugar, and add a little more milk and three eggs well beaten. Bake in a buttered dish in an oven for three-quarters of an hour.

One of the quickest known ways of dispelling a headache is to give some of the muscles, those of the legs, for instance, a little hard sharp work to do. The reason is obvious. Muscular exercise flushes the parts engaged in it, and so depletes the brain. When your head aches take a stiff walk.

The power of ashes to absorb is not generally appreciated, or so many householders would not so uniformly allow their servants to neglect to empty the ashes. A grate that is kept free from ashes and soot not only burns better but gives out more heat for the amount of fire. A mass of ashes under the grate absorbs a large amount of heat, and for this reason if not for the sake of neatness, the ashes should be removed systematically every day.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The following condensation is based upon decisions rendered at various times by Division Court Judges:—

1. Subscribers who do not give definite notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order a paper to be discontinued, the publisher may continue to send it until all arrears of subscriptions are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take periodicals from the post office, they are likewise responsible till all arrears for subscriptions are settled.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the old address, they are held liable.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the post office, or removing to another town and leaving them uncollected, prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking the paper, otherwise the publisher may send until such time as a definite order to discontinue, accompanied by payment of all arrears, is sent him.

7. The man who allows his subscription to run for some time unpaid and then orders the paper discontinued or asks the post-master to mark it "Refused" leaves himself liable to punishment.

Aphorisms.

Everyone can master a grief but he that has it.—Shakespeare.

One kind of happiness is to know exactly at what point to be miserable.—Rochefoucauld.

He that has lost his faith, what staff has he left?—Bacon.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Education is the only interesting worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man.—Wendell Phillips.

Employment gives health, sobriety and morals. Constant employment and well paid labor produce, in a country like ours, general prosperity, content and cheerfulness. Thus happy have we seen the country.—Daniel Webster.

Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm.—Disraeli.

There is not a passion so strongly rooted in the human breast as envy.—Sheridan.

Children have more need of models than of critics.—Joubert.

Strong impulses are but another name for energy. Energy may be turned to bad uses; but more good may always be made of an energetic nature than of an indolent and impassive one.—John Stuart Mill.

The rarest feeling that ever lights a human face is the contentment of a loving soul.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Every one of us, whatever our speculative opinions, knows better than he practices, and recognises a better law than he obeys.—Froude.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.—Franklin.

Cheats easily believe others as bad as themselves; there is no deceiving them, nor do they long deceive.—La Bruyere.

The power of uncontrollable decision is one of the most delicate and dangerous nature.—James A. Bayard.

The last excessive feelings of delight are always grave.—Leigh Hunt.

THE RUSSIAN CAZAR'S GREAT ARMY.

He Can Eat Many More Men Into the Field than Either Germany or France.

In spite of financial difficulties and peaceful intention the Russian Government spares neither pains nor money in its efforts to keep the army on a level with those of France and Germany, or rather to outdo them; and the results—so far as they can be verified in times of peace—are in the highest degree reassuring. As far as mere numbers go the Russian War Minister can put about half a million more armed men in the field than Germany or France. The latter country can reckon on 4,053,000, while Russia has 4,556,000. Considering the question from the financial point of view one cannot help wondering how it comes that an empire whose finances are so disorganized and for the needs of those famine-stricken population contributions were solicited this year and last year in foreign countries, is in a position to spend more money on its army every year than a considerably smaller State as Austria-Hungary. And yet this is the fact.

Austria-Hungary's finances are so satisfactory a state that the forced paper circulation is now making place for a metallic currency on a gold basis, and government credit is such that the 4 per cent. loans are being converted without the slightest difficulty. And yet Austria-Hungary, in spite of exceptional conditions which would certainly warrant and actually seem to call for increased military expenditure, lays out a considerably smaller annual sum on her army than poverty-stricken Russia, whom no European State would ever dream of attacking.

Foreigners in general have no adequate conception of the changes which, in the course of a few years, have contributed to metamorphose and regenerate the Russian army. The process may be truthfully described as a new birth. Formerly marvellous powers of endurance and a courage which knew no fear of death were the main characteristics of the Russian soldier, who, though young and well, had no more initiative than a log of wood. At present he is carefully taught, trained, and drilled, knows as much about military technical matters as the average European soldier can assimilate, and still cultivates the old qualities which alone would give him a vast superiority over some of the most highly-elitized troops of at least one great power. Then as to numbers. A few years ago the infantry consisted of twelve regiments of the guard, sixteen regiments of grenadiers, and 165 regiments of the line.

Gen. Vannoffsky, the enterprising War Minister, has within a comparatively short time added seventy-four reserve cadre battalions, which are to serve as the nucleus round which as many reserve regiments of two battalions each are to be formed. As a matter of fact this has already been done with twenty-three of the reserve battalions. It is still being continued, and a few days ago a ukase was published ordering the formation of four more reserve regiments of two battalions each. The words "two battalions each" have a somewhat mild sound to the ears of military men who know that the ordinary Russian infantry regiment consist of four battalions; but the sound is delusive and misleading, for these reserve regiments contain each 1,555 common soldiers and forty officers, so that they are practically equal in numbers to the regiments of four battalions (the latter possessing 340 men more, in others words 1,895 instead of 1,555), a difference which, in case of need, could be made good without the slightest difficulty. These facts should be continually borne in mind by those who accuse Germany and Austria-Hungary of taking the initiative in imposing unbearable burdens on the tax-paying populations. Russia, whom no other power would or could attack, and who can scarcely pay her way, is actually compelling her neighbors to equalize their chances against her in war.

Still at it.

"I'd like to have you tell me, if you can," observed the exchange editor glancing rather slightly over his shoulder, "what is the difference between a \$50 diamond and a custard pie?"

"Well, I don't see anything hard about that," answered the financial editor with scorn. "One is a simon pure and the other is pie, man, sure."

"No," rejoined the other. "That won't do. That's simply horrible."

"Then it's because one is charcoal made over, and the other is made over a charcoal."

"That's worse yet?"

"You needn't get crusty about it?"

"Why not?" exclaimed the exchange man bristling up.

GIRLS I'VE EDUCATED.

A NOBLE PHILANTHROPIST SPEAKS OF HIS NOBLE WORK.

The Substance of a Paper by Mr. George W. Childs on the Training of Young Women to the Various Professions.

A notable article from the pen of Mr. George W. Childs appears in the current number of the Ladies' Home Journal. The article is entitled, "Girls I Have Educated." Mr. Childs says:

"Girls, as a rule, respond more quickly to the fascinations of study than do boys, and I have always felt that they deserved as many chances."

"So far as my personal experiences are concerned gratitude has been the rule in almost every case where I have sought, by the means within my power, to make it possible for girls to acquire practical training. I have up to this time educated, or rather been the means of educating, between three or four hundred girls, and in every case I have been rewarded by their gratitude, their aptitude, their general excellence in behavior, and their more than general success in their chosen careers."

The girls in whom I have been especially interested, and who I always feel have first claims upon me, are the daughters of commonists—the men and women of my own profession are always nearest my heart. After them come the daughters of clergymen. As a rule, the children of newspaper men are quick and ready to grasp opportunities, and it has therefore been with particular pleasure that I have afforded them opportunities to help themselves."

"These girls have come from almost every State in the Union. They have been brought to my notice through their friends, through my friends and through strangers. One young girl came all the way from a small town in Norway to my office in Philadelphia."

"Of these girls, strange to say, not one has entered the newspaper profession. There have been several lawyers and doctors, many teachers, artists, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, and secretaries, trained nurses and elocutionists, and several aspirants for the lyric and dramatic stage."

The teachers have, without exception, been successful; so have the graduates of law and medicine and of the Nurses' Training School. The girls who had ambitions for public careers have met with only ordinary success. Probably those trained for elocutionists have made the most money."

"The girls of musical and artistic capabilities have been given every advantage possible in the way of home and foreign training. Several of them have been educated in Paris, several in Berlin, others in Vienna. In the selection of schools and teachers there has been no general rule; sometimes I have selected both, at other times the girls or their friends have made the choice. In all cases only the best of either have been employed. For one young girl who seemed especially endowed with a voice, Madame Christine Nilsson was requested to select the teacher. The salaries received by these girls have averaged from five hundred to several thousand dollars a year; one received as high as five thousand."

"All the girls have become self-supporting, most of them have married, and all (I think I am safe in saying that) have made good wives. All of them have deferred to my request that the men of their choice should be honest and well able to take care of them, and so far as I know, not one of them has found a husband who has presumed upon his wife's ability to earn money to expect her to contribute to his support."

"It is not generosity that has made me helpful in this respect to girls; it is in part selfishness. I want to see where my money goes. I want to know that it is circulating; that it is doing good. I sometimes feel that the only money I have is that which I have given away. The rest is just waiting. The money that I have spent upon other people has been that which I have most enjoyed. Many rich men have done as much, many have done more. I think Mr. Drexel has done the noblest work of all, by founding his School of Industrial Art."

Served the Purpose. PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Journal des Debits whose financial editor was a member of the committee appointed by the International Monetary Conference to consider the Rothschild proposals, declares that the scheme was only a slight modification of the project advanced 10 years ago by Prof. Levi, a German.

The paper adds that the proposals would not have received any attention if they had not been presented by Mr. Rothschild.

Continuing, the Journal says that though the committee rejected the Rothschild proposal it served the useful purpose of eliciting distinct declarations that it is useless to rely upon any legislative check to the production of silver in the United States and Mexico, and that if the conference proves futile the United States Government will cease its purchases of silver and India will adopt a new standard.

The paper concludes by declaring that the mysterious tactics of the American delegates delay definite proposals.

A Remarkable Eagle's Nest. Some Swiss papers relate that a sportsman recently succeed in capturing in the Savoy Alps an eagle's nest, after killing the mother bird. The nest, which was large enough to hold several persons, was made of thick branches, covered with straw and rubbish, and in it he found, besides a young eagle, the following remains of a feast: Fresh and stale meat, a recently killed hare, 27 chamois' feet, 4 pigeons' feet, 30 pheasants' feet, 3 chickens' feet, 11 chickens' heads, 18 heads of grouse and other birds, and remains of snakes, squirrels, rabbits, marmots and other game. Truly a royal feast!

The Retort Courteous. At dinner recently an old foggy had been hurrying the company with stupid and unpleasant remarks about natural history. At length, in that peculiar tone of voice in which theological questions are uttered in the pulpit, the foggy said: "Has an oyster been?" "Certainly," replied the host, "for an oyster knows more than to shut up."

"Do you enjoy a nice bird?" asked one obtuse young man as they came out of the theater. "Yes, replied the girl with an appetite. "Well, I'll introduce you to my aunt. She has some lovely canaries."

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NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. Must be sent in not later than Tuesday afternoon to secure insertions in following issue. DRESSING MILL-PICKS. The subscriber is prepared to dress all kinds of Mill-Picks, and to do all other jobbing in connection with Blacksmithing REPAIRING Buggies, Waggon and setting tires a specialty. Repairs to Blacksmiths' Bellows and Plates. All work warranted. Portable or stationary forges supplied. Wm. HERLIEY. William St., Lindsay

CHRISTMAS A FA Here's merry Christmas all my children Sam's in from N Cornell's come Amanda and her darter Susan's Arrived last night trunks 'nd bags Enough to last the plenty more to But what's the of... worst of ills we I had a gift for ever the tree, 'Nd what I gave to come to me Long years ago, a managin' the p But, Lord! they d that's judgin' I'd apply an' hard hardly rest, An' all the present very best. I got em at the vill in cash, 'Nd fifteen pecks of sour mash, 'Two loads of hay promise of egg The oost was prett shabby legs, But as I though really mind, As long as they d with what the Which I don't because their Has played old 'twas had in Amanda's boy, U worsted mitt Looked madder th maddest fit; 'Nd when my g handsome r began to kick Same way with 'includin' of I never seen a w life When what I do why, I had no For my wife used her a calico, In fact, in twenty and gave av Not one of em sort of spoiled 'Nd what is spo down some fi They called em handies look 'Nd slathered a great green Sam brought a th doesn't The old man's w me look too 'Nd altogether t make me pro I sort of can't things they're Are worth three for them up 'Nd when I see they wasn't To get the th makes me th It makes me pi true old-fa When gifts was the th —John Kendrick Drawer, in Har MORE THA A little res San Antonio chairs tilted by projecting ra smoking their The dusk l wing ready to as it does in Both weat presence. W had tanned the red of yo Across th whose boyis with mothe longing to c soft, yellow f eyes of dark thoughts of —days when blood her le had a fairer some an' f No dark sunny shade and laughte lip as the bl Superadd exuberance of joyousnes spirit and n of 'moveme finished cig back of his silence with —'Nd, I am the hup land. Nell be my wit couldn't k than I can There is no North, East ever noticed like suns Whenever quaint old read out of I was a t home. M