

The Snow-Filled Nest.
It swings upon the leafless tree,
By stormy winds blown to and fro;
Deserted, lonely, sad to see,
And full of cruel snow.
In summer's noon the leaves above
Made dewy shelter from the heat;
The nest was full of life and love—
Ah, life and love are sweet!
The tender brooding of the day,
The silent, peaceful dreams of night,
The joys that patience overpay,
The cry of young delight.
The song that through the branches rings,
The fluttering of eager wings,
The flutter soft of untired wings,
The flight of glad surprise.
All are gone! I know not where;
And still upon the cold gray tree,
Lonely and tossed by every air,
That snow-filled nest I see.
I, too, had once a place of rest
Where light and love, and peace were mine—
Even as the wild birds found their nest,
When skies and sunnier shine.
But winter came, the leaves were dead;
The mother bird was first to go,
The nestling from my sight have fled,
The nest is full of snow.
—St. Nicholas for March.

TWO HUSBANDS AT FOURTEEN.

A Maryland Girl Marries Her Stepfather and then Her True Lover.

A Baltimore telegram says: A wedding has just taken place in Dames Quarter District, Somerset County, Md., under circumstances which have probably never been paralleled in this country. H. E. Whyte, a boy aged 17 and of excellent character, married a pretty little brunette named Ella Shores, aged 14, thus giving to the girl a second husband within a period of two years. On February 6th, 1886, precisely two years from the date of this marriage, the residents of Dames' Quarter were greatly excited by learning that Sydney Shores, a farmer aged 65 years, had married Ella Shores, the 12-year-old daughter of his deceased wife by a former husband. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Zacharias Bowen, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who, as shown afterwards, was deceived by Shores as to the child's age and did not know that she was his stepdaughter. At that time there were threats of lynching the bridegroom, and a mob visited his house one night to hang him. Shores, however, who is an old soldier, showed fight and beat off the mob. After the man had lived with the child as his wife for four days the county authorities took cognizance of the affair and arrested him. Shores was committed to jail in default of bail, and the girl was taken charge of by friends and removed from Shores' house. The feeling against Shores was further aggravated by the fact that his wife, who was the widow of his uncle, had only been dead a month when he married the girl. Some months later Shores was tried at the County Court, convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and stand committed to jail until it was paid. The clergyman was acquitted on the ground that he had not known the facts of the case. Shores, being a poor man, could not pay his fine and would, doubtless, have been in jail to-day had he not succeeded in escaping last year, since which time he has not been heard of. Meanwhile the girl-wife, by friends, applied for a divorce, which application was heard last fall and granted. Throughout her troubles, Whyte, her second husband, displayed the most Quixotic solicitude for her, and finally induced her to marry him last week as stated. Mrs. Whyte is an unusually pretty girl, well educated and intelligent. Several prominent residents of the county have taken an interest in the welfare of the young couple and will help to establish the bridegroom in business.

MAGNETIC WATER.

The Wonderful Fluid which Winnipeggers Drink—Where Does it Come From?

A Winnipeg correspondent writes: The river water is not so bad in winter, and is peddled around town by half breeds for 25 cents a barrel, but it is vile stuff in summer. Artesian wells, however, are being put down in various parts of the city, and excellent water is found at 70 to 80 feet without fail in every case. The strangest thing about it is that the farther from the river the deeper they have to go to find water, and different theories are given as to the source from which it comes. They are mostly flowing wells here, and in the rest the water rises within a few feet of the surface. One would naturally suppose it came from the Minnesota lakes, as they are so much higher than the Red River Valley, but in Minneapolis they have to go down from two to four hundred feet, and they get the very same water there. It must come from the North Pole apparently, for it is highly magnetic, and a penknife dipped in it a few minutes will lift a nail or pin and retain its attractive power for a month or more. They also claim that it will cure the gravel, but will not physio like the river water, after the surface drillings are washed out, and it is clear, pure and palatable—when you get used to it. I have watched a well being put down with more than ordinary interest. Below the black mould, for which the Northwest is noted, there is a stratum of peculiar clay, about forty feet thick, then about thirty feet of boulders and white cement, like lime, mixed together, and between this and a ledge of rock as hard as granite that underlies this whole country at the depth of about 100 feet the water is always found.

A Delicate Compliment.

He happened to press the foot of a young lady, who was sitting next the door, in getting out of a street car. The damsel, compressing her brows into an awe-inspiring frown, ejaculated:
"You clumsy wretch."
Most men would have looked foolish and apologized, but our hero was equal to the occasion.
"My dear young lady," he exclaimed, "you should have felt large enough to be seen, and then they wouldn't be trodden upon."
Her brow relaxed, her eyes sparkled, her lips smiled, and the injury was forgotten.

Mrs. Taylor, proprietress of a Winnipeg bagnio, has died, leaving accumulated property and riches to a well-known citizen.

LATE SCOTTISH NEWS.

An outbreak of small-pox has taken place in Leith.
Mr. David Shearer, licensed victualler, Dumfries, died suddenly on January 29th from the bursting of a blood vessel.
Elizabeth Gunn, an old woman, aged 85, has mysteriously disappeared from her home in the parish of Latheron, Caithness.
The death is announced of Captain Robertson Akman, of Ross and Broomelton, a representative of an old Lanarkshire family, in his 63rd year.
The monument to the memory of the late Dr. James Simpson has just been finished by Mr. James Hutcheon, King Street Road, Aberdeen.

There died recently Mr. Robert Dunlop, one of the most widely-known teachers in Glasgow, and headmaster of Overnewton Public School, one of the largest under the Glasgow School Board.

The Duke of Edinburgh, while on his northern visit, went to the island of Bressay, and purchased a pair of pure bred Shetland ponies from the Marquis of Londonderry's farm.
Disease among the salmon in the Tweed in the neighborhood of Kelso is not decreasing one whit, and every day large numbers of leopard-like fish are to be seen near the banks of the river in a dead or dying state.
The alleged irregularities of Dr. Walter Smith in connection with the ordination of elders and deacons in his church were brought before the Edinburgh Free Presbytery at its last meeting, when resolutions in condemnation were adopted.
In the garden of Mr. Wm. Beange, Carnywhing, New Pitligo, a tea rose bush, growing against a wall, with southern exposure, bears flowers coming into bloom, and others that had fully blossomed newly withered.

At a meeting in Traquair it has been agreed in accordance with the prevailing wish of the subscribers to erect a monument in the churchyard of Traquair in memory of Lady Louisa Stewart—the last of the noble House of Stuart.

Hon. H. Charteris, eldest surviving son of Lord Elcho, is at present suffering in Naples from an attack of typhoid fever. Lord Elcho, immediately on receipt of the intelligence, left for Italy, and is now with the invalid.
At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland, it was resolved to ask the General Assembly to grant congregations the liberty of employing instrumental music in public at their discretion.

The Town Council of Cromarty presented an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, assuring him that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions do loyalty to the Throne and attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Queen more deeply prevail than in the burgh of Cromarty.

A somewhat serious outbreak took place on January 24th and 25th in Dalbeth Roman Catholic Reformatory, Glasgow, the boys breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the property. Several of the ringleaders were flogged, and the disorder was thus promptly put to an end.

On January 26th the gardener at Craigmount, West Ferry, cut a full-blown scarlet rhododendron grown in the open air. Several other buds on the same bush are just at the blowing. In one of the gardens at the west end of the Magdalen Green a bush may be seen in full blossom.

The death is announced with much regret of Mr. John Hall, B.A., H.M., Senior Inspector of Schools for the northern district of Scotland. His death took place at his residence, Bellcoone, Irvine, where he had been residing on leave of absence from duty for the last few months. He was only 44 years of age.

The minister at Queensferry (Mr. Whyte formerly of Arthur, Ont.) has used a number of heritors for payment of his stipend; and on Jan. 30th the effects of one of them who had obstinately refused to pay the full amount demanded were sold by public roup to pay the amount of stipend and expenses, the stipend being £1 6s.

The funeral of the late Sheriff Home took place on January 25th. The Home family were owners of the estate of Cowdenknowes, in Berwickshire, for more than six centuries. The family burial-place is in Earleston, and there the Sheriff was interred. In Linlithgow and other places business was suspended. Mr. George B. Melville, advocate, has been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of the county in room of the late Sheriff. Mr. Melville was called to the bar in 1865.

In the mathematical tripos for 1881 at the Cambridge University, the senior wrangler is Mr. Robert Alfred Herman, of Bath, and among the other wranglers is Mr. Henry Cumming Robson, Sydney College, son of the late Mr. Robson, of Holburn, Dumfriesshire. According to the new regulations, Mr. Herman is to be the last of the students who will enjoy the title of senior wrangler.

The havoc made in the Braemar forests by the crushing tornado that swept over the district last month is beginning to be realized. Throughout Mar forest, both on the north and south sides of the Dee, the destruction of heavy forest timber is something incredible, and to effect even a partial clearance of the wreckage will take many months. In many places on the north side of the Dee the levisthans of the forest are lying in hundreds, and scores can be counted even in small areas on the south side, whereon the damage is much less.

The new buildings, erected at a cost of about £100,000, and presented to the people of Paisley by the members of the Clark family, of the Anchor Thread Works, were formally handed over to the Town Council on January 30th. The buildings will be known as the George A. Clark Town Hall, and were originated by his brother, George Clark, and completed by the late Mr. George Clark, and completed by his brothers on plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Lynn, architect, Belfast. The day was observed as a holiday in Paisley, and an imposing trades' procession paraded the streets. In the evening the hall was inaugurated by a conversation, and the town was illuminated.

The morning sun shines brightly for that man cured of that relentless tyrant—Dyspepsia. Briggs' Botanic Bitters were never known to fail when faithfully used.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The Commissioners Make an Interesting Report.

WORKSHOPS DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY.

Long Hours for Young and Uneducated Children.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The report to the Minister of Finance of Messrs. Wm. Lukes and A. H. Blackey, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of mills and factories and the labor employed therein, sets out that they began by visiting mills and factories in Western Ontario, and went thence through Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and returned through Quebec, finishing with Toronto. They found much inconvenience and difficulty in obtaining information. Proprietors were busy, clerks did not know, and in some instances the Commissioners were met with the reply "that they knew their own business, and that the Government should not dictate whom they should employ or interfere in matters of trade." In several instances they were refused admittance to factories, and in one of these they afterwards heard of a serious accident to a female employee, resulting from the unprotected state of the machinery. They report that the employment of children in factories is extensive—in many instances children had no education whatever, and could not tell their ages. Some had no fathers, and had to work to help support their mothers and themselves. Others were voluntarily in the factories, because they had "rather work than go to school." The children invariably work as many hours as the adults. Female labor is extensively employed, not only in mills and factories, but often in the attics of four-storey buildings or in damp basements, where artificial light is continuously required, some wholesale clothing establishments employing from 100 to 1,000 in this way. The report sets out that dangerous machinery which is not protected is common in most mills and factories. Gearing, fly-wheels, pulleys, belts, and steam engines are left quite unprotected, and while many accidents result, the wonder is that they are not more numerous. Open hoists and elevators are prolific of accidents. Instances were brought to the notice of the Commissioners where men exposed to great danger asked the employers to take proper precautions for safety, and were told, "If you don't like your situation you may leave." The Commissioners call attention to the necessity of means of instant communication between all parts of a factory and the person in charge of the engine, so that in case of accident machinery may be immediately stopped. They found steam engines and boilers often entrusted to boys and incompetent persons. They call attention to the public being admitted too freely to factories as a cause of frequent accidents. The means of escape in case of fire are in many cases so insufficient that the only chance would be to leap from the windows. Many factories are fairly provided with means of extinguishing fires, but there is yet wide room for improvement. They found the general health of the adult operatives good, with very few cases of epidemic or infectious diseases, but admit that information was very imperfect on this head. Very little attention is paid to ventilation, and overcrowding exists in some cases. Attention is called generally to the very insufficient closet accommodation. Two where girls and women were employed, and no accommodation of this kind at all existed. In other cases the arrangements were very insufficient and unsatisfactory, being too publicly located, kept in a filthy condition, or used by both sexes in common. They report that there is much room for improvement in the matter of cleanliness in meat curing, meat canning, fruit and vegetable canning, bakeries and confectionery establishments. Instances came under the notice of the Commissioners which were nauseating in the extreme. In concluding their report the Commissioners state that many of the larger mills and factories in each Province are being conducted on principles similar to those contained in the Factory Bill and with most beneficial results. In such cases the operatives are of a superior class and good order, efficient discipline, and marked attention to work were exhibited. Their inquiries lead the Commissioners to believe that the factory laws of England and Massachusetts work smoothly and satisfactorily, and confer mutual benefits on employers and employed. Time statistics are appended to the report. The Commissioners visited 465 factories, employing 43,511 hands, of which 104 were male children and 69 female children under 10 years. Between 10 and 14 years the number was 1,263 males and 823 females. The adult males, 26,308; adult females, 12,795; married females, 324; unclassified, 1,885.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

The employees of different classes of mills and factories visited number as follows:
Boots and shoes..... 5,600
Confectionery and biscuit..... 989
Cotton..... 4,021
Clothing..... 4,579
Foundries..... 1,241
Furniture..... 3,740
Glassware and potteries..... 1,794
Knitting..... 1,280
Paper mills..... 692
Paper and organs..... 334
Rope, flax and brushes..... 631
Sugar refineries, four visited..... 883
Tobacco and cigars..... 3,205
Woolen..... 2,771
Paper boxes, bags, etc..... 1,224
Miscellaneous—Iron..... 4,541
" Wood..... 2,992

The power used in the 465 factories visited was: Steam, 15,807 horse; water, 7,699 horse; total, 23,506 horse. They found eleven factories working day and night, 167 working 60 hours per week, 112 working 59 hours per week, one working 48 hours, the remainder being between extremes. Nearly one-half the total number of operatives work by the piece, and half by the day's or week's work.

The revised Dominion constitution has been promulgated. It provides that slaves are to be free from the moment they enter the republic; all male citizens of the age of 18 and upwards to have the right to vote; the presidential term to be two years; the President not to be eligible for re-election unless a term has intervened.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:
To incorporate the Manitoulin Island Railway Company.
Respecting By-law No. 217 of the County of Wellington.

Mr. Harcourt inquired of the Minister of Education whether the recommendations contained in his special report pointing to a reduction in the number of forms in Upper Canada College, an entrance examination equal to that of the High Schools and Government inspection, have as yet been carried into effect.

Mr. Crooks stated that everything which had transpired relating to Upper Canada College since last session was set out in his Educational Report, which will be brought down in a few days.

Mr. Creighton moved That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the forms of ballots used at election of members to the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections should be assimilated to those used at elections of members to the House of Commons of Canada, so as to avoid the confusion caused by having three separate forms of ballot in use.

Mr. Mowat did not concur with the suggestions of the hon. member. The system in use in Ontario was important in that it provided valuable safeguards against wrong, while the chances of identifying voters was reduced to a minimum and so slight that it would be a mistake to forego the advantages of the Ontario system. If there was to be an assimilation of the systems then the Dominion system should be assimilated to the form in use in this Province. The objections now raised were discussed at the time of the passing of the Act and fully considered at the time.

Mr. Laurier said that if the system in Ontario was such that any voter's vote could be found out, the law should be amended. He did not see how the numbering of the ballot was a check upon bribery, and it did not assist in the investigation of charges of corruption. If a person voted against a friend in power, and it was afterwards found out, he might not be told of it but he would suffer. The suggestion of the member for North Grey (Mr. Creighton) was, he thought, a good one, and should receive the consideration of a committee of the House.

Mr. Awrey thought the Ontario system had thrown safeguards round every voter, and he hoped that the Bill would, in the interests of good Government and purity of elections, be rejected.

Mr. Creighton closed the debate and consented to have the motion declared lost on a division, which was done.

Mr. Waters moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Act repealing the amending Act of the session of 1880, which provides that a person must own property of the value of at least \$400 without incumbrance in townships, and \$1,500 in cities and towns, before they can qualify as candidates for municipal councils. The mover referred to the injustice of a case where an owner of property valued at \$20,000 but mortgaged for \$10,000 was assessed for \$10,000 as its full value, thereby disqualifying the owner for municipal honors. He believed it was the duty of assessors to assess up to the real value of property, but a certain latitude was allowed the assessors in this respect. He thought the Act of 1880 should be repealed.

Mr. Hardy said that this matter was considered by the Municipal Committee of the House last session, and they thought it inexpedient to change the law, which was still in force.

Mr. Mowat, in moving the adjournment of the House, said: I intend to move to-morrow, Mr. Speaker, that this House adjourn on Wednesday to allow of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson. I would suggest that, not merely out of the respect which we all entertain for his memory and the esteem with which so many of us regarded him—not only because he was a prominent man in this country, a distinguished Canadian for over half a century, or because of his eminent abilities or the high honor with which he was regarded by the body in whose service he spent so many years, but I think such an action especially appropriate on our part because for thirty years he was at the head of one of the most important Departments in the Government of this country. During that long period it was by Dr. Ryerson that the educational laws were framed and so ably administered. He had many difficulties to contend with, which have disappeared through the energy and ability he manifested in the responsible position he occupied. The schools under his superintendence were possessed of a character inferior to none in the world. In view of the position he occupied, of the high respect with which he was regarded, and of his faithful services to the State, it was thought proper that the members of this House should attend the funeral.

Mr. Hardy presented to the House further correspondence with reference to the Boundary Award, adding that the text of award was included for the first time; also a return of the wheat experiment with at the Agricultural College; correspondence between the Governments of Canada and of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario relating to unsettled accounts; also statement of bursar of U. C. College; also a return of the trial of felonies in the County Courts.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

A number of Bills were read a third time.

A discussion on the question of the maintenance of the Provincial Exhibition took place when the House went into Committee on the Bill amending the Agricultural and Arts Act.

Mr. Young thought that the Provincial Exhibition might be advantageously held in the Eastern and Western sections of the Province in alternate years.

Mr. Merrick moved that the ninth clause, which gave power to the Council of the Association to dispense with holding the Exhibition, should be struck out.

Mr. Wood opposed the motion on the ground that it was not desirable that an exhibition should be held annually. The

amendment was lost, and the committee reported progress.

The Bill for the removal of certain debtors in the law of evidence was reported some verbal alterations in the clause respecting evidence in cases of adultery.

When the House went into committee the measure amending the law of libel.

Mr. Creighton renewed his objection to the phrase "lawfully convened," as applied to the meetings in respect to which impunity was granted. He was sustained in this view by Messrs. Meredith and Morris.

Mr. Fraser explained that the phrase simply meant to designate meetings of a lawful character. The committee rose at 10 o'clock.

After recess the Market Fees Bill came up for a second reading, and a long debate ensued, during which the various details of the Bill were thoroughly canvassed.

Mr. Wood explained its provisions, and was followed by Mr. Meredith, who accused the Ministry of unduly favoring the farmers. He thought that the question of tolls should have been settled simultaneously.

Mr. Bell indulged in some rather ponderous sarcasm directed at the Government but the laughter his remarks excited was mainly at his own expense.

Mr. Young did not think that there was any necessary connection between market fees and tolls. A number of other speakers followed, those representing rural constituencies generally favoring the measure while the city members were opposed to it.

Mr. Wood closed the debate by replying to some of the objections brought against the Bill, which received its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, the House adjourned until half-past 7 on Wednesday, in order to give the members an opportunity of attending the funeral of the late Dr. Ryerson.

Frightened to Death.

A report from Minneapolis (Minn.) says: Last Wednesday evening Eda Bowen, daughter of James Bowen, foreman of the horticultural department of the University, who lives in the gardener's cottage on the campus, was returning with a pail of milk from a neighbor's house, accompanied by a younger brother. As they were going through the campus a couple of young men met them, and after walking for some distance one of the youths suddenly seized the little boy by the collar, and the other made a spring at the girl, at the same time uttering a low cry. The girl was terribly frightened and ran home as fast as she could. Soon after she was taken with a fit of vomiting, and after a night of suffering, on Sunday morning was seized with convulsions. These continued until death brought her relief. Doctors were in constant attendance, but all their efforts proved unavailing. It is thought that the convulsions affected her brain, bringing on death. The girl was 11 years of age and a bright, promising child.

A female immigration society has been formed at Winnipeg in connection with one recently formed in England to receive and look after female domestics sent to this country.

Eight thousand dollars worth of goods attempted to be smuggled in by a Chinese firm were seized at New Westminster, B.C., and confiscated.

No Hesitation.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, has used the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows:—I am pleased to say that the use of St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative.

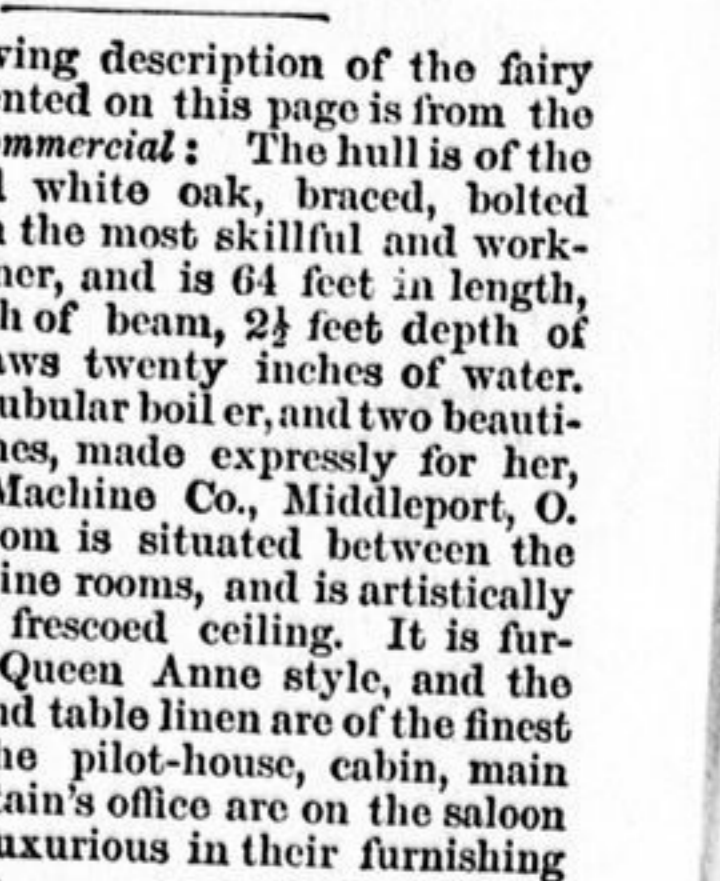
The train had run into a snow-drift, and the engine was butting its head in vain against a six foot bank. "For once the iron horse appears to be beaten," remarked a fat woman in a second-class carriage. "You shouldn't call it an iron horse," mild reproved a solemn-faced man. "What not?" asked the fat woman in some surprise. "Because it is block tin," softly murmured the solemn-faced man, as he gazed out of the window and across the wretched waste with a far-away look in his eye.

A FAIRY AFLOAT.

The following description of the fairy vessel presented on this page is from the Cincinnati Commercial: The hull is of the finest selected white oak, braced, bolted and riveted in the most skillful and workmanly manner, and is 64 feet in length, 14 feet breadth of beam, 2½ feet depth of hold, and draws twenty inches of water. She carries a tubular boiler, and two beautiful 1½ hp engines, made expressly for her, by the Ohio Machine Co., Middleport, O.

The ding-room is situated between the boiler and engine rooms, and is artistically grained with frescoed ceiling. It is furnished the Queen Anne style, and the silver-plate and table linen are of the finest quality. The pilot-house, cabin, main deck and Captain's office are on the saloon deck and are luxurious in their furnishing.

and deatons. The saloon proper is frescoed gilded in Eastlake style, and the floor is covered with Turkish carpet. The furniture is in raw silk and walnut, of the Queen Anne pattern, like that of the dining-hall, and rich curtains of damask complete impression of a veritable floating palace. The four state-rooms, containing two beds each, are also carpeted with Brussels handsomely furnished. The boat belongs to and was built under the direction of Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., for their own exclusive use upon the Mississippi and other Western rivers and is run by a picked crew of officers and men in their employ. The object of this little steamer is to carry neither light nor passengers. She was built for firm above named, to be used exclusively by them for distributing their printed matter in the river towns for St. Jacobs, the Great German Remedy for rheumatism and other painful ailments.



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