The Back o Beyond.

Should folk come to see you their secrets to tell,
And add, "Dinna say that I tell't you mysel',
For it maunna gang far'er than you, you maun ken,
Or there's nae sayin' how the bit matter may en';
As for me I may say it would injure me sair
To be mixed up in ony sic wretched affair"—
If o' peace, joy and pleasure in life you are fond,
Just send them at once to "the back o' beyond."

Chorus.

It's a wonderfu' place "the back o' beyond,"
There are unco queer folk at "the back o' beyond;"
When clashers come near me, I canna count on't,
And I feel unco glad there's "a back o' beyond."

When folk wi' lang tongues come to your fire en',
And deive you wi' clavers 'bout folk that they ken,
An' what they eat, drink and how they are dress'd,
While they in their hardships are sairly oppress'd,
How they saw Mistress So-and-so gey late at nicht,
And how she gaed on, and was sic a like sicht,
And tell you they're sure that o' drink she is fond,
Just tell them to gang to "the back o' beyond."

It's a wonderfu' place, etc.

Gin freens, as they're called—bonnie freens, I oft think—
Come in just to see you an' rest for a blink,
Begin to advise you about your affairs,
Though, of course, they aye say, it's nae business o' theirs;
But they think this or that 'bout you or your wife,
An' in roun'-about ways try to kindle up strife—
If you want to hae peace, freens, I give you my bond,
You must send them, quick march, to "the back o' beyond."

It's a wonderfu' place, etc.

Should tipplers come in wi' a dram to your house,
An' ask you to join in a jolly carouse,
An, lest you be frightened that some day they'll squeak,
They promise that of it they never will speak;
Don't listen, I pray you, to ocht o' their crack,
For nae guid can come, freens, frae ony sic pack;
Just tell them at once the blue ribbon you've donned,
And so they may gang to "the back o' beyond."

It's a wonderfu' place, etc.

Aye keep the stracht road on your journey through life,
For dangers are near and temptations are rife;
Deal justly an' kindly wi' woman an' man,
An' try aye to do a' the guid that you can;
Let truth be your watchword, an' scorn aye to lee,
Wi' freen an' wi' neighbor aye strive to agree,
Show gentle and simple that o' peace you are fond.
An' send snarlers a' to "the back o' beyond."

It's a wonderfu' place, etc.

REV. R. S. BOWIE.

EASTER TOILETS.

A Handsome Variety of Dress Novelties—Vegetables and Fruits on Hats.

Dressmakers and milliners are "busy as bees" with silks, satins, velvets and laces, getting ready for Easter Sunday. There are a number of changes in dress goods, as well as innovations in models and the off tints. Skirts are worn considerably fuller. Polonaises are still favored. This graceful style of dress is generally considered equally becoming to tall and short figures. This garment is draped considerably high on the hips. There are two separate cuts, called Marie Antoinette and the Pompadour. The sleeves are full and high at the shoulder, a style that is greatly favored in Paris. A stout figure looks best in a long polonaise with very little looping. At the back the draping is disposed in loops graduating in depth. The burnous draperies are very effective.

All wool plaided fabrics are once more fashionable and are combined with plain goods of the same hues, and those that are favored are marine blue and dahlia-red, garnet and olive, with white neatly mixed in. Among the latest changes in colors there is one new tint that is called Nana Sahib; it is very like a dark tan, seen in a strong light, and at other times it is very nearly a blue gray with a tanlike shimmer. The Nana Sahib cloth has a fine cord. This goods is all wool, and combines nicely with all the rich brocades and velveteens, particularly with the "nonpariel" velveteen. Fil-a-fil is a new kind of dress goods that is sure to find favor. A dress made of this material was lately finished for Easter wear. The skirt is made of the ivory-tinted fil-a-fil; the pleats are laid lengthwise, with three double box pleats at the back; down the front is a row of buttons covered with the goods. The vest is cut of the same goods, but of an ecru tinge, very pale. The jacket is short on the hips and cut away to show the vest front. There are rows of small buttons, covered with the same fabric, that run on both sides of the jacket and the vest is closed with these buttons. The straw hat that will be worn with this suit is of a dainty ecru; the high crown is encircled with a fold of velvet of the same shade as the skirt of the dress; two long ostrich plumes are skilfully adjusted on one side, partially concealing a portion of the crown, the ends are prettily curled over each other and rest on the brim at the back, looking very like a huge rosette.

A Tedious Courtship Ended.

The handsomest girl in Sylvania County Ga., became engaged, nearly forty years ago, to John Gross, the son of a wealthy planter. Shortly after the engagement was announced, Gross went to New Orleans on business, forgot his lady love, settled in Texas and did not return home until two years later. Though the lady had not heard a word from him in all that time, she was still true. They renewed the engagement, then quarrelled, and Gross went off again. He remained away until a few days ago, when he returned to his old homestead to celebrate his 60th birthday. He found his fiancée still waiting and promptly married her. She had refused many offers of marriage during his absence. Three men whom she had refused became respectively a Congressman, a Senator and a Governor.

According to a report published by the company for excavating the canal on the isthmus of Corinth, the works will be finished by the time appointed—*i. e.*, in the year 1887. The canal, twelve miles in length, will unite the Ionian and Ægean Seas, and save the voyage of 120 miles around the Cape of Matapan. Southern Italy and Sicily will derive the greatest advantage from the new route.

Lord Tennyson retired immediately after being sworn in as a peer, without taking his seat on either side of the House or on the cross benches. But as he was introduced by two Liberal peers, and, so far as can be judged from his writings, his sympathies run with that party, the Liberal journals claim him. But it is still a subject of discussion and doubt.

CURRENT TOPICS.

AN ordinary Cabinet Minister soon sinks into insignificance in England when he retires from office; even Mr. Milner Gibson, to whom the penny papers are under enormous obligations, seeing that no one did so much to repeal the paper duty, was scarcely known by name to the present generation until his death occurred last month.

DR. BJORNSTROM, superintendent of a lunatic asylum at Stockholm, introduced a printing press and some type into the establishment for the benefit of an insane compositor. The other patients became interested in printing, and the doctor soon gave them a more extensive apparatus. The result is the recent publication of the doctor's book on "Diseases of the Mind, which was set up, printed and bound by the patients, and is pronounced a very good piece of work in every respect. It contains 202 pages.

THE Hygienic Institute of Munich is making elaborate experiments with what they call Dr. Jager's "normal clothing." It consists in having all the undergarments woven in one, and the two extremities are digitated. The affair is described as a very unlovely woollen skin. A sort of woollen bag is worn over it, and the coat and waistcoat are buttoned up to the chin. No one knows why the costume is called normal, but every one laughs at it except the wearer; the latter is an employee of the institute, and insists that his health is constantly improving under the infliction.

BINNS, the new British Jack Ketch, who hanged Michael McLean, a boy of 18, at Liverpool March 12th, does not appear to give satisfaction, not even to those whom he hangs. McLean, to begin with, decidedly objected to be hanged at all, on the ground that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer. Binns was very nervous, and when the execution was over the governor of the jail testified before the coroner that it was not done "scientifically." His view was that Binns "puts a rope round a man's neck, and it's accidental if he hangs him." He gave his victims a drop too much—in this case 11 feet 3½ inches. Binns in defence declared that as his victim was a light one he believed in "giving him rope enough," but the coroner's jury severely censured him in a verdict which says: He appears to have no scientific principle for going through his work, and we think this really requires a scientific man." Evidently Binns must give way to Prof. Tyndall or Prof. Huxley. At any rate Binns must go.

BEFORE publishing his book, "Study and Stimulants,' Mr. A. Arthur Reade sent circulars to a large number of literary men, asking about their habits with respect to the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., while engaged in literary work. The writer received 132 replies. Mr. Gladstone found that his "glass or two of claret at luncheon, the same at dinner, with the addition of a glass of light port, especially necessary to him at the time of greatest intellectual exertion." Canon Farrar believed from experience that "work may be done more vigorously, and with less fatigue, without wine than with it." The editor says that no one of those who replied to his questions resorts to alcohol for inspiration. Thirty-four abstained wholly from alcohol, 27 used wine at dinner only, 26 used tobacco. Of the latter, only 13 smoked while at work, one chewed and one took snuff. Mark Twain "required 300 cigars a month, which he found sufficient to keep his constitution on a firm basis," and Mr. Ruskin expressed his "entire abhorrence of the practice of smoking."

WITH reference to the early life of Osman Digma, the Suakim correspondent of the London *Times* writes that he was originally a broker and trader, and principally a slave trader, in Suakim and Jeddah, where he received a severe financial blow when, some six years ago, a British cruiser captured two slave dhows full of victims, on the way to Jeddah. Osman Digma's trade then fell from bad to worse, his house property in Suakim was all mortgaged, and he became hopelessly involved. Being of no great distinction by birth, his selection by the Mahdi to lead a religious rebellion is attributed to the accident that Osman Digma, in one of his incursions far south for slaves, met the Mahdi, who formed a high estimate of his ability and of his influence, acquired through successful trading. If this history be trustworthy, passions for other objects than holiness are the key note of Osman Digma's character and motives, and it is against all probability that he will cast his goods and his position into the broken balance of battle. He is no ignorant fanatic, and he cannot himself believe the myths which he multiplies in order to control his followers.

PROF. MOHN of Christiana, Norway, having been employed by the Government to investigate the efficiency of the protection afforded to buildings by lightning rods, seems to have substantially settled the much debated question, at least for that region of country. His report shows that lighthouses, telegraph stations and other exposed buildings, which were provided with conductors, did not by far suffer as much as churches, which in most cases were unprotected. It appears, in fact, that of about 100 churches reported to have been struck by lightning, only three were provided with conductors; that of these three the first had a conductor in good order, and the building was uninjured; the second had a conductor of zinc wire, which melted, and, of course, left the structure without protection; the third had a wire which was rusty where it joined the earth, and the church was burned. More than one-half the number of churches struck were totally destroyed. Mr. Preece, the English Government electrician, states that no damage has occurred since telegraph poles were earth wired.

BAKER PASHA is the son of a Gloucestershire 'squire, and is 54 years of age. He entered the army as a cornet in the Ceylon Rifles in 1848, was transferred to the Tenth Hussars in 1852, passed in the same year to the Twelfth Lancers, where he remained until 1856, when he rejoined the Tenth Hussars as captain, and became lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, in which the Prince of Wales was placed under him for military education. He went thence to be assistant quartermaster-general at Aldershot, a position he held until, in 1875, the painful circumstance occurred which compelled his retirement. He is of unquestioned gallantry, served in the Kaffir war of 1852 53, and in the Crimean war, at the siege of Sebastopol. He was present at the desperate battle of the Tchernaya, and led one of the storming parties in the final assault on the fortress. He wears a medal for the Kaffir war, and the Crimean clasp, and the Turkish war medal for his more recent services. He is very popular in the army.

IN consequence of the enforcement of the Scott Act in Halton the druggists appear to be doing a very thriving business in that county. According to the returns brought down in the Dominion Senate, there are five druggists in the county licensed to sell liquor under the Act, but only three of them have yet made proper returns. These three filled orders for 5,270 bottles of liquor on doctor's certificates. Assuming these to be the ordinary-sized whiskey bottle, that would show that it took sixteen and a half barrels of whiskey during the last eight months of last year to cure the invalids of Acton, Georgetown and Oakville. C. W. Pearce & Co., of Acton, seem to have had the lion's share of this trade, for 62 out of the 80 pages of the report are covered by the returns of liquors sold by this firm. A glance through these pages show that some of the Acton people seemed to have been sick pretty nearly all the time, and took their medicine with great regularity. One John Shaughnessy in particular, must have been very ill, judging from the great quantity of medicine it took to cure him. The return shows that he used a bottle of whiskey daily from May 3rd to July 12th. He occasionally skipped a day, but always made up for this by getting two bottles the next day. On July 12th he seems to have been temporarily cured, for his name does not turn up in the list again for about six weeks. On August 25th, however, he again bobs up serenely for another bottle of rye. The relapse, however, does not seem to have been so serious as the first attack, for from that date to the end of the year John managed to keep body and soul together at an average of two bottles of whiskey a week.

Stupid Sayings of Great Men.

In a preface to the recently issued letters of Gustave Flaubert we learn that Flaubert had prepared a kind of dictionary of "the stupid sayings of great men." Some of these are exquisite. "Water," said Fenelon, "is made for the purpose of supporting those prodigious floating edifices that we call vessels." Dogs, according to Bernardin de St. Pierre, are generally of two colors, so that there may be no danger of confounding them with the furniture of the house. The same author remarks that the flea skips by instinct on light-colored objects, otherwise we might never be able to effect his capture. "Shakspeare himself," says La Harpe, "with all his coarseness, was not without reading and information." "The wealth of a country," said Napoleon III., "depends upon its general prosperity." Chateaubriand was ready to admit that Bonaparte was a great winner of battles, though outside of that the smallest general was more clever than he. "As soon as a Frenchman has passed the frontier," says Havin profoundly, "he enters on foreign soil." More might be cited, but this will be sufficient to show that the genius who remarked on the singular coincidence that usually brought fine rivers to the neighborhood of great towns was not alone in his glory.—*London News.*

The Mahdi Interviewed.

The Arab text in the *Abou Maddara* gives an account of an interview of the editor of the Arab paper with the False Prophet. In the course of the interview Mahommed Ahmed said:

"What proves that I never pretended to be the Mahdi is that I am surrounded by the most illustrious sheiks of Islam and by thousands of partisans who, instead of fighting by my side, would have abandoned me if I had put forward the claim attributed to me by my enemies. Gordon has been sent with 500 000 thalers to buy over my allies as he succeeded in buying some Arab chiefs. But I swear, in the name of Allah, that if Gordon falls into my hands I will kill him and will distribute his money among the poorer Mussulmans who fight with me."

"But," asked the interviewer, "what will you do in the event of the English arming Indians and Abyssinians against you?"

"I have no fear of the Indians," was the reply. "Those who are Mussulmans are with us. Those who are idolators are anxious to liberate themselves from English tyranny. As to the Abyssinians, not one of them would survive."

"And what about the English?"

"The sun will melt them. As to myself, if I do not succeed I will perish on the battlefield."

Sweden has a law which says that a man drunk thrice loses a right to vote

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* denies, upon information from the highest authority, that there is any truth in the statement that a conspiracy has been discovered to blow up Mountjoy prison with dynamite.

It is believed by eminent London lawyers that the sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, for a libel on Earl Lonsdale, will be annulled by the Court of Appeal.

The French expedition to Hung-Hoa has started. The troops are massed at Sontay. It is reported that for the defence of Hung-Hoa there are assembled 3,000 Black Flags and 12,000 Chinese troops. Serious resistance is expected there.

Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer is quoted as saying that camels will cross a desert with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animals will work seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage, without labor, will only drink once a fortnight.

EATING SIXTY EGGS A DAY.

Pearsall's Five-day Match More Than Half Over and No Signs of Failing.

A New York despatch says: All Fulton fish market is deeply interested in the question whether Charles Pearsall is going to kill himself or win a small pile of greenbacks. He goes to John Ross' restaurant, at 206 Front street, and eats eggs as if they were oysters, about as fast as a man can open them. He does this twice a day, and a considerable body of men from the fish market stand around and look at him. He is not fond of eggs now, but up to a day or two ago he liked them so much that he boasted of the number it took to satisfy him. He said he could eat 60 eggs a day for five days. John Ross bet that he could not, and a match was made for Pearsall to start in on Tuesday and eat 30 eggs at a sitting twice a day for five days. Pearsall is to get $25 if he succeeds. He is a good looking, light complexioned young man of about 140 pounds weight. He works in the fish market. The fishmen all bet on him, and outside sports have been betting against him. He has his eggs soft boiled and emptied into big soda water glasses. Three glasses hold thirty eggs. The fishmen jibe him while he eats. He does not appear to be at all inconvenienced by his unusual meals, and no one doubts that he will win on Saturday. LATER.—Pearsall on Saturday ate the last one of his 300 eggs and won the wager.

Sensible Talk About Bangs.

By-the-bye, it is rumored that bangs are surely going out of fashion this spring, and that the hair will be worn brushed plainly back from the forehead. While bangs are not necessary for women who possess low, pretty foreheads, they are an absolute necessity for women who possess high, ugly foreheads. There can be no denying the fact that when the hair is arranged prettily and becomingly over the forehead it greatly softens the outlines of the face, and lends an additional charm to it. It is all nonsense for people to say that the most sensible women wear their hair brushed smoothly back from their brows. The most sensible women are those who know what is becoming to them. If they look well with their hair banged or curled they wear it so; if they do not they fail to follow the prevailing fashion, and dress their hair plainly. The Grecian knot has gone entirely out of fashion except for street wear. It is almost impossible to wear the hair on the top of one's head with the fashionable hat of the period. Very few ornaments are worn in the hair. Those that are worn are mostly silver or amber hairpins.—*American Queen.*

No Female Charmer Admitted.

In the old days no woman was allowed to desecrate the monastery of San Augustin, Mexico, by so much as putting her foot within its walls. A noble lady of Spain, wife of the reigning viceroy, was bent on visiting it. Nothing could stop her, and in she came. But she found only empty cloisters, for each virtuous monk locked himself securely in his cell, and afterward every stone in the floor which her sacrilegious feet had touched was carefully replaced by new ones fresh from the mountain top before the pollution of her presence was considered removed. But times are sadly changed, and the house has been turned into a common hostelry.

The Dominion Census.

An Ottawa despatch says: The second volume of the census of 1881 was brought down to-day. It gives statistics respecting the ages and occupations of the people, births, marriages, mortuary statistics, and statements of the number of churches, benevolent and penal institutions. The death-rate in the various Provinces during the year preceding the taking of the census was: Ontario, 11.87 (18.87?) per 1,000; Quebec, 19.07 do.; Nova Scotia, 14.54 do.; New Brunswick, 15.02 do.; P. E. Island, 14.27 do.; Manitoba, 12.34 do.; British Columbia, 20.35 do.

DR. S. B. BRITTAN says: "As a rule, physicians do not by their professional methods build up the female constitution, and they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and to strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood, and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession. Among the very best of these remedies I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

The Opinion of All

Who have tried Polson's NERVILINE, the great pain remedy, is that it is never-failing in pain of every description. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, pain in the stomach, and kindred complaints are banished as if by magic. Rapid and certain in operation, pleasant to take, Nerviline stands at the very front rank of remedies of this class. A trial bottle may be purchased for 10 cents, a very small amount in any case; but the best expenditure you can make, if a sufferer from any kind of pain, is a 10 or 25 cent bottle of Nerviline at druggists.

"Ta, ta; I'll see you later," said Amy, taking leave of the high school girl the other evening. "You mean," replied the latter, "that you will ocularly observe me at a subsequent period, do you not?"

The Sting Within.

It is said there is a rankling thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is a never-failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove if afflicted. Cheap, sure, painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

Overheard in a barber's shop. Modern Elijah (who is inclined to be facetious)—"I'm getting to be pretty bald, ain't I? Guess you'll have to cut my hair for about half price hereafter, eh?" Tonsorial artist (who is equal to the emergency)—"Oh, no, sir; we always charge double when we have to hunt for the hair

Among the sixty-nine gentlemen who will receive the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Edinburgh University tri-centenary commemoration are Professors Cayley, Helmholtz and Haeckel, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Archibald Geikie.

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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

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