The Shannon's Sweet Shore.

When the dewdrops are kissing the flowers of the morning,
And matins of birds wake the woodland and lea;
When the streamers of day all the East are adorning
My first waking thoughts are, my darling, of thee
Tis often the teardrop doth dampen my pillow,
While my heart fondly yearns for thy greeting asthore,
And my pray'rs swiftly speed o'er the vast trackless billow
To thy far distant home by the Shannon's sweet shore.

In the glare of the noontide when heated and weary,
For rest I retire to some cool shady bow'r,
Then my heart backward turns from the present so dreary
And basks in the light of a happier hour;
Again I live over the joys long departed,
Again by thy side do I sit as of yore—
O, alas! 'tis a vision—I wake broken-hearted,
A wanderer far from the Shannon's sweet shore.

When the sun sinks to rest and the day's toil is over,
And stars have bespangled the heaven's bright dome
I grieve at the fortune that made me a rover
Far, far from my love and my emerald home,
But sleep for the time yields success to my yearning,
And Hope gives a glimpse of the blessings in store,
In my dreams oft are imaged the joys of returning
To thee my own darling, and Shanron's sweet shore

TRAINING OF PARENTS.

A writer in the *Century* for May supplies a long felt want. He lays down a platform for the proper training of parents by their children. Since it has become the habit of the young folks to reverse the old order of things—instead of giving obedience, demanding service in all things from their fathers and mothers—such instruction has been pre-eminently necessary. It is contended that as parents are contented to take a subordinate position in their own household, as they have not been hurled from their position and authority by the superior power of the child, the latter is without the rights of the conqueror, and should extend to its elder charges that consideration and kindly sympathy which they have earned. First of all, the child should discover what it actually wants. Having settled that point, it becomes an imperative duty to no longer allow the parents to grope in the dark, but to make the wants known to them in clear and distinct terms. Many fathers and mothers have spent days, weeks, and even longer trying to discover what will satisfy the cravings of their children, and have given up in despair. This is asking too much of the parents, and few persons have mental vigor enough to long continue such an earnest search after what their duties really are. The assistance proposed is all the more necessary, when it is considered that in but too many cases the only apparent reason for the existence of the parent is to confer benefit on the child. To manage parents properly, it is desirable that the task should begin at as early an age as possible. If the restrictions of filial control are imposed during the first few years of parental life, it will be much easier to keep a parent in check than if he be left to do as he pleases for the first dozen years. But if, as has sometimes been the case, the training of the parent is neglected by the elder children in the family, that is no reason why a young member of the household should give up in despair. We are assured by the authority from which we have quoted that it is not at all uncommon for the youngest child of a family to be able to step to the front, and show to the others how a parent may be guided and regulated by the exercise of firm will and determined action. Above all things, violent measures in the training of parents are to be avoided It would prove a herculean task for a child, when its progenitor misbehaved, to apply the same methods of castigation as were in vogue when the conditions of domestic life were reversed. A mental box on the parental ear should also be avoided. If a parent regards any of the habits of his off-spring as objectionable and dangerous, though thoroughly understood and not at all disapproved of by his off-spring, let the child treat him as he would treat a nervous horse frightened at a roadside illusion. The parent should be taken figuratively by the bridle, and made to understand that what appeared to him a vision of mental or physical ruin to a young person, or a frightful object in the way of rational progress, is nothing but a pleasant form of intellectual recreation. It should never be forgotten by the child ruler that parents, if they would be rendered always docile and obedient, must be kept under. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is also the price of supremacy. Some parents are too busy amassing wealth for their children to spend when they have left this earthy sphere, to interfere with the progress and actions of their offspring. Any representative of this class of progenitors may safely be left alone; the more he pursues his labors in that direction, the easier will be the task of his children in keeping him in check. Probably the most important result of the training under consideration is its influence on the trainer. Once a child has reduced his parents to a state of docility, and sees them day by day, year by year, contented to live in a state of subservience, he cannot fail to appreciate what is expected of him as a parent. This will make the rule of the coming child easier. The old adage should therefore be altered to: Train up a parent in the way he should go, and when you are old you will know how to go that way yourself.

In Prussia a druggist cannot put an article, value 2 cents, into a bottle with an attractive label and charge 50 cents for it, as the price of medicaments, and even of phials, is regulated annually by the State. By the regulation for this year, lately issued, almost all drugs are largely reduced in price. Quinine, which was 40 pfennige per gramme in 1868 and 115 in 1877, is now 65. Its consumption has largely increased. Cod liver oil has gone up from 35 and 55 pfennige per 100 grammes to 85 and 125, according to quality.

A boy, while amusing himself, fell into a Scotch harbor, and as he could not swim would have been drowned had not a bystander jumped in and rescued him. On reaching dry land he expressed his gratitude to his deliverer, adding, "I'm glad ye got me oot. What a licking I wad hae got frae my mither if I had been drooned."

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Fashion Notes that are Certain to Interest Matron and Maiden.

HOME HINTS AND OTHER GOSSIP.

(Aunt Kate's Compilation.)

Some of the Latest Costumes.

A charming dress for a young lady reproduces an old-fashioned combination, delicate pink and green. Very soft shades have been selected and the pink is used entirely for the first skirt and V-shaped bodice. The closely-draped paniers are of the green, and the trimming upon them and the bodice consists of pinked-out ruches of silk in the two colors, with Oriental lace for the finish. The pink skirt is trimmed with kiltings. A rose-pink silk, covered with black lace and combined with brown brocade, is novel and effective, the brocade having black and white in the figures, which are in scrolls and curved forms covering the brown ground, and not regularly defined. The pink silk and lace are introduced as panels down the sides, across the lower part of the front; as a vest for the bodice and as a lengthwise puffing for the sleeve. The correct costuming of Miss Ellen Terry shows how many of the ideas of to-day are borrowed from the Venetian dress of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but they are terribly mixed up in passing through the "adapting" process of the nineteenth century.

Suits for Little Boys.

During the spring months kilt suits made of large and fine plaids in flannels, cashmeres and tricots are very popular for boys of from 2 to 6 years of age, and during the hot weather suits made in the same shape of batiste and seersucker will be in vogue. Mothers who are always anxious to have their little sons assume a garment designating their sex as soon as possible favor the blouse kilt of white flannel, which is a novelty and is very becoming. For boys aged from 4 to 12 years the most popular fashions are the five-button cutaways made of fancy cashmeres, corkscrews, whipcords and tricots, short and of medium tightness; these goods are also cut in the Derby style, with three or four buttons and vests. Summer overcoats of the kilt style for boys from 2 to 5 years old are shown with belts and buckles made of fancy plaid cashmeres, flannels and other goods. The plaited blouse is the most popular coat for boys when they first go into trousers. For youths in long trousers and up to the age of 18 the English sack suits in plain corkscrews are in the greatest demand.

Don't Turn Down the Lamp.

To turn down the light of a coal oil lamp is an almost universal practice, for the sake of economy. In the first place it is no economy. The wick continues to take up as much oil as ever, and to turn it into a filthy smelling, poisonous and highly inflammable gas. When the wick is turned up this gas is what gives light; when down it is poured into bed-rooms in poisonous streams and often lodges in the bowl of a half empty lamp, until from the heat of the burner it explodes. Oil lamps should never be turned down. They should either be left burning or put out. Whenever there is an odor from a burning lamp it should be attended to.

How Articles of Dress Took Their Name.

Many distinctive articles of dress and personal use have taken their names from noted persons. Thus we have the Derby hat and scarf, the Byron collar, the Wellington boots, the Prince Albert coat, and the victorine, a peculiar fur cape named after Queen Victoria. Queen Elizabeth's name is given to a peculiar high lace ruff, and that of Madame Sontag to the comfortable knit jacket so much worn by ladies in cold weather. Louis Kossuth distinguished his visit to this country by introducing into general use the soft felt hats which were then called Kossuth hats. The Gainsborough hat took its name from the artist Gainsborough, and the Rubens hat from the great Flemish painter. The names of Mme. Pompadour and Marie Antoinette are associated with peculiar styles of ladies' dress, and that of Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey Lily, with a tight-fitting waist now worn by ladies, called the jersey. Lord Brougham gave his name to a species of cab, and Lord Lansdowne is remembered by the Lansdowne collar.

Black to be Fashionable.

In France, particularly in Paris, and to a less extent in London, black is the badge of labor, says Jennie June. It is the uniform of the business and professional woman, while the laboring populations are still more widely separated from fashion and its votaries, more especially on the continent, by the short stuff or cotton dress and the clumsy and time-honored accessories of their class. Abroad, therefore, these fine tints, even more than white, are a badge of distinction, and the evidence of belonging to a class. Hyde Park and the Bois de Bologne are gay with the most delicate tints—pale blue, sea shell pink, buff, ecru and cream white—while the streets of the two great cities, English and French, are black, morning and evening, with the myriads of business and professional workers, and form the same sort of funeral procession from the cradle to the grave.

Making a Home Happy.

On a young wife devolves the privilege of making a home happy; on the husband depends the keeping it so. Their first duty, therefore, should be to study the comforts of, and to encourage the taste for, home enjoyments; and we would offer for feminine consideration a suggestion that a carelessness of attire is sometimes the beginning of a feeling of indifference on the husband. This suggestion may, at the first glance, seem unimportant; but a desire for the admiration of those whom we are bound to please is by no means an unworthy ambition.

A City of Mexico despatch says the great sugar hacienda near Cuernavaca, State of Morelo, belonging to the Duke of Monte Leone, a descendant of Cortez, has been denounced under the law regulating the holding of real estate by foreigners, although special exception was made by law in this case. Congress will be asked to repeal this law.

HOTCH-POT.

It seemeth that this word *hotch-pot* is in English a pudding; for in this pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things put together.—*Littleton.*

Prince G—— was once asked: "Which are the great powers of Europe?" He replied: "England, Germany, Russia, France and—woman."

"Evil communications corrupt good manners" is from "Thais" a comedy by the heathen writer, Menander of Athens. Menander, the most distinguished writer of the New Comedy, was born B.C. 342, and was drowned while swimming in the harbors of Piræus, B.C. 291. St. Paul probably often heard the words quoted as a familiar proverb, or saw them inscribed on one of the Hermæ at Tarsus or Athens.

At the outset of his career Professor Aytoun was uncommonly diffident. When, in her father's drawing-room, he was making proposals of marriage to Miss Jane Emily Wilson, who afterwards became his wife, the lady reminded him that, before she could give her absolute consent, it would be necessary that he should obtain her father's approval. "You must speak for me," said the suitor, "for I could not summon courage to speak to the Professor on this subject." "Papa is in the library," said the lady. "Then you had better go to him," said the suitor, "and I'll wait till you return." The lady proceeded to the library, and, taking her father affectionately by the hand, mentioned that Professor Aytoun had asked her in marriage. She added, "Shall I accept his offer, papa? He is so diffident that he won't speak to you about it himself." "Then we must deal tenderly with his feelings," said the hearty old Christopher. "I'll write my reply on a slip of paper, and pin it to your back." "Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said Miss Jane, as she entered the drawing-room. Turning round, the delighted suitor read these words, "With the author's compliments."

"The chestnut is for the man who takes its shell off. That's my way o' thinking." "I've chosen my place in life, and I'll abide by it to the end. When a man has meant anything strongly, there's never any real going back again for him. It isn't the failure or the success, it's the purpose, the will that is in him, that makes the difference. To be faithful, to keep faith simply and joyously, is to reach and hold the essential best of life." "Not to believe in others, not to trust in others, is to reduce life to a mean habit." "There are no depths for a brave heart from which hope cannot mount; hope, which outlasts gold and the grave." "At every marriage procession, as at every funeral, there must be some person present whose chief interest lies in the trappings." Such are some of the strong, helpful, George Eliot style of crisp thoughts scattered all through the pages of Vestigia, Miss Fletcher's latest novel.

It is time that the poor man had his turn (observes a late essayist). He can be better fed for less money, and not only better fed, but better lodged and clothed, by a little organization and a determination to prevent waste.

The will of the late Earl of Seafield has just been made known. All the estates are left, without any restriction, to the Dowager Countess of Seafield. She, however, has just executed a trust whereby £4,000 per annum will be paid to the present Earl. After her death the estates will be managed by trustees. After the lapse of two generations they may revert to the holder of the title. In the meantime the chief of the Clan Grant is divorced from the ancient heritage of his race. This circumstance is accounted for, according to rumor, by the fact that the present Earl is a Liberal in politics. In any case, the alienation of the chief of the Grants from the Grant estates has created no small amount of irritation among the clansmen. The estates are burdened to the extent of about £8,000. Their extensive plantations make them extremely valuable.

Emboldened by the recent proposition of a St. Louis newspaper man, embodied in a Bill submitted to Congress—to copyright news for a few hours—some enterprising writer now suggests giving good talkers a copyright in their conversation. Nobody shall repeat another man's good things without fear of the law. Jokes shall be private property. Badinage shall be protected by a warning "No trespassing"; and, on the other hand, why shall not listeners be protected against bores by a regulation of "No rubbish shot here?" It is not clear what will be the issue of this contest between privacy and publicity, but there is happily no further doubt, at least for the present, that a man who receives a letter cannot print it without a penalty.

The Pope Won't Leave Rome.

(Letter from Rome.)

Thus it is evident that the Pope on leaving Rome could not return except through a miraculous power or supernatural events. These supernatural events were promised by some pious women to the late Pius IX.; yet he never believed in such prophecies or revelations. The last fourteen years have seen events which, far from encouraging prophets and prophecies, have demonstrated their complete failure. The wisest men in Rome regret that the clerical press has given circulation to the rumor of the departure of the Pope. The threat has been received with complete indifference by the Government. Despite the threatened departure, no Government has taken any step to remonstrate with the Italian Government about the Propaganda affair. On the contrary, public attention has been recalled to the Pope's difficulties, and people are convinced that not only the Pope will not now leave Rome, but that, for the good of the Church and for the spiritual interest of souls, he cannot go out of Rome.

The person who caused all the riot and bloodshed in Cincinnati is only 18 years old—almost a small boy. Perhaps this is the reason the jury was so good to him. It is a little remarkable that he was not dismissed with a Sunday school lecture from the Judge. Some day, however, the Governor will pardon him, and he will come back and be elected Mayor.

Dr. Cason, a fashionable dentist in Cartersville, Ga., imprinted a kiss on the lips of one of his fair female patients, who thereupon opened her mouth to her husband, who severely chastised the doctor, and afterwards in a police court Cason's case in trial cost him a fine of $50.

Discouragement is not a fruit of humility, but of pride.

GLADSTONE'S PERORATION.

The British Premier's Great Speech on Franchise Extension.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his reply to his Tory critics in the following terms:

There has been this want of a direct issue which has depressed and clouded the debate; and why has no direct issue been raised? Because, sir, gentlemen opposite know as well as we do that this is a *res judicata*—a settled case (cheers)—and, sir, if it be true that this Bill is favorable from its construction to the interests of the Liberal party, this I say with confidence—it will not be us who shall have made it favorable, it will be you. (Cheers.) If again you, the Tory party, unwarned by your experience in former controversies, are going to place yourselves in a false position in the face of the country by appearing as the withholders of a boon that others seek to grant, why, in that case, and for a moment, perhaps, your prophesy may be fulfilled, and perhaps for an election or two we may receive a benefit from this Bill, but the remedy is in your own hands. You know the thing must be done, and therefore you do not contest it directly, but you contest it indirectly. Is that really for your advantage? Do you believe your party will be stronger 5 years, 10 years, 20 years hence in consequence of this futile opposition? No, sir; you know that it will not; you know that when a Government which is in earnest in its work has proposed a measure of this kind to a Parliament which is not less in earnest, there is no doubt as to the issue to which the question will rapidly be carried. If you wish to disarm the Bill of danger to yourselves, if you want to falsify the charge you have given and would gladly falsify the Bill that is manipulated so as to be beneficial to the Liberal party, your plan is obvious—enter freely into the competition with us, compete with us in a free, cheerful, willing presentation of this boon. That is the way, if there be danger in the Bill, to take out the sting, but your present opposition will not have less the effect of discrediting you with those who are to be enfranchised, because it is an indirect instead of a direct opposition. (Cheers.) But be the disposition on that side of the House as it may; whatever you are disposed to say or to do; whatever doubts may entangle your path, at least on this side of the House, there is no doubt, no hesitation, no lingering, no question. (Cheers.) We have divested our Bill of every questionable or assailable proposal, because, sir, we felt that if a constitutional struggle were to arise we would wash our own hands of the responsibility by placing ourselves from the outset in the right. (Cheers) That is the reason why our Bill has been reduced to this form of naked simplicity. That is the reason why we have asked and conjured those who have proposals of their own to urge in the amendment or extension of the franchise to refrain from urging them upon this occasion. We wish that the simple issue shall be raised before the country. We feel that our object has been gained, and that the country comprehends it. (Hear, hear.) I believe, sir, that the division of to-night will show that the House of Commons is not behind the sense and the intention of the country, and will be such as to afford a certain prognostication that we shall at once proceed to incorporate their great enfranchisement in the law, and place it upon the statute book of the country. (Loud cheers.)

On a division, Lord John Manners' amendment, objecting to the passage of the measure till the Redistribution of Seats Bill is before the House, was rejected by 340 to 210 votes, and the Bill was read a second time.

What 10 Cents Will do.

A 10 cent bottle of Polson's NERVILINE will cure neuralgia or headache. A 10 cent bottle of Nerviline will cure toothache or faceache. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline is sufficient to cure colds, diarrhœa spasms, dysentery, etc. Nerviline is just the thing to cure all pains, whether internal or external. Buy at any drug store a 10 cent sample of Nerviline, "the great pain cure." Safe, prompt and always effectual. Large bottles at any drug store, only 25 cents.

The Bonapartist souvenirs which were in the possession of the late Duke of Albany may still be useful, and not particularly for the writing of the biography of the Prince Imperial, which he projected.

Corns! Corns! Corns!

Discovered at last, a remedy that is sure, safe and painless. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR never fails, never causes pain, nor even the slightest discomfort. Buy Putnam's Corn Extractor, and beware of the many cheap, dangerous and flesh-eating substitutes in the market. See that it is made by Polson & Co., Kingston.

Theodore Wores, in painting a San Francisco picture with Chinamen in it, had to battle with a superstitious objection to being drawn. It was the work of months to get models. If a Chinaman was bribed to come for one or two days he was sure to desert on the third, leaving the artist with a half finished sketch.

——The secret of the large and constant sales of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound probably lies in the fact that whereas there are many "Bitters" and "Tonics" of equal value, be it more or less, the Vegetable Compound is so completely superior to all other preparations specially recommended for the needs of women that it has practically no rivals.

India as a Competitor.

The following London special has been received by a firm of brokers at Buffalo: "The daily papers, commenting on the fall in the price of wheat in the United States, caused by stories of increased production of the cereal in India, state on the authority of several of the best English judges that there is no reasonable expectation that India will within a generation become a formidable rival to the United States in the supply of wheat. The reasons given are: difficulties attending all efforts to patronize modern farming implements among the people; the insufficient character of Indian labor, and inferior quality of Indian wheat as compared to American standards."

The new Brompton Oratory has been opened.

GENTLE SPRING.

Its Effects on Young and Old, the Sickly and the Robust.

"Did you ever notice the debilitating effects of spring air on the human system?"

"Debilitating?" repeated the noted physician who had been asked. "I don't think that; the right term for it—enervating, intoxicating, and soporiferous—yes, all this spring air is, especially upon the young and strong. But debilitating it is not. The tepid air, laden with the first sweet breath of awakening nature, containing the gladsome sigh of earth rending her wintry, icy fetters, carries to the lungs an atmosphere of unusual strength, and the human system, enfeebled by the thin, attenuated air of winter, cannot at once stand it. After a little while—a few days generally suffice—however, we all get used to it."

"Isn't it a fact that the spring air knocks out the weak and feeble, and sends them to the grave that has been yawning for them all through the winter?"

"Why, yes—that is a fact, generally speaking. It takes robust natures to endure this sudden change of weather without serious damage. On the youthful and strong, though, early spring has an intoxicating influence, like rich, pure wine. It sends all your blood tingling through the veins up to the very finger-tips. It brings out all the vitality there is in you. And that is why poets of all ages have always made spring and love synonymous terms."

Truth may be defeated, but never conquered.

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IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

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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