The Devil.

Men don't believe in the devil now as their fathers used to do
They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through;
There isn't a print of his cloven foot or a fiery dart from his brow
To be found in earth or air to-day, for the world has voted so.
But who is mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,
And loads the earth of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,
If the devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?
Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint, and digs the pits for his feet?
Who sows the tares in the field of time whenever God sows His wheat?
The devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work the devil alone should do?
We are told he is not going about as a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in home, in church, in state, to the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil, by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be found?
Won't somebody step to the front forthwith and make his bow and show
How the fraud and the crimes of the day spring up, for surely we want to know?
The devil was fairly voted out, and of course the devil is gone,
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

—*Atlanta Journal.*

The Conqueror Conquered.

In southern archipelagoes he'd fought the bloody cannibal;
He'd skinned and tanned the crocodile and found him very tanable;
Not a word of fear he'd uttered, not a word and not a syllable,
When he killed the Bengal tiger, and he found him very killable.

He claimed his strength was very great, for bears and lions suitable;
He used to boot the grizzly bear, and found him very bootable;
He claimed in killing monstrous snakes that he was very capable,
No boa-constrictor could escape, for he was unescapable.

In fighting hippopotami he said he was invincible,
No jaguar could make him wince, because he wasn't wincable;
He made the ramping elephant no longer recognizable,
And pulverized the roaring bull, and found him pulverizable.

Just then his wife came in and said, "I'd think it quite commendable,
If you'd come and 'tend the baby; and you'll find him very tendable."
The way she took him by the ear will make this poem readable;
She pulled him out and led him home, and found him very leadable.

THE TYPEWRITER GIRL.

She May Be Slow, But She Generally Comprehends the Situation.

The typewriter girl may sometimes be a little slow, but generally comprehends the situation with neatness and despatch. The Chicago *News* tells this story:

"Darling Bessie," said Mr. Hoover to his lady typewriter, "will you marry me? Since you have come like a gleam of sunshine to gladden my existence I have lived in a radiant light of your ethereal presence and passionately—"

"Please speak a little slower, Mr. Hoover," said the fair typewriter, interrupting him, while her fingers continued to fly over the keys of her machine. "'Ethereal—presence—passionately.' Now I am ready to proceed."

"Great Scott! Miss Caramel," exclaimed her employer, "you are not taking down my offer of marriage on that infernal typewriter, are you?"

"A proposal," shrieked Miss Caramel. "Why, so it is. I didn't notice. I thought you were dictating. Forgive me, dear William. I am yours. And now, since I have made this foolish blunder, please sign this paper and I will keep it as a memento."

The marriage took place according to contract.

Huxley is a Medium.

Prof. Huxley tells the world, through the *Pall Mall Gazette*, what he knows about spiritism. He visited a talented American woman who was a medium, and at first was much impressed with the facility with which she rapped out messages. Summoning his proverbial skepticism to his aid, he redoubled his vigilance, and soon made up his mind that the rapping was done by means of the toe. By patient cultivation of the second toe of each foot, he soon had two light fantastic toes of his own, and soon became a sort of bright rapper himself, and while standing with a group of persons in a parlor had no difficulty in making them believe that the sounds proceeded from all parts of the room. His experience is curiously in line with the revelations made by Miss Fox and Mr. Bishop.

A Horrifying Blunder.

Mrs. De Pink—"Oh! Oh! Oh! I shall go distracted."

Mr. De Pink (epringing to her side)—"Merciful heavens! What has happened?"

"The washerwoman has made a mistake and sent me one of Mrs. Westend's lace handkerchiefs."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? What of it? Oh you—you——Why, Mrs. Westend must have received my miserably cheap, imitation lace handkerchief, and it has my name on it."

No Painful Contrasts.

Rosalie—"Did you have a nice time, Mrs. Ferguson's the other evening?"

Mabel—"Oh, delightful! But such awfully homely girls as there were there."

Rosalie—"So Mr. Summerly was telling me; he said there wasn't a decent-looking one in the room."

He Had Been.

They were talking about confidence men and relating their experiences, when one of the group turned to the major and asked

"Major, were you ever confidenced?"

"I was," he promptly replied.

"Where?"

"In Chicago."

"When?"

"When I married my second wife."

He Wanted No Credit.

Clerk (calling boy)—Cash!

Countryman—Great turnips, can't you give me time to get my pocketbook out? I don't want no credit? I don't! I am going to pay you cash as soon as I can get at it!

In Furrin' Parts.

Lady—I want a lined cloak, if you please.

Furrier—Yes, Madam. What fur?

Lady—How stupid! Why, to keep me warm, of course.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Bernard, the newly-elected member for Cariboo, was introduced and took his seat.

Sir Hector Langevin presented the annual report of the Department of State.

Mr. Ellis introduced a Bill to authorize the assessment of the salaries on incomes of persons in the service of Canada. He explained that the object of the Bill was to provide that in places where assessments were levied upon salaries or incomes for municipal or school purposes, the law shall include civil servants.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Bowell, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Choquette, said that the cost of the preparation of the electoral lists up to the time when the Government Printing Bureau assumed control was $414,574; and the cost since that time had been $21,502. The value of the plant acquired in the bureau was $63,849.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Platt, said the Government had agreed to purchase a house in Kingston for the use of the Commandant of the Royal Military College. The price to be paid was $12,500. The house was distant about 2,000 yards from the college.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Therien, said it was not the intention of the Government to reduce the rate of postage on letters.

Mr. Bain (Wentworth), in moving for returns respecting the condition and ownership of the Dundas & Waterloo road, called attention to the injury which is being done to traffic in his constituency through the road not being kept in a proper condition, owing to the Government not giving the owner authority to put in check-gates.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that the Government were at present having the ownership investigated, and when that point was settled there would be no more cause for complaint.

Mr. Mulock moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolution: That it is expedient to remove the duty on artificial fertilizers and to place them on the free list. He said that under the present duty of 20 per cent. the farmers of Canada were prevented from using artificial fertilizers. When in 1887 it was proposed by the Government to change the duty to a specific one, it was proposed that fertilizers should be placed on the free list. The result was that the Minister of Finance withdrew his motion, and the duty remained the same. The time had now arrived when it was the duty of the House to consider whether it was not in the interests of the Canadian farmer that this tax should be removed. It was a direct burden upon the farmer, and was wholly indefensible as a matter of political economy.

The following Bills were introduced:

A Bill to incorporate the Assets & Debenture Company of Canada—Mr. Edgar.

A Bill to incorporate the Ottawa & Montreal Boom Company—Mr. Girouard.

A Bill to incorporate the Dominion Life Assurance Company—Mr. Trow.

A Bill to incorporate the Assinaboine & Edmonton Railway—Mr. Dawson.

A Bill amending the Act incorporating the Boiler Inspection Insurance Companies of Canada—Mr. Brown.

On motion by Mr. Foster that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) drew attention to the fact that the Minister of Finance, in laying the estimates before the House, had not moved that they be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Speaker said the motion had been entered in the votes and proceedings by the Clerk, *pro forma*, and hoped the House would adhere to the rules more strictly in future.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the item for Customs,

Mr. Charlton referred to the large number of Customs officials who receive large sums from fines from seizures in addition to their salaries. The system of allowing officers of the department to participate in the profits from seizures was, he believed, a vicious one, and one calculated to disturb trade and inflict great hardship on importers.

Mr. Ferguson (Welland) concurred entirely in the remarks of the last speaker. In his own county Customs officers had pocketed as high as $1,100 in a year from seizures, and subjected in many cases merchants to the inconvenience of a search where there was not the slightest ground for suspicion.

On the items for the Post-office Department,

Mr. Mitchell inquired whether or not the Government intended to reduce the rate of postage to two cents for the half ounce?

Mr. Haggart said such a change was not at present contemplated.

Mr. Bain inquired if the Government had considered the feasibility of increasing the weight of letters to be carried for three cents from half an ounce to one ounce?

Mr. Haggart said he intended bringing in a Bill during the present session, involving a number of changes in Post-office regulations, of which that mentioned by the hon. gentleman would be one.

Mr. Burdett suggested that insufficiently prepaid letters, where the name of the sender appears on the envelope, should be returned for full postage instead of being sent to the dead letter office.

Mr. Haggart said instructions to this effect had already been issued to most of the city postmasters.

The item passed.

Sir John Thompson, in answer to inquiries from Mr. Barron, said the Jesuits' Estates Bill had been before the Government for consideration, and the Minister of Justice had on the 16th ult. reported to His Excellency recommending that this Act, along with 112 others passed by the Quebec Legislature at the same session, should go into operation. The report was approved on the 19th ult., and the result was at once communicated to the Government of Quebec. The Acts passed by the Legislature of Quebec were received by the Secretary of State on August 8th last.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Burdett, said he would have to wait until the supplementary estimates came down, when he would learn whether or not the Government intended granting any sum to aid in the construction of a drill shed at Belleville.

Mr. Denison, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the desirability of the Government acquiring all electric telegraph lines in Canada, said he had laid the matter fully before the House last session, and would briefly renew his argument in favor of it. He had pointed out on that occasion that nearly every country in the world except Canada and the United States had acquired the telegraph lines. In France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and nearly all over Europe the telegraph lines were assumed by the respective Governments more than twenty years ago. A young country like Canada should not be behind the world, and it was time we were taking some steps to control the lines in our country. No doubt it would involve a large outlay of money, but he did not see why the telegraph lines should not be managed as well by the Government as by private companies. Already the Government owned lines in the Northwest Territory and Eastern Provinces. These lines were built in sparsely settled districts, where there were no private lines. If it was a good thing for the Government to own such unproductive lines, it would be a much better investment to control those which pass through thickly populated districts. The Government could borrow money at a lower rate of interest than could a private company, and would no doubt receive sufficient revenue to repay the investment. It was a strange thing that the leading lines of the Dominion should be controlled by a person living outside of Canada, who was thus able to form, or apparently form, public opinion in this country. In support of this he instanced Mr. Wiman's despatch to the Canadian press. This showed that a dangerous power was placed in the hands of a foreign company. He thought the time was drawing near when the Government should be in a position to assume the control of the telegraph lines.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that the time had not yet come for the Government to purchase the telegraph lines. Besides the telegraph companies there were railways possessing lines, and he hardly thought they could be taken over. The assumption of lines would require a very large sum, much larger than people were at present willing to invest in that direction. The hon. gentleman had said these lines would return a good revenue, but it was well known that large undertakings in the hands of a private corporation always gave a better revenue than when in the hands of the Government. Besides, it was well known that at that time politics ran high in this country. He feared that if the Government worked the lines the Opposition would have very little confidence in the secrecy of their election despatches. He asked the member for West Toronto to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Denison withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jamieson moved that, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. That the enforcement of such prohibition and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers. He quoted statistics to prove that there had been a decrease of crime under the Canada Temperance Act. If local option had had a salutary effect, he contended that general prohibition would be equally, if not more, satisfactory. The morals of the people and the happiness of the people would both be promoted by prohibition. As he was exceedingly anxious to reach a division, he curtailed his remarks and trusted the resolution would receive a much larger support than formerly.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) moved in amendment that all the words after the word "purposes" be omitted, and the following substituted: "When the public sentiment of the country is ripe for the reception and enforcement of such a measure of prohibition."

Mr. Taylor moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after the word "purposes" be struck out, and the following substituted: "If it be found on the vote of the qualified electors of the Dominion having first been taken that the majority thereof are in favor of a prohibitory law, which shall also make full provision for compensating those engaged in the manufacture of such liquor."

Mr. Fisher said there might be good grounds for asking that prohibition be submitted to the people apart from every other question. He could not accept the amendment to the amendment, however, because it asserted the principle of compensation. He did not think the adoption of the amendment would be any aid to the temperance cause. He thought that the true friends of prohibition would support the original resolution.

Mr. Mitchell moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Landerkin moved, That whereas distillers are allowed a rebate of duty upon corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for export, it is, in the opinion of this House, but just and right that farmers and stock raisers, who import corn to feed cattle or other stock for export, should also receive a similar rebate. He held this was a matter of justice to the farmers, who were suffering from the present discrimination against them.

Accidents Will Happen.

Miss Gushington—I admit, Arthur, that this is not the first time I have been engaged but I'm sure your noble, generous heart—

Little Brother—Sis, the baby's got your bag of engagement rings.

Sauce for the Goose.

He—I am going out, dear, to see a friend

She—Well, I'll go with you. I'm thirsty too.

A Pekin weekly newspaper has just finished a serial story which contained 2,040 chapters. You get the worth of your money in China.

An Atchison woman with a family girls raised them up with the fixed determination that not one of them should ever marry a Missourian, a Democrat or a man named John, and the very first one to married all three.—*Kansas City Times.*

A French physician claims to give an antidote which will forever prevent people from catching cold, but the law is going to investigate him.

Of 26,000 criminals arrested in Paris 16,000 had not attained the age of 20.

BEARDS LONG AGO.

A Point Made to Favor the Wearer Who Encountered an Enemy.

Our Saxon ancestors delighted in wearing long, forked beards; the Normans, on the contrary, at the period of the conquest, not only shaved their chins but also the back of their heads. They had not, however, been long established in England before they permitted their beards to grow to extravagant dimensions. Long beards were also in fashion in the reign of Richard I., and continued so until the time of Henry IV., after whose reign they grew fine by degrees and beautifully less, until a beard was as rare as the dodo. But the reformation came to the rescue of the beard and in this way: After the separation of the Greek and Latin churches the practice of shaving became a religious duty among the Roman ecclesiastics, by way of opposition to the Greeks, who to this day have continued to pay reverence to a well clad chin and are greatly shocked by the beardless images of saints in the Latin churches. The shaving of the chin by the clergy was imperatively commanded by various statutes in the Romish church. By the monastic laws the lay monks were commanded to let their beards grow and only the priests to shave; and a writer previous to the reformation complains that the manners of the clergy had become so corrupt that they could not be distinguished from the laity by their actions, but only by their lack of beards. Consequently the early reformers suffered their beards to grow to distinguish them from the adherents to Rome; and the reformation becoming general in England, the beard by this means came into fashion.

As to the shapes of the beard worn by our forefathers, they seem to have been of infinite variety. At a period when almost all men wore swords and those weapons were frequently drawn to decide very trifling quarrels, a beard cut to look terrible to an enemy was probably no small advantage to the wearer.—*London Standard.*

Temperance Notes.

From the Philadelphia *Times* we learn that in all the lithographic establishments of the country where the work is mainly done by German workingmen, a stipulation requires the proprietors to furnish beer as a part of the employees' wages. In the mammoth lithographic department of *Judge* in New York city, where 600 men are employed, each one receives under the terms of contract with his employer three pints of beer a day, more than seven barrels being consumed in the department daily.

"I dread the white man's drink more than all the arrows of the Matabele," is the sentiment of a South African Chief; and the Emir of Bokhara, in his treaty with the Russians, has set us a notable example, for whilst he accords free introduction of all other Russian commerce, he strictly prohibits intoxicating liquors. Some painful figures have just been published about the ravages of drink in Belgium, and these are very much traced to the absence of proper licensing laws, and to the facility with which public-houses can in that kingdom be kept open until 2 o'clock in the morning, or, for the matter of that, all the night through. The condition of affairs is such that neither political party dare touch it—it would lose them an election. The remedy will have to be sought in a patriotic union of all parties.—*The Rock.*

"The Economic Argument" for prohibition is forcibly presented by the Rev. J. C. Fernald in last week's *Voice*. We make the following quotation: "Three-fourths of the 8,000 saloons in New York city are kept by foreigners. The saloons of the United States average a yearly income of $4,500 each. At this rate the foreigners' three-fourths of New York's saloons take in $27,000,000 every year. It ought not to be a very hard matter to convince the level-headed merchants of the metropolis that it does not pay to let 6,000 foreigners levy an annual tribute of $27,000,000 upon the city. They will see it quickly enough if they can be got to think about it. As yet very little has been done to lead them to consider the temperance question upon the commercial side. They have looked upon it as a 'moral issue' which 'practical men' were too busy to attend to." * * "The temperance battle of the near future must be fought on the commercial and economic ground."

The Light of Home.

A cheerful, healthy woman is the light of home, but through over-exertion in her efforts to minister to the happiness of the household, her health is often impaired or weakness, or displacement brought on, making life miserable, and clouding an otherwise happy home with gloom. The thoughtful and tender husband, in such cases, should be intelligent enough to perceive the cause of such gloom and suffering, relieve the faithful wife from drudgery, and furnish her with that best of friends to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now recognized and used in thousands of homes as a certain cure for all those delicate afflictions peculiar to the female sex. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggist, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Something of Real Interest.

Bride of a day (to her husband, who is doing his best to entertain her on the train)—Do stop talking a little while, John.

John (tenderly)—What is the matter, dear; are you nervous?

Bride—No, but I want to hear what the women are saying in the seat behind us.

The Marriage is Off.

Raker (to Miss Brown, who is aged thirty-seven and as rich as she is not lovely)—Miss Eva, I love you, I adore you! Will you be mine?

Miss Eva (blushing)—Yes.

Raker—Oh, you dear old girl!

To Cure Frost Bites.

A splendid cure for frost bites is a solution of alum and water, strong as can be made. Hold the frosted flesh in the solution till the frost is drawn out. This you will know easily, as the flesh will look wrinkled as one's hands do on wash days. You will feel no more inconvenience from hat frost bite.

GOLD FOR EVERYBODY.

The Latest Swindle Was in Boston and Is Here Described.

The city of Boston is just now being treated to a return to the days of alchemy more wonderful than when Dr. Faustus, surrounded by test tubes and crucibles, was visited by his satanic majesty. There are H. E. Butler and Charles Henry Washburne and others who propose to make all the precious metals out of dirt, and as for jewels, there will hereafter, according to these wizards, be no reason why every woman in the world shouldn't have diamond earrings and other ornaments composed of precious stones. They propose to build a college which shall be a temple to the new science and where experiments can be carried on. They issued a circular or "call to the awakened" to send in their contributions to Butler in order that the gentleman may proceed to build an "esoteric college" on the Pacific coast. This college is to be devoted to soul culture. There will be a colony of esoterics who will be endowed with miraculous powers. Those who invest are to be the possessors of untold millions. The call is issued in pamphlet form and occupies 200 pages. The reader is informed of the existence of a wonderful society called the G. N. K. R., or the "Genii of Nations, Knowledge and Religions." The secrets committed to this society are all to be revealed in Boston, and Butler to be the medium. The principal theosophs of Boston first got the circular and copies were sent through the country to those who were in favor of theosophy. Then Professor Butler quietly waited for contributions. Now the newspapers have got hold of the matter, and the great scheme seems doomed.

Prof. Huxley on the Morals of Health.

Prof. Huxley has predicted that the time will come when it will be a reproach to be sick. When one friend meets another he will as soon ask "Are you honest?" as "Are you well?" for a man will be considered foolish, not to say criminal, who gets sick. Such a state of public feeling will some time be brought about. Certainly it is true that the morals of health are receiving more and more attention. A greatly increasing number of people every year prevent the develpment of all blood, pulmonary and liver diseases. This is proved by the enormously increased use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which nips all such ailments in the bud.

A Reasonable Request.

Emily—Dear Charles, I saw a diamond ring yesterday. It is perfectly heavenly. Can't you buy it for me?

Charles—Perfectly heavenly, is it? Say, Emily, why don't you wish for something earthly?

"Man wants but little here below." This is particularly true of medicine, and he really needs a very small amount, provided it be of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Pellets fill the bill in respect of size, and are stupendous in point of effectiveness. If you desire immediate relief from headache, "liver complaint," indigestion, and constipation, they will not fail you.

Fasting Extraordinary.

An interesting story is published in the French papers, which, if true, certainly reveals a most extraordinary case. A young lady named Josephine Bedard, belonging to Tingwich, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, was taken sick in 1881 with an attack of diphtheria, from which she was dangerously ill for some time. She finally recovered, but since then is reported not to have eaten a bite of food, but has lived for 2,550 days entirely on water, having no desire for food of any kind. She is said to be in perfect health.

Last year, notwithstanding the duty, the United States took 99,858 bushels of potatoes from Manitoba alone. Reciprocal trade would be a great boon to the Manitobans, as well as to the people of Ontario and the Lower Provinces.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS.

On receipt of postage stamps we will send free by mail the following splendid articles:
One Box of Pure Vaseline - - - 10 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice 15 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 cents.
No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label. CHESEBROUGH MANUF'G CO., 24 State St. NEW YORK.

MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS AND TRADERS generally

We want a GOOD MAN in your locality to pick up

CALF SKINS

for us. Cash Furnished on satisfactory guaranty Address, C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vermont, U. S

The *Shoe & Leather Reporter*, N. Y., and *Shoe & Leather Review*, Chicago, the leading trade papers of the U.S. in the Hide line, have sent their representatives to investigate Mr. Page's business, and after a thorough examination and comparison the *Reporter* gives him this endorsement

"*We believe that in extent of light-weight raw material collected and carried, Mr. Page holds the lead of any competitor and that his present stock is the largest held by any house in this country.*"

And the *Review* says:

"*After a most thorough investigation of Mr Page's business as compared with others in same line, we have become fully satisfied that in a specialty, light-weight stock, he is unquestionably the largest dealer in this country, while in superiority of quality he is confessedly at the head.*"

QUERY: If Mr. Page's business is the largest in its line in the United States, is it not the best possible proof of his ability to pay highest prices? If he did not do so, would he naturally get more Skins than any of his competitors in the same line?

DUN . 9 89.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp Wages $3 per day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND