reatment inary success that ti during the past or cent. have been ady. This is idy. This is none remembered that practitioner are it medicines and r record a cure at m now generally entific men that presence of lives, M. Dixon at to their externed the catarrh permanency in the catarrh permanency is un-by him four years else has ever atis manner, and no red catarrh. The

ferers should cor-DIXON & SUN, 305 anada, and er close atarrb - Montreal ate un lerground arse of the next y has been de. ply of telegraph to keep the oven e foo it with arti-

simple and can be

sent season of the

for a speedy and

ty of cases being

w York City, save arriage Hire, and HOTEL, opposite egant rooms fitted ollars, \$1 and upplan. Elevator. best. Horse Cars, ads to all depots. less money at the any other firstas his ear in his

cred him to walk ad This. Marshall, Mich., brated Electro. ectric Appliances men (young or debility, loss of nd all kindred atism, neuralgia, diseases. Com-, vigor and mans is incurred as ed. Write them hlet free. A. P. 202.

, Woollen, Silk, Car. lakers, Dundas, Ont. WNSHIP ELDON, land, good buildings, G, Cannington. SHED CUTLERY store, and lot, with mbined. Address. MS,

ROOFER.

Building Paper, est Prices. · TORONTC N&CO ar Rivet DITING. Toronto

ealer in

All Healing GLYCERINE

specialty. Send

e world for all dis n, on Man or Beast SOAP ENT GLYCERINE rket.

steamships. every Thursday ool, and in summ ool, calling at Lon for Scotland and fax and St. John's summer months. ail during winter oston and Glasgow veen Quebec and y week. r information Baltimore; S. Co., St. John's st. John, N. B.

Alden, New

ans, Rae & Co.,

Boston, Mon-



ondition, 'Horses The YORKSHIRE needed by firstmore milk and usual tims, and llar box contain

MISTS, ast, Toronto. MODEL

sher AND ACHER n a small valise. days. othes have that

vashing can proshing as well as ICE HAS BEEN sfactory, money byterian, says er which Mr. O. y and valuable aving machine, eap. From tria its excellence ovinces of on and for circulars

ED. HOUSE, NTO, ONT: A Long, Long Journey.

When the dcctor came down stairs from boily seemed to have arranged themselves the fall o waylay him. "How soen will marma dit well?" asked

littl- Ciyee, the baby. Can mamma come down stairs next asked Katy, the eldest daughter ad the little house keeper.

"Did you find my wife much better?" sked Mr. Marshail eagerly, He was a al', grave man, pale with anxiety and nights of wa'ching. The doctor did not smile; he did not

step stop to answer their questions. "Iam in a great hurry," he said as he took his hat; 'I must go to a patient who dangerously ill. This evening I will call wain. I have left instructions with the

But the nurse's instructions were all conming the comfert of the patient : she was nofessionally discreet and silent. The mildren playing on the stairs were told to the no noise. The glocmy day wore on. ad the patient slept and was not disturbed. But that night before they went to bed hey were allowed to go in and kiss their nother good-night. This privilege had ben denied them lately, and their little warts reponded with joy to the invitation. Namma was better or she could non see iem. The coctor had cured her. They sould love him for it all their lives! She was very pale, but smiling, and her st words to them were:

"I am going on a journey !" "A journey," cried the children. "Wi a take us with you?"

"No; it is a long, long journey." 'Mamma is going to the South," said sty, "the doctor has ordered her to. She all get well in the orange groves of Flori-

'I am going to a far distint country, re beautiful than even the lovely South,' aid the mother, faintly, 'and I will not "You are going alone, mamma?" asked

"No," said the mother, in a low, sweet wice, "I am rot going alone. My Poysian goes with me. Kiss me good-bye, my gar ones, for in the morning before vcu are wake I shall be gone. You will all come me when you are made ready, but each ist make the journey alone." In the morning she was gone. When the

diren awoke their father told them of te beautiful country at which she had felv arrived while they slept. "How did she go! Who came for her?

tey asked amid their tears. "The chariot of Israel and the horsemen bereof " their father told them solemnly. People wonder at the peace and happiss expressed in the faces of these mothers children; when asked about their bother they say, 'She has gone on a jourzy." and every night and morning they and in her guide book of that land where renow lives, whose inhabitants shall no ore say I am sick, and where God himif shall wipe all tears from their eyes.

Preventing Coal Smoke.

A Lendon housekeeper writes: This ers nee most destructive at all seasons wil entry be increased by the addition everal millions of fires daily during some eanths of cold weather. The chances of ke abatement being carried out to any preciative degree in domestic life are in ed small, until a plan is devised which ll be practical, simple, and economical oth existing grates. Such a plan I have ectually carried out in my house. The st m of putting cold coal on the top of a fire vertically under it hurries the chemihanges set up, which enables the heatvapors rapidly ascending the chimney to evey with them unconsumed carbont, soot, which is the chief cause of the at nuisance. A little time is required for implete combustion. Feeding from below thre is not practicable, except with ates specially constructed, which cost There is, however, a medium that mit ble and advantageous to both com tard pocket. It is as follows, and I can too strongly urge its adoption: With shovel push the cinders from the ends he grate, heaping them toward its cen and leaving heles about three inches ad and as deep as possible. Into these drop either large or small coal; never toke into them, nor coal on the middle the fire; but as coke gives no smoke it onld be used in making up the middle o fire. By this mode of firing the fresh comes into contact laterally with hot theis which gives facilities for its decomtion by allowing more suitable time for chemical changes than does the vertical

Fuel on Russiaa Railways.

in official report upon the fuel used on Possiet, the minister of ways and comications. It appears from this report, sian coul is given at seventy thoustons; or 8 per cent. within the year. | ings. thirty thousand tons of German coal burnt, and they were used on lines the German border. Since the report crawn up there has been a considerable gement in the supply to the railways Done'z and Moscow coal, and the use troler m as an engine fuel has become general on the lines near the Cauca-The Russian import duties on fine gn Were increased not long ago.

ere's many a slip betwixt the baby and

are cure for insomnia—Sand the baby grandmother.

silver fingered bowls are the baby is supposed to do the emphati: part of the ham mering.

HOLDING UP A BAILWAY TRAIN. THE ABBE DE L'EPEE.

the sick room of Mrs. Marshall the whole The Tale of a Telegrapher on the Bor-

A party of men were telling stories in St. Louis, when one of them said he had seen a good deal of service on the border, and had ad a good many adventures, only one of which ever impressed him much. Down at Granada, on the Santa Fe road, when it was firet opened, he had had a circus all one night with a party of robbers.

"I was in the office in the evening," he said, "getting ready to close up, when four or five hard men came in. They cidn't say much at first, but see med to be locking the out for that kind of chaps, and as the machine was ticking I pretended that somebody was asking me a question. I laughed a little and seizing the key, I broke in with. 'Everybody-don't stop the express at Granada to night, whether signaled or not. Robfooled around for half an hour and then one the trouble. While one of them covered Cyc'opedia says of de l'Eppee. me with a pistol the others tied me flat on | "While the good abbe, with that frank" my back to a settee. I couldn't move head | news which formed a beautiful feature in his or foot. After they got me there I began to | character, solicited the examination and think what sort of a scrape I had got my- | judgment of the learned upon his method, self in. The train would come presently his rivals shrouded their proceedings under a and would go flying by, and then those cut. | veil of mystery. The abbe devoted his life throats would murder me just for the fun of | and his fortune, except a bare supply for his it. I had thought the thing over when I own wants, to the service of the class he had heard a sharp whistle and a roar. The m n | taken under his pretection. Pereira refu el ran out to the platform with masks on and | to disclose his method except for a large rerevolvers in hand. One of them had the compense and Heinicke, in addition to relantern, which he swung vigorously, In ceiving payment from the rich, had 4,000 going out on the platform they had left the crowns annually allowed him by the grand door open, s) that I could see things pretty | duke of Saxony. Both these persons made well. I began to hope that the train would | the art they professed an interested specustop, for I knew that it contained men lation; the Abbe de l'Epee only tolerated enough to do up that crowd if not taken too | the rich, he was proud of being the instrucmuch by surprise. The rear came nearer | tor of the poor and ignorant." and nearer, until at last I knew by the sound that they were not going to stop. With the whistle blowing at full blast and the dust flying in clouds, she swept by like a streak of lightning. It was all] up with | elephant engaged in a battle on the plains of me. I thought. The robbers dropped the lantorn and began to swear. Then I could hear them talking, and pretty soon I made up my mind that the train had stepped down the road away, and that they were watching | "mahout," or driver, had j st given him the it. Before long they took to their heels, mounted their horses, and were gone. When the train men came up to the depot, all armed with Winchesters, I was the only occupant. They released me ond I told them what had happened. A couple of them stayed there with me and the train went on. If any express ever came any nearer being fiercer, unt l the mahrattas, seeing the robbed without going through the mill than

Graves in the Crimea.

Cathcart Hill has now become the one

British cemetery. Extending from the Alma

this one did, I'd lk to know it."

to Balaklava there were 139 buris 1 places, and it was found impossible to look after foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood them all, and now Cathcart Hill is to be taken care of as a mosumental record of all the British who died in the Crimea. About 70 feet has been added all round to the old inclosure, and consecrated, and a substantial wall surrounds the pace, with a house through which visitors pass into the cemetery. Capt. Harford, who acts as English Consul at Sabastopol, has taken a great in terest in this work, and has got the place into very good order. A number of the principal monuments from the cther cemeteries have been moved and placed on Cathcart Hill. It would be impossible now to moue the bodies, but the headstones if placed in this new cemetery, will be safe from damage, and will be still records of those who fell. It is a heavy work to remove these headstones, and some have to be carried a great distance; it is to be hoped that a grant of money will be made to have this done now once and for all in a proper minner. For much less important o jects money has been subscribed by the public, but if the Government did this part of the work, which is their duty, a monument shoul i be erected on the spot to all who fel, and that might be done by public subscription. During the siege Catheart Hill was the conmanding point every one went to for the purpose of steing S.bustopol and to get a glimpse of the operations. A'l knew it. It is still the spot where visitors go to see the ground of the great struggle. The piece of ground has been made over to the British Government, and a substantial and fitting monument on the historical ground would be a record of the past as well as a menument due to the memory of the brave who died. The Russians have done their duty in this respect to their dead and we should mian railways has been prepared by mot be behind them. In addition to the memorial chapel in the Russ an cemetery, a very fne new memorial church has been chis concerned with the year 1881, on | built in the middle of Sebastopol over the forty-nine railway companies existing graves of four A m rals who were killed, or he empire only four were using wood at least died, in connection with the deasively in their locomotives. The lines | fense of the place. It was Admiral L zereff short ones, running through forest | wao created Sabastopol; the fortress and the ts abundantly supplied with wood and Black S. a fleet were produced under him. way from coal supplies. The bulk of He is cnoof the four Admirals buried in the ines used coal, and during the year the new church, and so proud are the Russians egate consumption of all railways was of the defense of Sebastopel that after the 29 cubic Russian fathoms of wood and siege they erected a monument—a statue on ard of 1 230,000 tons of coal. The quan- a pedestal—to him in the midst of the ruins of English coal used was only 150 450 of the city he had founded. The statue is most of which was burnt on the Baltic | colossal and stands in front of the "White the southwestern lines. The report Buildings," overlaking the harbor. These 's a general tendency toward a larger | "White Bu ldings," which were barracks, are amption of Russian and a diminished still roofless and in ruins, and the figure at of toreign coal. The increase in the use | the Admiral, which is black, has rather a ghastly appearance with such surround-

Population of Hawaii.

The population of these islands to-day I believe to be about 95 900, writes a correspondent; natives 45,00 , including at least 900 at the leper sessiement, and it is safe to say that at least a quarter of the natives are tainted with leprosy or an incurable malidy so-called. The Chinese now number nearly 30 000; the Americans and Europeans about 15,000 one third Europe, n : ; 5,000 is made up of other nationalities - Japanese. Luscars Eist Indiamen, Australians, Maoris, and maneaters from the South seas, whose posterity in future will be sought after to be exhibited in all civilzed countries-even the African bushmen (native) will view them with amezement and as their inferior.

What Turned His Attention to the Deaf and Dumb.

the Abbe de l'Epee found her on his arrival -her daughters-sitting in the room and sewing. The sirls received the abbe respectfully, but in total silence. To all questions have been made known to us. Even those he addressed to them they made no answer. ordinary behavior of her daughters. "Ah." spired others, are all put down in little sadly answered the woman, "it is not their letters or figures, and made eternal. The fault; they were both born deaf and dumb." ground over. We were always on the look. The abbe, filled with pity, asked if there were no means of helping them, and the mether told him that a priest, the Father Vanin (who with the Abbe Deschamps, had made at me efforts on behalf of the deaf and dumb), had for some time instructed them. but since his death there was no one else to bers here.' They eyed me sharply, but said | do it. This was the inducemet which causnothing. The sounder kept up a merry | ed the Abbe de l'Epec to begin his first inclick, and I leaned back in the chair. They stitution for deaf mutes at Paris in 1760. where he continued to work indefatigably of them asked me what time the train was until his death, which took place in 1789. due. 'Eleven five," I said. 'Well, we want His memory is still, and will ever be, held it,' one of them replied. I told him that I in veneration, and in Paris an annual dinner would signal it. About 10 30 I got out the is given to the deaf and dumb in that city on red lantern and lighted it. Just as I got it | the anniversary of his birth. He was sucfixed two of them jumped up with revolvers | ceeded in his labors by the Abbe Sicard,

A Standard Bearer.

There is a beautiful story told of an old India. He was standard bearer, and carried on his huge back the royal ensign. the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The word to halt, when he received the fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing to advance or retire, as the conflict became hotter and standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten and rallied again and again around the colors. And all this while, amid the din of battle, the patient animal stood straining its ears to catch the sound of that voice it would never hear again. At kngth the tide of conquest left the field deserted. The mahrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying there with the dead and dying and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights it remained where its master had passed slowly and quietly away.

Two Pictures. It is a treat to see a Parisienne cross muddy street. She advances on tip-toe to the edge of the pavement. There she poises like a bird ready for flight, and then deitly she raises her dress no more than eaough to show her snowy, embroidered skirt, and without more delay she trips across, toe and heel barely touching, and mud refusing to cling to the fairy feet that her lly leave an impression on it. Landed on the other side, she gives her fine feathers a little shake into place, and passes on with shoes that look as if put on that moment. Watch an English woman immediately afterwards. She reaches the kerbstone, comes to a dead standstill, and stelidly contemplates the muddy road. Finally she selects a route. Then very cautiously she lifts her dress, making sure that the tops of her shoes are under cover, and then, slowly advancing, she puts her right foot out-plumb it sinks in the soft mud; then the left-plumb it goes the water oozing over it; and then splash! splash! until the other side is reached, when, with soiled skirts and soaked shoes, she proceeds on her wet and muddy way. Nothing could be more characteristic of their respective nationalities, and nothing could be more amusing than the mutual contempt for each other's ways.

A Fox Steals a Baby.

Considerable excitement has been caused lately at Katase by the doings of a fox. A young, well to-do farmer and his wife, who have a child two months old, are occupying a small wooden structure during the rebuilding of their former premises. On Sept. 13 the wife as usual went to sleep with the little one, but, waking during the night, was surprised to find it had left her side. She at once called her husband, when it was discovered that one of the frame wooden doors naturally followed that some one had en a large fox run from under the veranda of na d was the culprit, lights were procured the parents, resulting in the discovery of the inch. baby, who, strange to say, had received no ir jury beyond a few scratches.

The baseball season is over for the National League, but our babies will continue base bawling during the winter months

It is said that American babies swallow in the tailor market. 1,500 thimbles annually. This may account for the surprising amount of brass noticed in found wanting. the composition of the grown up American baby.

Books.

There is perhaps no greater wonder than a book. By the help of little figures or marks placed upon reeds, or skins, or some Having occession to visit a certain widow, other available material, men have been able to transmit their thoughts through absent from home, and only two yourg girls thousands of years. The names and shapes of things, the deeds and sorrows that have cccurred as far back as the time of Adam, abstract and invisible thoughts, which have Upon the arrival of the mother the good no shape or substance, but which, neverthepriest expressed his surprise at this extra. less inspired the writer, and have since insongs of David, the sublime grievings of Job. the speculations of Plato, the visions of Homer, have by those means been handed down faithfully for many centuries.

To read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest all the thoughts and learning of others is evidently impossible. It is beyond the compass of any intellect. But we may gather a portion of this knowledge, and the object is to know how to begin this humbler

We must not read to waste. We must be moderate if we wish to gain much. The bee does not overload himself with the nectar of flowers, but takes what he can carry away. We must select also, and see that the quality of what we take be good.

in their hands and said they would save me Bebion, and others. A writer in the Penny make money, not to sharpen our intellect, but to enlarge it. We should read in order to know and feel what is good, and what is evil and to do what is good and useful. Are we ambitious? let us learn humility. Are we avaricious? let us learn content. When a man can truly say to himself, "My mind to me a kingdom is," a kingdom of which he is the absolute ruler.

A Policeman's View of Burglary.

A correspondent sends a contemporary an interesting account of the ideas of a policeman on the question at issue between them and the burglars. "We often have a laugh at what the papers say about the burglars and the police," said the constable, an inpictor with twenty years' experience. The public forgets that the house-breaker 'knows his way about' much better than the con: stable. It is the burglar's profession to steal: it is ours to catch him. His tread is light: our tread is heavy. On a frosty night-and 'cracking' goes on mostly in the winter-our tread can be heard three or four hundred yards off. The burglar listens -naybe he laughs, if he's an old handand sets to work when he knows the coast is clear. Bless you, he doesn't want anyone to watch; he does that himself. Yes, sir, give us revolvers; give us a military drill in their use, and let us have boots with in liarubber soles. Laugh at that. Well, the burglar would not. None of your, hard, heavy boots. weighing I don't know how many pounds, but light ones, with thick india rubber hottoms. Then we could walk and listen. Now we make a noise-one, two three, four, on the pwement, like the tread of an elephant-while the burglar does his work. Then the odds would be in our favor. Instead of that it is now about twenty to one in favor of the 'lag,' and a criminal with these odds does not mind riskinga

What the Moon is Doing to the Earth.

The tides are caused mainly by the moons given it the command to halt. No bribe or as it were, catching hold of the water as the threat could move it. They then sent to a earth revolves around on its axis. This village one hundred miles away, and brought must cause friction on the earth as it revolves the mahout's little son. The noble hero and friction, as every one knows, causes seemed then to remember how the driver loss of power. Suppose a wheel with hair bad sometimes given his authority to the round its rim, like a circular brush such as is little child, and immediately, with all the used for hair brushing by machinery; if this shattered trappings clinging as he went, brush be revolving rapidly, and we hold our hand ever so lightly on the hair, so that it is slightly rubbed backward as the wheel revolves, we can understand that the speed of the wheel will be gradually diminished, un til at last it will be brought to a stand-still provided there is no additional power communicated to the wheel or machinery or hand round. Now this is somewhat analogous to what is happening to the earth in its rotation There is reason to suppose that the action of the tides is slowly but surely lessening the speed of the earth's rotation, and conrequently increasing the length of the day, and that this action will continue until the earth revolves on its own axis in the same time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. Then the day, instead of being twenty four hours as now, will be about twenty-eight days, and the earth will be exposed to the full blaze of the sun for about fourteen days at a time. The change this will bring about on the face of the earth can hardly be exaggerated. All life, both animal and vegetable, will be destroyed; all water will be evaporated; the solid rocks will be scorched and cracked, and the whole world reduced to a dreary and barren wilderness. It is supposed by some that he moon has already passed through all this hence its shattered and bare-looking surface. That the earth, being so much larger, has more quickly acted upon the oceans which once were under the moon's surface, and stopped almost entirely its revolution, round its own axis, thus causing it to have a day equal to twenty-eight of our days, and the heat of the sun has already to it what in future ages it will do to the earth.

Rapidity of the Blood Currents.

The late of the blood current generally increases with the activity of the animal, being most rapid in birds. In insects, however, it is comparatively slow. But this is because the air is taken to the blood-the whole body being bathed in air, so that the had been broken open. Tae suppositions blood has no need to hasten to a special organ. However, activity nearly doubles the tered and stolen the infant, consequently rate of pulsation in a bee. The motion in the father started with the intention of the arteries is several times faster than in arousing the neighbors. He had, however, the veins, but diminishes as the distance only just stepped outside when he perceived from the heart increases. In the carotid of the borse, the blood moves twelve and onethe house opposite. Suspecting that Rey half inches per second, in that of man sixteen; in the capillaries of man one to two and a search made, which to the delight of inches per minute; in those of a frog one

Men's Foibles.

Men with red noves are the light houses warn mariners when 'half seas over." Men with dudish habits are coated high

M in with slovenly ways are balanced and M in with money to spend can make most

any man their friend.

Stockmar's Diamond Wedding.

Golden weddings are events of rare occurrence, but diamond weddings, as they are called in Germany, which are celebrated after 60 years of married life, excite a national interest even in a country where an Emperor is able at 88 to sit for three house in the saddle, and where a Minister in his seventieth year delights in keeping the whole diplomatic world on tenter books from one end of the year to the other. The German papers gize an account of the diamond wedding of Gen. Steckmar, (no relation of Baron Stockmar,) which took place on the 18th of October at Dassau. Genr Stockmar is in his ninety-first year, and both he and his wife are said to be in the enjoyment of perfect health. Gen. Stockmar is one of the oldest friends of the German Emperor. They met for the first time, as mere boys, on the battle of Jena in 1806. At one of their most recent meetings when the General expressed a hope that his Majesty might bring his shares up to par, the Emperor replied in hir own humorous way: "On! Stockmar, you are not a courtier; if you were a true courtier you would have said, 'Oh! your Majest y, at least 20 per cent above n r!"

Aristocratic Cooks.

Louis XV. gave the most exquisite suppers at La Petit Trianon, prepared by his We should read not merely that we may own hands and those of his most favored courtiers, for a thorough knowledge of gastronomy was in those days an indispensible accomplishment to the fine gentlemen. All, majesty included, would don the cook's apan, and assisted by four pages to do scullion's duties, go to work; the king would devete himself to "poulet au basilic" and preparations of eggs, in which he was highly skilled; the Dac de Gontant would prepare the salad. the Duc de Coigni would superintend the reti-each one of the party being famous for certain dishes-and there were never fewer than forty-eight. In the salon above the tables were splendid with Sevres, and gold and silver plate, and vases filled with the rarest flowers. Attendants were dispensed with altogther; one course being finished, at the stamp of the foot the table sink through the floor, and another, completely furaished, rose in its place.

An Eight Year-Old Murderer

The Revel Gazette gives an account of a preliminary investigation in which a little girl aged only 8 years was charged with having murdered another little companion only 5 years old by stabbing her with a knife which was found to have passed downwards through the lungs and penetrated the heart. The circumstances seemed to point to premeditation. The day before the elder girl wanted to obtain a piece of gay colored cloth which the other had in her possession but refused to give up. So the elder threatened to killher un'ess she surrendered it next day. This threat was made in the presence of her own sister. Next day she repeated her demand ; for the coveted piece of cloth, and upon being again refused she instantly stabbed the I tile one.

Bismarck's Tyranny.

The duchy of Schleswig, recently wrested from Denmark by Germany, is in a state of ferment over the law, originating with Bismarck, ferbidding any of the people to speak the Danish linguage. Even school children are punished when they speak among themselves in their native tongue, and so far has this obnoxious law been carried that a girl's birthday festival was broken up and the guests arrested and fined because they sang some old Danish folk.

Milked by a Snake

John Yard, a farmer living on the Brunswick pike, eight miles from New York, has been pasturing a number of cows on a lot in his place. For a number of times he noticed that one of the finest of them every morning was as dry as though she had been milked. He was puzzled at this, and as an experiment beyond what was given to set it spinning | changed her to another pasture. She immediately began to give the usual amount of milk. After a few days she was returned to the pasture with the other cows, and at once began to come in dry as before. Finally Mr. Yard had a boy to watch the cow. The mystery was then quickly solved. The boy reported that early in the morning a large snake, "the biggest he had ever seen," came and breakfasted from the cow's udder, draining it completely. The cow did not seem to mind the operation. The facts are vouched for by respectable persons who have seen the snake taking its matutinal meal .- New York Tribune.

Four M's in Jewish History.

Four of the strongest links in the chair of Jewish history are forged with the letter M and around the name Mo es are clustered me of the brightest epochs of our people. Moses the lawgiver. Moses Maimonides the Jewish Lather, Moses Mendelssohn the philosopher and Moses Montefiore the philant iropist, are names revered and dear to all Jewish hearts, The first three are known to us by the qualities of the brain: they have obtained a place in our history by the greatness of their intellect; but Moses Montefiore is endeared only to us, and he has earned his place in Jawish annals by the qualities and greatness of his heart. - Rabbi

The coat was a very bad fit—too full in the back. "That'll never do," said the customer; "It's like a shirt on a bean pole." "Dot coat, my frient," replied the dealer, "ish a very stylish garment. Look at dot back! Mein gracious, it ish lufly. See dot peautiful puffing-der latest style-and don't you forgot it. It was made on Fifth avenoo. It is der Fadder Hubbard style and ish actually worth so much as five tollar more for dot cut." and five minutes later the delighted customer left the store with his Father Hubbard coat.

A voudoo docter in Washington, when a believer comes to him to find out what is to te thefissue between him and his enemy, drops two silver coins into a skillet of boiling water, adds a pair of black chicken feathers. and in the course of a satisfactory incant stion manipulates the skillet so that the coin which represents the believer sha'l hop up and down upon the coin which represents his enemy; and the believer pays five dollars with alacrity for so convincing an exaibition.