Facts About Cancer-

It seems to be admitted now by all the surgeons who have been consulted in the case of the Crown Prince of Prussia that the hero of Sadowa, Weissenburg, and Worth is suffering from cancer of the larynx, a disease for which there is small chance of cure by operation. In this country cancer has attracted widespread attention during the last few years on account of the number of prominent men who have fallen victims to it. The late Senator Hill of Georgia, Gen. Grant, John Roach, and several others of note have died of this painful malady.

Cancer is preeminently a disease of the white race, and apparently of representatives of an advanced degree of civilization. It is rare in the colored races. Among the negroes in the South, before emanicipation, it was extremely infrequent. Some practioners of large experience had never seen a case in the negro before the late war. During the last ten years, however, a number have been observed. It is three times as frequent in women as in men. It is a disease of advanced life, over two-thirds of the cases occurring after the fortieth year. is hereditary in about one-fourth of the cases. It often occurs, however, as a conse quence of injury or protracted inflammation in cases where no hereditary influence exists.

Any organ or part of the body may be at tacked by cancer. It is most frequent in the female breast, uterus, the stomach, liver, lips, and tongue, but it is also found in the brain and spinal cords, in bones, and, in rare cases, even in the heart. Cancer is undoubtedly becoming more frequent. In England the rate of increase of deaths of cent. from 1861 to 1884. During the ten years ending 1879 the total number of deaths from cancer in England and Wales was 111,300, an average of over 11,300, per year. The ratio of increase in this country seems to be even greater than abroad. The high pressure under which people live at present seems to have something to do with this increase. The statistics of the last census show that cancer is much more prevalent in the Northern and Eastern States than in the South and West. Surgeons are beginning to attribute to depressed conditions of the nervous system a large share in the causation of cancer. In the cases of Gen. Grant and Mr. Roach, the outbreak of buisness troubles which came upon them.

Smoking is popularly credited with the production of cancer of the lips and tongue, and there seems good reason to accept this as a cause. Women, who are so frequently subject to cancer, rarely suffer with the disease as it affects the lips and torgue. It is said that in some parts of Brittany, where women smoke pipes and cigarettes, they suffer from cancer of the lips as often as the men.

Cancer of the larynx or windpipe is one of the rarer forms of the malady. However, during twenty years, from 1866 to 1886, the larynx has been extirpated for cancer about seventy-five times. It has been done three or four times during the present year in this country. About two-thirds of the cases succumb to the operation, while of those who recover a large proportion die to vary much from 70° Fahrenheit. from a reccurrence of the disease.

Cancer cures are found everywhere vaunting special caustics, warranted to remove the cancer with certainty and without danger. Most of these caustics contain a large, proportion of arsenic, and if not used with great care may cause grave symptoms of poisoning. In several cases death has resulted from absorption of the poison. All of these applications are more or less painful and much slower in action than the judicious use of the knife, hotiron, electric cautery or electrolysis.

A temporizing policy is a bad one to adopt in dealing with a cancer. It should either be treated energetically or be let alone. In spite of the bad results following operations upon the larynx or stomach, the prospects of permanent cure when other organsareattacked are much more favorable. Recent statistics of cancer of the breast show that about one case in ten is permanently cured by operation. Even when it recurs it is apt to be milder and less painful. and life is at all events prolonged. The most favorable results are shown by operations upon the lip, of which over one-half remain well after thorough extirpation.

The fact that cancer is at first a local disease, and curable by operation, if taken in time, is becoming more generally known. and people no longer look upon it with the dread which it formerly inspired. The earlier the aid of the surgeon is sought the more favorable the prospect of a thorough or less, may be due to this closure. removal of the growth and of a permanent cure. No medicine is known which will arrest the disease. - New York Sun.

Care of the Teeth.

"What should a man use to clean his teeth?" was the question asked of a wellknown dentist recent, The dentist replied at once: "No:h but water. There are more good teeth ruined by so called dentifrices than by all other causes in the world put together. The object of the makers of these dentifrices, is, of course, to produce a preparation that will, with very little rubbing of the brush, make the teeth look perfectly clean and white. To accomplish this they put pumice stone, and sometimes strong alkalies in their preparations. Pumice stone will unquestionably take all tartar off the tooth, and will also, just as unquestionably take all the enamel with it. An alkali will make a yellow tooth look white in a few seconds, but before a week has passed it will have eaten away nearly all the enamel and utterly destroyed the tooth. In walking along the street you often see a 'fakir' by way of advertising ed sensitiveness of the nerve, causing it to his patent dentifrice, call a small boy from the crowd near by, and, opening the boy's mouth, rub the dentifrice on his dirty teeth. and in a minute almost, take off all the tartar and make the teeth look perfectly pure and white. Now a man like that fakir ought to be arrested, for he has forever destroyed the boy's teeth, and in a few months the poor youngster will not have a sound tooth in his head. The dentifrices composed chiefly of pumice stone are not as bad as those containing an alkali, because they if used habitually they will as cortalnly de | you?" returned Charle, after some study. stroy them in the end.

it be prepared chalk. If this is used not "Charley, tell me, do you think I am fitted oftener than once a week it will not injure to make a home happy?" "I dunno," the teeth, and may belp to cleanes them, | said be, absently; "can you cook?

but it should on no account, be used every day. Orris root does the teeth no harm and gives a pleasant odor to the breath; and all our dentifrices were composed simply of orris root and prepared chalk, they would be harmless enough, if not beneficial. My own plan is to use a moderately hard brush and plenty of cold water, and nothing else, and my teeth are in excellent condition. people would only pick their teeth carefully after each meal, making sure that not the slightest particle of food remained near the teeth, and would also, before retiring at night, run a piece of soft thread through their teeth, they would not have any neces sary for a dentifrice. Of course sweets and candies are bad for the teeth; so is smoking, or taking very cold or hot drinks but, bad as all these undoubtedly are, really think that the worst enemy the tooth has is the so-called dentifrice. Take the advice of a dentist, and never use anything for your teeth but a brush and good cold

School Hygiene in Winter.

In summer the child is greatly favored by the free, natural ventilation of the schoolroom; the wide range of his sports; his sympathy with exuberent nature, and the long vacation, with its varied rambles, its frequent bathings, its exhilarating sense of freedom, and, perhaps, with its change of

The absence of these favoring circumstances in winter suggests greater attention at that time to the physical condition of school

Their food should be suited to the season. Fat is to the body what coal is to the stove. It is simply fuel. No sailors are allowed in expeditions to the North Pole who cannot digest an abundance of fat. The child can cancer per million of inhabitants was 64 per scarcely withstand our Northern cold only as he carries within him a copious source of heat. He not only should have, but should, if necessary, be trained to love, fat meat, gravies and well-cooked rashers.

Where oatmeal is an important part of the daily diet, the large proportion of fat it contains meets the need in part, and so does the well-buttered bread, but it is well to add daily the fat of meat.

But while we introduce heat-producing food within the system, we must guard the heat from too rapid loss. The child may be exposed to extremely low temperatures. Good woolen flannel should be worn next the skin all winter, while the outside clothing should be thick and warm. Woolen the disease seemed to follow closely upon stockings, thick boots and good rubbers are indispensable, and the child should be taught the danger of going with cold or damp feet.

It is important, also, to remember the physical difference in children. In some of them the recuperative power is strong, and asserts itself at once; in others a slight cold means death, or a protracted invalidism.

But the school-room itself needs constant looking after. If it is not properly ventilated, the vitiated air lowers the tone of the physical system, and renders it very susceptible to colds and other ailments. A tendency to colds will also be caused by too high a temperature, which weakens the resisting power of the skin. On the other hand, the weakly are sure to suffer from too low a temperature. This should be regulated by a thermometer, and should not be allowed

We must add that, while a child's food should be ample, it should be simple, avoiding what merely pamper the appetite. Many a so-called "cold" is due to disturbance from undue eating.

Catarrhal Deafness.

mucous membrane, due to its inflammation. trade in blood and are profiting by it are This membrane lines the cavities of the eyes, nominally at least Christians, and it may ears, nose, mouth; indeed, every cavity be in some cases genuine ones as well. This which opens directly or indirectly to the air. of itself makes a disastrous and scandalis-The mucous, membrane of each of these organs is liable to inflammation, and consequent morbid increase of mucous, and hence we tells against that Christianity which such may speak of catarrh of the stomach, bowels, bla ider. The inflammation may be acute or chronic.

As popularly used, the word catarrh generally refers to the mucous membrane of the nostrils, pharynx (back mouth) and air tubes. An ordinary " cold" in the " head' is a temporary catarrh.

Catarrhal deafness is most commonly through the Eustachian tube, and is thus supplied with the necessary air.

Now the mucous membrane that lines

Again, the mucous membrane which lines the cavity of the middle ear may itself be inflamed. If this is long continued, the in the following terms :membrane becomes thickened; the ossicles with; the mucus may accumulate and become solid, its fluid portion being absorbed or it may become purulent, as in abscess, of Christianity. and may eat its way through the drum. Thus deafness, in various degrees, may

As to the treatment of catarrhral deafness, we can give no other advice than to urge an early resort to the best expert within call. In this way alone, in many cases, can permanent, and perhaps complete, deafness be avoided. The medical and surgical resources are now vastly beyond what they were fifty years ago.

But we must add, let all who seem specially liable to catarrhal difficulties avoid exposure to cold winds, wear flaunel next to the skin, and, in every practicable way, maintain a high degree of general health.

"Beating" in the ear is due to an increasfeel the throbbing of some minute artery. In many cases of ear troubles there is a ringing (tinnitus)in the ears, which may be of almost every conceivable degree and variety.

Two young men, Fred Gold and Willie Pedrick, aged 18 and 23 respectively, were drowned Monday night about eleven o'clock while skating on Gould's pond, near Uxbridge, Ont.

"Charley," she said, softly, "I often think what a nobie thing it is to have will not destroy the teeth so quickly; but sphere and fill it as you enght." I " Have "I should advise a man by all means to my particular work in life is." "Indeed," use no dontifrice of any description, unless replied Charley, after some hesitation.

Mohammedanism.

Ever since Canon Isaac Taylor read his now celebrated paper at the recent Church Congress in Wolverhampton, the progress and prosperity of Moha medanism, and the view and position taken by the Canon, have been the subjects of general discussion in Britain and indeed throughout the world. In secular, as well as in religious journals, controversy has raged with a good deal of keenness, yet with more candor than was to be expected in the circumstances.

Canon Taylor's paper was received by the Congress with a combined feeling of amazement and incredulity, and the further the discussion goes the more ground there is for believing that while some of his statistics are not reliable and while some of his conclusions may be too sweeping, his general position about the progress of Islam, especially in Africa, and about the beneficial influence which it is exerting on many savage African nations, is quite unassailable. What the Canon contended for was that, as a missionary religion, Islam is in a large portion of the world far more successful than Christianity, and, he added, far more adapted to to the mental and social condition of many uncivilized nations. Here is how this Canon of the Church of England stated the case :-"Whan Mohammedanism is embraced by

a Negro tribe, paganism, devil worship, fetichism, cannibalism, human sacrifice, infanticide, witchcraft at once disappear. The natives begin to dress, filth is replaced by cleanliness, and they acquire personal dignity and self-respect. Hospitality becomes a religious duty, drunkenness becomes rare, gambling is forbidden, immodest dances and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes cease, female chastity is regarded as a virtue, industry replaces idleness, license gives place to law, order and sobriety prevail, blood feuds, cruelty to animals and to slaves are forbidden. A feeling of humanity, benevolence and brotherhood is inculcated Polygamy and slavery are regulated and their evils are restrained. Islam, above all is the most powerful total abstinence association in the world, whereas the ex tension of European trade means the extension of drunkenness and vice, and the degradation of the people; while Islam in troduces a civilization of no low order, including a knowledge of reading and writing, decent clothing, personal cleanliness, veracity and self-respect. Its restraining and civilizing effects are marvellous. How little have we to show for the vast sums of money and all the precious lives lavished upon Africa! Christian converts are reckoned by thousands, Moslem converts by millions. These are the stern facts we have to face."

In reference to the progress of Islamism during the last twenty years, it has been shown that the Canon is altogether astray. But as to the influence for good being exerted by the Mohammedan missionaries in Africa there can be little if any doubt, if the testimony of competent and so far unprejudiced witnesses is to be allowed to go

In the one matter of drunkenness the so called Christian nations are doing more evil by their sale of intoxicating liquors in the 'Dark Continent" than all the Christian missionaries are doing good. The great African traveller, Joseph Thomson, who claims to write "as one having the interests of Christianity deeply at heart," declares that from personal examination he is ready to maintain against all comers that on the African West coast, in the neighborhood of all British Colonies, "for every African who is influenced for good by Christianity a thousand are driven into deeper degradation by the gin trade." Against all the infamy and degradation of that gin traffic Mohammedanism lifts up its earnest and indignant Catarrh is an incretion of mucus from the protest, while all who are pushing that ing contrast, and it is not surprising, though it may be to be regretted, that this professors both degrade and disgrace. Dr. Blyden, a full-blooded Negro, and a

very accomplished, scholarly man, said much the same thing as Canon Taylor many years ago, using the following language :-"Between Sierra Leone and Egypt the Mohammedans are the only great intellectual, moral and commercial power. Islam has taken possession of and shaped the soconnected with the middle ear, the tynicial, political and religious life of the most panitic cavity—the portion next beyond the intelligent tribes. No one can travel any Draw a chair from the parlor; it is lovely distance in the interior without finding that here in the moonlight." Islam is the ruling influence. Throughout Mohammedan Africa education is compul- George; and the cold wind whistled through sory. A man might now travel across the his whiskers. this tube may swell and close it up, in con | Continent from Sierra Leone to Cairo, or in sequence of inflammation extending from another direction, from Lagos to Tripoli, the nostrils and pharynx. Deafness, more sleeping in a village every night, except in the Sahara, and in every village he would

—the little bones that conduct the vibrations and simplicity of the Moslem missionaries of itself. The second was going to war to interrupt my writing! of sound from the drum to the nerves of the has a powerful effect on the minds of the kill one another, when if they only waited Negroes, while the greed and the evil lives they would all die naturally. The third was a widow, called when Mr. Greeley w of Europeans go far to neutralize any gool was that they should run after women, when results that may accrue from the teaching if they refrained from doing so the women

WAITER, BRING ME ELEVEN RAW OYSTERS.

WE DON'T GIVE BLEVEN, SIR; WE GIVE SIX, OR TWELVE.

No, TWEETE WOOLD HEVER DO, WE SHOULD BE THERETED AT TABLE.

It is a thousand pities that the drunken' immoral, inconsistent lives of so many professed Christians should be followed by such disastrous consequences, but if such are the disastrous consequences, but if such are the one fourth of the exports to all facts it is well that they should be known, one fourth of the exports to all countries. so that some effective remedy may be ap. appears that they are now more than

Things have come to such a pass in many parts of Africa that many of the most judicious and experienced of the Christian the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was than that of 1885 by \$2.337.000 and than that of 1885 by \$2.337.000 and the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign total was over £14.500,000, which was the country was opened to foreign to the country was opened to Things have come to such a pass in many

rum trade is having a far more ruinous influ- than that of 1885 by \$2 337,000, with rum trade is having a far more ruinous influ- and social average from 1877 to 1882 ence upon the physical, moral and social average from 1877 to 1883 by £2,600, and a concern upon the physical, moral and social average from 1877 to 1883 by £2,600,000 condition of the natives than ever had the have traffic in its palmiest and most infamous days. It may be all very well to maunder about such liquors being "good creatures of God "and to be used moderately and with "thanksgiving," but in the meantime, through their blighting and most degrading influences, men in multitudes are being ruined and the fair name of Christianity is being lightly spoken evil of.

Nervous Subjects.

Some affect to believe that nervous subjects feign their ailments for the purpose of attracting attention and sympathy. It is quite true they frequently exaggerate their sufferings, but that is no excuse for denying their existence. Besides, it is natural to exaggerate a grievance so long as it remains unrecognized. Others admit the reality of the diseased sensations, but maintain that the only way to abolish them is by means of reason, and they insist that " plain speaking" has effected a cure. This fancy is, however, very far from the fact, which is that the patients have transferred their complaints to a more sympathetic ear. is not easy even for healthy persons to disregard their sensations and act according to pure reason. It is said that their are few travelers who can decend the Rigi Railway without leaning all their weight against the back of their seat in order to "ease the locomotive." Reason tells them plainly that their efforts are futile; but althoug they assent to her teaching they cannot reduce it to practice. If it be so difficult for a healthy man to act contrary to his sensations, how can we expect it of one whose nerves are in a condition of excessive irritability, a condition which renders him liable to impressions of unusual intensity? When Dives, returning from the banquet, asserts 368.900,000; newspapers, 151 200,000-total that there are two moons in sight we do not hope there and then to convince him of his total, 2,192,960,000, being an increase of 49 error. Not until "the wine is out" shall we be able to persuade him to the contrary. By that time, however, he will not require persuasion—his own observation will satisfy him. So it is with a nervous patient. nervous system must be restored to health before argument can have due effect, and when the nerves are thus restored argument | 770,555, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. This is needless. All foolish fancies and diseased sensations will then gradually disappear.

Strange, if True.

Germany is now discussing the authentic- is Armour's, which does about one fourthd ity of a prophecy attributed to a friar in a the business of the city. The works con-Bavarian convent, who lived in the seven- nected with the stock-yard cover about 3 teenth century, as it completely foresha dowed the strange complication of evils | "chill rooms" and storage; for all the free with which Germany is now threatened. meats are kept at a temperature of about The effect of the prophecy is alleged to be 35° to 40°, and the pork is also cooled for that a Hohenzollern Prince would unite all about 48 hours after killing before being the German States under one crown; that packed. In the various buildings there are he would live to be ninety-six; that he 80 acres of floor-space. An army of 5,000 would be predeceased by his son, and that persons is employed in these works, which the successor to the throne would have the turn out all kinds of meats-green, salted, use of but one hand. According to his pro- pickled, spiced, smoked, and canned. Durphecy the Emperor would have still five ing the past twelvementh the Armour years to live, and the doctors say that it is tablishment slaughtered 1,113,000 hogs possible the Crown Prince may live for four. | 380,000 beeves, and 86,000 sheep, and the As to the rest, Prince William has had a sales of their products reached over fly shrivelled arm from his birth. It is said | 000,000 sterling, the goods, weighing about that documentary proof of this remarkable 331,000,000 lbs., being sent to market in W vaticination can be produced, but it is not lous parts of the world. tated that anyone has seen it.

She Was a Little Off and so Was He-

"Is that you, Charley?" It was a beautiful night and the soft ray of the moon fell about the fair form of the speaker like a benediction.

The young man had come quietly up from the gate, and the slight noise he made in ascending the steps attracted the girl's at-

"Great heavens!" he said to himself "how I love that maiden!"

"Is that you, Charley!" she repeated, in

But, alas! It wasn't Charley, it was

Three Follies of Men.

The wise old Countesse de - used to remark that there wore three follies of men Mr. Thompson emphasizes the same thing which always amazed her. The first was climbing trees to shake fruit down, when if tor, putting his pocket book in the man "The spectacle of the earnestness, poverty | they waited long enough the fruit would fall would be sure to run after them.

STATISTICS

Fifteen years ago the expert from h

The trade of Japan with other min

Turnpike roads will speedily things of the past in England cember, 1864, there were in England North Wales 1,047 turnpike trust length of the roads confined being 21 miles. In January, 1887, only 15 of the trusts, embracing 269 miles of road, reni existence, and of these 4 will expire year and 4 more in 1888. By the end dis year 1890 only 131 miles if turnpiten

Although crime in Britain appears to b decreasing, this is by no means the can i seems, with juvenile offences when the separately. While in 1861 the number such commitments was 130,722, last yer i roseto 216,439, an increass out of all proper tion to the growth of population kin more striking is the comparison between number of admissions to industrial school at the two dates. In 1861 this was on 480, whereas last year's record showed one

Mr. J. S. Juans, secretary of the Iron Steel Ins itute, lately mentioned, as a strik. ing fact that is at variance with the general opinion of economists and politicians, the dis-dis-expended £921,000,000 sterling on the Army and Navy, against £626, 00,000 stell ing in England. But at the present time the annual exenditure on this account in Great Britain is from £35,000,000 to £40 000,000 a year, as against about £13,000,00 in America, so that the English expenditor per head is about 20s., as against 4s. 24 in the United States.

The estimated number of etters, &c., de livered by post in the Unite! Kingdom du ing the year ended March, 1887, was as in lows-Letters, 1,459 900,000: post card 180 100,000 : book-packets and circular 2,160,100,000 : parcels, 32,860,000, grant per cent. upon the previous : Par. About 84 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales-28 per cent. were delivered in fine land and Wales-28 per cent being delivered in the London postal district alone-90 pe cent. in Scotland, and 6.0 per cent. in Ireland The number of registered letters was 10, continued decrease is owing mainly, m doubt, to the extended use of Postal Order for purposes of remittance.

and beef the chief establishment in Chiago acres, and of this 20 acres are used

Buying His Time.

"The man who wishes to see me is the man I wish to see," said a minister, defendng his practice of admitting callers, erea . hen they interrupted his studies. Horse Greeley, who was the busiest of editors, preferred not to see nineteen of every twenty men and women who wishes to see

It annoyed him to be interrupted while writing articles for the Tribune, and he irritation expressed itself in the form of hard v ords hurled at those who encroached upon his valuable time. But he lacked the firmness to pull in the latch-string of his "sanctum." All sorts of people opened his door-people with new machines, new the ories, new charities and new wants, seeking aid from the benevolent editor.

Once a seedy borrower thrust himself be fo e the editor as Mr. Greeley was writing ribune editorial, and asked for a loand

'There, take it," exclaimed the busy edihands, but "but for heaven's sake, don't On another day a woman, who said it

absorbed in his work. Telling her he was too busy even to listen, he kept on writing. But she had a scheme for a mission, and persisted in unfolding it to him. Again and again he growled out that he was not listening, but she would not be

shaken off. He kept on writing, she kep on talking. At last, he jumped ap, rashed to the speaking-tube that led to the count ing room, and shouted, "Send me up for dollars !" The money came up with a rush through the dumb-waiter. Thrusting the bank-not into her hand, he opened the door in

motioned her out, and then resumed he

seat, smiling at having conquered her. had, and so had she conquered him, though he did not realize it. Many of Mr. Greeley's intruders intruders that he would purchase freedom rom into ruption by a donation.

Pearl Fishing.

Loan.

During the pearl fishing season, stillage at the northern end of the island of Cer. a hundred beats go out daily," it is said, each having about ten divers on best The daily bring-in of oysters is about the in an enclosure, carefully counted and their sold." Purchasers remove them to the own private yards, and "leave them tilthe insides not away. Afterwards the filth remains are carefully washed, and pearls a various sister and shapes appear, to the de the traders. The washing part of smell of putrid matter being almost unbear able to a European. But this is borne cheer. fully for the sake of the pearls.

aying, "O mammy, mammy, if bet see you at home !"-then, "Well then-Aunt Ursel, and and Mr. Dutton !" In converting hogs and cattle into port fer nothing. to wondered, her motherly affect "And Ursuia?" "I? oh no! I promised old term her Mrs. William. dens, Nuttie chattering all th the tennis tactics she had pic

'S FAT

rty, Mrs. Willian sperobation of her si introducing the newcon sighbourhood. So the invita

From how many points of view different ! There was meant wearing his vel ting as many ices as mother v. Blanche, it was an occasion the tennis ground for herse hopes for her pupil; and Ura the a knight for his first encoun with her racket. To her mo a ordeal, where she trusted no portification to her husband and while to the hostess, it was a occasion of exercising hones and tact, not without a sense of in. To May, it was a bore to dutiful philosophy; to her go fair an occasion for hospitality trasted that his brother would a price him thereto with that wond Alwyn had always envied, a to be wasted on a parson. And pes from any one else. At any denizens of Bridgefield mus

with as many minds as Scott aso combatants of Bannockburn, and probably as many other circles more or less intersecting one and the more distant guests, most of wer, with the same feeling of cu what this newly-discovered wife ter of Alwyn Egremont might be Externally, in her rich black med with point lace, and her I coloured bonnet with its tuft and blue cornflower, she w that her daughter danced

Nattie was very much please era pretty tennis dress; but personal vanity for herself, o meher. The knowledge that beauty was no grievance to h phits; but when her father sur in the hall, she looked for his ber mother as if there relations "Ha! Well, you certainly a cesture, Edda," he said

"You'll pass muster! You w but style. And, hang it ! you'll well without it if the Canoness yea justice. Faces like that we The blushed incarnadine and d his kisses with a pleasure, at

her to murmur in his ear— "She'll not cut you out; but ment enough to do very fairly

"If you would come with u witfully, to the horror of Nutt burning to be at the beginning

a, but that won't be till late in shall have to go handing all t into the dining-room to tea." "Then I think we had better aked us to come early so as

wive and know who they are. They was a useful pronoun t felt it a liberty to call her in law, Jane-was too The mother and daughter cr

Manche, while her mother semewhat mechanically, wond fell on the square squat toner, what had become of the retion to church work and int that used to character res, always both mother had hitherto kept up their even their Sunday So had any hindrance come le legremont apparently he never shared. But med, in Ursula's mind, to de proportion they held to longer to be the spirit of a and occupation Was this wicked world ge poor child? Which was was the world? This was th plexed Alice, too simple as Ursula's former absorpti interests that surrounder canions, exactly as they v

and that the real being had For herself, Alice did n rejoicing in her ref die evident affection. H in her eyes plain that he had no relig the fact like that of the fact like the fact like the factory fact facilities the factory fact facilities the factory fact facilities the factory fact facilities the factory factor facto Alice, there we with chairs and second the under trees, son ing Aighan rugs those who prefer Blanche fitting and pouncing o contfit, and reiters the two young of chairs ac directions; ther

not very alar and his wife, bo He was b was tryin about som