How to Take Cold.

A great many people constantly troubled with colds, complain that they do not know how they have taken cold. For the benefit of such, we suggest a few of the ways in which colds may be readily taken and are want to run into the next door neighbors. your shoes damp. You have chilled the bottom of your feet, one of the most suscep-

such a cold. Here is another way: It is a rather chilly, the precipitation of moisture, though not damp or cold enough so that you think it worth while to put on overshoes to go down town on an errand. For half an hour, the feet, clad with thin-soled shoes or boots, are exposed to the chilling contact with cold stone slabs or concrete. A few hours afterwards you begin to feel or imagine that you have taken cold in consequence of a change in the weather; whereas it was in consequence of want of a change of shoes.

Another way : You have occasion to take a long walk or ride in the rain. You thoroughly protect yourself with rubbers for the feet, and a mackintosh, which covers the rest of the body. The impervious rubber cloth keeps the rain from wetting your clothing, but at the same time retains and condenses in the garments the watery vapor which is constantly escaping from the skin, and which amounts to several ounces in the course of a few hours. You return home without having received a particle of moisture from the outside, but with the clothing thoroughly damp by the moisture produced beneath the protective covering of the mackintosh. Considering your garments perfectly dry, you do not think a change necessary, and sit down indoors without special precaution to avoid a draught or other causes of rapid evaporation, in consequence of which you soon become chilly by the evaporation of the moisture from your clothing. You feel slight chills creeping about the spine. A hearty sneeze and a stuffed feeling in the nose, and pretty soon a frequent necessity for using the handkerchief, indicate that you have taken cold; and do you wonder where ?

That getting the feet wet, leaving the hair about the neck damp, getting wet in the rain, neglecting to change the clothing and sundry other indiscretions of like character, are causes of taking cold, it is unnecessary to state, as all sensible people may be supposed to know that such exposures are hazardous.

#### Necessary Rules of Sleep.

There is no tact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers; this is insanity. Thus it is that in English history, persons who were condemned te death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus, it is also, that those who are starved to death become insane, - the (1) those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep; (2) that time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate; (3) give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you, tho fullest amount of sleep they will take, by cempelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning a fortnight ago. But M. Carnot was born the moment they awake; and within a fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as in the sixty-ninth year of her age; the to the question of how much sleep any one | Kaiser William is in his ninety-first year; requires, each must be a rule for himself; Francis Joseph is in his fifty-eighth; to the observer under the regulations just

To insure long life, recreation should be a part of our daily life. It makes the busy man thoughtful, and keeps the thoughtful man busy. It insures health, success, and the accomplishment of more work in less

# In Training for Dyspepsia.

Do not give your children crackers or cookies, or even bread and butter, between meels. The practice destroys their appetite for the regular meals, interferes with di gestion, makes them sallow, subject to various maladies, a ready prey for serious di seases, and tells frightfully upon their dispositions.

The process of digestion is a highly-complicated one, which goes on with wonderful smoothness in a healthy stomach, if it is not interrupted; but interruptious are firmly resented, and punished by suffering. sooner or later. A learned Frenchman, talking of the perfect and wonderful action of the stomach, once said: "And you put all this machinery to work for just one poor cracker." But after all, it is not the setting it to work that does the harm, it is doing it when it is otherwise occupied. The breakfast is, perhaps, half-digested, and the early processes are through with, and the " one poor cracker" is sent down to claim attention, and the process is begun over again, to the neglect of the material already in the field. For a length of time constant disturbances and interruptions may make no visible change; but it is telerably certain that sooner or later, evil results will come ; and the children persistently feasted between meals are in training for dyspepsia.

"The dyspepsia of Americans is due to pie," another foreigner has observed; but wiser people than he, say that the "bite and piece" between meals make more victims to the harrowing disorder than the much maligned pie.

## Seasonable Hints.

If you have not already done so, now is a regular supply of fresh air throughout the | that way. But what are you looking for. ones, and the constant removal of foul air. | my dear ? Any ordinary dwelling can be efficiently

ventilated with an outlay of fifty dollars. When we consider how many diseases are the direct result of breathing foul and stagnant air, neglect to secure a pure-air supply appears to be inexcusable.

At this season of the year every person should wear thick flannel under clothing. Persons whose circulation is habitually poor may need to wear two suits of woolen underusually contracted. It is a damp, drizzly garments, and most persons will find a deday. It does not rain hard enough to wear | cided advantage in putting on an extra suit a mackintosh or carry an umbrella. You whenever they are to undergo any unusual exposure to the cold, as in riding in an open Hardly worth while to put on your rubbers | carriage or sleigh. A suit of tightly fitting for so short a journey, so you leave them at | woolen under clothing protects the body home. You come back with the soles of nearly as much as an overcoat, and is much less expensive.

If your house is supplied with a fresh air tible portions of your body. The next duct, and it ought to be if it is not, be caremorning you awake with a stuffed feeling in ful to see that it is clear of leaves, dust, the head, and soreness and stiffness in the cobwebs, or whatever may have lodged in throat or a husky condition of the voice; it during the summer months, when it was and you wonder how you could have caught | not depended upon for a fresh-air supply. Sometimes small animals get into the fresh air duct and die, and the resulting decomdamp day, but it does not rain at all. How- position poisons the air of the whole house. ever, the pavement is cold and damp from This inspection ought, of course, to have been made some weeks ago; but if it has not been, attend to it now.

#### Don't Do It.

In harmony with the prevailing custom, the reader, if a householder living in the country or in a country village, has probably made arrangements for "banking up the house" with earth, or straw, or stable litter, to keep the cellar from freezing. Arventing freezing in the collar, but it is a An unventilated cellar filled with vegetables and various decomposing substances is often a most prolific source of disease, pouring up a constant stream of gaseous poison into the living-rooms above. Vegetable cellars should be wholly disconnected from human habitations. If they must be tolerated, they should be well ventilated.

#### PERSONAL.

Charles Darwin found backgammon great mental relaxation, and he was very fond of novels for the same purpose. The great naturalist did most of his writing sitting in a large horse hair chair by the fire, upon a board stretched across the arms. When he had many or long letters to write he dictated them from rough copies written on the backs of manuscripts or proof-sheets. He kept all the letters he received—a habit caught from his father. When his letters were finished he lay on a sofa in his bedroom and had novels read him, while he smoked a cigarette or regaled his nostrils with snuff.

A Buffalo milkman wears a nickel fivecent piece as a watch charm, and gives this reason: "Over a year ago I took this nickel which was then beautifully gold plated, as a \$5 gold piece, in payment of a bill. soon as I detected the fraud I took it back to the woman who passed it on me, but she refused to make it good. So I fastened it to my watch chain and kept on supplying her with milk. But now every day I make her quart one-fourth water, and once a week I credit her with one-fourth the amount of her milk bill. When the sum total standing to her credit is \$4.95 she shall have pure milk once more, and not until then. She knows the milk is watered, but whenever she shows an inclination to complain, I handle the nickel and say that my milk is as 'pure as gold.' That settles it.'

that the French republic has had during the 1871, and in his seventy-seventh year when he resigned the office. Gen. MacMahon was over 65 when he became President in 1873. and nearly seventy when his Presidency ended. M. Grevy was 64 when elected President in 1877, and 74 when he resigned as late as 1837, and consequently only 50 years old when raised to the office of President. M. Carnot is one of the three comparatively young men among the rulers of great Nature will never fail to write it ou: Christian IX. is on the verge of seventy, and Leopold II. is close to fifty-three. The two younger rulers besides M. Carnot are Alexander III., who is forty-two, and Humbert IV., who is forty-three. Thus President Carnot of the French republic is the youngest of the ci ief rulers of Europe, and is also younger by a half year than President Cleveland of the American republic.

# A Domestic Scene-

The young mother sat in a low, easy rocker before the fire, her babe sleeping quietly on her knee, and, although all was fierce and blustering without, everything was quiet and cosy within. Gentle peace reigned in the household that night.

"My dear," said the lady, turning to her husband, who was calmly enjoying his evening paper, "isn't it a curious thing that swans should sing just before they are going to die ?"

"No more so, the replied, gazing at his infant's face with anxious fear, "than that babies should smile just before they are going to raise the roof off with colic." And presently all was fierce and blustering within.

## A Point of Etiquette-

Guelph Mamma-You mustn't speak of your legs, Flossie, when we have company. It isn't polite. Flossie-What should I say, mamma. drumsiteks ?"

## A Prodigy.

Proud Father-I believe, my dear, that baby knows as much as I do. Mother (gazing at the infant)—Yes, poor little fellow.

## Looking for his Hat-

Husband (to wife)-Do you believe in the theory that the greatness of a father often ment of his son in life? Wife-I certainly do. Thank heaven, | years, time to begin to make arrangements for John, our boy will never be handicapped in

#### Training Children. BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In training the children, a subject upon which I have been asked by many to write, I cannot suggest anything better than that mothers should teach their children to be useful, and begin the lessons early-from the first step out of babyhood. Parents would more readily accept this suggestion if they would give it an honest examination. Unfortunately, except among the poor, whose poverty compels them to practise it, this is a doctrine that receives of late but little attention, and is in danger of becoming obsolete. Mothers-who must be chiefly responsible—scout at the idea. The excuse is advanced that usefulness with girls is possible, and that to teach boys to be of service is an absurd and hopeless task. It is said that boys are troublesome, restless and awkward, and more given over to mischief and play than work. We are asked, "Would you have us teach boys, as they grow older, to run on errands, up-stairs and down, at the risk of over-turning every-

a room, to help set the table, etc. ?" Certainly Why not ? Is any mother willing to believe that they cannot teach to boys what can be taught to girls? Surely each one, boy or girl, can be very early taught to be useful, and can be so gently and skilfully guided that they will find it all "as good as play" to be able to help their mother and others, indoors and out, and with teaching they learn to help themselves.

thing with which they came in contact !

Would you try to teach them how to dust

the extent that it is a good means of pre- hired help, it may not be so easy. Children in it, none need object. But when they are too imitative to be with servants where very costly proceeding in relation to health. | work is being done, unless the mother is with them, for what they learn of a practical nature should be taught by her, and not caught up by seeing servants do it. Wealth is by no means to be despised, and the rest and ease it may bring is pleasant to the weary; but when it frees from all care or responsibility, so that the mother finds no necessity, or, indeed, opportunity, to teach her little ones the first steps toward useful habits, which they may sorely need in later years, then it ceases to be a blessing and be

> Many who begin life poor and reach wealth through years of hard labor forget how much of true, solid pleasure there was after all in this unsuccessful struggle for well-earned prosperity. As the necessity for close application relaxes and they begin to feel the enervating effects of abundance they forget all the pleasure, and, remembering only the hardships, shrink from teaching their children what seems like work, and thus cheat them of the strength and independence for which no wealth can compensate.

But if boys are taught to do girls' work, should not girls be made to reciprocate the favor and take their turns in doing boys' work? What mother would like to see her | ful and handy in everything cannot be too girls do this? But why not? Who can ob- strongly impressed upon the minds of ject to it? Certainly not the girls themselves. Isn't it just what many young ladies are seeking to do now, and many young men-" children of a larger growth' -striving to prevent? If not unnaturally biassed by fashion of conventionalities, it would be difficult to find any who would not gladly do the many little things they can do | injure any one. with their brothers, and in the free air and glad sunshine do their work.

Whatever is proper for boys to do, many girls often think "such fun" if they can occasionally share them with them. We refer now to country girls. God help those girls whose home is in the city, and, although but By far the youngest of the four Presidents | just stepping out of babyhood, have been taught that work of any kind must be necesbrain is not nourished, and they cannot sixteen years of its existence is M. Carnot, sarily lacking in style and refinement! How sleep. The practical inferences are these : whose election, some days ago, was satisfac- few, then, are the real pleasures the young tory all around. The first President, M. | can find in the open air ! Nothing that they Thiers, was 74 years of age when elected in | are allowed to have can equal the enjoyments which our country damsels, with their larger inheritance and more abundant real blessings possess, and nothing is more pleasant to them than any outdoor enjoyment suited to their age and intelligence.

But it is argued that such work must make our girls coarse, romping and hoydenish. "Rough, noisy boys are bad enough would you have our girls become like them?"

Is it the outdoor work that makes them so? Is it not rather the overflow of animal secured for the wants of the system. This the powers of Europe. Queen Victoria is spirits, more energertic and dominant in girls, perhaps, that finds no escape but by boisterous and noisy actions? This may not be agreeable to the old and staid, but is certainly less annoying outdoors than in the house. It promotes health, and is only what we all did, or wanted to do, in our young days. Let our American boys and girls have full swing, as far as at all consistent; age will soon tame the wild spirits, or restrain a too-exuberant overflow, but nothing will keep them so within bounds as

pleasant labor some parts of each day. Children are, to be sure, liable to come in contact with coarse, rude matures-neither boys nor girls should be exposed to such influence if it can be prevented—but that evil is found everywhere, as often in the house as in the field; we must go out of this world to insure safety from such contact. If not inherent in the child's own nature, the influence tending toward evil will not gain a strong foothold, the dross will be thrown off knife, sh' poorin' oot the stuff on ma lufe, and the pure nature rise uninjured. It has also been argued against this that untry girl's are seldom : ladylike or gracetul, and that laboring with their brothers will make them still less so.

If this objection is valid, then the brothers must be separated from the sisters, for if being with them outdoors has such injurious effect, the same element will follow them into the house. But we think this is a false conclusion. We have found as lady-like, intelligent, pure-minded girls in the country | jamp in dooble-quick time-or rather as in the city, and often far superior. It is | tried tae, for the meenit I liftit ma head quite a noticeable fact that those that live | fracthe pillow, ma ain hair was clutched nearest to a city, or often visit a city, too onmercifully, an' Mistress Airlie, wi anither often acquire artificial habits-affectation, unconscionable yell, plantit her nails in ma coquetry, loud speech, and fondness for | cheek banes just as if that wad mend matincome. This is seldom seen in genuine od I was mad! "Gin ye'll gie a man a gregation, in the Wolverhampton, England, country life. We do not believe dress, which tempts them beyond their ters. country life. We do not believe any chance the get up an' licht a lucifer, I micht kind of labor, under any conditions, will | see what the deevil a' this nocturnal hairmake a girl less modest or ladylike. We beulin' means," says I, shovin' her awa frae emphatically believe that every girl should | ne, but just as she fell back on the pillow know how to do with her own hands every- didna ma ain head gae doon wi' a jerk, for, thing she has strength to do, until she gude has a care o' me ! oor heads were glued thoroughly comprehends and understandsit, hegither, an' buth o' them glued tae the Then she secures and establishes vigor and pillow, sae that when we tried the sit up, capacity for many duties utterly unlike, to ap cam' the pillow, an' vicey versey. Here be sure, any that it now appears at all like. | was a predicament tae be in-an' what ma' ly she will over be called upon to perform, feelin's were when, wi'n cauld grue, it beproves a stumbling block to the advance- | but which, by some unforseen change in her | gan tag dawn on me the most awfu' mistak'

be the habitual employment for girls any mucilage, a lang bottle, wi'the cork weel tinued fellowship, let them take it with joy more than that boys should be set to began in the langer of the cork weel tinued fellowship, let them take it with joy

both should have the actual knowledge necessary to every variety of work.

The heavier, coarser labor appropriately belongs tomen and boys, and only for girls to do enough of it to learn how to master it in an emergency should demands come to them in later life, Love or will, or both united, with the assistance of her girlhood training and knowledge, will enable a woman to do the hardest work while the necessity last.

It is because such leals may come to every one-boy or girl, man or woman, at any time and in the most unexpected mannerthat teaching very little children to be helpful and useful is so earnestly advocated, to learn how, as far as possible, to do all kinds of work, so that in later years, when some startling, extreme need may come upon them, to do it well and thoroughly. But the unnatural strain, which in critical cases may compel a woman to do work which only men can do uninjured, if of long duration, is not safe and only to be undertaken through absolute necessity. Women are not so endowed as to do the sterner work for which man is fitted. We do not mean to say that they are not equal, but only different. The question of equality th ir own works must answer. Woman has sweeter, tenderer, dearer duties, demanding a nature distinct from that which prepares man for his rougher, harder, more extended and more public, but not more noble, work, and each by working in sympathy together can uphold and strengthen the other. Women have cleared off the timber from

their land, built their houses, laid their walls, ploughed their fields with their own In cities, and in families depending on hands from choice. If they take pleasure beur witness against such continued unnatural labor. Still, it is a great blessing for the young to be so equipped that they can protect themselves against a time when it is possible all they hold dear may depend on their having such knowledge carefully put away for sudden needs. Not for regular employment should this interchange of employment be inculcated, but that every member of a family should be so instructed that there may never be a temporary vacancy about the house that some one, boy or girl, man or woman, shall not be able and willing to step in and fill satisfactorily. It may be argued that many things familiar to country girls are not necessary to the li e of the city-bred girl. The harnessing or driving of a horse is cited as an example. Supposing a young lady were driving (a desirable accomplishment for any girl in city or country), and the harness breaks or becomes unfastened, ought she not for her own safety to know how to repair the mischief? Every girl should learn early how each part of the harness must be adjusted, else the pleasure and independence of being able to drive when older will be attended with much risk, if not with fatal consequences.

The duty of teaching children to be useparents. And let thes lessons begin when the mind is young aid ready to receive. Early life is the time when children will best secure knowledge and then they may be prepared to use i when needed with confidence and self-control. Even if never needed in after life, tie knowledge will not

# Scottie Airlie and the Hair Dye.

Sic anither bisnes! really this mischanter o' mine gars me believe that Job wasna faur wrang when he remarkit that man is born tae trouble as she sparks flee upwards. Wha cud hae foresen that yer humble servant wad be under the necessity o' appearin' at the warehoos wi' a head as bald as a copper kettle, tae say naething o' ma chin an' chowks as clear scrapit as a weel plottit pig. Every time! luck in the gless or pass by a muckle store windy, I can see "Ichabod" as plain as parritch written on every

feature o' ma cocatenance, Ye see, when I cam hame tae ma supper the ither nicht wha should I meet but Mistress Airlie, rinnin' for a' she was worth tae the nearest lruggist for ten cents worth o' the "speeri o' squirrels" for the bit laddie, wha was extraordinar croopy, so she said. "Gie awa hame," says I, takin' the bit bottilicoot o' her hand, "you get ma supper rady and I'll stap intae the druggists an' set the stuff," and accordin'ly in I craps forten cents worth o' the speerit o'squirrels. The time the bit clerk creater was poorin' cot the stuff ma e'e lichtit on a raw o' bottle a' labelled "hair dye," an' as I had spint a hale half oor that very afternoon pkin' oot gray hairs here an' there on me side whiskers, I thouht a bit slake o' the hair dye wad save baith time and trouble for I consider I'm faur ower young a min tae alloo masel' tae turn grayheaded just yet. Sae I becht a bottle o' the dye, an' afppin' it intill ma coat pouch, I cam awa same, thinkin' I wad pit it on, on the sly, then Mistress Airlie was soon' sleepin'. I hadna' lang tae wait afore the welcome sound o'a snore tauld me I was safe tae get up. I didna daur licht the lamp, though, an' in the dark I just fummel'd in ma coat pouch, an' gettin' haud o' the bottle I howkit oot the cork wi' ma pen-I slaikit first ma beard an' whiskers, an then wa a fresh supply I gae ma head a guid soond drookin', rubbin' the claggy liquid weel in at the roots o' ma hair, and then crap slyly in aneath the blankets, an' in twa minutes I was like a tap. Hoo lang Isleepit gude only kens, but I was waukened up wi the maist onearthly scheechin' o' Mistress Airlie-" Hughie, Hughie, there's somebody haulin' oot ma hair by the roots. Oh mur-t-r-r-der !!!" Ye may be sure-up

circumstances, may fall to her lot in after I had made—may be better imagined than must bear it. Pain it would be to him, and years. describit. Ye see I had brocht hame free pain he knew it would be to them, but if it We do not mean that boys' work should the warehoose that afternoon a bottle o' meant the joy of a larger reunion with joy be the habitual employment for cirls and one more than that boys should be set to house dung in, an' when in the dark I got up tae and fear and trembling in the Master's and fear and trembling in the hold duties for steady employment, but that slake ma head wi' hair dye, didne I gang vice.

intae the wrang coat pouch, an' inter dye I had poored, at nae alcoance, has contents o' that bottle o' Tan Tan mucilage, for pastin addresses, on ma dens head! Mistress Airlie, ye mann ken, but magnificent head o' hair, an' at nicht, sie lyin' doon, she pykes oot twa-ree grow o' hairpreens oot o't, an' lets it a' doon, to' this bein' spread oot, what ye wad ca' on tiguous tae whaur I clappit doon ma dreen in' locks, the result was a union, that had nae parallel in the civilized world, except in the union atween England an' Ireland By this time ma wife was roarin' an' greet. in', an' tellin me that if she lived the the licht o' a new day, she wad has divorce, she wad pit up wi' no more o' m drucken tricks-an' so forth-after p mainner o' women generally. Hoe the bi ness wad hae ended, gude only kens, just then a great red licht filled the roomthe fire alairm rang, an' jumpin' up baith at ance wi the pillow stickin' hard an' fast oor back necks, we saw that a neebor's home across the road was a fire, an' by the increasin' licht it was ma gude luck tae die cern the gleam o' a pair o' sheers lyin' on the bureau.

I'll gie ye a week, hooever, tae prepare yer mind for the tail end o' the catastrophe for I canna mak up ma mind tae inflick its horrors on ye at ance—sae till next week. yours, sairly doon i' the mooth,

HUGH AIRLIR

#### Parisian Statistics.

The budget of the expenses of the city of Paris amounts to 303,500,000 francs. The city debt absorbs for the payment of interest and liquidation 105,000.000; the street pay. ing and cleaning costs 20,00 ,0:0; the wat er and sewer service, 8,000,000; street lighting, and watering, 9,500,000; police 25,000,000; public charities, 21,000,001 primary and superior instruction, 25,000,000 architecture and fine arts, 4,000,000.

The principal sources of revenue are the octroi, or tax on eatables and drinkable brought into the city from outside, 137,000. 000 francs; taxes, 33,000,000; per centage paid by the gas company, 17,000,000; wat er rates, 12,000,000; taxes and rents of the maraets, 8,000,000.

The daily consumption of water at Paris is 510,000 cubic metres or 231 litres per inhabitant. The city counts 57 monumen. tal fountains, 74 drinking fountains, 349 public taps, 1,359 fire plugs. The sewers of Paris measure a total length of \$00 kilo metres, or 497 miles. Paris is lighted by 55,000 gas jets.

The surface of Paris devoted to street squares, bridges, quays, &c., is 15,000,000 square metres, of which 6,000,000 square metres are paved with stone, 2,000,000 macadamized, 309,000 metres asphalted, 282,000 metres paved with wood. The res is slabbed with stone or simple earth paths. A length of boulevards, avenues, and streets measuring 150 miles is bordered 65,000 trees of different kinds.

Paris boasts 10,000 oabs, 600 omnibuses and 500 tram cars. The omnibus company possesses 14,000 horses. The length of the tramway lines is over 150 miles.

Paris has 2,120 streets, 109 avenues, 7 boulevards, 257 blind alleys, 154 places of squares, 350 galleries, 27 bridges, 46 quays. The promenades and gardens include the woods of Boulogne and Vincennes, measuring each over 2,000 acres; three parks, Monceau, Buttes-Chaumont, and Montsouris, and six gardens, the whole estimated in the

municipal domain at 272,219,178 francs. The number of cemeteries in Paris is 21, 15 on the right bank and six on the left bank of the Seine. Outside the walls are

8 cemeteries. The principal slaughter house, at La Villette, covers an area of 112 acres. There are 21 theatres, 5 circuses, 4 pan-

oramas, and scores of cafes, concerts for the amusement of the population. Paris is surrounded by a wall measuring 33,950 metres, some 21 miles long, forming ramparts which are surrounded by ditches 15 metres wide, and pierced by 70 gates. To build this wall cost 500,000,000 france, which sum was voted by Parliament in 1840,

The movement of the population of Paris during the century is as follows: 1798, 65,000; 1808, 580,000; 1827, 890,400; 1844, 912,000; 1846, 1,055,000 1851, 1,013, 000; 1861, 1,660,000; 1872, 1,850,000; 1881, 2,225,910; 1886, 2,344,550.

at the suggestion of Thiers.

## Getting Ready for the Show.

Young Perkins had been paying court to bill roster's daughter for some time, but no engagement seemed to come of it. The father, becoming impatient, said to Perkins

"Young man, when does your show open!" "I havn't any show," said Perkins. "I thought you had, for you and Sue have been billing for some time back." Perkins took the hint, proposed and was accepted, and the show commenced not long after.

The growing Louisiana sugar crop promis-

es to be the best yield since the war. The Lancet doubts that persons who perish in burning buildings suffer so much as has been popularly supposed. The victims are generally made faint and pulseles by the carbonic acid or carronic acid gas, and become insensible before the fire reach

When Mr. Gladstone set up lately in the timber trade, all the moneys were remitted straight to Hawarden. Souvenirs from felled trees are still for sale at sixpence and up ward, but the business is strictly in the hands of the firm, and no interloper is al lowed to touch it. Young Herbert Glad. stone takes the money and sends off the goods, with the usual circular, "Hoping to

merit your continued support. The Rev. C. A. Berry, in his first sermon after his return from the States to his con-Church, in concluding said it was only right to say to his congregation that he stood in a position of some difficulty, which had been thrust upon him unexpectedly. His one desire was that Christ should be magnified and men saved. Looking upon this ques tion, not in a common, selfish, narrow spirit but as members in common with all Christ's Church throughout the world, it was their duty to strive to find the Master's will, and when they found it to follow it. If that meant to them the pain of separation they

FATH BY CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

CHAPTER XIL

fruit that's nae growing.

Society recognised the new comer Grounde's oard appeared the n sed was followed by showers of o

It was well for Alice's happines home that she was a success. Wh Egremont had been lashed by his indignant integrity into tardy re of the wife of his y outh, it had he had been forced to pick up a flor he had thrown away. He had con doubts whether it would answe he reconnoitred, intending, if he homely or faded being, to pension but this had been prevented by he able beauty and grace, bringing of such tender associations as he ble of. Yet even then, her positio. ed on the impression she might shore about him, on her own pow assertion, and on her contributi

comfort or pleasure. Of self-assertion Alice had not gentle dignity in her simplicity, was so absolutely devoted to him found his house far more plea agreeable for her presence and attention, though still his estimat influenced more than he own self by that of the world in ge the Rectory in particular. And the Rectory did its part Canob was not only charmed with

lady, but felt an atonement due t his wife, without ever breathing ears, save his, the mysterios 'governessy,' praised her right confiding to all inquirers the r the burnt yacht, the lost brid happy meeting under Lady anspices, with the perfect respe the intermediate career, while st universal esteem for, and trust and the Canon, that she was full and people only whispered tha Alwyn Egremont had been excu desertion more than he deserved The subject of all this gossip about it infinitely less th good Canoness. In effect she enough of the world to think ab

Her cares were of a different of caused by tenderness of conscie licitude to keep the peace betw beings whom she best loved. Two things were in her favor respect, one that they saw very other, since Mr. Egremont seld from his own rooms till after lu the others that Ursula's brains but lawn-tennis for the ensuing hold a champion's place at the neck and neck with her cousin defeat Miss Ruthven, and that er, Miss Basset, was her loreme and the two cousins would ha morning, noon, and night if would have let them, Ther been no fear of Ursula's rebell Cambridge honours, she never

to think of them, and would time in the more important c rackets. Indeed, it was almos hardship that the pair were rush together before twelve that Ursula's mother insiste homo occupation until chat the example herself by letter-w work, and sharing in the mu a penance to the girl, only en strong sense of protecting a forbade rebellion. But Ali that their performances were husband in the evening, if on

and so she persisted in prepa

Nuttie's rage for tennis,

forgetfulness of her old life a might be disappointing, but to make her mother's tas if she had been her original protesting self. In the new surroundings she troubled he thon could have been expecte of her father, his house, n parish itself, in coming up brose standard. How much mere novelty and intoxication a yet unanalysed disappoints to May's having thrown her frivolous Blanche, could n The effect was unsatisfactor but a certain relief, for Nu have been only mischievou hold difficulties that weighe conscience. Good servants at Bridgefield Hall for une which their mistress believe ted with Gregorio, or v are of a cook-housekeep the was forbidden to exercise and who therefore entirel meals which the master die the ladies. Fortunately, came in one day at their found nothing there but sen which there was an expl by this time convinced th would and could minister dominion was establish department, though, as I minued paramount with the stables remained in the impossible to bring decorous standard of the his mistress gave an Prove, Gregorio over-

> happy in his a gratitude only daughter. had parties. Ble dinners, whi had neither fa hole and hoste more more again in witter, and mo ad subsequent for Ursul

In fact, he

with a contemptuo

Mentime Mr. Egremontw

and admiring in h

wife, with only occ

when anything and

d her, gave her a

my mo May Par mrider, hre e for all se