Musings.

BY GRETTEL.

I could not read, but listless turned the pages,
And thought of life, its many stages,
And how the thousands living—well to-day,
To-morrow will be lifeless clay.

Can they have all their battles fought?
If so, what for? responds another thought;
To go to bliss and joy for ever,
Or die to rise no more—oh, never!

Oh, is the soul a thing that dies,
Or can it to its heavenward flies?
Can this queer mystery men call "I"
Be born to suffer here and die?

The future; oh, strange clouded land,
Is it not hidden by some wiser hand,
Some greater powers than human will,
That swell life's ranks, yet deep crates fill?

Is there a God—a heaven above,
A loving father—a home of love;
Or is this earth our only goal,
Can death also kill the soul?

Rose or Thorn?

O love the rose, O love the thorn,
O love whose cheek with crimson glows,
O love their leaves' hearts forlorn,
Oh, tell me, are the petals close,
Is love a rose?

O love the thorn, O love the rose,
O love, thy blush, of roses born,
With lily whiteness comes and goes,
O love all a cheek off pale and worn,
Is love a thorn!

Oh, love's a rose without the thorn;
Its petals fall; but while it grows
Its virgin hue doth steal from morn
Heaven's own glory as it blows.
Oh, love's a rose!

Canals and Railways.

A question is discussed as to the advantages of canals and railways. On the one side it is denied that the railroad can ever equal the canal in cheapness and convenience for carrying heavy goods; on the other it is claimed that the railroad must at last completely supersede the canal. In England, the railroads are powerful and active monopolies, and wherever they have been able have decided the question by buying the competing canal, and so raising the price of conveyance as to prohibit rivalry. But their policy proves their fear of a fair competition, and it is constantly urged by the friends of the canals that the railways carry their heavy freight at a real loss; that the damage to the lines, and the low rate of compensation, leave the companies at the year's end in a worse condition than if they had confined themselves to a lighter traffic. It is suggested that passengers form the sure resource of the railway, and that heavy articles can best be carried by water.

The Suez Canal at once destroyed the Suez railway, and restored to Egypt the control of the highway of the East. It is the chief labour of the generation, the completion of a design that had once been imperfectly fulfilled under the Pharaohs, and awakened the rival ardour of the Ptolemies and the Roman Emperors. If their canals had been successful, they could only have been narrow passages, fitted for boats and vessels of moderate size. The canal of M. Lesseps bears on its breast the great steamers that ply between London and Bombay. Yet no enterprise seemed ever more absurd to many of the leading intellects of Europe. It was held incredible, impossible, a waste of intelligence and money. All England joined in ridiculing it. The English press spared none of the French speculators; English traders denounced the project that was to open to them new sources of profit; the English Government withheld its aid from a scheme which was to bring its chief possessions in close connection with the parent land. The Erie Canal was never more covered with contempt than the Suez Canal, and scarcely could its English opponents discover their error, until, amidst a splendid scene of Oriental brilliancy, the Empress of the French celebrated the perfect completion of the early design of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. M. Lesseps has worthily earned his immortality. The Suez Canal is one of the most valuable labours of the age. Amidst the shifting sands, the fallen people, the treacherous dynasties of Egypt, it has opened a highway to the East that has outstripped all railways and eclipsed all other means of traffic. The English traders were the first to seize upon its advantages, and but for English support the long watercourse might apparently be once more abandoned to the desert sands. English patronage maintains it; two-thirds of its commerce is English. The possession of India seems to give the chief value to the Suez Canal, and if England should ever withdraw its hold from its distant conquest, it is difficult to see how the tolls of the canal would produce a profit. It may at last be made free by the union of nations—the natural tendency of these public highways.

A recent notice in the foreign papers shows how strongly the advantages of the Panama canal appeal to the public attention. Six or seven different plans are suggested for cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, and the gallant M. Lesseps proposes to lead the way to success. More fortunate than Xerxes, more prudent than Cæsar, the modern builder of canals sees no real obstacle in the way of the union of the two oceans. He despises the rivalry of the Panama Railway Company, one of the most powerful of corporations. He hopes still to see the stately steamers glide through the spurs of the Andes, and the traffic of the Pacific centre in his own harbours, and the placid locks of his inland stream. He has no fear of any competing railways; he has conquered them in Egypt. It is, however, on the ship-canal that M. Lesseps relies, and only vessels of the largest burden, freed from the necessity of unloading, seem capable of meeting the requirements of the age. Canals must grow with the wants of trade, and if they would be successful, must carry ships of the greatest size. The earlier canals supplied the necessities of inland traffic; they were built for boats and lighters. The Chinese were the earliest and most admirable of all the projectors of inland water-courses. The time is unknown when Nankin was not supplied with its broad canals forty miles long; the lowlands of China were covered with them. But the pride of the Chinese, the chief of all the canals of the past, was built in the reign of Kublai Khan. It joined the great Chinese rivers and cities, and is noticed by Marco Polo, as one of the most wonderful of the Tartar labours; four centuries later, the Dutch embassy who made their way to Pekin describe the admirable workmanship and rare excellence of the "royal river." It had outlived the flight of four hundred years; it was still perfect in its various appliances. Fine cities had grown up on its banks; around it spread a country rich in all the traits of scientific culture. "There is nothing more pleasant to be seen in the world," writes Nieuhoff (1655.) "The banks on each side are smooth and broad, planted with stately trees, the adjacent country embellished with pasture and delightful woods, pleasant country-seats and lustrious villas." The "royal river," it is said, has at last sunk into neglect, its embankments are broken, the great fleets of vessels of strange and costly workmanship, described by the Dutch merchants no longer pass over its waters; its waters themselves are stolen away; woods and ruins cover the desolate course, and a century of war, insurrection, revolution, storms, has destroyed at last the chief work of Kublai Khan.

Horace sings the pains and perils, the smoke, gnats, and innkeepers, of the canal in the Pontine marshes. The Rhine and Rhone were joined by an inland channel. Lombardy was covered with a chain of canals. Babylon and Egypt excelled in making these inland rivers. In the revival of Europe the canal of Languedoc—a wonderful work, the suggestion, perhaps, of Colbert—pierced forests, mountains, wastes, to join the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The Bridgewater Canal in England apparently ruined and at last enriched its projector beyond the hopes of avarice. Holland is a land of canals; its latest labour, a ship-canal, joins Amsterdam to the ocean. The Canadian canals threaten a serious rivalry with those of the United States. There is no dearth of projects for new water-ways and fresh means of inland traffic. The railway is still encountered everywhere by the canal. The waters of the Mississippi may yet be joined to the Atlantic. But there seems ample room for both kinds of traffic. The swift railway steals away the lighter trade, the canal bears the cheaper and heavier.

The Influence of Beer on the Skin.

In my experience beer has been especially noticed as influencing the skin, kidneys, and nervous system. The skin becomes thick, muddy, and pimply, a fact evinced by the speedy improvement which ensues from merely leaving off malt, without making any other change in the diet; so that I would advise every young lady who values her complexion, and particularly when she suffers under a tendency to eruption of any kind, to eschew beer as a worse poison than she could find in Apothecaries' Hall. She is violating the rules of hygiene by putting an undue strain upon her system and her skin, which latter it is just as possible to overtax as it is to overload the stomach or work the brain too hard. Among the derangements of the body which ensue on indulgence in beer may be mentioned a disordered nervous system, a heightened sensibility to noise or agitating causes of any kind, often marked by great and sudden increase of the heart's action; sick headache, recurring frequently, and ceasing when the beer is left off; indigestion, also yielding so soon as the exciting cause is withdrawn; loss of appetite; sleeplessness, perhaps accompanied by inability to lie down; and general feeling of gloom, for which there is no apparent reason. J. L. Milton.

Poverty Bay.

As a good deal of grim fun has been got out of one of the districts in which the City of Glasgow Bank's affairs are mixed up, the following paragraph from the New Zealand *Herald* will show how little there is in a name, and how much there is to be got out of the colony:—"The largest single stamp as yet printed in New Zealand was shown to us on December 18. Its value is £7,305. It was printed specially to affix to the probate in Captain Reid's estate, the above amount being the stamp duty assessed upon it. Captain Reid's property was estimated at under £100,000, but, the Government not being satisfied with the valuation, Mr. T. Cotter, the present Deputy-Commissioner of Stamps, went to Gisborne to investigate matters. The result of his visit was an increase in the value to nearly £150,000, at which amount the estate was passed. Captain Reid came to New Zealand as cook in one of the sailing vessels, and subsequently settled in Poverty Bay, at which place, in consequence of the influence he had obtained, he received the appellation of 'King of Poverty Bay.' His success shows to what positions of influence colonists may attain by energy and perseverance."

Presence of Mind.

Professor Wilder gives these short rules for action in case of accident: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them. Remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below. If choked, get upon all fours and cough. For light burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. Smother a fire with carpets, etc; water will often spread burning oil and increase the danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath, and then stoop low, but if carbon is suspected, walk erect. Suck poison wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part, without delay. Hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by water or mustard. For acid poisons give acids; in case of opium poison give strong coffee and keep moving. If in water float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy raise the head and body; for fainting lay the person flat.

The Ontario Copper Lightning Rod Company.

This institution, which is chartered by the Government of Ontario, is, by an honourable course of dealing, redeeming the lightning rod business from the odium which in the minds of some had been attached to it by the pernicious practice of some parties who have been engaged in it.

It is no doubt a public benefit to have a business of such great importance as the protection of life and property from destruction in the hands of an honourable, reliable, and experienced concern, as this Company is proving to be. The tubular copper cable conductors manufactured and sold by them are pronounced superior to all others by the highest authorities of the country. The company, which is backed by ample capital, show their own appreciation of it by not only guaranteeing property against loss or damage, but offer to pay $1,000 to any person who can show that any building upon which a system of their conductors has been placed and maintained has ever been destroyed, or the life of any inmate lost or crippled from the effects of lightning. This is business. See advertisement in another column. —*Hamilton Spectator.*

The Blessing of Labour.

(From the June *Atlantic.*)

I believe that for most men more than eight hours' work per day is required for the maintenance of physical, mental and moral health. I think that for most men, including operatives, mechanics, farmers, and clergymen, more than eight hours' labour per day is necessary in order to keep down and utilize the forces of the animal nature and passions. I believe that if improvements in machinery should discharge men from the necessity of labouring more than six hours a day, society would rot in measureless and fatal animalism. I have worked more than ten hours per day most of my life, and I believe it is best for us all to be compelled to work. It would be well, I think, if we could make it impossible for an idler to live on the face of the earth. Religious teachers are not without responsibility for having taught that the necessity of labour is a curse. The world owes most of its growth hitherto to men who tried to do as much work as they could. Its debt is small to the men who wished to do as little as possible.

A Timely Reminder.

A bald-headed gentleman stopped at the corner of Meriden and Washington streets, the other day, where sat an Italian, with a cage containing three canaries with the following placard placed above them: "Ladies and gents, take advantage of the occasion of these birds, which with five cents will select from the several boxes a planet of fortune which will tell you of your past and future life: said planets for all." The bald-headed gentleman handed over a nickel, a little bird flew out, fluttered over the boxes a moment and drew out an envelope with its bill. He read that he "would travel to the east, and marry an Egyptian lady of great wealth and beauty, who had long secretly loved him, and who——" Here a sweet smile was spreading over his countenance, when an elderly lady in smoked spectacles, who had approached him from the rear, twisted in the ferule of her umbrella between his fifth and sixth ribs, and said: "Why haint you sent that wood up, Jacob? Do you spose I can git dinner without as much as a splinter to burn in the stove?" and he answered not, but meekly followed her.

The Roman Tabularium.

The massive edifice which now crowns the eastern ridge of the Campidoglio, and fronts the Campo Vaccino, or Roman Forum, was erected at the end of the fourteenth century on a still more massive substructure of Roman times, a building on the face of the Capitoline. This substructure formed the lower storey or storeys of the great building which was the palace of public accounts, the Somerset House of Rome. Recent explorations have traced out the chambers in which the troops of clerks conducted their operations, and exercised the delicate task of casting up sums in Roman figures. These chambers have been found to be connected with the corridors which they daily thronged in coming and going, and the stairs, steep, it seems, and narrow, by which they ascended or descended. We thank Mr. Parker not only for the ground plans he has given us of this structure, but for the photographs also with which he has brought their remains so vividly before us. The Tabularium was no doubt in the immediate vicinity of the Ærarium, or treasury, in which the government stored its ready money. Payment both of the army and of the civil service was made in cash, and for the most part in brass money, which required ample room for storage. We may judge of this from the chambers we have from time to time unearthed in the Roman stations in our own country, with hoards of bronze or silver coins still lying in them, to discharge, as we presume the stipends of the legionaries. We are told that the treasure of the State was kept in the Temple, that is, in the vaults beneath the Temple, of Saturn. Now the ruin which antiquarians have generally recognized as the Temple of Saturn lies very close under the eastern face of the Capitoline, not absolutely contiguous to it, but separated from it by the *clivus* or ascent to the summit of the hill from the Forum, while another ruin, known as the Temple of Vespasian, actually abuts on the cliff and the ground floor of the Tabularium. Mr. Parker is tempted to believe, and he follows therein the respectable authority of Mr. Becker, that this latter temple is the real Ærarium, the Temple of Saturn, rather than the other. No doubt it lies the more convenient of the two in respect of the chambers in which the accounts were kept. Nevertheless it seems impossible to accede to this conclusion. The well-known passage in Statius expressly asserts that the Temple of Vespasian looked upon the back of Domitian's statue in the Forum; nor are there wanting several other notices of antiquity, especially that on the Monumentum Ancyranum, which favour the general opinion. The remains of the inscription on the pediment of the temple itself bear, we think, unmistakeably to the same view. Finally, the Temple of Vespasian seems far too diminutive to have been used as the receptacle of the treasure of the world-wide empire, nor does it possess the capacious vaults, for which, among all the temples at Rome, that of Saturn is the most conspicuous. Nor is it necessary that there should have been a direct communication between the Tabularium and the Ærarium, any more than between Somerset House and the Bank of England. At all events they lay very close together, and it is not impossible that there may have been some underground communication between them.

Temperance and the Church.

Mr. Cook in his recent prelude on temperance said:

There are eight miles of legalized grog-shops in Boston. (Report of the Advisory Committee of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, October 18th, 1877). Take the licensed dram-shops of Boston, allow each twenty feet of front, put them in a line, and you have eight miles of manufactories of mad men and paupers. Has Massachusetts, paying such taxes that her elections often turn on schemes for a reduction of the burdens of the people, nothing to say about the execution of temperance laws? Eight solid miles engaged in a business at war with any other traffic! When the shrewd black angels watch cities at midnight, it must be that they laugh a little at the merchants engaged in honourable trades, to see how the latter are fleeced by the proprietors of whiskey-dens. The indictment to be brought against the liquor-traffic, in the name of trade, is that it can succeed only by standing on the ruins of other trades. It is a pirate; it is a leech; it is the enemy of all honest traffic. That citizens in the honourable pursuit of mercantile life are not to a man united against the unlicensed dram-shops in Boston and New York and throughout the world, is a puzzle, I think, to the acutest black angels that move to and fro through the midnight of the planet.

Our church property in the United States, all massed together, is worth only $354,000,000. The drink bill of the United States is $700,000,000 a year. This is an estimate by the National Bureau of Statistics. There is no accurate return even in the revenue department.

It has been shown again and again that the financial loss sustained by the sale of drinks amounts, every fifteen years, to a value equal to that of the property destroyed in the five years of the civil war. Every one knows that statements of this kind are facts, and not declamation. A civil war for five years every fifteen years would destroy no more property than the rum traffic.

It is said the Church can do nothing with the gigantic Apollyon of the liquor-trade, striding across the whole breadth of the mercantile highway. She cannot, if she is the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The ministry of the United States, without going out of their own houses of worship, have opportunities to reach with the living voice 23,000,000 of people. That is the number of sittings in the churches of the United States; and I suppose that on an average for the year, most ministers address as many people as can be brought together in their churches. Probably 23,000,000, who are old enough to go to church, are effectively reached by the voice of the pulpit in this land.

A Lover's Revenge.

Young ladies who correspond with rejected lovers would do well to take a hint from the following curious case. Mlle. Felicis Maxy, who lives on the farm of Pentecote, on the Belgian frontier, was on the point of being married, when she received a letter from an old suitor asking her to reconsider the matter, and send him an immediate reply. A postage stamp was gallantly enclosed to defray the cost of transmission. The answer duly written, Mlle Maxy applied the stamp to her fair lips; but hardly hardly had she done so when she felt a sharp pain in her tongue, and in less than no time that interesting member became horribly elongated and inflamed and covered with noisome sores. The disconsolate one, Alfred Camin by name, a farmer at Pichon, in the Nord, has been arrested, but he declares that he used no noxious drug, but simply moistened a corner of the stamp with his own lips. Such is the state of the case as it stands, but the tale carries its own moral.

"I GAVE my seat in the car to-day to a very nice little lady from abroad," remarked an ungentlemanly wretch at a tea-table last night. "How do you know she was from abroad," enquired one of the fair tea-drinkers, "did you ask her?" "No, I didn't address her at all," replied the first speaker, "but when I got up to give her a seat she said, 'Thank you, sir!' and then I knew she must be a foreigner." Here the conversation drooped again.

AN old woman called lately at a shop to purchase some oranges. In the course of conversation, she stated that she had just got off one of her daughters. On the shopkeeper congratulating her on the event, she gave a significant shake of her head, adding: "I may weel be glad, sir, for they are just like thse oranges, thse dinna dae to be lang keepit."

The tops of long kid gloves are embroidered, the embroidery also following the outer seam on the back of the arm.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A translation of "Hamlet," has been made in French verse by M. Louis Menard, and will be produced in time at the Theatre Francais.

The scarf around a little boy's neck in Mankato, Minn., caught on a nail when he jumped out of a window, and he was choked to death.

A trial now going on in St. Petersburg has led to the disclosure that poor people arrested for not paying their taxes are liable to be beaten with rods steeped in salt water.

The strength of the different factions in the German Reichstag as it now stands, after changes since the election, is as follows: The Conservative wing, 120; the Liberal wing, 145; and the Centre again, 126.

A memorial window to Bishop Heber, the author of the hymn beginning "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," is soon to be set up in the church at Malpas, Cheshire, England, the parish in which he was born.

The daily circulation of the most popular newspaper in the City of Mexico, with a population of 200,000, does not exceed 2,000 copies. All the newspapers in the republic aggregate a consumption of only about 600 reams a month.

THE match for the quoiting championship of the Dominion, which which will come off in Toronto, on the 12th of June, promises to be a very interesting event. In addition to the first prize of $50, there are several cash prizes, gold and silver medals, etc., offered for competition.

The prettiest summer curtains are now made of linen bunting. It is forty-two inches wide, and just off white in colour. The appearance is even prettier than French all wool bunting. These curtains are striped and bordered with coarse antique lace. The effect is most satisfactory.

The writer of a letter in the London *Times* points out that an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales means about 25,000,000 quartern loaves, the produce of 30,000 acres of wheat in a year; while an ounce a week of meat wasted amounts to some 300,000 sheep.

The Presbyterian Church in England is not very large but it is strong financially. Last year it raised $913,595. The average salary of the ministers is over $1,500 a year. The Aged and Infirm Ministers' fund has received a legacy of £50,000. Dr. Donald Frazer will be the Moderator of the next Synod.

A fisherman fell into the water at Little Falls, Minn., and, on getting out, hung all his clothes over a fire to dry. They were ignited and entirely consumed, leaving their owner naked and three miles from home. Seeing a woman approaching, he submerged himself to the neck in the stream, and bargained with her to lend him some of her skirts.

TEACHER—"What bird did Noah send out of the ark?" Smallest boy in the class, after a pause—"A dove, sir." Teacher—"Very well, but I should have thought some of you big boys would have known that." Tall Pupil—"Please, sir, that boy ought to know, sir, 'cause his father's a bird ketcher, sir."

A perfect fossil specimen of the archæoptery, the most ancient bird of which there is any knowledge extant, and which by some is considered the connecting link between birds and reptiles, was recently purchased by a professor in Gent, Switzerland, for $6,000. The first specimen discovered is in the British Museum, but it is imperfect.

A CONCORD teamster killed himself the other morning with great deliberation. He lay down on the floor of the house where he was visiting, about seven miles from the city, folded his coat and put it under his head for a pillow, and then blew out his brains with a pistol. A letter found on his person gave ill health as the reason for his suicide.

The disuse of Manx, the Celtic language of the Isle of Man, has become rapid since the beginning of the present century, and the only parish church in which a Manx sermon can now be heard is that of Kirk Arbory. Occasionally, however, the Wesleyans use Manx in their chapels. In 1871, out of 54,042 inhabitants, 190 spoke Manx alone, and 13,600 both tongues.

When, a short time ago, the secret police commissioned a well-known writer to produce a series of anti-Nihilist articles, the royal *litterateur* is said to have asked for the latest revolutionary pamplets before setting to work. Imagine his dismay when the parcel that was to contain the subterranean literature, though sealed with the seal of the political police, brought him a letter from the Revolutionary Committee threatening death if he presumed to carry out the Government order.

GEORGE III. was fond of boiled mutton and turnips and apple dumplings. His chief drink was a cup composed of a quart of lemonade in one glass of wine. Like Napoleon, he ate with fierce rapidity. The favourite dish of George IV. was a thick soup of crayfish. He liked occasionally, as does Mr. Samuel Ward, liver and bacon, and tripe and onions. He latterly drank great quantities of liqueurs, especially black sherry brandy, which he took as a tonic for digestion weakened by years of Curaçoa punch. Roast fowl and roast beef were the delicacies of William IV., and sherry his wine, which he drank from a black bottle. Queen Victoria likes cock-a-leekie soup, a rich entree often cooked for her by her daughter, Princess Christian, who is a most admirable cook, and loves port wine.

Causes of Theatrical Failures.

An unfortunate incident, or a speech in bad taste at the conclusion of a play, up to the point in question a decided success, has often turned, as if by magic, the friendly feeling of the hitherto pleased audience to one of great annoyance or disgust, and at once ruined the play. A clever play by the late Mr. Chorley, I think, called "Duchess Eleanor," with Miss Cushman in the principal part—and how magnificently she played it!—was hooted just before its conclusion, and was only repeated one night. At the touch of the assassin a corpse was supposed to bleed afresh, but this was too horrible for the audience, and damned the drama. It will be in the memory of many that "The Octoroon," on its production at the Adelphi, was a veritable triumph until the painful business with the lovers in the last act. The audience hissed furiously, and Mr. Boucicault wrote to the papers complaining of political feeling regarding "North" and "South." The audience didn't care twopence about "North" or "South;" they hissed because they didn't like to see a girl take poison from her lover. Shortly afterwards the clever author finished the play differently with the happiest results. Sometimes even egregious errors may be wiped away with a stroke of the pen, and generally if a play possesses the true elements of popularity, first night mistakes are forgotten and success follows. But not always.

Business Items.

If you are suffering with a cold, do not fail to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable. For sale by all dealers.

To be well draped, your linen must be faultless, and to insure it get your Shirts and Furnishings at Cooper's, 109 Yonge St., Toronto.

MARRIAGE is a solemn thing—a choice for life; be careful in the choosing. And be careful in choosing a remedy for female complaints. Be sure to ask your dealer for VICTORIA BUCHU and UVA URSI. It is now extensively prescribed by all leading physicians. Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, etc., may be overcome by the Buchu if taken in time. For sale by all dealers.

BEAUTY FOR SHADE.—The new spring stock of Furniture now being shown by the Oshawa Cabinet Co. is ahead of anything yet offered. The latest styles of parlour sets from fifty dollars upward are very pretty and well got up. In walnut bed-room sets they have extra bargains. In chairs their prices are much reduced. Their warerooms is very tastefully arranged, and the four large floors are filled with every kind of Furniture. Oshawa Cabinet Co., 97 Yonge St., Toronto.

A TERRIBLE CONSTANT attending of the mill of life, perpetual loss of vital force, will drag the strongest man to the dust; it is matchless, therefore, that the system must be kept supplied with a due amount of oxydizable phosphorus. The pleasantest and most palatable way by which it can be introduced into the system is by the use of VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES, which is the greatest brain, blood, and nerve food in the world. For sale by all dealers.

MESSRS. P. O., TYRON, ONT.

MESSRS. MESLCAN, BETTLE & PEARSON,—Hfx. I feel it my duty to inform you that last spring I lost my hearing with one ear, and this fall I lost the hearing of the other also, so that I was afraid I would never be able to hear again. I tried everything to bring back my hearing again, but found it all in vain. At last I made up my mind to try some of the YELLOW OIL, so I rubbed a little on the outside of my ears two or three times a day, and every night and morning I put some wool with the oil, and kept it in my ears, and in one week's time I could hear as well as I ever could, but still rub on the oil when the weather is cold, and I keep wool also in my ears. I write this that you might know the worth of your Yellow Oil. Yours truly,

JOHN CLARK.

For sale by all dealers.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

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$3,000 A YEAR MADE WITH the PIERCE WELL AUGER, the only one that bores successfully in hard pan, quicksand, and amongst boulders. Size 6 in. to 36 in. Horse man power. Tools and rights for sale. HOLT & CO., 22 King St. West, Toronto.

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Manufacturers, 81 Colborne St., Toronto.

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This machine is for lighting private dwellings, mills, factories, churches, public halls, hotels, etc. Call and examine the machine in operation at JOSEPH PHILLIPS', sole manufacturer, plumber and gas-fitter, 158 York Street.
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Save Work.
Better Work.
Less Power.
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Sole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada.
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CANADA PERMANENT
Loan & Savings Company.

Paid up Capital	$2,000,000
Reserve Fund	850,000
Total Assets	$3,355,342
Total Liabilities	328,052
Surplus Assets	$3,027,290

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
Deposits received, and interest and principal repaid in all parts of Ontario, through the Company's bankers, free of charge. The Capital and Reserved Funds of the Company amount to five times the amount paid for the security of those who have received Debenture Debt, thus affording Depositors have undoubted assurance of perfect safety. Circulars sent on application to
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Dealers Supplied with Solids at Close Prices.
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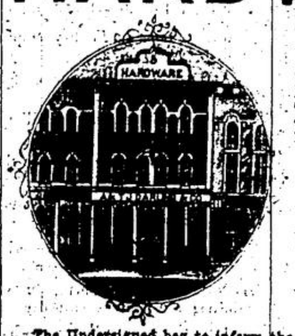

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HARDWARE

CUTLERY A SPECIALTY.

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The ingredients will be furnished on application.
We respectfully solicit orders for all classes of Hardware.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.,
5 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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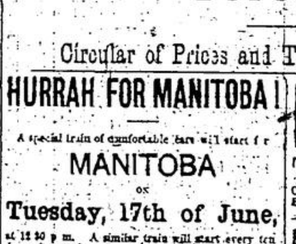
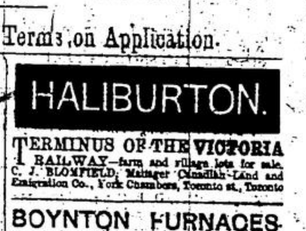
USE THE
BEST SOAPS.
SEE THAT THE WHITE IS STAMPED
ON THE ONE SIDE, AND ON THE OTHER.





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PATENT BRICK MAKING MACHINE.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
MANUFACTURE AND SALE,
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Circular of Prices and Terms on Application.

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A special train of comfortable cars will start for
MANITOBA
on
Tuesday, 17th of June,
at 12 30 p.m. A similar train will start every ten days afterwards. For particulars address with 3c. st. mp.
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$1,000.00.
In view of the fact that some persons, either from prejudice or adverse interest, assert that Lightning Conductors are not a protection from lightning, for the interest of truth and the uninformed, we offer to pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person who can show that any building upon which a system of our Patent Tubular Copper Cable Lightning Conductors had been placed and maintained, has ever been destroyed, or any life been lost, or person crippled within such building from the effects of lightning.
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Every Facility, Convenience and Comfort has been provided in this institution, whereby invalids may regain their health, and guests and patients enjoy a cheerful, pleasant sojourn in this popular health home.
Electricity, the most powerful yet gentle curative, is applied according to a NEW and lately discovered system, with marked success, CURING cases hitherto considered hopeless.
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