A Land Slide in British Columbia.

Creating a Wave that Devastated the Land for Fifteen Miles from the River.

The Fraser River, at a place called Maple Ridge, some twelve miles above New Westminster, B. C., is about a quarter of a mile wide. The south bank is not more than ten feet high. The north bank rose above the water over a hundred feet. The face of the rock had a ragged look, small land slides having occurred from time to time. Trees varying from sixty feet in height to mere shrubs grew on the tableland almost to the edge of the bank. Geo. Howison had a farm of 160 acres along the river where the bank is highest. His house is a pleasant one, surrounded by fruit trees, and it is less than the width of a square acre from the river. Also on the river bank is the 160-acre farm of Justus W. Howison.

On a recent afternoon at about 2.30 o'clock, George Howison, while working on his farm, heard a noise like that produced by a gale striking a cluster of trees, and saw acres of earth disappearing in the river. About half a dozen acres were taken off Justus Howison's farm by the land slide in ten minutes. The river, which was about fifty feet deep at that point, swallowed up the vast quantity of earth that went into it, but was rendered more shallow, and the width of the channel was reduced to one-eighth of a mile. When the bank was submerged, a wave ten feet was thrown up on the opposite bank, which rushed inland for fifteen miles over the level country, destroying buildings, uprooting trees and scattering the fences. The scene is described as having been terrific. Wm. Edge, who lived on the bank from which the slide took place, was working on the opposite side of the river. He was caught by the wave and swept against trees and other obstacles, and finally cast up on a heap of *debris*. When found by his sons he was unconscious, and he died four days later.

The river at the place where the land slide occurred presents a strange appearance. Rising from two to ten feet above the surface of the water are some trees standing at different angles, some of them as straight as when they stood on the high bank, and others leaning and partly covered with earth. The tract that went into the river was in shape like a half moon. The new bank reveals reddish, light earth for about twelve feet from the top, under which is a stratum of blue clay some twenty feet thick, and all the earth below that, so far as it is visible, is a mixture of coarse gravel and sand. There are large cracks along the bank, extending inland for 150 feet or more. The impression is that still more of the bank will go into the river. The next wind storm is likely to prostrate many of the fir trees on the bank, because their roots have been loosened by the frequent deep cracks that have been made among them.

There are several theories as to the cause of the land slide. It seems probable that the current undermined the bank for many feet, eating out the loose gravel and sand. When the water rises, as it does in the summer in consequence of the melting of the snow on the inland mountains along the valley of the Fraser, the Thompson, and other rivers, a new channel will be opened between the displaced earth and the new bank, and in time the obstructions in the river will disappear. All the boats on the river near this point were either destroyed or thrown high and dry on the bank. An old resident says that many years ago a land slide occurred that carried a small house into the river. The tenants were fortunately absent. There are many other places along the river where land slides appear to be more likely to occur than at Maple Ridge.

George Howison will remove his house farther inland, and Justus Howison will pay taxes on several acres less of land than heretofore. A little above the place where the slide occurred was a slope of ten acres, on which the owner was preparing to build a new farm house. He has changed his mind, and the house will be built farther back from the treacherous bank.

Railway Management in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Railway accidents are not common in France; and for that reason the one that lately occurred at Clichy-Levallois caused the greater alarm. It was, perhaps, the first accident since the famous one of 1842 at St. Germain (wherein Admiral Dumont D'Urville and 200 other victims perished) which has been fully reported by the press; and this circumstance is only due to its having taken place at the very gates of Paris. Accidents which occur at a distance from the capital are generally hushed up as quickly as possible. A bald report is furnished to the newspapers on the day after the casualty, a still baldar one appears on the morrow, and on the third day the public receive intimation that the accounts of the accident had from the first been grossly exaggerated. This state of things arises from the fact that the four great railway companies have come to an understanding with newspaper conductors about the expediency of never terrifying the public overmuch. Every writer connected with a journal of any influence can, on application, obtain a free pass on any line for a specific journey, gratis. These favours are also extended to a great number of Senators, Deputies, Prefects, and Sub-Prefects, to artistes, playwrights, and actors travelling en *route*. The consequence is that the railway companies secure in a general way the good will of all who write and talk most and have the paramount share in forming public opinion. Against such a "Ring" as this outsiders have no chance. Whether they claim damages for accidents or agitate for improved comforts, they are shouted down with a great clamor as soon as they attempt to be noisy. Sometimes an honest newspaper will take part with the aggrieved; but in that case its contemporaries promptly accuse it of *chantage*, that is, of attempted extortion. The same means are used to silence railway reformers in Parliament. The well-meaning critic is got at in the lobbies, and it is told that it would be unpatriotic to alarm the public; that a diminution of railway traffic would tend to paralyze trade, shake the Government, and so forth. Nevertheless, as above said, there are comparatively few accidents in France. The State requires that two-thirds of all the officers employed on railways shall have been soldiers, and the habits of discipline to which these men have been trained make them really excellent servants. Though routine-ridden at a point which often exasperates English passengers, they do not sleep over their duty, and their rigid enforcement of regulations, which are often vexatious, tends undoubtedly to effect a great saving of human life. French railway by laws are all framed on the understanding that a Frenchman cannot take care of himself. He must be kept from leaving the waiting-room before the proper time; he cannot be trusted on a platform; he must exhibit his ticket so frequently as to render it impossible that he should either travel in a wrong class or be carried elsewhere than to his rightful destination. Again, the medium speed of French trains is much slower than that of the English; an alarm-bell puts every compartment in communication with the guard's van; and, lastly, as the block system is everywhere in force, it requires a really astonishing concurrence of untoward circumstances to produce an accident. That of Clichy-Levallois seems to have occurred owing to a fog, which caused the pointsman to mistake the colour of a signal, and also through the panic of a guard, who lost his head at the moment when he should have thrown crackers on the line to warn the advancing train from mischief.

A POPULAR clergyman who is delivering a course of sermons on "Bible Models," announces for subject to-day, "The Model Walker." He does not contemplate the introduction to his pulpit of a "cake walk" or of a go-as-you-please" pedestrian contest, but intends to tell his hearers about Enoch, who "walked with God." This sort of thing draws a crowd.

THIS is good weather for sensations in the sore throat region.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

THE rhetoric of pretence is never to be compared with the stern logic of honest living.

A STATESMAN'S ambition can only be satisfied with high and honourable position, a politician's with money.

MISTAKES are made even by the best of men. An English clergyman of the last century in an eloquent sermon extolled the goodness of the Creator in always making the largest rivers flow close by the most populous towns.

BROTHER GARDNER (coloured) has a very slight opinion of human nature. He says in effect that you can't tell what a man is until you have gone over a milldam in the same boat with him, and even then it is better to keep the storeroom door bolted.

PERSONS who are constantly saying that they are free from prejudice are generally more prejudiced than others, though they are not aware of the fact. They are like the old lady who declared that she was open to conviction, but, shaking her head, she added that she would just like to see the man who could convince her.

THE bridegroom was not present at the time appointed for a wedding at Harmony, Ga. The bride, who knew his bashfulness, said his courage had probably failed him. Somebody suggested that a horn be blown to call him, and this was done. A responsive whoop was heard from the woods near by, but the young man did not appear until a scouting party brought him in by force. It was not until he became fearful of losing the girl, whose patience gave way to anger, that he mustered enough courage to face the ceremony.

THERE is a great deal of sham charity in the world and but very little of the genuine article, which, like good gold, will stand the test of the crucible. If we are going away from our enemies and never expect to see them again, we can readily forgive them, but if we are to remain in their midst we can hardly resist the temptation to pay for an injury with another injury. There is a vast deal of religion which closely resembles that of the man who said, "Yes, I freely forgive him, at any rate until I get a good chance to pay him back."

HAVE you ever come across a class of people who always manage to throw the blame for a wrong act on some one else, and who invariably make themselves out the injured party? They are not the most agreeable people in the world, for the simple reason that no matter what they do they always succeed in making you feel that you are the sneak thief after all. "That man," said one of these folks, "has been scolding me for an hour, and has told me at least forty times that I stole a dollar from him, when the simple truth is that I only stole fifty cents. I don't want to be blamed for what I don't do."

THE sons of wealthy parents are likely, it is said, to turn out bad. If our observation, however, is correct, we may add that they are not the only ones who get at the wrong end of life. Riches may have a tendency to spoil a young man, but there are very few poor young men who wouldn't risk a trial of that dangerous experiment, and who would not like to find out practically just how much money it would take to spoil them. A father who had a large bank account, and who regretted the rapidity with which his son was living, once said to him: "Frank, I am not satisfied with your late hours. Hereafter I propose to have the house closed at ten o'clock." "Well, father," was the reply, "that will suit me well enough. I generally go out about nine, and if you will have the house open by about four in the morning I can get on very well."

THE difference between the value of an article which you want to sell and the article which you want to buy is very great. If you want to sell it you try to persuade the purchaser that it is the only one of the kind in the world, that it was made expressly for you, and that immediately after it was made the pattern was lost, and the artist who made the pattern died. If you want to buy, on the other hand, you declare that such things can be found at every street corner, that they are made by the million, and in certain countries they are thrown away as useless. All this is called the policy of trade. The German comic papers have a picture of a Hebrew youth astride of a horse which the father is anxious to dispose of to a customer who stands by, and the boy, who is in ignorance of the nature of the bargain, leans from his saddle and whispers to his parent, "Father, shall I ride him to buy or to sell?"

THE ingenuity with which we devise the means of doing what we want to do is only equalled by the ingenuity with which we create objections against doing what we don't want to do. At one of the entertainments lately given in Heidelberg a young man presented himself at the door, but was challenged by the Cerberus who watched there. Persuasions were of no avail, and Cerberus insisted that no one could enter unless he was a student at the University. A bright thought struck the young man and he said, "Well, sir, I am myself a student, so please let me in." The doorkeeper looked at him for a moment and then asked, "And pray, sir, what are you studying?" Not at all shaited the youth replied, "Well, sir, if you must know, I'm studying how to get in," and was beyond the reach of Cerberus before he recovered from astonishment.

DOMESTIC life has many phases, some of which are sad, while others are funny. A French lady, whose little child of a few months was making itself very distinctly heard in all parts of the house and trying to prove that its lungs were in good condition, lay quietly on the sofa reading the last novel. The husband was raised to desperation by the child's cries and said tartly, "Blanche, how is it possible for you to lie there reading while that baby is rousing the neighbourhood? It seems quite heartless. For aught you know it may have half a dozen pins sticking into its little body." Somehow it is a favourite theory with every man that a baby never cries unless it is in deadly pain; while every mother knows that it screams loudest when it is merely exercising itself and trying to call general attention to the fact that it is a new arrival. However, the mother languidly raised her lustrous eyes from the absorbing page and said in a surprised tone, "Why, François, I don't understand you; what is the nurse for? Pray, don't disturb me again."

The Weather and Health in Europe.

It would seem that Ireland is not the only place abroad whose people are in a distressed condition. Intense cold has prevailed all over Europe this winter, beginning early and lasting with continued severity. The effect on the public health has been trying. The mortality reports of all the large cities, according to the *Medical Record*, show an increase in the annual death rate, quite striking at times. Rome has reached 88 and 40 per thousand per year. In Naples a malignant fever has been prevalent. At the health resorts on and near the Riviera cold rains, light snows, and damp days have prevailed. At Berne, one hospital received in the week before Christmas 50 patients suffering from severe frost bite. In Paris the application for entrance to the hospitals in December were 1,000 a week in excess of the accommodations. Silesia has been frightfully ravaged by hunger and typhus, as has also Ireland at one extremity of the continent and Turkey at the other.

Very recently a Rome dispatch to the London *Standard* says: The accounts from Terra di Lavori, Naples, continue to be terrible. The population of seventeen communes especially afflicted numbers 92,382 persons. Of this number, 51,340 had been attacked by fever up to the 15th of December last. This fever means famine. The government aid is not sufficient.

THE poor illiterate fellow could hardly have made a better combination of blunders than when he said, meaning that he had a Polyglot Bible with the Apocrypha in it, that he had "got bought a Pollywog Bible with Hypocrisy in it."

Death in Chinatown.

Curious Obsequies of a Rich Chinaman.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Chinatown was exercised on yesterday morning after the funeral ceremonies of Wong An Sing, the Chinese merchant who was shot dead by Wong Ah Hak. The corpse was encased in a handsome coffin, liberally studded with gilded screws and handles, which was exposed to the public gaze under a white canopy erected in Dupont street. The stand itself was liberally adorned with gilt paper and peacock feathers, while at the foot of the coffin, on a second table, a large quantity of Celestial delicacies were spread out, which were to accompany the departed soul to the abode of Joss. A miniature image of the Chinese deity spread his hand benignly over the feast, and there was no lack of candles and punk. A band of professional female mourners filled the air with cries and lamentations. At noon a Chinese band put in an appearance, but the ceremonies for a while were carried on by one man only. This person, dressed like an ordinary Chinaman, with the exception of wearing a black-cloth turban studded with brass ornaments, playing a pair of cymbals and a bell, chanting as an accompaniment the great and good deeds of the departed. The band began playing as soon as he had finished, and were joined by the mourners in a grand chorus, the females bumping their foreheads on the cobblestones. The ceremonies on Dupont street lasted about three hours. At the close of the services the coffin was placed in a hearse and conveyed to the Chinese graveyard. The hearse was preceded by a hack containing the Chinese band, beating bells and gongs, which were suspended from the roof of the carriage by ropes. Next were several passengers filled with professional mourners, who were arrayed in white sacks, and with white bands about their foreheads. There were further a number of carriages containing, besides a reporter of *The Chronicle*, the friends and relatives of the deceased, which in turn were followed by the hearse. The hearse and coffin were as elegant as the most Celestial taste could wish, and were looked upon by the heathen who drove an express wagon immediately behind it with triumphant satisfaction. The express waggon contained first of all, a whole roast pig of comfortable size, a number of chickens browned by the generous heat on the bake-oven, a large bowl of rice, a dozen boiled crabs, a number of bottles, presumably filled with liquor; also cups, saucers, bowls and chop-sticks, besides the usual lot of joss paper, sticks and candles. When the procession had reached the outskirts of the city it halted, and the good things of this life were tenderly transferred to one of the carriages, with the exception of one poor old hen, whose meagre limbs gave promise of an all-earthly jaw-defying toughness, one crab, and three little bowls of rice. The big gong was unstrung from the roof of the hack, the pillow slips and bandages removed from the mourners, and the procession divided, the smaller number of vehicles following the hearse. Arrived at the graveyard of the Fook Wang Tong company, the grave-digger was silently sought for. He is an Irishman, and was found pleasantly engaged feeding his pigs on Chinese funeral chicken. As philosophical as any grave-digger, he never said a word, but, seizing his spade pitched into the ground at a place indicated by a line, as if he were planting a row of potatoes and dug a grave. Just as silently the coffin was drawn out of the hearse and placed into the grave head first, the foot end being pushed down with the spade. Then he spoke up for the first time. "Where's your brick?" he said. A brick, one side of which was inscribed with a number of characters, was produced, and, with the spade, placed on the head end of the coffin. Meanwhile two of the mourners had spread the feast at the foot of the grave. Tea was poured into the cups, the chop-sticks were placed by the side of the rice-bowls, and the crab glowed like the setting sun. Others had been busy lighting punk-sticks at the head of every grave in the inclosure, and when they reached the last and their own they lit three short and thick wax candles. Each mourner thereupon made three low salaams before the grave, and then the dishes were overturned and the food left on the ground, a basketful of paper, punk and joss-sticks were burned, and the grave digger fell to and filled the grave. The Chinese withdrew after having drank the contents of a bottle which had been a part of the deceased's feast, but which they had taken care not to leave on the ground.

Half an hour afterward the harem of the dead Mongol, consisting of three moon-eyed beauties, arrived at the graveyard in a hack. They were not admitted to the cemetery, but they kindled a bonfire among the sage brush, wherein were burned old clothes, books, punk, red paper, a large quantity of what may have been cheese of turnips, and sundry other mysterious things. When the fire was its height the women bowed low with clasped hands several times, and then departed without having cast even one look in the direction where their former lord and master will be buried until such time as the absorption of the ground shall have put him in fit condition to be reshipped to the land of his fathers.

An Impresario's Troubles.

(Belgravia.)

Lumley details how he was persecuted by a noble duke and duchess, who insisted upon the more frequent appearance of certain singers; now by seventeen influential subscribers signing a round robin and demanding an important change in the cast of an opera that had been announced for immediate representation. A lady wrote to express the dissatisfaction of a royal duchess with the existing arrangements, and suggesting the production of more attractive operas than had been announced in the prospectus; otherwise, urged the correspondent, it would be necessary for the subscribers to consider their position in regard to the next season, for it is better to be without a box altogether than to be so continually disappointed by the entertainments provided by the manager. Gentlemen "who would have blushed to receive money at his hands," pressed upon the manager engagements involving not only large outlay, but disastrous pecuniary consequences; the indignant dilettanti, in the event of refusal, vowing vengeance against the offender, and the exercise of all their power and influence to his prejudice. Now demand was made for the reinstatement of certain members of the *corps de ballet* dismissed for insubordination. Now a subscriber, for the gratification of his individual fancy, called for an extra ballet for the exhibition of a particular danseuse, "who ought not to appear before him in a mere divertissement." Old subscribers insisted on changes in the performances, and announced their displeasure if the demand was not immediately met. Club-men protested against operas that they considered a "bore." Men of influence wanted their chief singers, their other engagements notwithstanding, to appear at private concerts. In addition, there arrived hosts of anonymous letters of advice and denunciation, promising legions of concealed enemies if steps were not taken, or if a particular course was not abandoned. Naturally, Mr. Lumley found the difficulty of complying with the demands of his subscribers quite insurmountable. "How I was ever able to thread my way through this entangled labyrinth," he writes, "can only be understood—if understood it ever can be—by those who have themselves adventured on similar paths; and in the midst of all this embarrassment, quarrels have to be settled with influential noblemen, because their friends or members of their families have been refused entrance for not being in strict evening dress!"

ALWAYS in haste—The letter h.

SHAKESPEARE makes Cæsius say, "The clock has stricken three," forgetful of the fact that clocks were not invented for more than eight hundred years after Cæsius was dead.

Hints for March Work.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

FODDER CROPS.—It has been proved repeatedly, that one acre of good green fodder will feed two cows through the summer. Fodder crops must be put in early. A mixture of oats and peas is the best crop for early cutting, to come in after the first clover, which follows the rye. The two, sown together, will yield on one acre, about as much as if sown separately on two acres. This may be doubted, but it is true. Tall growing leafy oats, and tall peas, yield the most fodder; the "Black-eye Marrowfat" pea, grown in Canada as a field crop, is the best for our use, the seed being free from weevil. For a second crop, the earliest small "Canada Gray" pea may be sown. The fodder is in the best condition for cutting, when the peas are in full bloom.

GRASS LANDS.—It is a mistake to suppose that our climate forbids the success of permanent grass for meadows and pastures. If the right kind of land is chosen, low, moist, and full of vegetable matter, and is kept well manured, and occasionally re-seeded, we can have permanent grass as well as other countries. But it is necessary to sow, and encourage a number of kinds of grass, those with creeping roots being preferable, if the quality is good. This subject is worthy of study and experiment.

POULTRY.—"The early chick gets the early worm," and the sooner begins to feed itself. March pullets are those which fill the egg basket in the winter time. Therefore set all the broody hens for which eggs can be procured as soon as possible, and take great care of the chicks which come in this month. A warm run out of doors may be made under a hot-bed sash, arranged between two coops, and laid on boards set on their edges.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

In selecting a spot for a fruit garden, choose a warm place, and as near the house as possible, that it may be both convenient for gathering, and more secure from trespassers. The soil should be well drained, deep, mellow, and enriched with well rotted manure. The importance of a good selection of varieties cannot be too strongly insisted upon. For a list of the leading kinds of the various fruits see the January number notes, for others see the Catalogue of dealers. The selecting of new sorts for the main reliance is not recommended. Let the bulk of the planting be of old, and thoroughly tested varieties, rather than of new and untried kinds.

PLANTING.—So soon as the ground is settled, plant the trees, shrubs, etc., that they may get an early start, and be well established by the time drouths come. Like animals, much depends on early growth.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES start very early, and it is best to set them in the fall; but very early in the spring will answer. The canes produced this year, will bear the fruit the following season.

STRAWBERRIES.—Old beds are to be uncovered. The method of cultivating the vines in rows three feet apart, is now generally considered the most satisfactory.

GRAPES.—Every farmer's family should have all the grapes they can eat, from September to January. It is not necessary to have a large vineyard for this; a few vines each of the best sorts, and properly treated, will give a great amount of fruit. There are hundreds of out-of-the-way places where a vine may be set, such as along a fence, or it may be by the side of the shed or barn; with good soil, and care in pruning, satisfactory returns may be expected.

A Story About a Horse.

Mr. Joseph Quigg and his horse Billy serve a milk route in New York city for the Borden Condensed Milk Company. Mr. Quigg has been on the route for over eleven years, and Billy no more than three. Many customers take milk twice or three times a week. They are intermingled with those who receive it every day. While Mr. Quigg is serving a customer, Billy passes on to the residence of the next patron, crossing the street whenever the schedule requires. He seems to do this as a favour to his partner. Not long ago Mr. Quigg lost his reckoning on a customer in Macdougal street. He ordered the horse to stop at the door on Tuesday. The animal paid no attention to the order, knowing that Wednesday was the regular day for serving the family. Mr. Quigg yanked Billy by the check rein, and forced him to stop. The man of the house came out and remarked that it was not his usual day for receiving his supply, but as the measure was filled and the milk was ready for delivery he would take it, and Mr. Quigg might pass him by on the following morning.

On Wednesday morning Billy marched up to the house and stopped. His friend Joseph followed along the sidewalk and ordered him on. The horse refused to obey the order, tossing his head in a manner that indicated that he thought his friend was labouring under a mistake. Thereupon Mr. Quigg sprang into the waggon, and was forced to severely lash Billy. Before the horse started the head of the family interfered, and protested against the cruel treatment of the dumb animal. Mr. Quigg told him to attend to his own business. The gentleman did so by visiting the office of the company and entering a complaint. The result was that Billy got the better of his friend Joseph; for Mr. Quigg was discharged and the horse was retained in the service of the company.

The matter was set right some weeks afterward, and Mr. Quigg was again employed. The two friends got along quite smoothly for some time, when the horse again got Joseph into trouble. He was crossing Charlton street, while Mr. Quigg was serving a customer behind him. On nearing a livery stable a waggon approached the horse from an opposite direction. Its occupant wanted Billy to pass him on the left, so as to give him an opportunity to drive into the stable. Billy, however, insisted on passing to the right, as the law directs. A collision occurred, and the livery stable waggon was broken. The owners complained to the company. Mr. Quigg's explanation, however, coupled with Billy's well-known disposition, convinced the superintendent that Joseph was not to blame, and he retains his situation. In both cases the friendship of the horse was nearly fatal to the interests of the man. Since that time, however, the friends have served the route and themselves faithfully. Mr. Quigg implicitly trusts to the memory of Billy, and Joe and Billy may be seen walking up Charlton street any forenoon, Sundays excepted, as happy as May flies.

THE people of London spend about ten thousand pounds daily in cab-hire.

Princely Penuriousness.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

Some of those who were honoured by invitation to meet the Prince of Wales at Hughenden have not scrupled to affirm that their host is failing as much mentally as he is known to be physically. Lord Beaconsfield is said to be far from the man he was even a year ago, and life at his country seat is described as "ponderously slow and pompously dull." The witty and sparkling repartee were conspicuous by their absence. Lord Beaconsfield, it is said, spoke but seldom, and when he did venture a remark it partook more of the nature of a thinly disguised platitude than of those brilliant epigrams which used to drop spontaneously from his lips whenever he opened his mouth.

Taken all round, the Hughenden visit was rather a failure. H. R. H. is fond of high play, and Lord Beaconsfield's face is said to have grown ludicrously long when his royal guest proposed sovereign points at whist. A fondness for cards prevails among the royal family, I am told, but they do not all lose their money so gracefully as does the heir-apparent. The Duke of Edinburgh's meanness has passed into a proverb, and has done far more to make him unpopular than the fact of his marrying a Russian wife. He gets so savage at losing that he is a source of immense fun to those with whom he plays.

I heard a good, well-authenticated story apropos of this weak side of the duke's character a year or two ago. His royal highness had accompanied some ladies to the theatre or opera, if I remember rightly it was the Criterion. After the performance the party adjourned to supper. The waiters of course recognized H. R. H., and expected a handsome gratuity. After the refreshments had been partaken of the duke called for his bill. The half dozen lackeys flew round more expectant than ever. The wished-for document was produced, handed to the duke on a silver salver in the orthodox fashion and found to amount to £9 17s. 6d. His royal highness threw down a £10 "flimsy," saying at the same time with the royal air of a man who is giving away a small fortune, "Waitahe, keep the change, ah," and the disgusted waiters who had looked for half a sovereign apiece, had to content themselves with the munificent sum of about fifty cents among six of them.

A Successful Hamilton Company.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company being a Hamilton institution we notice with pleasure its continued success. From its report of 1879 now before us we take the following:—During the year the Company received in premiums $66,557, an increase of $21,000 over its premium income for the previous year. Its losses on the business for 1879 amounted to $24,900, or about 36½ per cent. of the premiums received. The excess of premiums over losses for the year amounted to $43,000, and the excess of income over total expenditure for the same period amounted to $25,033.33. From the detailed list of losses paid, 98, averaging nearly one for every three business days of the year, The Company's patrons seem to be well distributed throughout the Province of Ontario, to which its operations are confined, and from the many pleasant letters it has received from claimants relative to the satisfactory payment of their losses the "Standard" has evidently secured an enviable position in the confidence of the public. The continuous success of this Company since its organization, and the ability with which its affairs are managed warrant us in predicting for it a very prominent position among the fire insurance companies of the Dominion. From the insurance experience and business ability of those to whose management the varied insurance interests of this city are intrusted we confidently predict that Hamilton will shortly—if it has not already become the Hartford of Canada. —*Hamilton Spectator, Feb. 10th 1880.*

No Excuse for Being Sick.

No person can use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year, for three year, over 240,000 Sample Bottles by Druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of medicines ever gave their preparations such a test as this. Go to your druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it—two doses will relieve you. Sample Bottles 10 cents each.

"TEABERRY," the new powder for whitening the teeth, stimulating the mouth and purifying the breath; the brightest, neatest, most perfect toilet gem extant. Ask your druggist for "Teaberry." Price 35 cents.

FARMERS feed your Horses, Colts, Cows, Fat Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Pigs, and Fowls *Turley's Horse and Cattle Food*, sold everywhere. More agents wanted. Manufactory, 48 John St. S. Hamilton.

A sick man is never ugly in the eyes of a poor girl. But a pallid countenance, weak nerves, dry skin, dim eyes, are repulsive in the sight of all, because they tell of dissipation, over-indulgence, excesses. To remedy these defects, use Victoria Bucht and Cva Uva, the great specifics for diseases of the kidneys, etc. For sale by all dealers at $1 per bottle. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson, proprietors.

For gents' underwear in fine Scotch and Canadian goods at prices as low as the lowest, go or send to Cooper's great American shirt factory, 109 Yonge st., Toronto.

MESSRS. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON.

Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Yellow Oil for outward application, in relieving pain from Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Neuralgia, etc., having tried it myself and used it in my family for these purposes, and found it to be one of the most efficacious and soothing remedies that I know of. Yours truly,

W. H. FILTS, Real Estate Agent, Toronto.

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