The Acton Free Press.

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H. P. MOORE
Editor and Proprietor

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Account Books of all kinds made to order. Periodicals of every description carefully bound. Ruling neatly and promptly done.

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J. K. HAMILTON

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Having purchased the Coal business of Mr. C. S. Smith, I am prepared to supply all kinds of Stove Coal. I have also a good stock of Wood—Hardwood, Ash, Cedar and Mill Wood, at reasonable prices. Wood and Coal delivered.
JAMES BROWN

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COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
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Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, Manufactories and all other descriptions of property, on the Premium Note System.
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JOHN TAYLOR Agent.

Acton Banking Company,
STOREY, CHRISTIE & CO.,
—BANKERS,—
Acton. - - Ontario.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
MONEY LOANED ON APPROVED NOTES.
Notes Discounted and Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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PAPER MAKERS,
GEORGETOWN, ONT.
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Machine Finished Book Papers
—AND—
HIGH GRADE WEEKLY NEWS.
The paper used in this journal is from the above mills.
WM. BARBER & BROS.

—ACTON—
PUMP FACTORY
—AND—
PLANING MILL
THOS. EBBAGE, Man.
I have resumed the management of the pump business in Acton and would respectfully inform all parties in want of pumps that we are now prepared to supply them from
The old Style Wooden Pump to the Best Force Pump made.
Pumps for Wind Mills or Rock Wells supplied on short notice.
Deep Wells a Specialty.
PRICES RIGHT EVERY TIME,
Our Planing Mill
Lumber dressed while you wait. Mouldings &c., made to order. We have also a quantity of Lumber for sale, suitable for building purposes. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
Shop at foot of River Street.
THOS. EBBAGE, Manager

NEVER LEAVE ACTON
When you can get as good an article and as cheap at
J. H. Matthews'
HARNESS SHOP.
Call and see if he is not giving the best bargains in
Light and Heavy Harness, Blankets, Bells, Curry Combs, Brushes, Whips, &c
I have come to Acton to stay and will endeavor to give the best satisfaction to those who favor me with their patronage. I have small expenses and can afford to sell cheap.
Collars Warranted Not to Hurt.
J. H. Matthews, Acton.
Removed to shop next Kelly Bros.

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Having purchased the business formerly carried on by McNab & Co., I take this opportunity of inviting a share of public patronage and feel confident that every customer will be satisfied with the manner in which I will fill his order.
—New Spring Goods—
I have just put in a very fine assortment of English, Irish and Scotch Suitings in the latest patterns.
Spring Overcoatings in Variety.
Our garments are all well made under my personal supervision. A call invited.
WM. J. LEE, Acton.

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WATERS BROTHER'S
PICTURES
—AT—
WATERS BROTHERS
Cornice Poles, Banner Rods, Mouldings, Cords, Nails, Glass, Bevelled Mirrors,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
Winsor & Newtons
—AT—
WATERS BROTHERS,
25 WYNDHAM STREET GUELPH

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—THE LEADING—
LOCAL NEWSPAPER
Of Halton County.
Is Published every Thursday morning at
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Subscription Price Only $1.00 in Advance.
Try it for Three Months for 25 Cents.

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MR. T. MITCHELL
Desires to inform the people of Acton and surroundings that he is prepared to take orders for weaving all kinds of Fancy Rag Carpets, Flannel Sheeting, Shirting and Dress Goods, striped or plaid, twill or plain, also Bed Blankets and Horse Blankets, two yards wide and over.
And I will guarantee that I will give good satisfaction to all farmers and others who will favor me with their patronage.
T. MITCHELL.

WANTED.
GOOD, reliable men can find permanent employment for Maple Grove Nurseries of Waterloo, N. Y. Good Salary and expenses paid weekly. Liberal inducements to beginners. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Established over 20 years. All goods first-class. Write at once for terms. Address J. W. McKay, Gen. Manager, St. Thomas, Ont. (Mention this Paper.)

We have opened out during the week large quantities of new
Paper Hangings
BORDERS
—AND—
Ceiling Decorations
Very Choice Stock and extra Low Prices
—AT—
DAY'S BOOKSTORE.
GUELPH.
DAY SELLS CHEAP.

THE MERCHANTS'
Protective and Collecting
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
Head Office,—Hamilton, Ontario.
(Established 1884)
Is an Association of business and professional men, having for its object the
Collection of Debts;
And to prevent its members from making bad debts by furnishing them with lists of parties who do not pay. Merchants and others having accounts to collect will find it to their advantage to become members—as hundreds of accounts are being collected through it that could not be collected in any other way. Many an account that has been sued and then returned by the bailiff as no good, after putting the merchant to great expense, has been collected through this association. Merchants wishing to become members, by remitting $10.00 to our Managers, at Hamilton, will receive by return mail full particulars, certificate of membership, etc. Testimonials sent.
J. B. Mills & Co., Managers

—ACTON—
LIVERY
—AND—
BUS LINE.
The undersigned respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, and informs them that
Well Equipped and Stylish Rigs can always be Secured
At his stables. A comfortable bus meets all day trains and those at night if ordered. Careful attention given to every order. The wants of Commercial Travellers fully met.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

STOCK-TAKING
SALE
—OF—
Boots and Shoes
I have decided to give 10% off my already low prices for the
—NEXT THIRTY DAYS—
To make room for my Spring goods.
I have a large stock of Felt Boots on hand which I will sell cheap.
—NOTE THE PRICES—
Half fox $1.40.
Whole fox $1.65.
I have a good stock of Trunks & Valises I will sell cheap. Also remember
THIS IS FOR CASH ONLY.
W. WILLIAMS,
Mill Street, Acton.

Fancy Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY
I desire to inform my numerous Customers that I have purchased a fine variety of Goods for the Xmas Trade, comprising a splendid lot of toilet articles in
Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.
The Finest Perfumes in the Market.
I have also the finest stock in
Ladies' Satchels
Ever shown in Acton
For Xmas Presents I have a beautiful selection of
Albums, Booklets, &c.
We also keep all the Authorized School Books and School Supplies, Hymn Books, Pens, Pencils, Slates, Ink, Etc.
We keep a large selection of Spectacles to suit all sights.
Give us a call before purchasing. Don't forget the place,
McGARVIN'S
DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

"GOOD-BYE GOD BLESS YOU."

I like the Anglo-Saxon speech
With its direct revealings—
It takes a hold and seems to reach
Way down into your feelings:
That some folks deem it rude, I know,
And therefore they abuse it;
But I have never found it so—
Before all else I choose it.
I don't object that men should air
The Gallic they have paid for—
With "au revoir," "adieu, ma chere,"
For that's what French was made for.
But when a crony takes your hand
At parting to address you,
He drops all foreign lingo and
He says, "Good-bye—God bless you!"

This seems to me a sacred phrase
With reverence impassioned—
A thing come down from righteous days,
Quaintly but nobly fashioned;
It well becomes an honest face—
A voice that's round and cheerful;
It stays the sturdy in his place
And soothes the weak and fearful.
Into the porches of the ears
It steals with subtle unction
And in your heart of hearts appears
To work its greatest function;
And all day long with pleasing song
It lingers to caress you—
I'm sure no human heart goes wrong
That's told "Good-bye—God bless you?"

I love the words—perhaps because,
When I was leaving mother,
Standing at last in solemn pause
We looked at one another,
And I—I saw in mother's eyes
The love she could not tell me—
A love eternal as the skies,
Whatever fate befell me:
She put her arms around my neck
And soothed the pain of leaving,
And, though her heart was like to break,
She spoke no word of grieving;
She let no tear bedim her eye,
For fear that might distress me,
But, kissing me, she said good-bye
And asked our God to bless me.

Select Family Reading.

Canada Must Have Prohibition.

BY THOMAS C. WATKINS.

"Our vices are digging the grave of our liberties, and preparing to entomb our glory. We may sleep, but the work goes on."

A sermon on the reformation of morals was delivered by the Rev. Lyman Beecher, in Litchfield, on Oct. 27th, 1812, in which he gave an account of a society established in London, England, about 1697, to suppress vice by promoting the execution of the laws. He quotes the historian's description of its power at a time when "it was counted breeding to swear, gallantry to be lewd, good humor to be drunk, and wit to despise serious things." "Notwithstanding furious opposition from adversaries, and the neutrality of friends, these gentlemen not only held their ground, but made advances into the territory of the enemy. The society commenced with five or six, but soon embraced numbers, including many persons of eminence in every station. In imitation of this society others were formed, in every part of the city, and amongst the sober of almost every profession. The effects of these combinations were favorable beyond the most sanguine expectations. From their vigilance and promptitude the awful vices of the day were greatly checked, so that it was difficult to detect a criminal in the streets or markets, where horrid oaths and curses might have been heard shortly before, both day and night. Multitudes of drunkards, profaners of the Lord's day, and hundreds of disorderly houses were brought to justice, and such open vices suppressed. These associations soon extended to most of the principal towns and cities of England, to Scotland and Ireland, so that a great part of the nation was awakened in some measure to a sense of duty, and a very hopeful progress was made towards a general reformation." Another similar society was established in England in 1802, when the Lord Chief Justice of England remarked, "The whole army of conspirators against law and order must be brought out, and arrayed before the public eye, and the shame and the bondage, and the woe they are preparing for us. This exposition of public guilt and danger is the appropriate work of gospel ministers. They are the watchmen set upon the walls of Zion, to descry and announce the approach of danger." Then his lordship quotes the sentences I have placed as a warning at the head of this article.

Many people call alcoholic liquors "The good creatures of God," and say that it is in the grape, and in the grain, but the most eminent chemists of Great Britain and Europe confidently affirm that it is not in the grape or in the grain, and cannot be manufactured from either of them without the aid of the yeast plant, the seeds of which are so very minute that they are invisible to the naked eye. As soon as the grape juice is exposed to the air, the seeds of these fungi seize on the albumen and saccharine in the juice, and cause fermentation. The albumen of the grape nourishes the yeast plant, which grows, causing a foaming, frothy appearance, and finally settles on its lees. Carbonic acid, and pure hydrogen gas are evolved; phosphate, acetate, caseate, and lactate of ammonia being produced at the same time, in such quantity that the further decomposition of the gluten ceases. When the mingled natural elements or component parts of the grape are 'worked,' they are in great part destroyed. When water is added, after the decomposition, the gluten above-named commences fermentation again, under yeast action, and in addition to the salts named above, carbonate of ammonia, and *caseous oxide* (a white crystalline matter resembling mica) are formed, together with the hydrosulphate of ammonia, and a mucilaginous substance, coagulable by chlorine. Baron Liebig says: "Lactic acid is almost always produced by the putrefaction of organic bodies." As the gluten decays, the *yeast fungus* is developed, the *bitartrate of potash*, in great part settles in bottle or cask, as 'crust of wine.' It is insoluble in alcohol, and is thus lost as a salt of the blood.

When the first working is over, and the wine is bottled, we find on opening it after a few months, the following constituents, of which those in italics are new, and never found in the grape:—"*Alcohol*, a powerful narcotic, and a deadly poison if taken pure: *Œnanthic acid*, an oily inodorous liquid; *Œnanthic ether*, of a vinous, unpleasant smell; *Essential* or *volatile oils*: *Nicotine*, which is a frightful poison, of which one fourth of a drop will kill a rabbit, and a drop will kill a dog; *Nicotine* is the intoxicating principle in *prepared* tobacco, but it is not in the *natural* leaf; Bouquet or aroma; *Acetic acid*; *sulphate of potash*; chlorides of potassium and sodium; tannin and a coloring matter from the skin of the grape; small traces of sugar, gum, and extractive matter undecomposed.

Dr. A. T. Thompson, of London Dispensatory, says: "Grapes contain much bland nutritious matter, well fitted for consumptive people. Dr. Pireira, in his Treatise on Food, says, "Ripe grapes are used in Switzerland by consumptive and dyspeptic people with considerable benefit." To Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., of Edinburg, I am indebted for the analysis of old red port wine, which I have given above, and also for the analysis of the pure juice of the ripe grape, or wine, in the grape, which can be expressed therefrom, put into bottles or fruit jars, hermetically sealed, and put into a vessel full of cold water, and heated to the boiling point, then the seeds of the yeast fungus, which had got into the grape juice while being pressed from the grapes, and put into the bottles, or glass jars, will be killed by the heat of boiling water, and if put in a dry cool place, this wine will keep sweet and good for years, without fermenting in the slightest degree, and no alcohol whatever will ever be generated in it, until the air is admitted to it; then it must be used in a few hours, or fermentation will take place. The juice of the grape contains a large quantity of albumen, a blood former; sugar in varying but large quantity; gum, chiefly a mechanical lubricator; aroma, or various odorous matters; malic acid and citric acid in small quantities; phosphorus and sulphur in combination; bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar); tartrate of lime; but not one drop of alcohol would be in a thousand gallons of it.

Many people think they can take cider without it creating an appetite for other alcoholic liquors, but according to a careful analysis, made by Dr. Bence Jones, the following percentages of alcohol are in unmixed liquors. If more is found, it is on account of brandy being added:—Port wine 20 to 23 per cent.; Sherry, 15 to 24 per cent.; Maderia, 19 per cent.; Champagne, 14 per cent.; Burgundy, 10 to 13 per cent.; Rhine wine, 9 to 13; Claret, 9 to 11; Moselle, 8 to 9; Rum, 72 to 77; Whiskey, 59; Brandy, 50 to 58; Geneva (gin), 49; Bitter Ale (new), 6 to 12; Porter, 6 to 7; Stout, 5 to 7; and cider, 5 to 7 per cent. of alcohol, the poison. All intoxicating liquors are mainly alcohol and water, more or less strong, and injurious, in proportion, to the alcohol they contain.

The purpose of the brewer is not to make a nourishing beverage, but to clear the liquor of all the natural gluten, or albumen contained in the malt wort, apple juice, or wine must, and to convert the nutritious sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. His chief end is to produce an intoxicant by the destruction of all the nitrogenous (or blood-forming) elements of food. In the *Brewers' Guardian* there is the most undoubted evidence of the truth of these assertions, for Mambre's Malt Saccharine is advertised in that book, printed and published in the sole interest of the brewers, thus:—"The fermentable saccharine in malt worts will only remove about two-thirds of the nitrogenous (*i.e.*, nourishing) matter it contains. The remainder is principally the cause of beer turning sour (because the fermentation goes on). The use of our saccharine in the proportion of one third saccharine to two thirds malt, will remove all remaining nitrogenous matter."

The most eminent chemists now prove by experimental analysis that fermentation is a decomposition of organic matter, effected by the action of microscopic fungi, which live and multiply upon the substances they decompose, changing the organic matter into quite different elements! Yeast is a collective mass of these infusorial plants, mixed up with the albuminous and amylaceous matter on which they feed. The acting agent is alive, but the process is one of decay, and destruction to the organic substance that undergoes it; which ceases to be food fit for man. Alcoholic wine, then, is no more entitled to be called "the fruit of the vine" than any other of the elements which are generated under the action of the fungi, while destroying the nutritious parts of the grape. It would be just as proper, and just as philosophical to call carbonic acid, volatile oils, œnanthic acid, or acetic acid, 'the fruit of the vine,' or 'the good creature of God,' as to call alcoholic liquor by these terms, for each of these elements and many others given in a list above are all evolved during the process of fermentation.

We search in vain throughout the wide range of fruits, roots and cereals for alcohol; there is not a single drop to be found in any one of them in their natural state. Alcohol is the product of decay, of death, not of life or growth. The clusters of the grape are so many air-tight bottles, which are protected safely from the ravages of the fungi until broken by force; and then decay sets in, and would reduce them to their original elements, only man steps in, and prevents the change from descending below the alcoholic stage. The chemist can, by the action of sulphuric acid, imitating the natural process of the growth of vegetable juices into sugar, change a linen shirt into sugar; but no sane person would argue that the sugar was in the shirt before the sulphuric acid changed the elements of which the shirt was composed, by dissolving them, and uniting with each of them as it had affinity for, and displacing and repelling others, thus forming an absolutely new compound, just as different from the original component parts of the shirt and the sulphuric acid, as the juice of the grape and the yeast spores are from the alcohol which is produced by the action of the yeast fungus on the sugar and albumen of the grape, causing decay, and evolving the poisonous alcohol, by forming an entirely new combination of the elements of which the grape was composed, which of course results in producing quite different things from those which either shirt or grape contained originally. Some excuse drinking alcoholic liquors on the plea that "fermentation is a natural law or power." This is true, but fermentation is an effort of nature to decompose and restore her injured fruits to their original elements, and in all cases would do so, if not prevented by the art of man when the putrescent body reaches the alcoholic state.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., in a speech delivered at the request of the chief doctors connected with the University of Oxford, says: "No one who had ever studied the action of poisons, could hesitate in the assertion that alcohol is a poison. It is a substance so foreign to the constitution of the body, that the body tried to get rid of it as quickly as it could. If introduced in a larger amount than could be readily eliminated from the body, it caused disordered nervous action by intoxication. The habitual introduction of it into the blood caused perversion of the nutrient nervous system. The nervous system is, of all the organs of the body, the part which most grows to the conditions under which it is constantly worked and nourished; and one of the most remarkable features of the perversion of nutrition was the craving which was set up for the renewal of those stimulants. That craving overcame all other cravings—even hunger. When it took full possession of the system so completely that it dominated the will, they were accustomed to call it insanity; but in a milder form they knew when a man or woman became the subject of a strong craving, it came to be the leading motive of his or her conduct. That showed the mental condition. It showed—for he was speaking of the mind and the body, inextricably connected—mental perversion, showed the physical perversion, which was the basis of it."

Dr. F. R. Lees, F.S.A., of Edinburgh, to whom I am deeply indebted for many analysis and quotations from his able Science Temperance Text Book, says: "Experience and experiment have demonstrated that alcohol always increases the internal work of heart pumping, without providing a particle of the energy so expended." The old heathen philosophers, the ancient Jews and the early Christians, were wiser than we are respecting alcoholic liquors. Socrates tells us: "Temperance compels men to follow reason." Again Socrates says: "He who knows what is good and chooses it, who knows what is bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate." Plato taught that the solution of temperance must be referred to the "measuring intelligence" which perceives the want and the suitable supply. Clement of Alexandria says (A.D. 180): "I admire those who have chosen an austere life, and desire no other beverage than water, the medicine of a wise temperance, avoiding wine as they would fire." St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo (A. D. 400) says: "The office of temperance is in restraining and quieting the passions that make us pant for those things which turn us away from the happy life." (What does this more than alcohol, tobacco and opium?) "Prudence discerns what is to be desired, and what to be shunned. It is clear for what end we should abstain from flesh and wine, to check indulgence, mostly practised in this kind of food, and in this sort of drink goes the length of intoxication." Gassendi says: "The temperate man is not he who abstains from all pleasures, but from such as are contrary to nature and prejudice health, but he scruples not to enjoy moderately the pleasures that have none of these inconveniences attending, for in such there is nothing but what suits humanity, and is congruous with nature." And he argues further: "Wine tempts—water satisfies."

According to the positive command of God to Moses as given in the 12th chap. and 15th verse of Exodus, the children of Israel were not permitted on any account to have leavened or fermented food in their houses during the Passover. God says to Moses, "Seven days shall ye eat unleavened bread, even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses; for whosoever eateth leavened bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel." Then in the 26th chap. and 18th verse of Matthew Christ said to his disciples, "Go into the city to such a man, and say unto him, the Master saith, My time is at hand: I keep the passover at thy house with my disciples." Then from the 26th to the 29th verses of the same chapter it is recorded, "Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake it; and he gave to the disciples, and said, take, eat, this is my body. And he took a cup, and gave thanks, and gave to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; for this is my blood of the covenant, which is shed for many unto remission of sins. But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I shall drink it new with you in my Father's Kingdom." Thus we see that God absolutely prohibited the use of any fermented or unclean article in any Jewish house during the seven days on which the passover was held. Travellers tell us that, even to the present day, the Jews at Jerusalem who adhere to the Mosaic law, are so very particular in having everything absolutely clean, and free from fermentation, that they sow a small patch of the best of their wheat separate from the rest, to have the purest and best to make the best of bread, and if they were to see even a mouse run over it, they would not use it for the passover. Christ calls the wine he used "the fruit of the vine," which had it been alcoholic wine, he could not have consistently done, as wine unfermented is the pure juice of the grape, while by fermenting it, all its nourishing life-giving properties are destroyed, and their place taken by poisonous alcohol, nicotine, carbonic acid, œnanthic acid, acetic acid, etc. Baron Liebeg says: "Fermentation, putrefaction and decay are processes of decomposition, and their ultimate results are to reconvert the elements of organic bodies into that state in which they exist before they participate in the processes of life, whereby complex organic atoms of the highest order are reduced into combinations of a lower order, into that state of combination of elements from which they sprang."

Think of the great danger of drinking alcoholic liquor daily; the demon of desire lies at the bottom of the glass—it soon changes to the demon of thirst, then to the foul fiend of craving, which alas soon arrives at that gnawing, burning thirst which draws its maddened, despairing victims to eternal woe.

OIL YOURSELF A LITTLE.

Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants and everything he wanted; and yet he was not happy, and when things did not go as he wished, he was very cross. At last his servants left him. Quite out of temper, he went to a neighbour with the story of his distress.

"It seems to me," said the neighbour sagaciously, "'twould be well for you to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself?"

"Yes I will explain. Some time ago, one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody therefore, liked to go in or out of it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody ever since."

"Then you think I am like a creaking door," cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbour. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does right praise him. If, on the contrary he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh or ugly words were ever heard in the house afterwards. Everybody should have a supply of this precious oil, for every family is liable to have a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault-finding spirit.

"DRATHERING."

Mrs. Putnam stood looking out of the back window. The kitchen stove, which was heated to bake the Sunday's bread, made the air uncomfortably hot, while the pile of unwashed dishes gave a rather forlorn look to the usually tidy room, quite a contrast to the scene without. Under the maple trees in the yard two little girls were playing croquet. Dressed in their cool afternoon lawn dresses, they made a pleasant picture. The mother smiled in spite of her aching head, to see them so happy. But nevertheless the game must be spoiled, for there was some brushing up and dusting to be done elsewhere and the children "do the dishes."

"Millie!"

The oldest girl dropped her mallet and ran at once to see what was wanted.

"Can you and Helen do the dishes for poor, tired mamma!"

"Oh mamma!" exclaimed Millie, for she knew this was mamma's polite way of "You and Helen must do the dishes," and a very decided frown puckered her forehead.

Sometimes it was almost more of a trouble for mamma to get any work out of Millie than to do it herself, and she was afraid it was going to be so this afternoon. But to her surprise the cloud suddenly disappeared from the little girl's brow, and in a brisk, cheerful tone she called out: "Come on, Helen; we're going to do the dishes for mamma."

The checked gingham aprons were soon buttoned on, and a few minutes later two sweet voices were heard singing over the work. The song was improvised for the occasion, and ran thus:—

"Only a dishwiper, proudly I stand,
Wiping the dishes at mamma's command;
Watching if those them shall the order be,
Standing by the table serving faithfully."

And then came the chorus:

"Surely my mamma may depend on me,
Though but a dishwiper I may be."

"Bless their dear little hearts!" said mamma, to herself.

A little later mamma was resting in a darkened room and the game of croquet was resumed.

That night, after the children were in bed and little Helen was asleep, mamma sat on the side of Millie's bed to have the usual good-night talk. That night-talk gave the mother a stronger hold on her child's confidence than anything else could.

"You were a real help and comfort to mamma to-day, dear; but you know sometimes you do what I ask you to in such an ungracious way that I would rather do almost any amount of work than ask you to help. What made you do it so nicely today?"

"Well, mamma, I'll just tell you. You looked so tired, and I remembered what you told me about doing things to help other people, and all at once I just felt as if I'd drather do it than not."

And then she added, with a burst of thought: "And, mamma, isn't it funny how much difference 'drathering' makes?"

"Yes, dear, it makes all the difference in the world. None of us can choose what we will do from day to day, but we can choose to do what is given us to do cheerfully and well, and, as you say, 'drathering' makes all the difference. Give me my kiss. Good-night."—*Selected.*

WHERE THEY GREW FIRST.

The Origin of Some of the Most Popular Food Producing Plants.

Lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments, and in time of Pliny they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.

Spinach is a Persian plant.

Horse-radish is a native of England.

Melons were found originally in Asia.

Filberts originally came from Greece.

Quinces originally came from Corinth.

The turnip originally came from Rome.

The peach originally came from Persia.

Sage is a native of the South of Europe.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons originally came from Damascus.

Sweet-marjoram is a native of Portugal.

The nasturtium came originally from Peru.

The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.

Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America.

Pears were originally brought from the East by the Romans.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa.

The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus, and China.

The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as also is the nutmeg.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of Mediterranean.

Asparagus was originally a wild sea-coast plant, and is a native of Great Britain.

The tomato is a native of South America, and it takes its name from a Portuguese word.

Greengage is called after the Gage family, who first took it into England from a monastery in Paris.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was to adorn the head of Hercules.

Apples were originally brought from the East by the Romans. The crab-apple is indigenous to Great Britain.

The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians two thousand years before the Christian Era. It first came from India.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

Cloves came to us from the Indies, and takes their name from the Latin *clavus* or French *clou*, both meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

The Third page of the Toronto *Daily Mail* is noted for "Want" advertisement. If you want to buy or sell anything. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, machinery, lodgings, if you have lost or found anything, or if you want to find out where anyone is, advertise in the Toronto *Daily Mail* and read the advertisements on the Third page of that paper. The charge is Two Cents a word each insertion. Address The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

Yes, for us, through the long year glowing,
Old Winter's face is a beacon fair;
Winter comes to our hearts, bestowing
Feast and frolic and all things rare.
But what—ah, what of our friends in feather,
When whirling round in the gusts that blow
The flakes are falling for days together,
And the food of the birds lies hid below?

Shall we forget them, nor here recalling
The thrush's lilt and the linnet's trill?
Are there no crumbs from our table falling,
Right welcome alms at the window sill?
Nay, but we'll think of our friends in feather,
When the snow lies heaped round the bare tree's stem,
And we'll say for the rest, in the iron weather,
"Our Father is theirs, and he feedeth them."

"JAPS."

In Japan almost every one carries a lantern. By day and night it is dangling by his belt; it resembles a thin flat box. Each end of this box is fastened to a sort of paper, which, lying in folds, forms, when drawn out, a lantern. The Japanese usually carries also a tiny wooden box, shaped like a cylinder to hold his candle. A small medicine chest with half a dozen little boxes, each containing a small portion of medicine; a fan, a pipe, and a short sword all form a part of the outfit. The belt of a Japanese is therefore, a very important part of his dress.

His slippers consist of a sole with a worsted thread at the upper end, through which the great toe is thrust to keep it on his foot. His pillow is a frame work of whalebone, or some such substance, into which the back of the neck near the head fits. This is to keep his knot of hair in order; for he does not have his hair dressed every day, and therefore is obliged to take care of the piece which is greased and bound into a cue, the rest of the head being closely shaven.

The rich Japanese send their children to school in inferior garments, in order that children of the poor may not be ashamed to wear their shabby clothes.—*Treasure Trove.*

CANADA TO BE THE REGAL HOME OF PROSPEROUS MILLIONS.

Look at a map and you will see that within the latitude of Canada are included, in the old world, Norway and Sweden, European and Asiatic Russia (excepting only the most southerly projection), Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, the northern section of France, and the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. From these countries came the races that succeeded Rome in bearing, as they still largely bear, the civilization of the world. And analogy suggests that under the bracing climate of Canada, in centuries yet to be, civilization may in the New World find its sturdiest supporters. The new provinces will in a very few years be the regal home of prosperous millions. Nature has said it. Canadians need not be anxious about the money spent in opening up their northwest. Nature is their bondsman. They have only to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. . . . I have described the territory, resources, financial condition, population and political organization of the new Dominion of Canada. The picture, though faithful, may be somewhat new to Americans.

PLEASANTRIES.

Plumber. (1889)—"Where are you going?"

Wife—"To sell my diamond necklace. We must have bread."

Householder (next door)—"Where are you going?"

Wife—"To look at a diamond necklace which, I hear, is for sale cheap."

Householder—"Well, the pipes haven't frozen once this winter. If you like it buy it."

He—What a charming woman Mrs. Barblue is.

She—Oh, she's a bluestocking.

He—She may be, but she is sensible enough to wear her dresses so long that the fact is never unpleasantly perceptible.

"It's eating between meals that's giving me the dyspepsia," said Bilicus.

"It's working between meals that's giving it to me," answered Bonly.

Miss Oldham, who is not so young as she used to be—"Speaking of fine laces, Mr. Jackson, here is a lace handkerchief made expressly for me on my 16th birthday." Mr. Jackson, gallantly—"Simply beautiful! Ah, Miss Oldham, one sees nothing so fine as that nowadays. Things were made much better in those good old times, weren't they?"

EXTRAORDINARY LICENSE.

"It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary license in the manner in which they juggle with the welfare of their patients."

"Now here is Dr. —— who was attending Mr. —— up to the time of his death, and if he treated him for one thing he treated him for a dozen different disorders. First the doctor said pneumonia was the trouble, and so on until just before he died it was ascertained that disease of the kidneys was the real trouble, and that which had been first treated as pneumonia, consumption, heart disease, etc., were but the symptoms of kidney disease."

"But then it was too late."

"This is only one case in a hundred, and I am beginning to lose faith in the doctors altogether. In fact I haven't had any need for their services since I began to keep Warner's Safe Cure in my house, a little over three years ago. Whenever I feel a little out of sorts I take a few doses of it, confident that the source of all disease is in the kidneys, which I know Warner's Safe Cure will keep in good order, and will eradicate any disease that may be lurking there. Had Mr. —— followed a similar course, I have no doubt that he would be alive to-day; but of course all people don't think alike."

"One thing is certain, however, and that is the doctors are allowed a little too much freedom in the way they have of pretending to know that which they know nothing about. If they don't know what is the real trouble with the patient, they should admit it and not go on and experiment at the cost of the patient's life."

The true philosophy of Medication is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. It is so well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as a remedy for it.