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Editor and Proprietor.

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Office and residence—Corner Mill & Frederick Streets, Acton.

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Acton.
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OFFICE—Main Street, third door south of Presbyterian Church, Acton.

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OFFICE—Medical Hall, Main Street Acton
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GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO.

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Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, Conveyancers &c. Private funds to loan.
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WM. A. McLEAN. JNO. A. McLEAN

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC
OFFICES—1296 Queen St., Parkdale
Victoria Chambers, 61 Victoria St
Telephone 127. TORONTO.
JOHN DOUGLAS. A G MURRAY

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER
OFFICE—Corner Mill and Main Streets above Hopkins's store, Acton

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS
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Money to loan at lowest rates

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OFFICE—METCALFE BLOCK,
ACTON ONT

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN DAY, ARCHITECT,
GUELPH ONT
OFFICE:—Wyndham Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES
H. P. MOORE,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Private Office No Witnesses required
Free Press Office.

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Solicitor of Patents for Invention, etc
Prepares Applications for the Canadian, American, and European Patent Offices, and for the Registration of Trade Marks Send for pamphlet. Thirty two years experience.

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Open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings later
Ladies' hairdressing in any style

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Wyndham St., Guelph ontario
(Over Williams Store)
Account Books of all kinds made to order
Periodicals of every description carefully bound
Ruling neatly and promptly done

WM. HEMSTREET,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the Counties of Wellington and Halton. Orders left at the FREE PRESS office, Acton, or at my residence in Acton, will be promptly attended to. Fees reduced to
$5.00 FOR FARM SALES
Also money to loan on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates of interest, in sums of $200 and upwards.

Wellington Mutual
Fire Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1840
INSURANCE on Cash and Mutual plan. Applications or communications forwarded to my address, Box 236, or telephone 36, will be promptly attended to.
JOHN TAYLOR, Agent,
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ACTON
Machine and Repair Shops
HENRY GRINDELL, Proprietor.
ARE well equipped with all the machinery necessary to execute all repairs to machinery, and agricultural implements, and to do all kinds of steam fitting, horse shoeing and general blacksmithing. Woodwork repaired and painted in a satisfactory manner. We can repair any machine or implement of any make. Saw gumming and filing done.

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Business College
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SHORTHAND INSTITUTE
GUELPH, ONT
Superior facilities provided for thorough and practical tuition in Commercial and Shorthand Course of Instruction. Individual tuition. No clashes. Write for Circulars. Graduates assisted to positions
J. SHARP, Principal

THE METHODIST CHURCH
ACTON.
REV J. E. HOWELL, M. A. Pastor
Parsonage, Bower Avenue
Public Services 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school 2.30. Bible Class conducted by the pastor. All cordially invited
Strangers and visitors always welcome. Active ushers at the door
Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Miss Maude H. Matthews, President. Meets every Tuesday evening. All Young People invited.

We Hold the Leadership
—IN—
WALL PAPERS
Because our Stock is the largest and cheapest in town.
Our bids Walls, Borders and Ceilings all match perfect combinations.
We have the first choice because we pay cash for our paper.
Our prices are the lowest every time.
—AT—
DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
GUELPH.
Day Sells Cheap.

DON'T YOU WANT.....
Wall Paper,
Room Moulding
Pictures
Frames
Cornice Poles
Artist's Materials
etc., at
LOWEST PRICES
?
Go direct to
WATERS BROS.
NEAR POST OFFICE GUELPH.

WILLIAMS'
Boot & Shoe Store
OUR POLICY.
We operate our store on a determined policy of fair, square dealing backed by resources and ability. This means that we give the customers the benefit of the lowest prices possible every time. We do not slaughter our goods, nor sacrifice any special line to bolster up another, but purchase carefully, buy closely, and are thus enabled to sell on narrow margins of profit. We have won a reputation for reasonable prices that we intend shall stay with us and this principle is in operation in every department and on every article in our stock. It pays to trade here, because you get what you like and what you need. It saves you to deal here, because there is a fixed honest system of value.
Our Stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in
Men's Ladies', Girls', Boys' and Children's
Boots & Shoes
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Mill St. - ACTON
Custom work and repairing promptly attended to

J. H. Hamilton,
DEALER IN
Marble and Granite,
Hamilton's Block
GUELPH.
Large New Consignment
Just Received a Large Consignment of
Granite
Norway, Swede, Russian, English, Irish, Scotch
OF BEST QUALITY.
We claim to be sold at prices never before known in Ontario
Call and Inspect
J. H. HAMILTON.

Acton Flour Mill.
CHEYNE & CHEYNE,
Proprietors.
We have our roller mill now in complete and satisfactory running order, and are in a position to supply the wants of the public with
FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS
and all kinds of feed,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
Orders will receive prompt attention, and be delivered to any part of the town.
Our terms are cash and one price for all.
Don't forget to patronize home industry. Give us a fair trial and we will leave the matter for you to decide as to the quality of the goods we manufacture.
Orders taken at the Mill or at J. V. Kauffman's Drug Store.
CHEYNE & CHEYNE.

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 trains between 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Careful attention given to every order. The wants of Commercial Travellers fully met.
JOHN WILLIAMS
PROPRIETOR

W. BARBER & BROS.
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

The Traders' Bank
OF CANADA.
Capital Authorized $1,000,000
Capital Paid-up 700,000
Rest 85,000
GUELPH BRANCH
3½ PER CENT INTEREST paid on sums of $1 and upwards from date of deposit to date of withdrawal, or compounded half yearly on 31st May and 30th November
Deposit Receipts issued.
Farmers notes discounted
The collection of sales notes a specialty
A general Banking business transacted
A. PETCH JONES,
Manager.

LINOLEUM
AND
OILCLOTH
The most economical and satisfactory
Floor Covering
We have Scotch, English and Canadian Makers' goods.
Many patterns. Several qualities. All prices.
J. M. BOND & Co.
HARDWARE
GUELPH.

SPECIAL CUT
IN
GRASS SEEDS
Having purchased an unusually fine lot of Timothy and Clover seed direct from the growers, but a very large quantity for a city the size of Guelph, I have decided to make a Special Cut in it and rush it off at the following very low prices.
Best Red Clover $5.50 per bushel
Best Timothy $2.35 per bushel
Best Alsike $4.50 to $4.75 per bushel.
All other kinds of Grass Seed in Stock
Mangel Seed, any kind 15c lb
Turnip Seed, standard kinds 15c lb
Carrot Seed 35c to 50c per lb
All my own importation guaranteed A 1
Seed Grains of all kinds. Feed oats 42c. a bushel (unloaded 3 cars this week). Baled Hay $13.00, $14.00, $15.00, and $16.00 per ton; Baled Straw $10.00 to $11.00 per ton; Oil cake $19.00 per ton or $1.00 per 100; Cooper's Sheep Dip, 50c.; Little's $1.00 or Macdougal's $1.25 per tin
GEO. J. THORP,
Seedsman, Grain and Feed Dealer
Market Sq & Macdonnell St
Opposite City Hall and Commercial Hotel
GUELPH ONT

3 Important Questions About your Feet.
Do your shoes fit your feet?
Do your shoes wear well?
Do you get your shoes cheap?
You can answer "Yes" if you buy them at
W. McLaren & Co
The Leading Shoe Store
GUELPH

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS ARE NOW IN STOCK
Call and see them
Shaw & Turner
Merchant Tailors, Etc.

EVERTON MILLS
EVERTON, ONT
Will exchange 10 bushels of wheat for a barrel of Flour at Everton Mills on Roller process, for 10 cents per bushel
FLOUR,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP FEED
Shipping every day at 3 cents per lb
Cash for Wheat
HENRY HORTON

Acton Saw Mills,
COAL AND WOOD YARDS
JAMES BROWN
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Coal and Wood
Coal and Wood always in stock and promptly delivered to any part of the town at reasonable prices.
Hardwood and slabs cut stove length always on hand.
Telephone communication

Poetry.

PARABLE.

The young man who had great possessions departed
That once again he came to Christ, and seemed
To hear him making answer as before—
"Sell all thou hast and give to the poor,
And come and follow me." And now he did
In all immediately as Jesus bid.
Then some of those to whom he gave his wealth
Mocked at him for a fool or mad, by stealth
Or openly, and others he could see
Wasting his substance with a spendthrift glee;
And others yet were tempted, and drawn in
The ways of sin that had not dreamed of sin;
Others, besides, that took were robbed and killed.
Some that had toiled their whole lives were unwilled
By riches, and began the life accurst
Of idleness, like rich men from the first.
Some bid their money in the earth, a root
From which should grow a flower of deadly fruit.
Some kept, and put it out at usury,
And made man slaves with it that had been free.
The young man's dream was broken with his grief,
And he awoke to his immense relief.
And wept for joy, and cried, "He could not know
What dire results from his behest would flow!
I must follow him, but I can think
The spirit, if not the letter of his will
Seeing the things I have been shown in sleep.
I realize how much better were to keep
The means the Providence has bestowed on me
Doubtless for some wise purpose, and to be
The humble agency and instrument
Of good to others and intelligent
Enough to use the gifts of God aright
He rose up with a heart at peace, and light,
And henceforth none of the deserving poor
Ever went empty-handed from his door.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

Select Family Reading.

Hawaii

"The Pearl of The Pacific"

(Copyright, 1895, by Lyman P. Gilmore & Magnus Coman, New York.)

(Eleventh of a Series of Letters, Written for the ACTON FREE PRESS, by John R. Musick, The Noted American Author.)

THE OVERTHROW OF MONARCHY

The feeling is still too bitter between the Republicans of P. G.'s, as they are commonly called by their enemies, and the Royalists, for the exact truth as to the overthrow of the monarchy to be obtained. The political feeling here is in about the same heat it was in the United States in 1866. The Royalists still call the government "Provisional," and refuse to recognize it.

To understand the cause of the overthrow of monarchy one must have some knowledge of the history of Hawaii. In the latter part of the 18th century a powerful chief of Hawaii, known as Kamehameha, captured two American sailors named Davis and Young. The latter was a boat swain on the Boston frigate Eleanor, the former on a little sloop, the Fair American. The latter vessel was seized, its captain and crew, with the exception of Davis, killed, and its cannon taken on shore. Young and Davis, being expert gunners, were spared to manage the artillery for Kamehameha, who at once began the conquest of the whole group of islands. The two Americans were his generals, they married the daughters of chiefs or princes, and were given high offices.

After several years of war all the Sandwich Islands were conquered, and Kamehameha declared king over all. He was succeeded by four direct descendants, known as Kamehamehas II., III., IV., V. The natives having abolished idolatry, in the year 1820 the missionaries sent by the American Board of Missions came to convert them. They were kindly received by the natives but by this time the islands had become a rendezvous for whaling vessels, whose officers and crews were lewd, lawless men, and they objected to the restraints of religion and decency.

The missionaries, however, had come to stay, and in an earnest manner began the conversion of the heathen. They were often threatened by the lawless sailors, who regarded their upright lives as a standing rebuke to their own immorality. But, in spite of all threats and danger the missionaries held their ground. They had the respect and confidence of their kings, who remained their friends, and the cause of Christianity advanced until all the islands were brought under its sway. Missionaries who came to the islands young men, raised families of children, grew old, and died. Children born on the island grew up and died, leaving children, natural born Hawaiians, the same as any American citizen today is an American.

The business interests of the islands soon began to attract the attention of the world. Americans came to engage in agriculture or mercantile pursuits. These dots on the face of the globe assumed great importance, and the English, always jealous of any advance of Americans in the acquisition of territory, began to turn their attention toward the islands.

As the American Congregationalists and Presbyterians had succeeded so well, the Church of England, from purely political motives, it is claimed, began a religious conquest in the islands. From this time on there was a struggle between Americans and English to control the ruling monarchs.

Kamehamehas III. gave the people the first liberal constitution. All the Kamehamehas seem to have been friendly to the Americans, as they were probably under the influence of Young and Davis and their descendants.

The direct line of Kamehamehas ended with Kamehameha V. After one or two short reigns, David Kalakaua was elected king. Though a dissolute man, with many weaknesses, he seems to have had an idea of justice and right. But he tried to please all parties, and, of course, failed.

By this time sugar and rice plantations had become a source of great wealth in the islands, and Americans with pluck and energy were peopling the country and getting the cream of its industries.

The lands had previously been divided among the common people in a way that was equitable to all, the assertions made on the floors of the American Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the old kings all land was invested in their name, as lands originally were in Great Brattain. These kings distributed them somewhat according to the feudal system, to chiefs, reserving great tracts of what are still called crown lands. At the suggestion of the missionaries large quantities of lands were set apart for the common people, and these lands, though small in acreage, composed nearly all the very best soil on the islands. They were the taro patches and rice fields, some of which are to-day worth five hundred dollars per acre, while there are vast tracts of lava strewn mountain land not worth one dollar for five hundred acres.

Among the many American emigrants to the islands were shrewd business men, who procured long leases on sugar lands and bought large tracts from the king. British influence was brought to bear upon King Kalakaua. He was told to be a real king and have a great army and navy." Public improvements were neglected, roads became almost impassable, while the king secured a large loan from England, and squandered vast sums of the revenue in loans on Hula dancing girls.

Kalakaua was not a bad man. He was a weak, vain man, and easily influenced by bad surroundings. He was constantly in need of money, though his annuity was greater than the salary of the President of the United States. He found himself hampered by the constitution which limited his power, and declared his intention of giving the people another constitution which was in reality a return to absolute monarchy.

Great excitement prevailed, and a revolution was threatened by the people whose liberties were endangered, until, bowing to the popular will, Kalakaua permitted the constitution to stand.

It is said that at this time the king's sister, Princess Liliuokalani, was in England, a guest of Queen Victoria, studying royal life. She was very indignant at her brother yielding to the wishes of the American Hawaiians, and on her return to Honolulu a revolution was precipited by some of her friends to depose the king and place her on the throne. The American settlers on the islands went to the rescue of the king and the rebellion was put down.

King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister, Liliuokalani, as queen. The queen was thoroughly English in education and sympathy. From the first she displayed intense hatred for the American missionaries. Left alone she might have made a good monarch, for all who know her say she possesses many good qualities, even her political enemies deny the slanders against her personal character. But the queen was ill advised. Her race prejudices were aroused by interested persons. The American element was held up in the light of a moral pirate, who had left his conscience at Cape Horn, and come to rob and plunder the natives as the Spaniards had done in America, and all under the guise of religion.

In various ways she kept her subjects alarmed by threats to deprive them of their constitutional liberties. Though her salary and income from crown lands exceeded the salary of the president of the United States by nearly twenty thousand dollars, she was not satisfied. She was advised to be a queen in splendor as well as name. A crowd of evil designing friends were constantly about her advising her to do what they should have known would be her ruin. There were nearly two thousand American and over one thousand Germans as well as many English at this time living on the islands, who did not believe in the divine right of kings. Many of these had, by thrift and honest toil, accumulated property amounting to millions. With them it was a business proposition. Should they, in order to maintain a tradition born in the dark days of barbarism, and cradled in ignorance and superstition, yield up the hard earnings of their lifetimes?

Among the other schemes to replenish the depleted treasury of the queen was what is known as the lottery. The original nature of this was Mr. Thomas E. Evans, whose wife was a maid of honor to the queen, and who had held some offices under the king.

After the Louisiana Lottery had been driven out of the United States its backers and supporters began to look about for some place convenient to America where the gigantic swindle might be resuscitated. The Hawaiian Islands were regarded as the most convenient place. Mr. Evans went to Chicago, where he met the capitalists willing to engage in the enterprise. An arrangement was made whereby the Chicago capitalists, providing the franchise was granted, were to pay the Hawaiian government the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum for the term of twenty five years. At the time the lottery bill was being agitated in the legislature, another bill, fully as odious to all decency and morals, known as the "Opium Bill," was brought up.

The queen's cabinet was composed of men who inspired confidence in the minds of the people, but they did not prove sufficient to check their headlong ruler. The legislature, like the Long Parliament in Cromwell's time, was in session until the more respectable members were compelled to leave for their homes to attend to their business. They had scarcely left before the opium and lottery men, taking advantage of their absence, hurriedly passed the bills known as the "Opium" and "Lottery" bills.

The decent and respectable people of Hawaii saw the danger that menaced them. The missionaries realized that the race just rescued from heathendom was about to be exposed to all the vices of civilization, and a land to day filled with churches and school houses, about to become the Monte Carlo of the Western Hemisphere. Another class of Americans looked on with alarm at the condition of affairs. Those who had business interests at stake which were in jeopardy. A party of christian ladies waited on the queen and petitioned her not to sign the odious bill. It is said she wept with them, they prayed with her and left, assured she would veto the bills, but she signed them almost as soon as they were gone.

The alarm spread and increased. Meetings were held, and considered taking measures to avert moral and financial ruin. The queen prorogued the legislature, dismissed her cabinet, and appointed in its place a set of men strong opposition to most of the respectable people in the islands. The excitement was now at its height. This high handed trampling on the liberties of the people, many of whom were born on the islands, was resented. A Committee of Safety was formed, and citizens began to arm themselves.

The queen announced that she was going to give her people a new constitution. The new constitution was written and signed, but she failed to get the signatures of all her cabinet. The document never came to light, but it is known that it provided for the disenfranchisement of all white men married to native women, and that only the property of the whites should be liable for taxes.

The Committee of Safety organized and formed in companies. Arms were concealed in a hardware store, and, on the morning of Jan. 17, 1893, Mr. John Good, now Captain Good, Mr. Benner, and two others started with them to the armory of the Committee of Safety. On Fort Street they they were attacked by the police. Captain Good fired and wounded one man, and Mr. Benner knocked another down with the butt of his whip, and thus they escaped.

Thirty-two armed citizens of the Committee of Safety marched to the government building and took possession of it. The constitution had not been formally promulgated, and, it is said, was never signed by all the cabinet. The ministers fled, the guard went to the police quarters, and the unfortunate queen was deserted by everyone save her marshal, Mr. Wilson, who through all her adversities has remained her truest friend. It is said that Mr. Wilson warned her against an attempt to promulgate the new constitution. "If you do, it will be your ruin," he declared, "but I will stand or fall with you." If Mr. Wilson made this assertion, he kept his word. To his credit be it said he was the only friend that displayed any pluck. But he had not a soldier or policeman to aid him, and thirty two men seized the government.

After the failure of the effort to secure annexation of the islands to the United States, and the defeat of the project to restore the queen, the Provisional Government became a permanent government. A constitution was framed and Hon. S. B. Dole selected as president for the term of six years. A wiser choice could not have been made. Mr. Dole is a brave, honorable, conservative gentleman. He is a statesman beyond corruption, and, while dignified, is utterly devoid of any of the silly pomposity which so often characterizes men who think themselves great. He is easily approached, open and honest, and capable of being at the head of a much larger country that Hawaii.

JOHN R. MUSICK

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.

Her Majesty, a writer in the *Woman at Home* says, kept the religious instruction of her children in her own hands. When Mr Birch had been appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, the Queen wrote. "It is an important step, and God's blessing be upon it, for upon the good education of princes, and especially those who are destined to govern, the welfare of the world, in these days, very greatly depends." A short story is told that when the Archdeacon of London was catechising the young Princes, he said. "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly." At which the boys piped up, "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us our Catechism." It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Queen occasionally taught a Bible class for the children of those in attendance at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess Royal, when a child, and the Prince of Wales, too, needed the curb occasionally. Once the Princess at a military review was conducting with some officer's escort, and took no notice of warning looks by the Queen. Finally she dangled her handkerchief over the side of the carriage and dropped it intentionally. There was a rush of young officers to pick it up, but the Queen bade them desist, and, turning to the Princess, said in a stern voice, "Now, pick up your handkerchief yourself." There was no help for it, the young Princess with flaming cheeks and a saucy toss of the head, did as she was told. Another time it was "Princie who received a wholesome lesson. He was riding in company with father, and for once forgot his usual politeness and neglected to acknowledge the salute of a passer by. Prince Albert, observing it, said, "Now, my son, go back and return that man's bow," and he had to do it.

WAYS TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Wearing thin shoes on damp nights and in cold, rainy weather. Wearing insufficient clothing, and especially upon the limbs and extremities.

Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in an unnatural state of excitement by reading trashy novels instead of good books. Going to theaters, parties and receptions in any sort of weather, in the thinnest possible dress.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven by nine bed rooms, without ventilation at the tops of the windows, and especially with two or more persons in the same small, unventilated bed room.

Eating in a hurry, without half masticating your food, and eating heartily, before going to bed every night, when the mind and body are exhausted by the toils of the day and excitement of the evening.

Beginning in childhood on tea and coffee and going from one step to another through chewing and smoking tobacco and drinking intoxicating liquors, and physical and mental excesses of every description.

Marrying in haste, and getting an uncongenial companion, and living the remainder of life in mental dissatisfaction.

Allowing the love of gain to absorb our minds so as to leave no time to attend to our health. Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

Tempting the appetite with bitters and nicotine when the stomach says, "No," and by forcing food when nature does not demand and even rejects it.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing. Giving way to fits of anger.

Being irregular in all our habits of sleeping and eating, going to bed at midnight and getting up at noon. Eating too much, and that which is too highly seasoned.

She Got the Place.

Puck's Weekly tells a story of an Irish domestic who obtained a situation by the use of her national wit, under somewhat unpromising conditions. She had applied to Mrs Van Nobbs for work as a cook, and Mrs Van Nobbs asked

"How long did you live in your last place?"

"Tree weeks, ma am," answered Bridget.

"Why did you leave it so soon?"

"Or cuddunt git along wid the lady she was so old and cranky."

"But I may be old and cranky, too," said Mrs. Van Nobbs.

"Cranky ye may be, ma'am," said Bridget, promptly, "for faces is sometimes deceeving, but old niver!"

She was engaged on the spot.

HIS BRAVE DEED.

The mining town of Capleton was alive with excitement. Mr. Hilton, the owner of half the mines and more than half the village, was to give a ball in honor of his son Carl's twenty-first birthday, and also to celebrate the return of his only daughter from the English school to which she had been sent when only ten years old.

Carl Hilton was an only son, and because of his parent's indulgence had become selfish and tyrannical. His father idolized him, and was blind to his faults. As Mr Hilton had been out of health for more than a year, Carl had attended to most of the business, and he had so tyrannized over the miners that they one and all hated him; but they loved and respected his father, and for his sake bore in silence the abuse of the son.

It fell to the lot of Fred Chase, one of the foremen of the mine, to escort the beautiful Nina to dinner, and so deeply did they become engaged in conversation that it was some minutes before Fred noticed that Carl sat directly opposite and was watching them closely.

"I intend to visit the mines to-morrow," said the girl, in tones loud enough to be heard by her brother. "I want to descend the new shaft."

"I shall be very happy to conduct you through the new mines, but you must not descend the new shaft, for it is not safe. I have warned your brother that the roof of the mine is in danger of falling, but he only laughs at me, and I fear some terrible accident will be the result of his neglect."

"You are a fool, Fred Chase! The shaft is safe enough. I shall take Nina there myself to-morrow," said Carl, angrily.

"I spoke the truth, the shaft is not safe, and unless more timber is put in to support the roof you will have proof that I am right."

"Pooh! You are a coward. I will show you to-morrow morning how little faith I put in your words." The following morning Carl started for the new shaft alone. Nina refused to accompany him, and begged him to delay his visit until the roof was made secure.

Carl reached the shaft just as half a dozen miners came from it, and in answer to his enquiries was told that Fred Chase and another man had remained behind to finish filling the last car with ore.

In a few minutes he was lowered to the bottom of the shaft. In the distance he could see the lights of the two miners. By the light of his own lantern he could see that some of the beams were bent, all seemed weighted to their utmost capacity, and he shuddered as in passing one large post a slight crackling sound was heard.

"I am going on a short distance to look at the ore, you may wait for me at the foot of the shaft, and we will all be drawn up at once," said Carl.

He strolled on, while Fred and his companion returned to the entrance. They had barely reached it when they heard a loud report behind, a cry of fear mingled with the noise of falling rocks, then all was still.

Only an instant did they stand motionless. Then Fred grasped the rope and gave the signal to be hoisted to the top.

Soon the entrance to the shaft was a scene of wild excitement. The father offered large rewards to any one who would attempt the rescue of his son but not a man would volunteer.

Fred had stood silent with his eyes fixed on the ground, until the old man in sheer despair, cried out

"I will give half of my fortune and it is a large one to the man who will help me one my son."

Fred came forward with a look of resolve on his face.

"Mr Hilton not for your entire fortune would I enter that mine to save your son, but for humanity's sake I will do my best to rescue him."

A cheer from the miners greeted these brave words. With a wave of his hand Fred commanded silence, and running his eye over the crowd said slowly

"I must have three men to help me. Who will go?"

Charles Gray, Fred's chosen companion stepped to his side. Two more men quickly followed, and they were lowered into the shaft.

At the end of three hours of cautious digging they came to the car which Fred and his companion had stayed behind to fill, and they stopped for a few moments' rest.

On the half hour they had reached an opening caused by two large rocks which had fallen together in such a manner as to leave a space between them. In that space lay Carl, with one foot pinioned by a stone. The poor fellow was terribly bruised and cut but conscious.

"God bless you, Fred, and your brave companions, said Mr Hilton, huskily, as he grasped the young man by the hand. "From my heart I thank you."

The crowd soon dispersed and Carl was conveyed to his home. After many weeks of suffering he recovered but the crushed foot was useless he was a cripple for life.

As soon as he was able to do so Carl sent for Fred.

Forgive me, Fred" he said, frankly, "I was wrong, but my punishment has been great."

About a year afterward Mr Hilton bestowed his daughter's hand upon the young man who had saved his son's life, and on his wedding day Fred became one of the owners of the mine.

TO BE AVOIDED

A teacher in one of our Eastern colleges has prepared a list of "words and phrases to be avoided," and it is so good that it deserves a wide circulation. Had rather, for Would rather; Had better, for Would better; Posted, for Informed. Depot, for Station; Try and go, for Try to go; Cunning, for Smart; Above, for Foregoing; Like I do, for As I do; Feel badly, for Feel bad; Feel good, for Feel well; Expect, for Suspect; Nice, or real nice, used indiscriminately; Funny, for Odd or unusual; Seldom or ever, for Seldom or never; More than you think, for Much more than you think; Nicely, in answer to a question as to health; Just as soon, for Just as lief; Guess, for Think, Fix, for Arrange or prepare; Real good, for Really good; Try an experiment, for Make an experiment; It storms, for It rains or it blows; Not as I know, for Not that I know; Every man or woman should do their duty; A party, for A person; Healthy, for Wholesome.

Harper's Young People

Pure blood is the safeguard of health. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would always be well.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

"Last but not least," as the shoemaker said,
While he soaked his leather and waxed his thread,
"If you'd make a boot or mend a shoe,
That the last is not least is certainly true."

"Last but not least," quoth the truck's beat jug,
As it hopped up its back with a comical shrug.
"The last of the batch of to-day left for raising
Give pancakes to mortals with lasses worth praising."

"I'm last but not least," says the tobacco with a cry
"I'm last but not least," the soap says the pie.
"And I'm last but not least," remarked the sharp sting
As the boy gave a howl and the wasp took to wing.

"I'm last but not least," said a plain golden band,
And slipped to its place on a fair maiden's hand,
"For after the parties and musty ice cream
A wedding alone will fulfill young love's dream."

To youngsters and oldsters this story old saw
Has teeth of keen wit and a blade of sound law,
And teaches that whether in fray or at feast,
Though you may be the last you should not be the least.

HORACE W. BURNES, B.D.

NO WONDER SHE WAS AFRAID

Talking about fish, says a writer in the *Lakeside*, reminds me of a little adventure that happened to two elderly Boston authors last fall. He had been fishing out, and arrived at his door step rather late. He is not, let it be hastily said, a drinking man. He was greatly startled at hearing shrieks of a high feminine key reverberating from the inside of his home. The sounds of fright were plainly Irish, and supposing that his cook was being murdered, at the least, he dashed in.

There was a dim light in the hall. He followed the increasing noise into the unlighted dining room. There he saw the uncertain outline of a woman blanching upon the dining table.

"O mercy, mercy, Mother of Satan! Help! Murther! It's beaten I be! Help!"

"For Heaven's sake, Mary!" cried her master, now believing that his cook had gone clean out of her head "keep quiet, and tell me what's the matter."

"Holy Virgin!" howled the woman. "Not a drop have I been to kiss these three months. It's shrinks, shrinks all over the floor!" Here she emitted a yell.

"Nonsense!" cried the man, sternly. But at that moment his foot stepped on a wriggling, soft hissing coil. He made a quick stride, and landed on another coil. Now, thoroughly alarmed himself, terrified as if he encompassed by malign enchantments, he, too, gave a howl, and landed plump in the middle of the dining room table beside the cook. In the profound silence that fell he could hear a strange, slimy rustling all over the room.

"Shrinks!" yelled Mary, with redoubled emphasis. Being out of reach of harm the gentleman recovered himself sufficiently to light a match and then the gas beside him. He looked over the edge of the table, and behold, the floor was literally alive with small serpents. The sight was horrible and incredible. After some hesitation he screwed up courage enough to make a dive for the tongs, and in a few minutes he had filled the coal box with seventeen Anguillas, and had covered them upsafely. The next morning his two boys woke him up.

"Say, Pop, we had a lively time yesterday. We brought home a lot of eels as many as we could carry. They were all dead and frozen stiff like stones. I can't we have 'em for breakfast? Mary can cook eels. She says she can."

"Where did you put them?" demanded their parent.

"Why we stood 'em up in the dining room by the register to thaw out!"

"You succeeded admirably," was the curt reply.

A SCOTCHLAD'S FAITH

I like the positive faith of that sailor boy that Captain Judkins, of the steamship *Scotia* picked up in a hurricane. "Go aloft," said Captain Judkins to his mate "and look out for wrecks." Before the mate had gone far up the rigging he shouted, "A wreck a-weather!"

"Where away?" said Captain Judkins.

"Off the port bow," was the answer.

Life boats were lowered and forty men volunteered to put out a row the angry sea to the wreck. They came back with a dozen shipwrecked men and among them a boy of twelve years.

"Who are you?" said Captain Judkins.

The answer was, "I'm a Scotch boy. My father and mother are dead and I am on my way to America."

What have you here?" said Captain Judkins as he pinched the boy's jacket and took hold of a rope around the boy's body.

"It is a rope," said the boy.

"But what is that tied to the rope under your arm?"

"That are my mother's Bible, sir," said the old man now. "Let be there."

"Could you not have saved anything else?"

"Not and save that."

"Did you expect to go?"

"Yes, sir, but I'm and my mother's Bible down with me."

"Brave!" said Judkins. "I will take care of you."

THE FIRST CHOCOLATE MAKER

Coffee was introduced into Venice from Arabia by the Franciscan monks, but cocoa was indigenous to the soil and was used in large quantities by the Indians for food at the time of the discovery. It was not liked by the Spaniards at first but was introduced in France by the Franciscans, who were always enterprising and the French court at once adopted it into great favor. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have been the first chocolate maker of any fame, and to have set the fashion of using it. Chicago *Record*

RELIEF IN ONE DAY

South American Nervine relieves the worst cases of Nervous Prostration, Nervousness and Nervous Dyspepsia in a single day. No such relief and blessing has ever come to the invalids of this country. Its powers to cure the stomach are wonderful in the extreme. It always cures. It cannot fail. It radically cures all weaknesses of the stomach, and never disappoints. Its effects are marvellous and surprising. It gladdens the hearts of the suffering, and brings immediate relief. It is a luxury to take, and always safe. Sold by J. A. Kaufmann.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and industry. Mitchell.