'THE CHAMPION'
CHEAP
Book and Job Printing
ESTABLISHMENT.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly, Cheaply and Expeditiously executed at
The Champion Office
such as
Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Horsebills Invitations, Ball Cards, Concert Bills, Posters, Business Cards, Billheads, Showbills, Programmes, Stage bills, Blank Deeds Memorials, and
EVERY KIND OF FANCY PRINTING.
in Colours or Bronze.

Particular attention paid to the printing of Minutes, By-Laws and Accounts of Municipalities, in Pamphlet Form or otherwise, and at reduced prices.

Canadian Champion

AND COUNTY OF HALTON INTELLIGENCER.

$1 A-YEAR] "THE PRESS—The Palladium of the People's Rights." [IN ADVANCE.

VOL. III.] MILTON, COUNTY OF HALTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864. [No. XLVIII.

The Canadian Champion
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY
At the Office,
OVER WILLMOTT'S DRUG STORE,
Main-st., Milton.
BY
JAMES A. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
At the Extremely Low Sum of
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
In Advance.
And contains the Latest and most authentic Reports of Foreign and Domestic News.

☞ Great inducements are offered to Merchants and others to Advertise in the "Champion" by the year.
☞ All persons advertising by the quarter or half-year, can contract for space at low rates.
A trial is respectfully invited.

Georgetown Directory.

Wetenhall & Forsayeth,
BARRISTERS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
GEORGETOWN.
OFFICE.—Opposite Mr. Travirs' Cabinet Shop, Main Street.
C. J. WETENHALL. R. FORSAYETH.
Georgetown, Dec. 16, 1863. v3-30.1y

JOHN LIVINGSTON, LL.B.
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &C.,
GEORGETOWN.
34-tf.

DR. FREEMAN,
RESIDENCE—Nearly opposite the Congregational Church, Georgetown. Office hours from 8 to 10 A.M. daily. Consultation day every Friday.

ROBERT YOUNG,
Division Court Clerk, Commissioner in Queen's Bench. Office, Main st., West.

J. F. TAYLOR,
Saddle and Harness Maker, opposite Mr. H. Wright's Store, Main-st.

JAMES MOORE,
General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery. Corner of Main and Guelph Streets. 1-1y

SILAS STATHAM,
Tinsmith and General Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, &c., Main-st. 1-1y

WM. MCMASTER,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Produce, &c. Main-st. 1-1y.

HUGH MILLOY,
Carriage and Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, and General Blacksmith, Erin. 1-1y.

G. C. McKENZIE,
Iron and Brass Founder, and Machinist, Foundry on Water-st. 1-1y.

T. RUSTON,
Chemist and Druggist, Dyestuffs, Seeds and Stationery, Main street. 1-1y.

E. TRAVIS,
Cabinet Maker, Turner and General Dealer in Furniture. Coffins always on hand or made to order on short notice. 1-1y.

PRESTON'S HOTEL,
Silver Creek. Every convenience for the Travelling Public. An attentive hostler in attendance. 1-1y.

D. McKINNON
General Blacksmith, Main Street. Saw-gumming, etc., done on short notice.

RAILROAD EXCHANGE,
BY JOHN HIGGINS.
This House is situated at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, Georgetown. Good accommodations for the travelling public. Attentive hostlers constantly on hand.

JOHN BAILEY,
TAILOR, GEORGETOWN. C. W.,
Work done on short notice, at reasonable rates, 1-1y.

JOHN RUE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MAIN STREET, GEORGETOWN.
Opposite Culp and McKenzies' Wagon Shop.
☞ Garments made or cut to order on short notice, and at low rates. 2 9-1y.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BY THOMAS CLARK,
GEORGETOWN, C.W.
BUSSES to and from the Station, regularly. Every attention paid to the traveling public. Good Stabling and attentive Hostlers. 3-5-1y.

ISAIAH BAILEY,
Merchant Tailor
GEORGETOWN, C. W.
MR. B. begs to return his thanks to his numerous customers for the support they have tendered him during the last 20 years, and would intimate that he is still to be found in the old place, always ready to attend to all orders in his line of business. Garments made in the latest fashion. All orders punctually attended to.
Georgetown, Aug. 31, 1863. v3-15-1y

W. Barber & Bros.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
Georgetown.
Printing & Wrapping Paper
Constantly on hand and made to order
WOOL CARDING
AND
CLOTH DRESSING
on the shortest notice. Cotton Rags in any quantity will be received at their Paper Mill in return for Cash. Highest price paid in Cash for Wool.

A. GALBRAITH
WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELER.
BEGS to inform the public in general, and that part of it who know the value of time in particular, that he has on hand a large and well assorted stock of
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Also a choice and fashionable selection of
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.
of the best quality and latest styles, which he is now prepared to dispose of at the lowest remunerating prices.
He is also prepared to Clean and repair on the shortest notice and in the best possible manner all descriptions of Watches and Clocks likewise every kind of Jewelry repaired neatly and in the most durable manner.
Office on Main-st next door to the Post Office, Georgetown.

ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN & FANCY PRINTING
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED
AT THE CHAMPION OFFICE
Next door to J. B. Willmott's Drug Store.

Milton Business Directory.

JOHN DEWAR, Jr.,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER &c.,
Main Street, Milton. 26-1y

G. T. BASTEDO
Crown Attorney, Barrister, &c.,
MILTON.
Milton, Dec. 1. 31-1y

COYNE & LAIDLAW,
Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, &c., &c., &c.
OFFICES.—Brampton and Milton. Office in Milton, next door west of Wallaces' new Hotel.
Feb. 10, 1864. 37-tf

T. CROOKER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR,
Coroner for County of Halton.
MILTON, C. W.
RESIDENCE—The house lately occupied by Dr. Hume,
N. B.—Diphtheria and all affections of the Throat and Chest treated successfully.
Milton, Oct. 27, 1863. v3-23-1y

A. LAIDLAW, M. D., & J. L. WATSON,
Physicians, Surgeons, & Accouchers,
HAVE located in Milton for the practice of their profession.
RESIDENCE—In the house occupied by the late Dr. Hume, next door to G. T. Bastedo.
Milton, Feb. 10th, 1864. 37-1y

George Brockitt Abrey,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &C., &C.,
MILTON, COUNTY HALTON
A STUDENT WANTED.
30-tf.

P. M. McKAY!
COMMISSIONER for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench. Agent for Colonial Life Assurance Company, also, for Victoria Mutual Insurance Company, Accountant, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Town Hall, Milton.
January 5th, 1864.

W. PANTON,
ISSUER OF
MARRIAGE LICENSES!
AGENT OF
Royal Insurance Company,
AT OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE PEACE
MILTON.
Milton, Nov. 19. 1861. 29-1ly.

Wm. Hutcheson,
Carpenter and Building Contractor, Main Street, Milton. Plans and Specifications of Buildings furnished to order on short notice.
Milton, Dec. 12, 1862. 31-1y,

ABRAM MOFFIT.
PORTRAIT, FLAG, AND BANNER, HOUSE SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER, DECORATOR &c.
MILL STREET, MILTON.
All orders punctually attended to. 49-3m

JNO. MOFFATT,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Grainer, Glazier, and Paper Hanger,
MARTIN STREET, MILTON.
All orders attended to with punctuality and on reasonable terms. 30.1y

ROBERT ANDERSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAK'R
Main-st., Milton.
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with everything in his line of business. Repairing done on short notice.
Work Warranted. No Machinery.
Milton, April 5, 1864. 3-45-1y

ALBION HOTEL,
BY
J. B. LINDSAY,
COMMERCIAL STREET,
MILTON.
HAVING Fitted up this commodious House in excellent style, the Proprietor assures those visiting Milton that comfortable quarters will be at their services at all times at moderate rates.
Liquors of the best brands. Good Stables and Hostlers in attendance.
Milton, Jan 20, 1862. 37.tf.

NEW FURNITURE!

BENJAMIN JONES,
FOSTER STREET,
A few doors South of the Post OFFICE.
MILTON.
NEARLY everything in the Cabinet Line kept constantly on hand, and made to order on short notice, and at prices to defy competition. All work warranted.
Coffins Made to Order
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Milton, April 22, 1862. 2-48-1y.

THOMPSON HOUSE
MILTON.
CHARLES H. THOMPSON,
BEGS to inform the public that having purchased the Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wallace, he will be most happy to wait upon his old customers and the public generally.

A good Livery Stable in connection where Horses and Carriges can alway be had on reasonable terms.
Milton, Feb. 24, 1864. 39-1y

Stewarttown Directory.

JOHN MURRAY,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
STEWARTTOWN, C. W.

ESQUESING BROOM FACTORY
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the merchants of Halton and surrounding Counties that he is carrying on the manufacture of Brooms in the
VILLAGE OF STEWARTTOWN,
Esquesing, in the premises lately occupied by GAUD & SEARCH, where all dealers can be supplied with a No. 1 article, Cheap for Cash.
Orders Punctually attended to.
Richard Gaud.
Stewarttown, Jan. 3, 1863. 33-1y

STEWARTTOWN HOTEL,
BY
A. RYAN.
THIS HOUSE has been thoroughly refitted and much repaired. The Subscriber takes this opportunity of inviting the patronage of the traveling public. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
Good Stabling and attentive hostlers
Stewartown, Aug. 31, 1863. v3n15-1y

Hamilton Advertisements.

JOHN McKEOWN,
Barrister, &c.,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS.
JAMES STREET, HAMILTON,
3.42-1y.

DAVIS'
NEW BILLIARD SALOON!
KING STREET WEST,
Directly oppoite the Telegraph & Express Office,
HAMILTON, C. W.
Hamilton, Dec. 14, 1863 v3-n30.1y

A CARD.
THOMAS WHITE, Collector of Inland Revenue, Hess Street, near York.
Office hours from 9 to 4 o'clock
Hamilton, Oct, 27, 1863.

YOUNG CANADIAN
RESTAURANT & BILLIARD SALOON,
James St. Hamilton, opposite the Mechanics' Hall.
M. MURRAY, RESTAURATEUR & PURVEYOR. Choice Liquors, Cigars and all the Delicacies of the Season. Dinners, Lunches, &c., provided for Public or Private parties.
Hamilton, August, 3, 1863. v3n11-1y.

THE
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
HAMILTON, C. W.,
WM. RIHARDSON, Proprietor.
THE Subscriber having leased the premises known as the International Hotel, King Street East, has had the whole building refitted and furnished at considerable expense, the result of which is that he is now enabled to offer to the traveling public accommodation and conveniences surpassed by no other hotel in the Province. His long experience in the business of hotel keeping will, he trusts, secure to him a share of that patronage which he has enjoyed for so many years.
The locality of the International Hotel—situated in the centre of the business portion of the city—is of itself a flattering recommendation, and in conjunction with other more substantial advantages which the proprietor has introduced, will earn for this Hotel the subscriber hopes, the favor and good will of the business community.
The large dining-room of the Hotel—one of the most commodious rooms in the city—will still be open for Dinner Parties, Concerts, and other Social Entertainments; and his sample rooms, for Commercial Travelers, are by far the best in the city.
In connection with the Hotel will be kept an extensive Livery Establishment, where Horses and Buggies can be had at all times, and at a reasonable rate of remuneration.
The International Hotel will be the depot for Stages to Caledonia, Port Dover, Dundas, Guelph and other places.
An Omnibus will run regularly to the Station, connecting with trains east and west.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON.
Proprietor.
Hamilton, Aug. 3, 1863. v3n11-1y

CAMPBELLVILLE
THE neighborhood of Campbellville has been long famed for being the best angling ground in Canada West; but until lately the deciples of Isaac Walton did not make the discovery. The consequence is that the streams and mill-ponds in the immediate vicinity are teaming with fine speckled trout. While enjoying their favorite amusement Sportsmen can have the very best accommodation at
William Easterbrook's Hotel,
where choice liquors and every delicacy of the season can be had at reasonable rates. A daily stage to and from the G. W. Railway. Excellent stabling and attentive and careful hostlers.
N. B.—In season the hunting in the vicinity is equal to any in the country.
Campbellville, Sept. 7, 1863. v3.n16ly

Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
ON and after Monday, 25th January, and until further Notice, Trains will leave Georgetown Station as follows:—
GOING EAST:

Day Express	3.30 P.M.
Night Express	5.05 A.M.
Mail	10.28 A.M.
Mixed	9.10 P.M.

GOING WEST:

Day Express	1.05 P.M.
Night Express	1.55 A.M.
Mail	5.18 P.M.
Mixed	9.35 A.M.

BY ORDER.
Georgetown, Feb. 9, 1864.

Blank Deeds and Memorials
FOR SALE BY THE DOZEN OR OTHE WISE, AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

Song—The Thistle.

When Scotchmen forgather in far distant lands,
In friendship, with joy, and shaking of hands
Their theme is their country, so wild and so free.
And thochts o' the Thistle bring tears in their e'e.

CHORUS.
Hurrah for the Thistle, that waves on the hill,
Hurrah for the Thistle, that grows by the rill,
Hurrah for the Thistle, down by the dyke side
The rough bearded Thistle, auld Scotia's pride.

When our forefathers fought in their country's cause,
Defending their homes, their kirk, and their laws,
When many brave Scots were laid low in their gore,
The Thistle waved high on the banners they bore.

CHORUS.—Hurrah for the Thistle, &c.

And in crowning of monarchs on Scotia's throne,
When kings, dukes, and lords assembled at Scone,
'Mongst all the gay flowers that were then to be seen,
Stood proudest and gayest the Thistle so green.

CHORUS.—Hurrah for the Thistle, &c.

Now, Scotland, 'tis long since I left thy loved shore,
But the longer I'm absent I love thee the more,
And perhaps ere I die I may see thee again,
And view the proud Thistle at home on the plain.

CHORUS.—Hurrah for the Thistle, &c.

CAN'T GET ALONG!

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I don't know how it is,' said Felix Hall, 'that some people can get along so comfortably on a thousand dollars a year. We can't do it.'

'I am sure I try to economize all I can,' returned Mrs. Hall, sadly, for she felt that her husband's remarks were more than half intended as a reflection for her. 'I only keep one girl, and do nearly all my own sewing.'

'I don't blame you, Harriet,' said Mr. Hall. 'I am sure I don't. I know you work hard—too hard. I often wish it was easier for you But what can I do? And yet, that is all Hawkins receives, and he seems to get along smoothly, and even lays by, he tells me, a hundred dollars a year.'

'I don't know how they do it,' replied Mrs. Hall. 'I know that Mrs. Hawkins does not work half so hard as I do, tho' her house always looks to be in better order than mine. They have better furniture than we have, and I am sure Mrs Hawkins' clothes costs twice as much as mine do. I don't think it is my fault.'

'I do not say it is, Harriet. I believe you do your part the best you know how. But, something must be wrong somewhere. Other people can live very well on a thousand dollars, while we are always owing bills to this, that and the other one. Here is a quarter's bill for groceries, amounting to sixty five dollars and I owe seventy to my tailor besides. Then there is an unsettled bill at the provision store, of fifteen or twenty dollars, besides the rent, bread bill, the milk bill, and I don't know how many other bills.'

'I wish these bills were not allowed to run on,' remarked Mrs. Hall. 'I am sure it would be a great deal better to pay for everything as we go along.'

'So it would, but we have not the money to do it with. It takes nearly my whole quarter's salary, regularly, to pay off the bills of three months; and then there is no way to live but to go on trust for almost everything, for nearly three months longer. It is a bad system, I know, but there appears to be no help for it just now.'

And in the full conviction that there was no help for it, Mr. Hall drew his quarter's salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, and went and paid off bills, and borrowed money-debts amounting to two hundred dollars. Then giving his wife ten dollars to get little things with, he started, under a feeling of discouragement, on a new quarter, with but forty dollars in his pocket. Although he had paid two hundred dollars of debts, there was almost an equal amount hanging over him.

Mr. Hall was a clerk in a bank, where he was engaged regularly, from eight o'clock in the morning, until about four and sometimes five o'clock in the afternoon. He lived in a house for which he paid two hundred dollars a year, and paid his tailor from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars annually. He carried a gold lever watch that had cost eighty dollars, and wore a chain for which he had paid forty. He also indulged in one or two expensive breast pins, and before his family had become as large as at present, had spent a good deal of money on jewellery for his wife. But the dropping in of one child after another, until the number grew to five, interfered with these little indulgences very materially, and called so loud for self-denial, that the appeal could not be entirely disregarded. But the self-denial was practiced more by Mrs. Hall—much more than by her husband. She denied herself almost everything, even sufficient rest for her over-wearied body, while he went on, in most things, about the same as he did when he and his wife paid eight dollars a week for their boarding, and had had just the same income they had at present. But let us look more closely into his way of doing things, and see if it is not possible to discover what appeared so great a mystery to him.

On the day after Mr. Hall had spoken to his wife so despondingly, he spent for tobacco eighteen and three quarter cents, for a luncheon and a glass of wine-sangaree, twelve and a half cents more; and in toys for the children, fifty cents. He also bought a bottle of wine, for which he paid seventy-five cents. These items amounted to one dollar and fifty-six and a quarter cents, in a single day. On the next day he paid his barber's bill for three months, which was three dollars and a half; and his boot-black's bill, which was two dollars—luncheon, and some cakes and candies for the children, cost twenty five cents; and a very pretty paper folder that struck his fancy, the trifle of twenty-five cents more. Here were six dollars for the second day, nearly all of which might have been saved if he had shaved himself, and brushed his own boots, to do either of which would have been far more honorable, genteel and praiseworthy, than to indulge in the luxury of a barber and a boot-black, and let his wife work herself half to death. On the third day he hired a chaise and rode out with his family after he had left the bank in the afternoon. The chaise hire was two dollars, and toll-gates and refreshments for all, fifty cents more. Already, in luncheon, cigars, and one or two little matters more a half-dollar had been expended by Mr. Hall in the fore part of the day, so that, on the third day of the week, three dollars were expended unnecessarily. During this time, for marketing shoes for one or two of the children, and sundry expenses incident to a large family, six dollars melted from his hands.

On the evening after the ride, Mr. Hall took out his pocket-book and counted his money. To his utter astonishment, and almost dismay, he found that he had only twenty-three dollars and a half. He counted it over and over again but could not make it a cent more.—Three days before he had forty dollars. Where could sixteen and a half have flown to? He had never spent it; that to his mind, was perfectly clear.

'Have you taken any money out of my pocket-book?'

'No,' was replied.

'Well, something's gone with about ten dollars. I have but twenty-three dollars and a half, and I had forty, two or three days ago. Of course I have not spent sixteen dollars and over in three days.'

'Certainly not. But have you counted right?'

'Oh, yes.' And Mr. Hall counted it over again, to see that there was no mistake.

'It is too true. I have but twenty-dollars and a half.'

'Are you sure you have not spent it for something?' suggested Mrs. Hall. 'How else could it have gone?'

'Some one must have given me wrong change. I gave the carriage driver a five dollar bill. Let me see. What change did he give me? It was a note and I took it for three dollars.'

Mr. Hall ran over the money in his pocket-book.

'Yes, here's a three dollar bill. He gave me the right change.'

Mr. Hall's mind was in great perplexity. His income was small enough compared with his expenses, and, therefore, to lose eight or ten dollars, he felt to be no trifling matter.

'Suppose you count up what you have spent,' suggested Mrs. Hall, 'and see how it is exactly. Perhaps you have laid out more than you think for.'

'I have not laid out half of sixteen dollars. But we will count up.'

In the first place the spendings for marketing shoes, and the sundries that went into the family, were recalled with some effort, and the sum of six dollars finally made out.

'That's only six dollars, you see,' remarked Mr. Hall, 'leaving a deficiency of ten dollars and a half.'

'Did you forget the carriage hire?'

'True. That was two—making eight dollars.'

'And you know you bought milk and cakes for the children, and paid the toll-keeper.'

'So I did. Let me see how much I paid exactly. Just fifty cents to a fraction.'

Then we have eight dollars and fifty cents accounted for, which leaves eight dollars deficient. Think, now, what you spent for yourself, yesterday and the day before.'

'Not eight dollars nor eighty cents. But, let me see. There is my luncheon every day for three days—just thirty-seven and a half cents. And there is the bottle of wine; I had forgotten that—seventy-five cents. Yes, and now I remember, I paid fifty cents for the children.'

'So much?'

'Yes. I had to buy for all of them, and even cheap toys, where you have to get so many of them, count up. But we must indulge the children sometimes. I have spent also for cigars and tobacco the trifle of thirty cents, and for a paper folder. And in cakes and candies for the children, I have spent, may be a shilling. Let me see how much all these amount to.'

The items were soon summed up, and the product was two dollars and nearly a half.

'That you see, reduces it to five dollars and a half,' said Mrs. Hall.

'So it does,' remarked the husband. 'How money does slip through one's fingers. I would not have believed it; but where is the balance? Even that is too much to loose. Let me see.'

Mr. Hall thought for a moment, and then his thumb and finger gave a sharp crack, and he exclaimed—

'Yes, that's it! I paid my barber's and my boot black's bills, which added together, make just five dollars and a half. Well, I declare! It is astonishing! I could not have thought it! How money does go! I wish I could never see a dollar! Money melts out of my hands like snow before the fire. I wish in my heart you would take it and see if you can make it go any further than I do.'

Mrs. Hall did not reply for some moments, and then she said—

'I will do so, provided you let me do things my own way for a year; and, also provided that you will be content with five dollars a quarter for your tobacco and cigars; also, provided that you will shave yourself and black your own boots, or let me do it for you; and also take your luncheon from home instead of buying it; by all of which about sixty dollars a year will be saved.'

'Sixty dollars?—It does not cost half of that sum, Harriet'

'Count it up yourself, Felix. Why, a shilling a week is thirty-seven dollars a year.'

'So it does. How things do count up. Well, wife, if you will take hold in good earnest, I will do just as you say for one year, and if you bring down the cost of living as much as a hundred dollars, I will let you manage money matters ever after.'

'If I don't bring it down three hundred dollars, I am mistaken,' replied Mrs. Hall in a confident tone; for light had suddenly broken into her mind. The account which her husband had given of three days' dispensation of money, under his system, showed her where the leak was.

'Here are twenty dollars to begin with, all that I have left from my last quarter's salary, after keeping three dollars and a half for my tobacco and cigars during the next three months. When it is gone, I will borrow as much money as you want to carry you on until I can draw more money.'

At the rate Hall was going on, it would have taken little over a week to emptied his pocket book; but it was a month before his wife asked for a fresh supply.

One of Mrs. Hall's first objects was to buy blacking and brushes, and discharge the boot-black. For a week she brushed her husband's boots every morning, before he discovered that the boot-black had been dismissed; then he accidentally caught her in the act of brightening up her husband's understandings, very greatly to his surprise. After that he shaved himself and blacked his own boots without feeling himself in the least degraded thereby.

Five dollars and a quarter for cigars, tobacco, and other little nick nackeries Mr. Hall found to be rather a limited sum; but as he did agree to meet his extra expenses with this sum, he felt some pride in doing so. In order to accomplish it, however, he had to abate many glasses of wine and mineral water and limit himself to a certain number of cigars daily.

At the end of the first quarter, Mrs. Hall received one hundred and seventy dollars from her husband. Eighty dollars she had received before, and, as this had been borrowed by her husband he kept that amount from his three months' salary in order to pay it back again.

By extra exertions, and a system of almost pinching economy, Mrs. Hall managed to pay the rent and a few small bills, and get through without asking her husband for one cent more; so that when the salary became due again she had a much larger sum to start with. From that time not even a baker's bill was permitted to accumulate; and the milk bill was settled once a week.

Mr. Hall sometimes complained a little at his wife's 'short-comings,' as he called them, and at being cut off from all pleasure-taking, but she consoled him by telling him, good humoredly, to wait a while, that there was a good time coming.

The year for which Mrs. Hall had undertaken to manage affairs at last came to a close, and one evening she said to her husband—

'Here are my accounts for the year.—They are not very neatly kept, but I presume you will find them all correct.

'Accounts! Have you kept the accounts,' asked Mr. Hall.

'Oh, yes to a penny.'

'Well, how stands the balance?'

'Something in our favour, I think.—There is not a cent owing any where, except the balance of your tailor's bill, and you know I had over a hundred and fifty dollars to pay when I took the management of things.'

'Possible,' said Mr. Hall, opening his eyes.

'Yes; and, what is better, I have about fifty dollars on hand.'

'Incredible.'

'It is true.'

'How in the world did you do it?'

'Not by starving you all, you will admit.'

'No, certainly,—we have had plenty of good wholesome food to eat though I must confess to thinking sometimes, that you indulged us in little seasonable delicacies rather sparingly.'

'It had to be done, or else I could not have got along on the reduced income of the present year—reduced by the necessity of paying off so many old bills.'

'But how have you done it, Harriet? You have not given me the affirmative yet.'

'By following this simple rule, Felix; never to buy anything that was not wanted; and being careful, when a want presented itself, to see whether it was real or imaginary! Hereafter I hope you will follow the same rule, and if you do, you can keep the family on as little as I have done.?

'Thank you, Harriet.' returned Mr. Hall, smiling; 'but I believe I won't superseed your administration of affairs; although I shall insist upon one thing; and it is that you get a stout girl of thirteen or fourteen to assist you. You are working too hard.'

'Wait until next year.'

'No. It must be done now. We can afford it; but if you think we cannot, I will give up my tobacco and cigars in order to help to meet the extra expense.'

'Oh, no. I won't ask that of you.' said Mrs. Hall.

'Why, then you must get the extra help.'

'Very well, if you insist so strongly upon it, I suppose it must be done.'

And it was done. Three or four years have passed. Mr. Hall is quite as well dressed as before, and his wife much better. Several articles of new furniture have been added to their house. Mrs. Hall keeps a cook and a girl to help about, and has a more cheerful and less broken-dawn appearance. She does not work half as hard as she did. Add to this the fact that there is not a cent owed anywhere, and from one to two hundred dollars always lying by, and the reader will agree with Mr. Hall, who has quite changed his mind on the subject, that a man can get along on a thousand dollars; that to, if he has the right kind of a wife, and is willing to let her manage things with prudence and economy.

Making Fun of People.

Once when travelling on a stage coach, says a writer in a contemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look out for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and sheep looked demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was perhaps harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun at them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing.

So it seemed to me; for, after a while an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good-natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman made sad work with her black bonnet; and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looking as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind.

This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card; pretended to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her.

At length the old woman turned a pale face toward her and said:

'My dear girl, you are now young and healthy, and happy. I have been so, too, but that time is past. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world, where merry girls will think me very amusing. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and that she will live forever.'

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house; and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

'How is she?' was the trembling inquiry of the mother.

'Just alive,' said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head on her hand; and you may be sure I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson and one which I greatly hope would do her good.—Ex. paper.

In some of its phases, Mohammedan mercantile morality exceeds in its scrupulousness that of any people, whatever their religious character or creed. A mercantile firm in Salonica had bills to a large amount on the principal inhabitants and merchants of the place, which with their books and papers were destroyed by fire. On the day following a prominent Turk, who was largely in their debt, went in person and told them that, hearing their papers had been destroyed, he had brought a copy of his account with him, and fresh bills for the amount which was due. This example was followed by all the Turkish debtors to them. It does not appear that this course was one that they had ever learned from the Christian traders in their country.

A City's Growth.

The London 'Star' has a suggestive article upon the map of London, which covers twenty-four sheets. London adds to its houses about twelve thousand a year, and yet retains much of the semi-rural beauty of the country towns and villages. It extends bound aries as fast as it increases the number of its dwellings and inhabitants. It now includes eight Parliamentary cities and boroughs, 186 parishes, and about 130 square miles. The Star adds that it is wonderful and pleasant to see that among the homes of three millions of people, all with a radius of twelve miles, there is so much variety of surface and scenery, so many green and airy spaces, such healthful amplitude of room, such snug retreats from dirt and noise. On the face of the map and in the pages of the Directory there are spots of more than picturesque appearance — verdant and sylvan, rustic in the purity of the atmosphere, and urban in all the appliances of domestic architecture, drainage, lightning, water supply and conveyance. These advantages, it is well to observe, are not alone enjoyed by the wealthy and the leisurely. The London railways are the lever which brings the enjoyment of surburban rural life to the man of humble means. The artisan and the clerk are almost as well off as their employer. Each and all are under the necessity of being at their work early and late, but the locomotives enables them to live comfortably at a long distance from their premises.

DIFFERENCE IN GIRLS. — Prentice says girls will differ. One of them lately broke her neck in trying to escape being kissed, and a great many of them are ready to break their necks to get kissed.

The young man who was crossed in love last week, says, if it were not for getting wet he would drown himself! He will probably compromise the matter by shooting himself in the looking-glass.

'Say, Pomp, you niggar, whar you get dat new hat?' 'Why, at de shop, ob course.' 'What is de price ob such an article as dat?' 'I don't know, niggar, de shopkeeper wasn't dar.'

"I wonder what has become of the snuffers!' said Mrs. Johnston. "I can't find them high or low." Nobody could give any information. After a while her tired Dutchman of a husband, getting sleepy, commenced pulling off his boots, preparatory to going to bed. "All dis day," said he, "I tink I got some little grabble stones in my boot, and poured out the snuffers.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step out into the purest air you can find; stand perfectly erect, with the head and shoulders thrown back, and then fixing the lips as though you were going to whistle draw the air through the nostrils into the lungs. When the chest is about full, raise the arms, keeping them extended, with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after gently forcing the arms backward, and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, till the lungs are entirely empty. This process should be repeated three or four times during the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman, the measure of whose chest has been increased some three inches in as many months.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH.—Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but there are none of them so bad as violent and ungoverned passion. Men and woman have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent irrascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived to a very advanced age. It is, therefore, a matter of importance to every one desirous to preserve "a sound mind in a sound body," so that the brittel vessel of life may glide down the stream smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existance, to have a special care, amidst all the vicissitudes and trails of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.—Mr L. G. Brown, in the boston Cultivator, says, "That spring when the buds are swelling and the sap in full flow, is a very bad time. Yet there are many who prune more or less every spring." He is right. More apples are destroyed by such injudicious pruning than by all the canker worms and caterpillars combined. Prune in June, when the sap is comparatively at rest, or in October, soon after the fall of the leaf, and so on for a month or two. This will depend much upon the state of the weather. A few bright warm days in succession, even in the first part of Febuary, would be quit likely to cause considerable activity in the sap, and make it unsafe to prune. The rule should be to prune when there is the least flow of sap. This occurs between the first and second growth of the tree, and after the fall of the leaf in October. We are speaking of limbs that have attained a diameter of half an inch. Smaller "suckers" may be cut at any time, though not without some danger of bleeding.