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OL XXVII.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

WHOLE NO 1,450 NO. 50.

A VETRIOL THROWER.

ng Lady in Ottawa Disfigured for ife by an Unknown Woman. btawa telegram says: Last (Tuesight as Mary Molloy, of 219 Bank was out walking up and down in f her own door, she casually observed an approaching her from an opposite At first she noticed nothing rabout the woman's actions, but as ie nearer she crossed directly in Molloy's path. Naturally the stepped hastily aside to allow the to pass, and it is possibly to that ent that Miss Molloy owes her eyer perhaps her life, for at that inhe stranger had suddenly drawn and from beneath the shawl she and, as she passed, threw the con-f a small bottle in the girl's face. xpected was the attack that Miss stood dazed for an instant, and astily rubbing the drops from her an into the house in alarm. The which the woman had thrown at s vitriol, and soon began its dreadful The poor girl's suffering was fearagony increasing momentarily as riol ate its way into the tertured

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

on of Trustees—Affiliation of Medical Schools.

Medical assistance was obtained,

will be disfigured for life. Neither

hor nor the object of the crime is

ingston despatch says : The trustees en's University met yesterday, when lowing trustees were elected : Rav. ardrope, Guelph; Rev. Jas. Barolay, Campbell and Mr. A. T. Drum-Montreal; Dr. Boulter, Sterling E. Malloch, Hamilton, and George Ganancque.

arding the affiliation of other medical , the Council having decided that stap was desirable, it was resolved he standard of examinations for schools affiliated must be the on standard, and that Dr. Grant, Maclennan, Toronto, and Dr. A. E. h, Hamilton, he a committee to con-

proposals of affiliation. as reported that private arrangewere made with Victoria and Trinity common board of examiners be ted by the three universities for the ulation examinations at the different Schools of Ontario in connection with lepartmental examinations. The expressed the hope that before cronto University would unite with Trinity and Victoria in this and so secure common matricula-

UTTERMILK AND BREK.

rious Mixture Which Was the orite Beverage of Ancient Topers. W. O Neill and Dr. G. C. Wallane. mmunications to the Medical and al Reporter, have related cases of psia that have been successfully d with buttermilk and sour milk. allace states that he has prescribed eatment for many years with good a pint being recommended to be at each moal.

y other physicians have observed the rial action of buttermilk in dyspepsia. sful taken in the early morning 18 a potion for "biliousness." Centuries the time of Shakspeare, buttermilk teemed as a remedy for indigestion as in vogue as a general drink, mixed in equal proportion of beer. This mixture is alluded to by "Rare" onson, the friend and contemporary kspeare, in his play called the "New

hey do scandal me upon the road here! or quotidian rack of mutton, roasted to be grated! and that driven down beer and buttermik mingled together, against my freehold, my inheritance. is the word that glads the heart of man nine's the house of wine. Sack, says my

erry and drink sherry, that's my pose.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Me. Beaty, in moving that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the resolution declaring the expediency of amending the Act Respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, said that the proposed amendment would not interfere with the working of the Scott Act in any county where is was now adopted. It was proposed that counties which had not already adopted the Scott Act should have the option either of passing the Scott Act or passing the by-law prohibiting the sale of spirits and allowing the sale of beer, wines and cider. Numer ous petitions had been presented to the House asking that in counties which had already adopted the Scott Act the electors might be allowed to vote on a proposal that the sale of wine, beer and cider should be allowed. His Bill did not go this far, as it did not interfere with the Scott Act counties at all. It was intended that the vote on the Scott Act and on the proposed by-law prohibiting the sale of spirits should be taken separately, and that the vote should be taken first on that measure the petitions for which had the greatest number of signa-

Mr. Jamieson said it would be impossi ble to discuss the proposed measure intelligently until it was printed. He was pleased to see that the hon, member did not propose to interfere with the Scott

Aot. The motion was carried.

The House went into Committee, and adopted a resolution which merely declared the expediency of amending the Act respecting traffic in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Beaty then introduced a Bill founded

ou the resolution, which was read a first time.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) obtained an order for a statement showing the amount of liquors manufactured in Canada during 1885, the amount of liquors imported into Canada during 1885, and the duties colleoted from the same, and the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors are manufactured. Mr. McMulien moved for a return show

ing the name and post office address of each person on the superannuated list of retired civil servants on the 1st day of Janusry, A. D. 1886. He pointed out that in 1883.4 the amount paid into the superannuation fund by the members of the civil service was \$51,882. There were 433 persons on the retired list. They were paid \$192,672, of which the civil servance paid only \$51,880, leaving a net loss to the country of \$140,810. In the year 1885 there were 423 persons on the petired lists. They received \$203 636. leaving a net loss to the country of \$150 934. The average amount paid to each superannuated person was\$469, and of this sum only \$121 was contributed by members of the civil service. The system of granting gratuities has also been greatly abused. In 1874 the number entitled to superanguation was 753, now it was about 2,000. The system of "adding years" arbitrarily to the term of service in order to increase their superannuation allowance was an abuse. He gave several specimens of abuses under this system. He gave instances of the contrast between the amounts paid into the fund by the superannuated officials and the amounts paid to them in salaries. In one case he mentioned an efficial who had paid in \$69 and drawn \$10,000, and in another an official, who had

contributed nothing, who drew \$12,000. The House went into Committee on Mr. Edger's Bill respecting insolvent banks, trading companies, insurance companies, loan companies, building societies and trading corporations. The Bill, as amended by the Committee on Banking and Commerce, allows clerks and other employees of these companies to rank as preferred creditors for the wages due for three

months previous to insolvency. Mr. Edgar pointed out that the Bill was reasonable one, inasmuch as it allowed the workman to recover some portion of that which he had created by his own

Sir H. Langevin suggested that Mr Edgar should ask the committee to rise, in order that the amendments might be printed. He assured him that the Government had no intention of killing the

Mr. Edgar said that after the assurance of the Minister he would move that the committee rice and report progress.

The committee rose and reported pro-The House concurred in the amendments made in committee to the Bill to

amend the Animal's Contagious Discasss Mr. Malock moved the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved an amend ment bringing horses under the operation of the Animals' Contagious Diseases Act.

Mr. Pope opposed the amendment. The House divided on the amendment

which was lost, yeas 36, nays 99. The Bill was read a third time. The House went into committee on Mr.

Robertson's (Hamilton) Bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases. The Bill allows courts to receive the testimony of persons who declare that the taking of an cath will have no binding effect on their conscience. On the first clause being put, there were loud ories of "lost" and " oarried" and great uproar. The committee divided on the clause, which was passed. Yess 61, nays 45.

Mr. Thompson proposed that the Bill should be made to apply not only to criminal matters but to such civil matters as this Parliament had control over. This was accepted by the mover of the Bill.

Mr. Amyot objected on the ground that the Local Legislature had control over the evidence in civil cases. They might urge the House into Radicalism, they might abolish God if they liked, but they could not abolish the power of Local Legisla-

Mr. Thompson said he would be sorry to abolish either, but there were some civil which this Payliament clearly had control.

The amendment was carried, the subsequent clauses carried, and the Bill reported. Mr. Landerkin moved that the Speaker issue his warrant for the election of a member for Haldimand in the room of the late

David Thompson.—Carried. Mr. White (Cardwell) introduced a Bill to make further provision regarding the Administration of Public Lands in British Columbia.

Mr. Orton asked whether, in view of the fact that the Boott Act would come into force in many counties on the 1st of May, and that it would involve great injury to hotel property, an opportunity would be given to the House to consider the various Bills now before Parliament relating to the Scott Act.

referred to were among the Public Bills | __ Eoston Transcript."

and Orders, and were items not for the Government, but for the House to decide in what order these Bills should be taken up. The Government had no objection to one order being given precedence over another, but would not themselves alter the precedence of the Bills.

The House went into committee on the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. Mr. White (Cardwell) said that one of the objects of the Bill was to relax the provisions as to residence, so as to allow persons who resided part of their time in towns to acquire homes in the Northwest. It provided that the settler need not commenoe residence till the third year after

homestead entry.
Mr. Blake asked whether this privilege would be extended to persons who had

already taken up homes. Mr. White (Oardwell) said that the Government was considering that question. Mr. Watson spoke in favor of allowing homesteads to be granted on condition of

cultivation instead of residence. Mr. White opposed this view. Mr. Wasson said that in 1883 he had moved an amendment to the Land Bill, providing that in the first year 20 acres must be broken; the second year 20 acres under or op, and 30 more broken; the third and the fourth year buildings to the value of \$600 must be up. There was no room for speculation in that, and a homestead might be allowed, giving the settler 320 acres in all without danger. He urged that cultivation should be allowed as abe qualification, for a patent as well as residence This would give a large class of people, who could not now do so, the opportunity to engage in the cultivation of the soil, putting their surplus sarnings into that work. He urged that pre-emptions should be given at \$1 an acre to all those people them. who had settled bona fide on their lands. There were some now living under a charge of \$2 50 an acre, although their neighbors were charged only \$1 an acre under regula-

sions made before or after those providing for this charge of \$2 50. On a subsequent clause, Mr. Blake urged that something should be done to make it clear at what time land became liable to municipal taxation. Sattlers had written him from different points for a report, representing that lands which notody doubted had been sold by the Canadian there, were still legally exempt because there was nothing to prove they had been sold. This was a great bardship and his appearance in usual spirits. The violin means should be taken to make it known when these sales took place.

Soutlers' lands were not taxable until the a moment and then appeared with patent had been issued, and Manitoba was the vermable worden shoe under his arm. exempting most chartels as well. Any. But in air three days of seclusion he had thing the Government could do to meet the out and carved it into a rude imitation of difficulty suggested by the leader of the a violin, to which he had dettly fitted three Opposition would be done.

Mr. Watson said that large quantities of land sold by the Syndicate during the funtusias, which many say were the highboom had falten back into the Syndicate's est instruments of his wonderful genius. hands. While they were in the hands of purchasers municipal taxes had accumulated against them, and he thought that these taxes should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands.

Mr. White explained that another clause of the Bill abolished the practice of second housekeeping with. Here, too, is the old homesteading. He had been convinced by what he had learned in the Northwest that you a few france for it." this was expedient.

Mr. Trow was in favor of the practice of second homesteading. He pointed out that it gave an opportunity to the settler to sell Englishman for 6,000 france. out his first nomestead to a farmer who was not so well fitted for a pioneer life, and then go west and break up new land. He believed that the reason a large number of Michenota and Dakota was that they could not get second homesteads in Canada.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that this could not be the case, because second homesteading had been allowed in the Canadian Northwest

Mr. Trow-Only for two years. Mr. White (Cardweil) said that the first paragraph of an address presented to him t Minnedosa asked for the abolition of the this was in accordance with the views of those with whom he had conversed. It had been found that settlers abandoned first homesteads, and that these so-called improvements were often worse than useless, as when the soil was merely turned up and left without further cultivation, it was

ess valuable than in its natural state. Mr. Woodworth said that provision should e made for the case of those who had already applied for second homesteads.

Mr. Watson said he regretted that the system of second homesteading had not proved successful. He attributed that lack f success not to any defect in the natute, but to the fact that for the last two years there had been practically no immigration. If there had been as much immigration as there was in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 none of these inconveniences would have arisen. He was in favor of allwing a settler to take up a pre-emption as a second

homestead. Mr. Fairbank said that the Minster had those who went away.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved a amendment providing that the new lw should not take away the rights of my person who, before the passing of this Act, had for a patent.—Carried.

Reading Him Off

"Mr. Fcatherly," said Bobb at the dinner table, "What's an averge?" "An average?" "Yes. Pa says ou come to see sister twice a week on a average." was some kind of a carrige, Bobby?" "I thought perhaps it might be a bicycle, but I knew it couldn't be a carriage, because ma says you're too mea: to hire-Bobby," interrupted his nother, "will you have another piece of pit?"—New York

The Dude's Dilenma.

"Yes, indeed, Miss Claa," continued by the train robbahs, don't you know, and know, he put his pistol to me head. don't your brains l' aud 'pon me oul, Miss Clara, Chicago Tribune. I had nothing for him."-lurdette.

week This reminds us of a man who lived many of the chalets constructed of it in on nothing. It is true thathe lived but one | the Canton of Valois date from the four-

MUSIC RROM A WOODEN SHOE.

Hevr a Great Violinist Kaised a Large Sum of Money for a Pretty Girl.

In the autumn of 1832 Paganini was residing at a villa near Paris. He was an invalid, and took very little notice of any other occupant of the vills. The only other occupant for whom he appeared to care much, says the Philadelphia News, was Nicette, a young and pretty waitress who attended him.

One morning Nicette was sad and dejeamed, and her blue eyes showed signs of weeping. Paganini, who had taken an honest liking for the paor girl, was not long in learning the cause of her grief. The conscription had just been drawn; a bad number had fallen to the lot of her lover, and, said she: "Poor Adviphe must go off for a soldier, and I shall never see bim again." "But why don't you find him a substi-

tuto?" asked Paganini. "Monsieur is joking," was the sobbing reply. "They say there is to be a war, and 1 500 france is the lowest price for a substitute."

A few weeks passed and Christmas was at hand. In France it is the custom to place a wooden shoe on the hearth just as we hang up a stocking. Late in the afternco of the day before Christmas Nicette year 50 under orop, and 30 more broken, entered the saloon where the musician was seated, the centre of a large group. She said that a huge parcel had just arrived. for Sig. Paganini. He said he could not imagine what it was, but ordered it up. Wrapper after wrapper was opened before the curious spectators, and finally there appeared a huge wooden shee, almost large enough for an infant's cradle.

The bystanders laughed. Some hinted that it was sent by some one who meant to insinuate that the great viclinist was more fond of receiving presents than of making

Paganini suspected as much and a sudden idea seemed to strike him. "Well, well, my friends, we shall see if this shee does not prove of value to somebody." For three days little was seen of him, and it was reported that he was busy in his little workshop, into which none were permisted to enter. Then it was suncunced that on New Year's Eve the group maestro would give an unique concert, in the course of which he would execute five pieces on a violin and five on a wooden shoe. The price of admission was to be 20 france and Pacific to the Northwest Land Company or but 100 tickets were to be sold. Of course they were disposed of at once.

When the evening came Paganini made came first on the programme, and every one declared the great macetro Mr. White said he did not see what the fairly excelled himself, and there was Government could do in this direction. no end of prayes. He retired for strings. Upon this curious instrument he began to improvise one of those strange

> Searesly had the tumultucus applause ceased when Paganini bade Nicette approach. "Here," said he, " are the 2,000 france which the old shoe has brought. That is more by 500 francs than is needed to buy Adolphe off. Keep the rest to begin wooden shoe. Maybe somebody will give

> There was great competition as to who should have the wonderful shoe violin. It was put up at auction and sold to a rich

1. A postmaster is required to gives notice by letter (returning the paper does not Canadian settlers had left Manitoba for answer the law) when a subscirber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2 It any person orders his paper discontinued, he muss pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send is until payment is made, and collect the whole practice of second homesteading, and that amount whether it is taken from the effice or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made. 3. Any person who takes a paper from

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is rest ousible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncailed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A Wealthy Farmer Murders Esis Wife A Racine, Wis., despatch says.

morning Joseph Uhler, a farmer, 76 years old, residing in the town of Caledonia, and Brampton; Capt. Cowan, 20 days in London.

Capt. Drew and Lieut. Bell, 10 days of Capt. Drew and Lieut. A Racine, Wis., despatch says: This evidently got his information from those through the body, inflicting a mortal in Kingston. Marshal Booth related how who remained on the first homestads, not would. The tragedy occurred at the home to his own home and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Uhler married his wife in 1884, but they lived unhappily together, and a few weeks ago received a certificate or a recommendation she commenced proceedings for a divorce treatment, and asked for alimony. This minded the baty afore now." fact is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

Brigham Young's Progeny.

Judge Baskin tells me that though Brigham Young left over a million, his children are fast going through it. Many Featherly was very much anised. After of the girls have not turned out well, and, explaining to Bobby the maning of the in his opinion, none of the children have word, he said: "I suppose you thought it the ability of their father. I came across a curious fact in connection with Brigham Young the other day, and that is that his children acted in the Salt Lake Theatre when it was first started. The Mormons are not proud of this, and when I ask Mr. Caine about it one day he evaded answering whe question.—From a Washington Letter.

No Forks for His Pie.

Miss Cynthia Mushroom: "Now, ps, Mr. La Dedah, giving an account of his do be careful at dinner and don't mortify travels, "I have been in grat perils, don't us before Mr. Stuyvesant Sturtevant." you know. One time on a railway train Mrs. M.: "Yes, Phineas, do mind your stone's scheme, had been read. out west, don't you know, ve were stopped | manners, and remember our instructions about stiquette." Mr. M.: "Well, that's one fellow, a terrible brigard he was, you all right; you kin go ahead and arrange things to suit yourself, but I'm darned if von know, and he said, 'Your money or I'll eat pie with a fork for anybody."-

The London Gardeners' Chronicle, refer-Professor Darling livel on 27 cents a big ig to the durability of larch timber, says aver.

HATCHERIES OF FASHION.

How the Camel's-Back Bustle and Creased Trousers Cams into Being.

In England the Prince of Wales has been or the last twenty-five years the great promulgator of fashion for men and the Princess for women. The Prince has succeeded in some degree in bringing Frenchmen within his jurisdiction.

English tashions are, in fact, more or less the rage" among the pleasure-seeking portion of French society, which cultivates the monarchial traditions and "le sport." But the French tailors and dressmakers do not succumb to any foreign influence, and still try valiantly to maintain the old French influence in matters of dress.

A writer in the Temps has recently been giving an interesting account of how they do it. The leading tailors in Paris appoint a committee every season, whose duty it is to get up a "fashion plate," and this set. tles, both for Parisian tailors and those of the provinces, what changes are to be made in men's clothes for that sesson.

But the dresemakers in Paris have no organization like that of the tailors, and do not meet and provide fashions through a committee. Nevertheless every season witnesses the most startling changes.

Under the empire a fashion was started by trying a dress on the Empress or one of her ima ediate circle, the Princess de Metternich or the Duchess de Morny, the Marcchale d'Aibufera or the Countess de Hon, at a ball or a court reception. If it was liked it set the fashion for the season, and the court ladies wore it as a sort of livery.

Nowadays the same thing is done through a circle of about twenty fashionable women, who employ the dressmaker, and meet in his salon d'essavage.

What they adopt carries the season. Occasionally they succumb a little to the influence of foreign courts. For instance, it is announced that orange is to be the dominating color in female toilets during the coming season, owing to the fancy for it felt by a Russian Princess of the blood. The noft woollen stuffs which Frenchwomen have lately been wearing are an importation from England, started by the Princess of Wales to encourage the suffering woollen industries of the North.

The fashion once set in this way, its diffusion among all classes and conditions of women now takes place with a rapidity formerly unknown.

A dress, for instance, has been approved of and worn hy a well-known fashionable woman. All her set soon got the same thing. The society papers describe it and the smaller dressmakers of the capital copy it, and it makes its way among the well-to-do people of lower

The well-known race more Minnie Mereor, by Meteor, out of Lady Glasgow, has been sold to Mr. T. H. Love, of the

Redbank Stock Farm, Montreal. The chestnut gelding Gerald, 2.304, has been sold by Mr. J. G. Wilkinson, of Owen Sound, to Mr. J. Sheridan, of Toronto. Price private.

ONTABIO JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING. The following are the weights in the handicap of the meeting of the Ontario

Jockey Ölub: Open cash handicap, to be run Saturday May 22nd, about 14 miles. Horses to be declared out

by May 11th. Horse. Weight. Horse, Weight

Dominion Handicap, to be run Monday, May 24th; about 1½ mile. Horses to be declared out by May 11th.

Horse. Weight. Horse. Aunt Alice, Cyrs... 115 Edmonton, 6 yrs... 114 Trustee, 5 yrs........ 90

Railway Steeplechase Handicap, to be run Monday, May 24th; about 2½ miles. Horses to be declared out by May 11th. Horse. Weight. Horse.

Vrs..... 139 Wild Rose, 4 yrs... 138 Mandamus, aged ... 148
*Last year's winner with 160 lbs.

A " Salvation Baby" Dedicated.

In the new Balvation Army barracks at Toronto last night, prison life experiences were related by soldiers who had been "imprisoned for Jesua" in the Dominion. Five officers appeared on the platform in prison garb: he was run in at Manchester. The feature of her son. The murderer then proceeded of the meeting was the dedication of Happy Bill's baby to the Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Bill sat on the platform with the precious little bundle. When the babe was handed to the Marshal to dedicate, the graceful way he held it caused an old lady at the on the grounds of cruel and inhuman back to ejaculate: "God bless him; he's

Jouings of To-day.

Mrs. Virginia Thompson, the famous Louisville postmistress, is a daugter of the founder of the sect of Campbellites, to which Garfield belonged.

One of the buildings constituting "Libby Prison" during the war fell down last Wednesday from senile debility. It was a monument of the U.S. civil war that might as well be missed. The United States President is as good as married already, notwithstanding his

indignation and protestations. The papers and some of the relatives of the young lady have settled the business for him. At a mass meeting held in Washington last night, at which Congressman Randall presided, a resolution of sympathy with Irish Home Rule was passed, after a letter from Samuel J. Tilden, endorsing Glad-

A Pertinent Question.

Wivifred, a little 5-year-old girl, happened one day to see her maiden aunt take out her teeth and brush them. "How old must I be, auntie," said she before I can do that?

The Boston Athenaum will hereafter open its library on Sunday afternoon for Sir H. Langevin said that the Bills week, but then the principle was the same. teenth century, yet the wood is as sound as readers, but not for issuing books. The Hoosh, my lord, wasn't I reared among Athenseum now has about 150,000 volumes. them !"

Kitty O'Hea. (William Allingham in Lonoman's Magazine.) Now Kitty O'Hea, darling jewel,
I wish you would consider my case!
O, who could believe you're so cruel,
To look in that beaut ful face?
Let roses be jealous, no matter!
The sunshine's in love with your cheeks;
What singing bird wouldn't I flatter
To say it's her voice when you speak? Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea,

Kitty give ear to my song; Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea, Kitty, I'm courting you long.

My thoughts I can never keep steady,
Nor more nor a man in a dream;
They caper like straws in an eddy,
In place of pursuing the stream.
Anuscement and moat I don't care for,
I moan like a cow gone astray;
Myself knows the why and the whorefore—
I am thinking of Kitty O'Hea. I am thinking of kitty O'Hea. Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea, etc.

I nover objected in reason,
To bear with a slight or a scoff,
But so ow isn't always in season, And Lent isn't very far off.

Shrove Tuesday is the time for to shake one,
And single I'll not pass the day,
Young, old, maid or widow, I'll take one—
So mind yourself, Kitty O'Hea.

Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea, Kitty, give heed to my song, Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea, Kitty, I'm courting you long.

Everyday Work. Great deeds are trumpted, loud bells are rung, And men turn round to see;
The high peaks echo to the pwans sung

O'er some great victory.

And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest

Find opportunities but now and then. Shall one sit idle through long days of peace,

Waiting for walls to scale?
Or lie in port until some Golden Fleece
Lures him to face the g.le?
There's work enough, why idly, then, delay? His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps down the mountain's brow With foam and flash and roar, Anon its strength is spent, where is it now? It's one short day is o'er. But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash Soon leaves its rent track dry. The light we love is not the lightning flash From out a midnight sky. But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray From its calm throne of blue lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed, Whose deeds, both great and small, Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread, Where love ennobles all. The world may sound no trumpets, ring no

The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Canary Birds as Pets.

A pet canary in the house is a sunbeam. Always busy, never having an idle moment, and always doing something new, it enlivens the dull and encourages the slothful to industry. Young girls or wives with a long and lonely afternoon of mending before them can set the cage on the table beside the work-basket, chat to the bird, sing with it and teach it new notes as the needle is plied. Patience and continual instruction only can teach a bird tricks. Because it sometimes gives no outward sign of imitation is not to be accepted as a belief that it is not learning. It is practicing the trick in private, and not until after a perfect rehearsal will it give a public exhibition. To teach a bird to kiss, hold him lightly, chatting in soothing tones, till he is quiet; then kiss the bill repeatedly, still soothing him with gentle talk. Kiss the bill again and again till he ceases to struggle in fear of the salute; then bestow a final one-a kiss of approbation-and release him to partake of his enjoyment. Repeat this the next day-several times a day if you wish teach him quickly—and he soon resorts to this performance as a method of coaxing, opening and closing his bil! between your lips exactly as you have done by him; so nearly as hird imitation is possible. It he picks your lips do not notice it before him. The cage of a nervous bird should never be touched without first calling the tenant's attention, because, being always engaged in some project, an abrupt action startles him just as it would a human being

who is come upon suddenly.

To teach him to sit upon your finger, draw a chair up near the cage, hold a conference with him, and then introducing a finger between the wires near his favorite perch hold it there, patiently reading your book or paper meanwhile. The new object showing no disposition to harm him, he goes up cautiously for an examination. Then be picks to ascertain the materialmay be he fights it. This is a good sign. He no longer fears it. Repay him with some choice morsel and cheerful words for his courage. Try him again in the afternoon. He may go further and light on it. Possibly the trick may take several days. Be patient. Once the step is attained, vary the programme by introducing the finger in other spots. He will soon light on it at any point or angle. Next try thrusting the fingers under the door. Next aims fasten it open, blocking egress with the rest of the hand as one finger extends within. When he perches on it draw forth a little way. Next tempt him to the perch cutside a little, and so on. In a short time you but have to open the cage door, uplift a finger, and he is sure to fly for it, and he may be thus called to any part of the room to rest on the familiar perch. To eat from the fingers, let him hunger several days for some favorite dainty—say a fig. Show him one; disregard his elation; do not let him have it. Spread a few seeds over the end of your finger and offer them close by his perch, allowing him plenty of time for speculation. Soon he will snatch off a seed or two. If he utterly refuses, put him sadly away, leaving the fig where he can see it. Next day try again; he'll take one or more. That will do. Do not plague him any longer. Give him a piece of fig in the cage and leave him alone until next day. He may feel independent, being surfeited, and refuse to pick. No matter; put him away without his fig. The next day he is sure to pick all off the fingers. Praise the act and reward him. After that it is plain sailing.

Mexicans Develop Early.

Mexicans may be slow in many things, but not slow to love. The laws of Mexico claim girls at 12 and boys at 13 years are eligible to marriage, and it is not an unusual sight to see a woman who looks no more than 35 a great-grandmother. As children the Mexicans are rather pretty, but when a girl passes 20 she gets "muchomucho" avoirdupois, and at 30 she sports a mustache and "galways" that would cause young bachelors in the States to turn green with envy. The men, on the contrary, are slim and wiry and do not boast of their hirsute charms, especially when it company with women, as they have littledesire to call attention to the contrast, aid the diamond ring finds other means of display than stroking and twisting an imaginary mustache. Yet this exchange of clarms interferes in no way with love-making and the young man wafts sweet kisses fron his finger-tips to the fair-no, dark-dansel, and enjoys it as much as if that back, silky down on her lip were fringing the gateway to his stomach .- Mexican Lettr to Pittsburg Dispatch.

Husband and Wife Account.

"Have you seen my husband, invwhere?" she asked a friend. "No. I never saw the like of you. You are always running **after him.**" "Yes, my dear. Before we were narried I had him on deposit, but since hen

Mr. Wm. Gooderham will accompmy Marshal Ballington Booth to England. Lord Tom—" I say, McKechnie do pu now about dogs?" McKechnie—" Dog! know about dogs?"

I have kept a running account with him.'