The fireflies gleamed through the meadow dark

Where the river ran gally to meet the sea, And every word was a sweet caress, Ere you said "good night" at the gate to me. You spoke of life "as a problem dread," And breathed a sigh for your lonely lot; Then begged a pansy from my hair, And a sprig of blue forget-me-not.

You said, 'twas so bad to live unloved— That love was love, forever and aye! And implied, you never could love but one; Your heart would break if I said you nay.

You spoke so long of men and books, That mine eyes grew dim, and brain did reol As you quoted of Tonnyson many a page, And asked "if I didn't dote on 'Lucille?"

'Twas only a week, and yet to-night I sit alone in the shadows drear, As the moon creeps over the poplar trees, And list for a step which I seldom hear.

But soon a voice—and two shadows pass; When I hear once more an old refrain— He is quoting "Lucille" and "Locksley Hall," To my pretty neighbor down in the lane.

THUMB AUTOGRAPHS.

A Novel Method of Identifying Criminals Two men of science in two different countries—Francis Galton in England and M. Bertillon in France—have lately re-commended a means of identification policemen and detectives, with all their ingenuity, seem never to have em ployed. These gentlemen have observed that the human thumb dipped in ink, in blood, in black lead or in any other loose adhering substance, and pressed upon sheet of paper, leaves a mark which is perfectly characteristic of the individual. Mr. Galton has remarked that no two persons' thumbs make the same mark; the lines and depressions in the skin, which make a series of wave lines when pressed upon paper, are never the same in two different individuals. It is urged that this fact would be of very great value in the administration of justice. ecause a criminal's thumb mark would be a sure means of identifying him, no matter what disguise he might assume. If a busi ness man wishes to make use of a signature which is quite impossible to forge or coun terfeit, he has only to dip his thumb in his ink bettle and make a mark with it in connection with his written name. No other thumb will make the same mark, and it would be practically impossible for anyone to imitate this new kind of "autograph" with a pen or other mechanical means.

"In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and thumb," the new form of subscription may some time in the future, run, the seal having by that time perhaps completely gone out of use, as it has now except on official documents and with fashionable letter writers. The experiment with the thumb mark may be made by any one who will take a built made by any one who will take a knife blade, hold it over a lamp until it is black with smoke, allow it to cool, apply the thumb to the black surface, and then press it lightly upon a slightly sticky bit of paper, such as the back of a postage stamp. Examined with a magnifying glass, the differences in the thumb marks of different individuals come out very strongly. According to Mr. Galton, thumbs run in family groups, dividing themselves, as it into seven or eight distinct types or nd divisions; but within these divisions the differences are so marked as to leave no chance for confusion .- New York Press.

BEACONSFIELD'S PRIMROSE.

How the Modest Blossom Became Bi

Favorite Flower. Lord Beaconsfield's fondness for the primrose originated when he was living in Highbury, London. Here he was much attached to a young lady residing in the same locality, who was the daughter of a gentleman of good property. At a ball given at that gentleman's house the young lady in question wore a wreath of primroses. A discussion arose between Mr. Disraeli and another gentleman as to whether the primroses were real or not. bet of a pair of gloves was made, and on the young lady being consulted, and the prim roses being examined, the bet was won by Mr. Disraeli. The primroses were real primroses and the young lady gave two of them to the future Prime Minister, which he put in his buttonbole and kept and used to show long afterward. Some have thought that because the Queen sent a wreath of primroses to Lord Beaconsfield's funeral the flower became his badge in that way. This is a mere invention. The Queen did not know at the time that the rimrose was Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower, and she did not, consequently, send a wreath of primroses to his funeral at all. Others have entertained the opinion that the noble lord appreciated the flower because he says in one of his novels that the primrose makes an excellent salad. This sincorrect again, and the true history of the way the primrose became the noble lord's favorite flower is recorded above.— Washington Press.

The City of David To-day. The town is as compact to-day as it was when David thrummed upon his harp and the tribes not only of Palestine but of all the world came here to worship. There are magnificent monasteries scattered throughout the city, and on the very top of the Mount of Olives a great Russian church lifts its bulbous domes toward heaven. In the Garden of Gethsemane, where Christ spent the night before he was crucified there is a resting place for pilgrims, and the Roman Catholics have 1,500 brothers and sisters in their monasteries and con vents, while the old Armenian Church has a big monastery near the gate of Zion which contains 180 monks and which can accommodate 2,000 pilgrims. There are Greek Christians here by the thousands and there are Syrians and Copts by the hundreds. There are Abvesinian priests with faces as black as your hat, and you may see every costume and hear every language in the worshippers who gather around the holy sepulchre. The Jerusalens of to-day is the Mecca of millions of souls. It is to hundreds of millions the holiest spot on the face of the earth. And among the others whom I have met in Palestine is the party of American Roman Catholics. the first pilgrimage which has ever been made to the holy city by a band from the United States. It is, above all, a religious oity, and, stranger than all, it is again becoming a city of the Jews. The Jews are fast coming back into Palestine, and the Jews of Jerusalem, who now make up a large part of the city, are far different from their brothers in any other part world. Their movement toward the holy land is strange, and their life here is so interesting that I have made it the anbiect of investigation .- F. G. Carpenter's Jerusalem Letter in the Post-Dispatch.

R. A. GUNN, M.D., Dean and Professor of Surgery, of the United States Medical College; Editor of "Medical Tribune," Author of "Gunn's New and Improved Hand book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," refer-ring to Warner's Safe Cure, said: "I find that in Bright's disease it seems to act as a iolvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, and wash out epithel-ial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi (urine bearing tubes); and to prevent e destructive meamorpeosis of tissue. * * I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's

A Real Necessity.

Committeeman-Before engaging you for our pastorate we should like to know if you can preach without notes. Pastor-No. sir. Bank notes are a neces-

THE FACILE PENCIL.

Shorthand as a Profession Very Much Overcrowded.

FEW REMUNERATIVE POSITIONS.

Some Well Paid Writers-The Variou Systems - Lady Stenographers - Some Advice to Students.

In this age of hurry and rush it is bu natural that shorthand should receive con-siderable attention. The saving in time which it effects for those whose time is very valuable, to say nothing of the facili-ties it affords for securing the words of public speakers or the evidence of witfancy, it is being rather run into the good positic ground. When men are found who actually sion yield. advertise over their own signatures for "competent stenographers" at a salary of nine dollars a week, there is required no further evidence of a glut in the stenographer market than the fact that such positions are regarded as "snaps." Not, of course, by "competent" stenographers, in the correct sense; but as they go they fill the places and cut down the figures paid really expert men (who are not plentiful)

and drive them out of the business. Perhaps you are thinking of studying some system of shorthand, and if so I would not discourage you. There are very few people now-a-days to whom a know ledge of shorthand—even if not ver thorough—would not prove useful, if prac-tice be maintained. But if you purpose depending on the use of the knowledge of shorthand you expect to gain to make a living a few friendly hints to enable you to take stock of the prospect, uninfluenced by some school prospectus, may be much to

your advantage.

The "fat" situations for shorthand writers are confined chiefly to the official reporters of the Houses of Parliament, the courts, a few leading railway offices, and fewer of the larger newspaper offices. Inside of this charmed circle the remuneration is good. Murphy, chief of staff at the United States Capitol, is the best paid United States officer below the President, and receives the somewhat princely salary of \$25,000 a year and perquisites. On his shoulders rests the entire responsibility of the work of the Congressional Record and the Senatorial Debates. He has under him a staff of 20 to 25 of the best reporter he can find; and he can size up a pencil pusher very quickly. He is a phenomenal man and an expert writer of the Graham modification of Pitman's system, known as Standard Phonography. Some very large sized stories are told of his work and, as all stenographers of experience know, many of them will stand being very heavily discounted. At Ottawa the Hansard reporters receive \$1,500 a year; and there are some of our reporters of the High Court of Justice who receive as much and augment that figure considerably by transcripts. They receive either a stated salary per annum or a per diem allowance for attendance, with ten cents per folio of 100 words for copies of the evidence when required. When they get a long case where two to four copies are required, and can be mani-folded on the typewriter, they have a soft snap. Two of our best known and most competent court reporters in Ontario are Mr. Nelson Butcher and Mr. A. J. Hender-

Outside of the positions above re-ferred to, and which require not only rapidity on the part of the writer but also broad education and general acquaintance with the particular line of work entered upon, there are other openings for the aspirant to stenography, chiefly as amanuenses. The salaries are not usually large, and the rapid influx of women into the field has tended to still lower rates. until to day she is practically master, or rather mistress, of the situation. It is an occupation for which women are well adapted, and when with fair education and moderate speed she combines the use of the typewriter, such a situation affords a woman a clean, dignified and means of livelihood. The field of

son, Toronto, to either of whom an all-day

take offers no terrors.

time and be the means of preserving full and interesting notes which would, did you lack it, never be taken. If you are a news paper man it will prove daily useful. I von are in business at all it will save you time, and time is money. But what I am trying to impress upon you is that as a means of livelihood—as a profession—it is s bruised reed. What system should you learn? Well.

that is a question upon which there is, naturally, much divergence of opinion, and I do not feel called upon to become arbiter. I have had some experience, and while I feel quite convinced that I write (indiffer ently, of course) the best system I must admit I have met writers of other systems who did good work. In general, practical reporters in Canada write Pitman's system or Graham's, which is known as Standard Phonography and which is based on the same general princi-ples as Pitman's. In Washington I found the great majority of those who occupie official positions wrote the Standard while not one, during my term there, wrote other than Pitman's or Graham's. With either great speed is attainable. On August 22nd of last year a great speed test took place at Lake George, N. Y., before committee of judges and under stringent rules. Three of the parties entering for the \$500 in prizes wrote the Graham system and one the Munson system. The test was a five-minute "take" of strange matter, read by a copy-holder to each con testant, after a synopsis of the matter had been previously read to him. Each had three tests. The most favorable in each was then copied, counted, errors deducted and the prizes awarded. The committee awarded Mr. I. S. Dement, Chicago, 1 Mr. Fred. Mr. Fred. (1,202 words). Both gentlemen are official stenographers in constant practice, and both write the Graham system. Mr. Nicholes, who wrote the Munson system, failed to decipher his notes. I understand Mr. Ireland has since beaten his performance. This is, however, not ordinary works it is phenomonal. Few write over 150 words per minute, and a speed of 120 i more common, even among fair short-handers. The amount of matter taken down in a few hours at that speed would

astonish the uninitiated. And don't be misled by promises to turn you out a skilled shorthand reporter in three months. That is pure deception. You can no more be turned out a re-You can no more be turned out a re-porter in that time than you could be the road to sign a petition against the turned out a chemist, a physician or a system. lawyer. True, you can learn the principle of the art, but the acquisition of speed, the thousand and one things necessary to qualify you as an expert all-round, or even special, reporter must be matter of much patient study and cultiation. You may set it down as a basic

of a speech in a foreign tongue, of which e knew not a word; about Murphy reporting ambidexterously and taking two, or even three, speakers at a time. That is all very picturesque fiction. But to report you must comprehend. It is related of a member of the English Commons that he almost had a fit when he read his speech as taken by a rapid (but not expert) reporter, in which his

In heaven yelept Euphresyne

was rendered : In heaven she crept and froze ber knee. The merely mechanical reporter will never become expert. To be a success the reporter must be an omniverous reader, a lose student of men and things, a man of good reasoning powers and above all of nstant and unerring decision. Possessed of these qualifications, with a special aptness for the particular branch in which his public speakers or the evidence of wit-nesses, justifies placing it high up in the and devotion to his work should win for educational curriculum. But just now, I him the not too munificent remuneration good positions in this overcrowded profession yield.

MASQUETTE.

SHAWSL.

How the Average Woman Effects Her Evenings on the Veranda.

The average woman over 40 is never so conent as when hugging herself in a shawl on a hotel piazza, says a correspondent of the Boston Gazette.

Shawls to the right of us, shawls to the left of us, shawls all around the house Hug without question. Chuddas of brown or gray, Blue, white or cafe au lat; And cach old girl wil lasy Hers is the best one.

On the slightest pretext a woman will give a little shudder, seize her shawl, and, en-veloping herself from waist to ears in it, will settle down like a cat in a feather bed. The white chudda seems to be the most popular, and after dusk it is a wise man that knows his own wife, though it is im-material for the moment which is which, for women in shawls are all alike; they shiver and hug their elbows, and answer in monosyllables; and if their shawl for a moment slips from their shoulders they are like clipped poodles or wet hens-dis-gruntled and whining.

The People Like It. The precedent set by the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne carcely stirred the same feelings, for it vas not so important. The illustrious lady at the time of her wedding, if our memory does not mislead us, stood only twenty-sixth in the order of succession. But the leath of the venerable Queen and the acceselevate the Duchess of Fife to a distinct civic status in the eyes of the law as Princess Royal of England. At this very moment, indeed, she stands third after the heir apparent in the succession to the throne. That she has, in such circumstances, been permitted to wed out of the royal casts, and to select a husband, not rom a minor Tertonic "dukery," if we may venture to appropriate a favorite hrase of Lord Beaconsfield's, but from the phrase of Lord Beaconsield e, but from the ranks of the English nobility, is to the English people a fact of no ordinary signi-ficance. It is a sign that in the highest quarters there is some desire to break the tradition perpetuated since the time of George II., that it is necessary to keep the Royal Family of England, or rather those of them who are near the succession, ex-clusively German. The outburst of popular congratulation with which Her Royal Highness' marriage was hailed on Saturday all over the Empire may be taken as show-ing that Englishmen are well pleased to find that this tradition is no longer to be held as sacrosanct. Perhaps it may be even taken as confirming the view of the shrewd historian, who held that Englishmen always in their heart of hearts hated the Royal Marriage Act as a thing offensive to their insular pride and prejudices, and that they only tolerated it when it was passed because they did not want to see Mrs. Fitzherbert Queen of England.— London Daily Chronicle.

A Surplus of Widows.

It appears from the last statistical returns that there are about 1,000,000 more pleasant means of livelihood. The field of amanuensis work promises to become, as a these are widows. This is a very surprising rule, more and more a woman's preserve.

If you are going to study with the view to entering that field you must expect her to women predominate numerically over men, fix your salary.

But there are many ways in which the accomplishment will prove beneficial to you indirectly, that is, other than as a your gardy men who go abroad. In England, will bless you daily; if you study law it will be your junior counsel always and aid you in a hundred ways; if you follow medicine it will save you much valuable time and be the means of preserving as a didicted to the practice of marrying again. How, then, does it come that the number of widows so largely predominates over that of widowers? The explanation is that there are more old men who marry young women than there are young men who marry old women. A large class of men postpone matrimony until late in life. They enjoy the desolate freedom of the bachelor; they are afraid of marrying on scanty means; they dread the loss of their freedom; they have never met the right girl. Thus they only resort to matrimony when they find they abso-lutely need female companionship. Such middle-aged men usually marry women of 25, or, at any rate, women under 30. It is obvious that, all other things being equal the chances are that a woman of 25 will outlive a man of 45. The average life of men in easy circumstances is not years. If the husband dies at 60, the wife. if she is married at 25, will be 40 at the time of his death, and she will have a fair prospect of twenty years' more life. Hence the surplus of widows.

Night Terrors in Children. Mentally active children of high strung nervous system occasionally suffer from what are termed "night terrors." These paroxysms come on suddenly during sleep the victim starting up, orying or screaming, and exhibiting other signs of great terror. Such attacks are often quite obstinate, and t generally takes some time to fully swaken the sufferer and bring him to the ealization of where he is, and that he is in no danger. The paroxysms in some cases come every few nights for quite a long time, and naturally occasion the parents much annovance, if not intense disgust, after they know their character. They treat the unfortunate with consideration at first, but are extremely likely before long to show a good deal of temper and impatience if, as they term them, the "crazy spells" are of frequent occurrence. The victim of such Ist, (1,252 words) and frequent cocurrence. The victim of such d. Ireland, Detroit, 2nd, attacks is in no wise to blame, and to use harsh measures would be simply inhuman, and add to his terror. Kind and reasoning words are what is needed at such times. If several attacks have occurred it is safe to assume that medical treatment is neces sary, and a physician should be consulted.

Desecration of Sunday in England. The battle against desecration of Sun-lay continues to rage furiously in England. The Sunday observance societies have attacked the cheap excursion systems of the Brighton Railways, which allows the poorer classes to spend Sunday at the seaside. They have even got

—"Where are we going now?" said the prisoner, as the guard loaded him into the Black Maria. "You're going to the Black Maria. "You're goin Police Court," was the reply. 'Ah. I see; we are merely out for a trial trip." -"What is the matter with your eye? vation. You may set it down as a basic principle that you can only report what you exclaimed Brown, as Fogg made his apknow. Perhaps you have read some of the pearance with his optic in mourning tall stories with which waggish fellows stuff the oredulous, such as that whopper about assumed indifference. "A mare clausum?" the stenographer taking a verbatim report "Yes; a closed see, you know."

SCOTLAND'S PRIDE.

The Greatest Bridge in the World-A Cantilever Triumph.

The bridge across the Firth of Forth at Queen's Ferry, Scotland, now approaching completion, is a work of such magnitude nd presents so many points of novelty tat it has attracted the attention of the wole engineering world. In 1804 a sur voor published designs for a bridge across the Forth at the same spot, and with spans of the like magnitude. That, however, was to be a suspension bridge, with chains like the cible of a fifty-ton yacht, and the total with the cible of a fifty-ton yacht, and the total with the cible of a fifty-ton yacht, and the total with the cible of a fifty-ton yacht. weigh, of iron was estimated at 200 tons weigh. of from was estimated at 200 tons, as contrasted with 50,000 tons of steel in the present structure. While a bridge of 1,700 feet in span was thus conceived of nearly a century ago, it may also be said that the cantilever principle of construction can be found in Egyptian and Indian temples built before the introduction of the arch An eminent engineer says that the canti-lever was in all probability invented by some intellegent savage, who, wanting to get across a stream too deep to ford and too wide to jump, utilized the projecting branches of two opposite trees as cantibranches of two opposite trees as canti-levers or brackets, and connected them by a short independent piece of timber, and so I then went on to London, stopping one day levers or brackets, and connected them by

trated in a simple way. Two men who sit on chairs extend their arms, which they support by grasping sticks butting against the chairs. This represents the two double cantilevers. The central girder is repreented by a short stick slung from the arm of each man, and the anchorage by ropes extending from the other arms to two piles of bricks. When stresses are brought on this system by a load on the central girder the arms of the men and the anchorage ropes come into tension, and the sticks and chair legs into compression. In the Forth bridge we must imagine the chairs to be placed a third of a mile apart, the men's heads to be 360 feet above the ground, the pull on the arms 10,000 tons, and the pressure on the legs of the chairs on the ground 100,000 tons. As regards on the ground 100,000 tons. As regards size and weight no existing bridge at all approaches the Forth bridge. There are two spans, each 1,700 feet long; the width of the bridge at the piers is 120 feet; there is a clear headway for navigation at high water of 150 feet; the deepest foundation below high water is 89 feet; the highest part of the bridge above high water is 360 feet, and the depth of water in the centre of the channel is 210 feet. With this depth the bridge could never have been built had it not been for an island in the middle of the Forth. The train weight that will be put upon the bridge will be small compared with the wind pressure needed to be overcome, and to resist wind needed to be everoome, and to resist what the lofty columns over the piers are 120 feet apart at the base and 33 feet at the top. As furnishing an ide of the enormous force which the cantilevers are capable of resisting it may be said that a pull of 45,000 tons would be needed to tear asunder the top ties. The greatest pull from passing trains can be only 2,000 tons. from passing trains can be only 2,000 tons. The bridge is looked upon as a railway necessity. Indeed, it will furnish the necessity. Indeed, it will furnish the missing link in a great chain of communication throughout the United Kingdom. When we read of such structures, and know that trains reach a speed of sixty miles an hour, we cannot but smile at what the staid old "Quarterly Review" said in 1825: "We trust that Parliament will, in all railways it may sanction, limit the speed to eight or nine miles an hour, which is as as great as can be ventured on with safety.'

The Homeless in France.

No such institution as our English workouse exists in France, the only shelter offered those unfortunate members of the human family who find themselves house-less and penniless being the night asylums, which, though admirable institutions in their way, are kept up by private charity, and can receive but a very limited number of the applicants who crowd round the doors both winter and summer. That the absence of workhouses in France does not. nowever, imply much greater prosperity or thrift than in England is proved by a statement recently made in the Chamber of Deputies by the member for Indre et-Loire, who informed the Minister of the Interior that in one commune of his department reckoning 6,000 inhabitants, no fewer than 1,400 vagrants had been known to present themselves for alms in a single This instance was adduced as an example of the great increase in the number of vagabonds, due presumably, as M. Constans observed, to the hard times experienced by many of the working classe during the past few years. It may be added that to put down vagabondage in France is not easy, offenders of this class only being liable to prosecution in the event of their having neither domicile, nor event of their having neither domicile, nor profession, nor recognized trade—three conditions that are rarely met with together. -London Standard.

A young gentleman, describing a young girl to some of his friends, said that she was beautiful. They naturally expected to see some radiant creature with whom they would be instantly charmed. This, however, was not the case, for they found the girl extremely plain, and a laugh was indulged in at the young man's expense. But in a very short time his friends found that they had laughed too soon. The young lady was one of a large pleasure party which went off on a week's outing; and when the party returned, there was not one among them who did not think her beautiful. It was she who had responded most quickly to the requests of her elders, rendering sweet service in a charming way which can be better understood by the de lighted recipient than by any pen-picture. however vivid. It was she who had rur with gentle helpfulness to the rescue of every troubled child, she who had given up ner seat to an older and a more wearied person, with a tact not always shown even by kindly disposed persons. In fact, she had unostentatiously done the countless loving little acts which stamp the doer as a follower of the "One altogether lovely." -Presbyterian.

A Polish Election Dodge.

At an election in Poland the other day a smart young candidate tried a manœuvre which almost deserved to succeed for its ingenuity. Nearly all the peasants were against him, and the problem was how to prevent them from voting. The interval is very short between the time when they leave off work and the closing of the polls. so that at the last half hour a great crowd was waiting. Suddenly there was a cry of "Fire" and a rattling of engines, But the ruse did not succeed, the stolid countrymen first waiting to record their vote, and then hurrying off to discuss the conflagration.—London Globe.

ALL competent authorities, prominent among them being F. F. Roberts, M. D., Professor of Chemical Medicine at University College Hospital, London, Eng., say 'Bright's disease has no marked sympton of its own, but takes the symptoms of other (so-called) diseases." If you have headache, fickle appetite, failure of eyesight, tube casts in urine, gradual loss of flesh and dropsical swelling, extreme wakefulness, distressing nervousness, do not neglect such symptoms, or you will eventually have Bright's disease, or some other effect of neglected kidney disease. Take Warner's Safe Cure, the only recognized specific for this disease.

To give stoves a good lustre add either sugar or alum to the lead.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A Young Student's Cheap Trip to England Two hundred dollars is a large sum to a noor man and a small sum to a rich man. says the Youth's Companion. But in the matter of money everything depends on the way it is used. Some men will get a vast amount of amusement, recreation and refinement out of a few dollars. Other men will spend large sums, and be unhappy or unblessed by the spending. Having occa sion to put the matter to a practical test, young student who lately went to Europe with just \$200 is ready to tell what he got for it for the benefit of any who may be blessed with so moderate a sum, and still hesitates to go abroad for fear of not getting enough for the money. This philosophical traveller says:
"I went over, intermediate cabin passage

for \$35 from Boston to Liverpool, by one of the finest Cunard steamers. The inter

mediate passage was not equal to first cabin it its table fare, but I had more fun in other ways. When I reached Liverpool

I went to a plain hotel, where I could dine

a la carte, or go to the sideboard and help a short independent piece of timber, and so formed a cantilever and central girder structure.

The true principle of construction and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured lodging and the nature of the stresses may be illustrated by the first procured by the f breakfast and dinner at a cheap boarding house in Bloomsbury, about ten minutes walk from the British Museum. I had Bædeker's guide book, and with its help I mapped out a number of famous places where I could go sight seeing at very little expense. While on my tramps in th would go for a lunch into some restauran where meals were served from some joint or into the nearest coffee stand, where often obtained all I wanted for eightpend and sometimes for sixpence. When I had to use the railways I always went third class. This was not so comfortable as second or first class, but more interesting in many ways on account of the people I met, and that is half the good of travelling at all. When I had occasion to ride I always ook a 'bus if I could. This was a never failing source of amusement to me. I saw more to remember from the top of an Eng-lish 'bus than from any other place during my whole visit in London, and it was a very cheap source of instruction. The han som cab was an expensive vehicle, costing a hilling, while the bus fares were usually sniling, while the bus lares were usually very reasonable, and on some lines, at certain hours of the day, absurdly cheap for the distance. By selecting the right day and hour for visiting many places of interest I succeeded in seeing them for half price or for nothing. There are many places of interest in and about London where, on certain days of the week admission is free. On days of the week, admission is free. days of the week, admission is free. On certain other days it is sixpence or a shiling. By consulting my 'Bodeker,' and planning a little ahead, I saved many small items in this way. I was also content to do a large amount of walking; and, indeed, in this way I not only saved riding fares, but often saw curious and even rare sights which I should have missed if I had been in the habit of riding to and from points of interest. I spent seven weeks in London, and visited nearly all the large places of note. Et. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Parliament buildings, National Gallery, the Tower, the museum, where Gallery, the Tower, the museum, where I went almost daily, the bank, where I did not go so often, nearly all the suburbs on the west side, the parks and art galleries, the Thames and Chelsea, Lord's cricket grounds and the Zoological Gardens. In many of these places I spent rardens. In many or these places I spent much time in special study, and went frequently, especially to the museums and churches, on the principle that as I had confined my trip abroad to one city I would know as much about it as possible. Getting back to Liverpool I still had money enough for first-class cabin fare to New York and paid 410. or \$50 for my return York, and paid £10, or \$50, for my return passage. In the time I was abroad I saw and enjoyed \$200 worth at least. My board cost me about \$55. My travelling, counting going and coming, was \$115. The

> again." Irish Industries Successful. Irishmen in the United States will be glad to learn the association started by Micheal Davitt a couple of years ago to en-courage the industries of their native land, has been a great success, and that the shares of the company are now held at a premium in Dublin. Several good dividends have been declared and there are excellent prospects for the future. It is a patriotic and philanthropic enterprise, and not a money-making scheme. Mr. Davitt has en convinced that a larger demand for Irish homespun woollens would arise if they were properly introduced in the United States and England, and the result of the experiment has justified this opinion. The difficulty at the outset was to meet the long credits given by English manufacturers. the Irish cottage weavers needing cash for their goods as soon as they were finished. This was paid by the Dublin company, which gave the credit required by the trade, and the weavers were thus enabled to go on with their work. The demand is now said to be larger than they can supply, and the goods are wanted as much in England as in the United States, where the Irish homespuns were at first taken for patriotic reasons, which led to the discovery of their sterling worth .- Correspondence New York

He Killed It. Doctor Talmage, while engaged in delivering a discourse on a very warm day in his Tabernacle recently, was closely watched by a little girl. A fly seemed to bother him very much. He brushed it away several times. It finally lit upon a bald spot on his head. He kept on with his sermon, gesticulating in his peculiar sermon, gesticulating in his peculiar angular way with one hand while he raised the other devoutly over the fly and finally came down on it slowly drawing his hand down and looking at it. The little girl suddenly called out: "Did 'oo till it?" It is unnecessary to say that the audience smiled audibly while the doctor answered, 'Yes, I killed it.''

—Printers' types are not quarrelsome, as general thing, but we have seen a quadrangle.

—In character, in manner, in style, in all things the supreme excellency is in simplicity.

-The wages of sin may be death, but pay day frequently comes so late the good effect

There was music in the parlor, Sweet airs were softly played, And a lurking lover whispered, "It is my own dear maid." Then he stealthily approached her, With one arm around her waist, A kiss of long drawn sweetness; Upon her lips he placed.

And a voice in smothered accents Remarked with humor vicious; "My daughter is in the kitchen Washing the supper dishes."

Professor James Thomson has resigned he chair of Civil Engineering and Mecha nics in the University of Glasgow. A process has been invented by means of

which photographs can be printed almos as fast as a newspaper, and without dependence on sun or light. They are said to be of the first quality. That, of course, would make photographs much cheaper. Preparations are already being made in several German university towns to celebrate next year the 300th anniversity of the insen, of Middleburg put together the first microscope in 1590. of the microscope. Zacharias Jans

"NOTHING FOR OLD MAIDS."

The Mistake the Two Spinster Boggs Made

An elderly lady once remarked to a pretty girl that it was a very serious matter for young woman to have a sweetheart. The girl answered that it was a far more serious matter not to have one. Certainly the two Misses Boggs, who have committed suicide at Point Pleasant, W. Va., agreed with the young lady. The two sisters were well-to-do. There was no reason why they should die by their own hand, or die at all, appar ently. But they killed themselves, leaving a pathetic note, signed by both their names saying there was "nothing in life for old It is a melancholy story, but the suicide

was founded on a gigantic misapprehen-sion of life. There is just as much here below for an old maid as for anybody else. Suppose they were without husbands? Husbands are not always husbands? what the old or young maiden fancy paints them. No more are wives always satisfac-Socrates is credited with saying that whether one marries or does not marry, he regrets it. If the Misses Boggs had mar-ried, they might have got husbands whom they would have had to commit spicide to get rid of. Women have done the like more than once. But the gravest possible mistake one can make is to take for granted that his personal love, personal comfort and happiness play a very large figure in the plan of this universe. Whoever pursues these aims alone finds they invariably elude him at last, like Will o' the Wisp. If the Misses Boggs wanted children, there was a world full of forlorn, homeless babies, many of them quite as sweet and pretty as any possible Boggs' babies would have been. How much they could have been. How much they could have added to human happiness by adopting four or five little waifs and giving them home and education! Then whole world of ideas before there was the whole world of ideas before them—study, travel, science, art and music. Humanity stumbles blindly and painfully on, seeking always the better way in every thing, thankful always to people who show it the better way. All of us owe it to the race to give some part of our time to aiding the rest. In philanthropy, in helping man-kind to prosperity, to better, wiser, sweeter ways of living, there is work enough for a million single women, heaven knows! It is sometimes necessary to passthrough

sea of troubles to find at last that the only genuine happiness is found in giving happiness to others. Exactly in proportion as men lose sight of the "miserable aims that end in self," by a mysterious law friends, happiness and hope will drift their way. It is indeed:

A misorable, petty, low-roofed life, That knows the mighty orbits of the skies Through naught save light or dark in its ow cabin.

-Elmira Advertiser.

The Belles of Bethlehem. There is a market inside the Jaffa gate and I can see it just under me as I write Great piles of oranges and lemons lie upor the flag sidewalk, and there are scores of women with baskets of vegetables before them. Many of these are from Bethlehem, and the Bethlehom girls are the prettiest you see in Jerusalem. They have straight, well-rounded forms, which they clothe in a long linen dress of white, beautifully em-broidered in silk, so that a single gown re-quires many months of work. This dress is much like an American woman's night gown without the frills and laces. It falls from the neck to the feet and is open at the front of the neck in a narrow slit as far down as a modest decollete fashionable dress. Over this they have sleeveless cloaks of dark red stripes and their heads are covered with long shawls of linen beautifully embroidered. Just above her forehea each girl carries her dowry in the shape of a wreath-like strip of silver coins which stand on end fastened to a string, and crown the forehead with money. Some of the girls have several rows of these coins and some have crowns of gold. Not a few have coins of silver and gold the size of our \$20 gold pieces hung to strings about their necks, and none of the women hide their pretty faces, as do those Mohammedan remaining \$30 went for sundries, clothing. pretty faces, as do those Mohammedan girls near by, who, in shapeless white gowns with flowery white and red veils covering the whole of their faces, look like girls playing ghosts in white sheets. Beside these are Russian girls in the peasant costumes of modern Europe and Jewish maidens in gowns and flowered shawls. amusements, washing and keepsakes of the trip. But if any one can get more out of \$200 abroad I wish they would write me and let me know how that I may try it maidens in gowns and flowered shawls. There are Greek priests with high black caps, and monks of all kinds, such as you see under the black cowls of Europe. The see under the black cowls of Europe. The Syrian, the Turk, the Bedouin, the African, the Armenian and the Greek are all in that crowd below me, and among them all is the form of the obiquitous American traveller. who, in pith helmet hat and green sun umbrella, has conquered the east as well as

the west.—F. G. Carpenter's Jerusalem Leter in the Post-Dispatch. How the Shah Keeps Accounts.

Nasr-ed-Deen, like many other potentates, is fond of money, and is supposed to possess a colossal fortune. He pays small salaries to his servants and dignitaries if the money comes out of his own pocket—that is, out of the legitimate revenues of the country—but the legitimate revenues of the country—but he pays at least promtly and fairly what he agrees to pay. After deducting what he deems right for army, administration and household purposes he puts the balance away every year into his private treasury. Once the money—which must always be coin—has been dumped into his vaults no power or arther induce the Shalt to simple. power on earth oan induce the Shah to give the slightest portion of it back again or to touch it for any purpose whatsoever. When he is compelled to borrow money from the Armenians he pays usurious interest sooner than go to his strong box and take from its illimitable treasures the smallest sum.-Cosmopolitan.

Faded Footlight Flowers Bloom Again " And, doctor, can you make this bloom again?" asked Father Time, pointing to a specimen of the vintage of 1840. "I was once a footlight favorite, and

men showered me with pearls and diamonds. Oh, can I be young again," she exclaimed with all the fervor of a maiden of 62 summers.
"You shall be queen of the May," re

sponded Dr. Brown-Sequard, as he pro-oceded to his laboratory and slaughtered a fresh guinea pig.—After the New York World.

The Dog Had no Cause To Be. She (tenderly)-Did the dog bite you

darling? He—Yes, he did. She (reassuringly)—Well, it was papa's dog, darling, and we know he isn't mad. He—Yes; but I am.

He Should if He Didn't. DeRyter-Here is a joke I have brought

Editor (after reading it) - That is not s joke.
DeRyter—But I say it is. I made it, and I ought to know.

Horses In Russia.

Recent statistics show the stock of horses n Russia to be 21,000,000, exclusive of the aucasus, Finland, and the Asiatic terri There are six government studs, be side a large number of private ones. The sum of 100,000 roubles is devoted annually by the Russian government to the pur chase of stallions. Much has been done in nase of stallions. Russia of late years to improve the breed ing of horses. Races, trotting matches and "shows" have been multiplied all over the country.

A volume of the poems of Frederic Ten nyson, eldest brother of the poet laureate, is among the reprints in contemplation in They have become difficult to London. procure.

ERRATIC WATCHES CURBED.

How the Effects of Electric Magnets Have

Been Neutralized by a Bright Idea. Electricity is now applied to a majority of the watches now made in this country. It used to be that a valuable watch would suddenly loss all self-respect and run like a race-horse on one day and a tortoise on the next. No one could tell what it was. Big prices were paid to the jewellers by unhappy watch-owners who hoped that the wizard of the balance wheel and mainspring could repair their timenieces. As electricity became more popular the irregu-larities of watches became more marked. But before the watch trade grew desperate a bright mind solved the mystery. He made an experiment, applying the battery to a fine watch, and then tried the effect of the dynamo upon the electrified movement. As one poison counteracts another's effect, so one battery equalized the other's effect. The magnet and the watch movement were made friends, and now a timepiece can mingle with the battery in a familiar way and feel no evil effects from the asso-

How and when to Drink Water.

ciation.

According to Dr. Leuf, when water is does not mingle with the food, as we are taught, but passes along quickly between the food and lesser curvative toward the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestines. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumu-lates in the stomach; some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious. If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition it ecomes coated with mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus, and stimulates the gastric glands to secretion. In old and feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage taken warm or hot. This re moval of the accumulated muous from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has been found so beneficial.

The Spinal Cord Mending.

Dr. Chauncey Biggs, of Bellevue Hospital, has a case of much interest to the medical fraternity. On the 8th inst. H. W. Benedict rode from Fifty-seventh street to Forty seventh street on a Third avenue surface car. At Forty-seventh street he jumped off. He jumped on the wrong side, and was knocked down and run over by an uptown car. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was discovered that his spinal cord was fractured. As a rule, the patient does not survive long under these circumstances, but Mr. Benedict is getting along so well that Dr. Biggs hopes the column will knit, and that the patient will recover .- New York Star.

Height of Great Sea Waves.

Carefully repeated experiments made by an experienced English navigator at Santander, on the north coast of Spain, showed the crest of the sea waves in a prolonged and heavy gale of wind to be 42 feet high, and allowing the same for the depth be-tween the waves would make a height of 84 feet from crest to base. The length from crest to crest was found to be 386 feet. Other estimates of the waves in the South Atlantic during great storms give a height of 50 feet for the crests and 400 feet for length. In the North Sea the height of crest seldom exceeds 10 feet and the length 150 feet.

Death has so many doors to let out, life.'.

sang an old time poet. In those days they had not discovered remedies that shut these doors. How different is Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery, from the old time doses. Consumption or lung scrofula, is one wide door that it shuts, if taken in time. Don't waste a moment, then lest life slip through that open door. It is guaranteed to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refanded.

There's a blessing in the bottle on whose label we can read Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the woman who has need Of a remedy for troubles none but women ever

know. Tis her best and truest friend, and happy thous-

and call it so.

As they think of years of suffring that were thers before it came,
Bringing them the balm of healing, and they bless the very name
of this wonderfully, and deservedly, popular remedy for the various ills woman is heir to. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in

every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Not to Be Ruled A bachelor who lives in Newark, N. J., and who has always had a fear that his little wife might rule him, says now that a new idea has struck him. He is going to marry a typewriter girl, because he can dictate to her.

The Great Dismal Swamp

of Virginia, is one enormous quagmire of decayed vegetation, a region of gloom and desolation; but not more so than the human system when blocked up by decayed animal matter, which poisons the blood and brings gloom to an otherwise happy household. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets remove all waste matter, and give Nature a chance to build up.

An Unfortunate Sequence. A gentleman was once lamenting to a

friend the conduct of his son. "You should speak to him with firmness and remind him of his duties," said the other

"He pays no attention to what I say. He listens only to the advice of fools." Then, with a sudden thought, "I wish you would speak to him!" "There's a flood in Richmond, Va.

remarked the telegraph editor. "Gweat heaven!" exclaimed the dude reporter, will it spoil the thiggawettes?"

With t spoit the thiggswettes?
She wore a mannish little coat
With knowing little pookets;
She cast aside her necklaces,
Her bangles and her lockets
Her dickey, collar and cravat
Exactly match her brother's;
Her round straw hat is so like his
You can't tell one from 'tother's,
She ventures on a little slang
That sounds quite brusque and mannish
But show her once a mouse or worm

ut show her once a mouse or And see the disguise vanish!

-" See here, Mr. Grocer," said a Hartord housewife, "if you are going to bring me any more goods I want them to be the very best." "We keep none but the best." "I presume so; you sell the worst in order to keep the best."

DONE 35; 89.

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