They Ought to Join McGinty.

They Ought to Join McGinty.

The world is greatly crowded now with pestilential bores,
Who ought to join McGinty right away.
We meet them everywhere we go, both in and out of doors—
They ought to join McGinty right away.
The chap who a ways borrows, but was never known to lend,
Who, when he's broke, convinces you he'll always be your triend,
But when you ask a favor he has no favors to extend—
extend—
He ought to join McGinty right away.

The man who always loudly snores within the sleeping car—
He ought to join McGinty right away.
His wild cadenzas warp the doors and make the

windows jar—
He ou.bt to join McGinty right away.
And there's the chap who seems to know when
all your time's employed;
He chooses just the m.ment when you cannot
be annoyed,
And as he talks and talks and talks you wish he

were destroyed— You wish he'd join McGinty right away.

The crank who has no intellect, but just a mulish will— He ought to join McGinty right away, For while you may convince him holds his own opinion still—

opinion stil—

He ought to join McGinty right away.

He's apt to get on juries where he'll hang them every time; He has a monumental gall that really is sub-

lime; His strong opinions with the views of othera never rhyme— He ought to join McGinty right away. And every man whose presence robs the world of

happiness Should go and see McGinty right away. Should go and see McGinty right away.
The muliitudes of cranks and bores should
speediy be less—
They ought to join McGinty right away.
This dreary world of ours so much pleasanter
would be

If it from all these nuisances could happily be So let them take a journey to the bottom of the And go and join McGinty right away.

The Country Woman, Before the blacksmith's shop she waits, In her hi h country waggon sitting,
While the good smith with friendly haste
Her horse's clumsy shoe is fitting.

He pares and measures, stirs his fire His hammer blows rieg out with shrillness Into the August afternoon, Steeped in its weary twiight stillness.

With anxious eye she watches him, Her busy thoughts are homeward straying; Shadows grow long o'er field and road, And w: ary farmers leave their haying.

High in the elm tree o'er the way, On sun it boughs the birds are singing Their cradle song, above their nests, Within the whispering sweetness swinging.

She knows at home the patient cows Stand lowing at the bars to greet her;
And anxious goodman scans the road
And sends the children out to meet her

She knows the supper fire is lit, The hearth swept clean, the kettle singing, The kitchen table cleared to hold The things from town that she is bringing.

And smiles in honest rustic pride, At shrewd hard bargains she's been making Of snowy eggs and creamy cheese, For cluth and shoes and "things for bakin'."

The setting sun lights up her face,
Turning its harshness into beauty—
Picture of rustic peace and pride,
Of homely happiness and duty,
L. E. Kirk in Boston Transcript.

TO UTILIZE NIAGARA FALLS.

A Chicago Man's Clever Device for Making Use of the Great Cataract,

Mr. M. Maginn, a mechanical engineer living at 2,222 Wabash avenue, Chicago, has been awarded a gold medal by the Buffalo International Fair Association for his device for utilizing the power of Niagara Falls. Some time ago the business men of Buffalo offered a prize of \$100,000 for the best device for utilizing the power of the Niagara River current opposite Buffalo Mr. Maginn's invention was not placed with the current motors, although he claims that the electric power to be generated by it could easily be transmitted from the Falls to Buffalo.

Mr. Maging proposes to have excavated a cavity or drift at the foot of the falls, in front of which the flow of water will be continuous and of sufficient depth to carry over all flow of ice without striking the device. In this recess, upon stone founda-tions, will be a stationary iron truss frame, which, on wheels, will be a travelling truss frame sufficiently heavy to carry th water wheel and other paraphernalia, this consisting of an overshot wheel 60 feet in diameter, several monster dynamos, and the gearing necessary to work them. The travelling frame will be moved by hydraulic pressure to engage or disengage the water-wheel with the falling water. This is said being used to move the heaviest ordnance and other great weights. Such a machine is calculated to develop over 16,000-horse power, and the electricity generated might oe transmitted to considerable distances for use in running machinery and lighting.

-Chicago News.

The Black Bishop of the Niger. The Right Rev. Samuel Adial Crowther D., missionary bishop of the Niger terri-tory, is now staying at the Church mishouse in Salisbury square, Fleet etreet. He has come over to England from Africa upon a special mission, namely: to raise funds for the building of a new church on the Niger. The bishop, who is a venerable-looking old gentleman, now in his 81st year, very quiet in manner and with all the impressive actions which belong to the negro race, has had a life full of adventure, which has been almost entirely devoted to the propagation of the Christian religion among his fellow-natives. While yet a child he was kidnapped from his tribe—the Yorubas-and sold in Lagos in 1822. He was, however, rescued by a British ship, taken to Sierra Leone, and educated there by the Church Missionary Society. He was baptized in 1825, was afterwards employed as a teacher, and in 1843, having been ordained, he was sent to his own country Yoruba, to assist in the conversion of hi own people. In 1857 he was appointed leader of the new Niger mission, and on St Peter's day, 1864, he was consecrated at Canterbury Cathedral the first Bishop of the Niger. Since that date his whole time has been devoted to the conversion of the heathen in those two regions. -Pall Mall

The Word Jew. A gentleman writing to The Jewish Exponent, of Philadelphia, says: "Several years ago I commenced writing for the daily papers, making a specialty of 'Jew-ish' news. For several weeks, when one of the copy-readers would handle my copy for the first time, I would be called to the front and warned not to use the word Jew, as some of our leading Jewish residents had frequently taken the paper to task for using viewing its usage as an intended slur, and this was said to a paper whose advertising columns teem with the names of representative Jewish merchants

The readers of the Tidings will observe that this paper does not hesitate to use the word Jew whenever occasion demands. In fact, the word is infinitely preferable to that of Hebrew, and implies a great deal The word Jew has come to be regarded as referring to religion, and the word

Hebrew to language.

Those Jess who object to reference to them as Jews are a sorry lot and deserve sympathy .- Rochester Jewish Tidings.

"How did you like me as a living statue?" asked Mrs. Schmidt of her husband, on their return from an entertainment at which she had figured conspicu-

ously.
"To tell the truth, I was dumbfounded," " At my statuesque appearance?

" No, my dear, at your being able to keep your mouth shut so long.'

-A man told of an adventure which was so horrible that he said it just raised his hair. "Well," said the baldheaded man in the back corner, "I guess I'll try it." HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

Physical Health, Beauty and Cleanliness Go Together.

Child Management, Baby Kissing, Pretty Homes and Homely Girls

WOMEN WITH WASP WAISTS.

Washing the Skin.

Taking for his theme physical health as

the chief means of obtaining beauty, a New York Sun writer has this to say of cleanliness as related to health : Now, since you never have been really clean since your mother stopped giving you your daily bath, suppose you begin with a course of Turkish baths and get clean. If von have the leisure, and your skin is very bad, try one each day for a week, then one each week for six months, and your skin will begin to have enough life to help you to keep clean. Probably twice each month after that will keep you in nice condition in addition to your own ablutions. The only thing detrimental in Turkish baths is that the craving for these continually increases like the alcohol or chewing-gum habit, and you squander a great deal of money on them, perhaps even learn to go without your allowance of confectionery

Strong women find a warm bath at night, with a Turkish bath brush and plenty of pure castile soap, and a cold sponge-off in the morning, a refreshing way of bathing, while more delicate women are unable to endure the cold water without getting pallid faces, red noses, blue rings under their eyes, and a general chill which is extremely unpleasant as well as undesirable. women would be more comfortable to lake the thorough bath in the morning and the quick wash in tepid water at night, but in either case the one good bath a day is essential to actual cleanliness, and on woman who values her complexion should ever go to sleep at night without carefully removing from her face the dust of the day any more than she would go to break

and ice-cream to waste your substance in

what might be called riotous bathing.

fast without brushing her teeth.

Very careful thought must be given to very careful inlegal mass of soap used in bathing the face. In some of the Turkish baths fine imported castile soap is preferred, which is made from olive oil, is warranted by chemists to be pure, and sanctioned by surgeons, who use it in the cleansing of wounds. The perfumed soaps cleaning the signed testimonials of artists and actressess may be harmless, but the castile has been proven beneficial. Some castile has been proven beneficial. Some skins are so very inactive and torpid that only a brisk rubbing with coarse flannel or the hands can wake them up and get them ready for the day's duties. To a com plexion which a course of thorough baths bus rendered clear this figured rubbing lends a velvety glow that quite takes the place of the coat of powder with which so many ladies whiten over the really unolean skin beneath.

Managing a Child.

Observing parents have also often noted that their children are affected by their own moods. The mother who gets out of bed "the wrong foot first," as the saying is, may repress the expression of her inner fretfulness, but she nevertheless usually finds that she has an unruly child to dress and feed. How many times does one hear the speech: "I believe this child just chooses the time to be most troublesome when I am worn out and as nervous as a witch.

Poor little fellow! he does not choose his opportunity, but it is forced upon him He feels through every fibre of his sensitive being the disturbance of mental and physi-cal equilibrium from which his mother is suffering. And then when he, not having vet learned to keep back the manifestations of discomfort and ill-temper, gives way to a fit of childish naughtiness he is promptly

The more a woman studies the effect of her moods upon her children, the more deeply impressed she will be by the truth of this theory. She learns that if she re-proves or punishes a child when she hers: If is angry, she usually succeeds in provoking him to wrath or reducing him to sullen-Ho is twice as easy to manage if she preserves her own self-command .- Chris-

ian Terhune Herrick. Kisses for the Baby.

Don't let everybody kiss the baby! Some people seem to think that they have a perfect right to kiss every child they take a notion to, says Dora Harvey Vrooman in the Detroit Free Press. In the first place many diseases are carried by kissing, so on that score it is best to be careful. And in the second place babies have preferences as well as grown people. We wouldn't like to be compelled to kiss everybody who took a

fancy to kiss us, and neither do they.
Still there is nothing to a child like "mother's kiss." If he falls and house bimself he runs to mamma, so that she may kiss the place and make it bester. If he is tired and fretful, to be taken up in nother's arms and fondled and caressed will make the little heart glad. Yet we learn from a recent letter in one of our contemporaries that there is a nation where kissing is unknown. That the Japanese mother never kisses her baby as she clasps it to her bosom. It seems almost incredible to us that a mother could forego doing so. When we hold the soft, warm little body against our hearts, and feel the tiny arms around our necks, the warm little cheek against ours; when we look into baby's laughing eyes and see the pretty parted lips before us, how can we help kissing the dear little thing?

Make Home Pretty.

Effective curtains may be made of white tarletan on which are gummed figures out from cretonne. Some of the designs are very presty, and if applied with taste will give the effect at a distance of painting. Small figures are most desirable, such a sprays of flowers, tiny birds and butterflies. a thin paste of flour and water, in which is a little starch, and when nearly dry press the warm iron.

A neat and convenient arrangement for solied linen is made of an ordinary towl with a pretty border and fringed ends. Sew this up in the shape of a bag, turn one end back and over the front, fasten the back to a small roll or flat piece of wood and hang by cords or ribbons.

Those who have odds and ends of lace,

no matter of what pattern, can utilize them by putting them together in crazy patch ork fashion and making a long pillow sham of them, finishing with a narrow lace

of Bolton sheeting, edged with a band of yellow sateen about nine inches wide and allover design in shaded yellow silks through the centre. These are not expensive, and are very durable.

Homeliness Unnecessary What is the use of being homely, girls, when you can all be beautiful just as as not? If you have the white light of the soul within, it will shine through the muddiest complexion and the thickest swarm of freckles. It can re-shape snub noses and wry mouths; it can burnish red hair until it shines like gold; it can transform any one into an angel of delight. In other words, the loveliness of a pure spirit imparts its charm to everything connected

As a rule the prettiest girls lack ambition, for they depend largely upon their good looks to carry them along. We all have heard such remarks as: "She would be a pretty girl if she only knew some Menelik a carv thing," and "She is really a beautiful girl four feet high.

to look at, but when she opens her mouth- YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. my!" On the other hand, happily, we often hear persons say of a middle-aged woman: "She looks so much better than she did when a girl." That is because she has been cultivating the immortal part of herself all these years.—Christian at Work. Wasp Waisted Women.

Women who sedulously cultivate a small waist should remember that an unnatural tightness is by no means necessary to, or even always consonant with, picturesque ness. On the contrary, a certain looseness of flowing lines looks very much better in a picture than the ordinary tight fitting gar-ments of to day. If these latter are to be strikingly graceful, they must invest an unusually fine and well formed figure. The tight waist has again been the subject of a lesture by a dress reformer, but few of those who publicly condemn it remember that the easiest way to dislodge it from favor is to prove how unbecoming it is. No girl pays the smallest heed to such a trifle as weakened health when good looks, as she estimates them, are in the opposite scale. Her constitution is cheerfully sacrificed; but could she only be convinced of what is patent enough to viz., that for every half-inch that she compresses her waist her shoulders are rounded by just so much—the argument would be found to have some force with her. But girls do admire picturesqueness, and though this may very well accompany a natural waist, and very often does so, it is wholly incompatible with round shoulders. There never yet was a straitened waist for which the shoulders did not suffer. The nose, too, often shares the evil results of undue compression. It does not grow round, but it turns red, and who could be picturesque with a crimson nose 1. Not the loveliest woman on earth. She may dip it in a bag of flour, as so many noses are dipped nowadays, but the smallest accident may reveal the rosy hue beneath the white. Besides, these woodly noses are only tolerable at quite a long There is a tendency toward flakiway off. ness on the part of the powder that is only a shade less ugly than the ruddy tint it

covers. Pashion Fancies. Many new costumes have princess backs. The most popular flowers are of shaded

Felt hats are shown with soft full crowns made of velvet. Slate gray is the fashionable color for

gentlemen's scarfs. Da Vinci is the name given to a new,

peautiful tint of heliotrope. Wide lace collars and deep cuffs are worn with dressy indcor toilets. Gentlemen's dress gloves for evening are

of pearl color, with pearl stitching. Broad-brimmed hats are adorned with osettes made of accordion plaited silk.

Gothic points and Vandyked designs are very popular in both lace and passementeri Beaded straps with jeweled buckles fasten some of the latest French dinner-

gowns.

Rosettes of narrow black velvet ribbon are used for trimming children's felt hats of any color. The collar is made high for street gowns,

but is lower and either round or pointed for house dresses. New for capes of seal or beaver have a standing collar, which can be turned back if desired, as there is far on both sides.

The latest novelty in hats for young children is of soft white beaver, which is very shaggy on the surface and is trimmed only with cord.

Handsome siks for dinner dresses are brocaded in self colors and are combined with velvet of the same shade instead of a contrasting color. The Bernhardt mantelette, made of solid

jet, is something between a cape and a collar, and is especially becoming to possessors of long, swan-like throats. The newest of kid gloves are made with drawn seams and have "Paris points" like

oords slightly stitched, instead of broad rows of stitching on the back. Uncurled ostrich feathers are liked for boas and shoulder capes, black, white and

natural-colored feathers only being used, and making stylish capes, which bid fair to become very popular.

The corset is being modified to suit new fashions in dress waists, the bust gores

being lower and the corset itself less whale.

boned and more flexible, thus tending to shorten rather than lengthen the waist.

Terms Used by Dressmakers. Some of the phrases used in dressmaking are perfect Greek to be unknowing, so I add a short list of the words and their meanings. An apron is any sort of a draped skirt front; a tablier is a flat undraped skirk front; a full back means a straight back to the skirt gathered in two or more rows at the top; a panel is a straight piece for the front or sides, set in between a trimming of some kind to convey the idea of an inlay; a Spanish flounce is one reaching from the knees down and gathered to form an erect ruffle. Knife pleats are very narrow side pleats, and accordion pleats are still narrower and pressed in shape by machinery; kilt pleats are those turned one way, and box pleats have a fold to the right side and one to the left; double and triple box pleats have two or three folds on either side; a "kilt" means a skirt entirely of kilt pleats. A "drop' skirt is one of the dress material made up independent of the lining, and then hung or dropped over it from the same belt. A border is any trimming put on the edge or just above it. Armure silk has a bird's eye or dianer weave: faille Française has a soft cord, moire has water waves over its surface, tricotrine is sometimes called armure surah from its lines of bird's eye weaving;

soft .- December Ladies' Home Journal. Obtained Her Liberty at Last. The following almost incredible story omes from Kansas City: The Probate Court of Cooper county on Wednesday decided the case of a colored woman who had just discovered that she is free and not a slave, and who sued her late master's estate for wages. At the commencement of the war Joseph Hickman, the wealthiest and most influential farmer in the county, bought a negress slave in the market and took her to the farm as a sewing maid. Since that time she has never been allowed to go beyond the bounds of the farm, and in her petition she alleged she had been permitted to hold converse with none of her race, and none of the family was ever permitted to tell her the results of the war. When her old master died three weeks ago she ran away to Boonville, and while there earned she was free. She told her story

surah has almost invisible cords and is very

Court decided for the plaintiff yesterday, and allowed one-half the amount claimed. Labor's New Emblem

to a lawyer, and he brought suit to recover

\$1,500 wages (at \$5 a month for twenty-five years) from Hickman's estate. The

The new badge of the American Federation of Labor is a disk of copper or gold, half an inch in diameter, enameled to represent a hemisphere, as shown in maps of the world, in blue or black, but marked by only eight merid ans in gilt. These are in-estive of the demand of the Federation of Labor for a work-day of eight hours. Above the disk is a scroll with the letters A. F. of L. Underneath is a pendant inscribed "Labor Omnia Vincit." On the disk at the north pole is the figure "8," and at the south pole is the word "hours." dred thousand of these badges have been

The king of Italy has sent to King Menelik a carved wooden throne twenty.

The Terms of Sontences in Michigan's Reform Schools.

A Paper on This Subject Read at the State Conference of Correction and Charities in Detroit.

GIVE THE YOUTH A CHANCE.

(Grand Rapids, Mich., Eagle. J. W. Holcomb, Esq., county agent for Kent county [a gentleman well-known in the county of Wentworth, Ont.], attended the annual convention or conference of the agents of the State Board and the poor officers in Detroit last week and read the following paper, which is a strong plea for a change in some of the State's laws and methods: The people of this State, wealthy in its forests, its mines and its broad and fertile acres, are rich in the charity which has given a line of State institutions designed to the needs of the unfortunate The dependent and neglected child is provided a shelter in a hospitable home; the wayward boy and pirl are restrained in descent to crime; the blind are almost made to see, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear; the flickering ight of reason gently brightened to a steady flame, and the o.d man in comfortable re tirement receives the wages carned in days of battle and blood. These congratulations are for the people of which we form a part, but the duty of this conference is not performed if we do not well consider whether the law may not better have laid out the work of the institutions in view of the purposes for which they were established and are capable of.

What, then, is the work and best purposes of the State juvenile reform institutions? The answer of years ago, had they then existed, would have been that they were places of imprisonment for boys and girls who were being punished by the law for crime; the answer of these more humane days may be that these schools and temporary homes are places of deten-tion for boys and girls who have developed in had conduct, evil tendencies, and need moral training and better home influences.

SENTENCING THE BOYS For the offences usually constituting the esser crimes, and for those specially prescribed by statute, boys between the ages of 10 and 16 may be sentenced to the State Reform School until they be of the age of of 17 years. Under Act No. 218, session laws of 1889, are certain proceedings pro-viding a discretionary and lesser term of sentence, in case of unmanageable boys and girls, but this law does not enter into the present discussion. While to a boy of between 10 and say 14 years of age, a sentence until he be 17 years of age may seem ponderous, yet it is not oppressive or cruel in the view that there is often for a Joung boy no other home; or, if there be a home, its influences are usually worse than no home at all. The boy may become a truant from school, in a city, become known to the police; may be found on the street at late night hours; may be connected with petty thefts, and by his mischievous and boyish criminal conduct, force the question as to what had best be done with him. An extreme sentimentality on the part of a police cour; audience offers its sympathy for the neglectful mother, and the suddenly repentant lad departs for a better school, home and government than he has ever known. And in passing

I may say that in alvising as to the disposition as to charges against the smaller boys, we may better look to the character of the home, its tendencies and the consequent association of the boy, than to the offence itself. The acts of such boys hardiv to be called criminal, are often little more than the sequences of their home life, but as the home influences go on from day to day the daily sequence of wrong doing may be expected. It is a justice and benefit to the small boy so situated to remove him from such dangerous influences. It might not be necessary or advisable were his home and its influences better. Older boys than those last referred to may also reach the reform school for offences not from home causes. The policy of this institution is equally kind and wise. The hen vonny, before 17 years of age has usually been released from actual residence in the school, and if at later years at his commitment, he has been held there sufficiently long to

only determine the value of his opportunities The age of 17 is a fitting time for the release of boys absolutely from the reform school. It is the age when the boy laying aside boyish thoughts, sometimes with undue energy assumes the thoughts, strength and manners of the man, and on the farm, in the factory, the mill the store and like occupations, claims with more or less modesty to be counted as a man. It is well, then, unless his previous life denies it to him, that he, feeling strong in his purposes and resolves, should be free to take up the burden he seeks to

PUNISHMENT OF GIRLS,

The Industrial Home for girls should be what the Reform School is for boys-as staple a school for literary and moral instruction as is possible, consistently with the control of the pupils. It should be as near a home as possible, for many who have never known that rightly called a home may learn what a home should be, in its just and kind government, in its sympathy for the despondent, and in all 188 aids to encouragement in the honest ways of life These being its purposes, are the present terms of sentences favorable to such pur-

For the well understood general offences and those found by statute, with the ex-ception as before stated as to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 17 years, may be sentenced to the industrial home until 21 years of age. Although slight offences of girls extend further in their consequences than those of boys. I think the law incorrectly assumes that they necessarily do as involving moral errors. I believe that with young girls as well as young boys a kind home, sympathetic surroundings, with wisely offered moral teach-ings, may often be sufficient correction. Poverty and strife of parents at the cheer-less place called home suggest the street corner and pool room as the refuge of the son, and the street and the dance that of the daughter. For such refuges the boy may be sentenced to the retorm school until he be 17 and the girl to the industrial justly assume that the girl is so much less susceptible to moral influences than the boy? Is it not an unjust discrimination against her? The observer may wonder why for a petty larceny a sentence of ten years, covering an entire girlhood, may be inflicted in a state whose constitution provides that "excessive fines shall not be imposed or cruel or unusual punishment nfl cted "; and also how it can be con sistent with a like sentence to a grown person for stealing thousands by force of why the girl of from 10 to 14 or 15 years age should, for lounging about the streets contrary to the command of a per haps dissolute parent, receive double the punishment in years pronounced on a woman living an openly immoral life who in a drungen brawl kills the associate in

WHEN TO RELEASE GIRLS.

And now some one tells us not to send young girls to the industrial home, or any similar institution, for slight offences. What, then, shall be done with them? The jail is not a suitable place in this never have a good word for anybody.

humane age. Fines cannot and will not be paid by the parents. Must we then allow the young girl to run astray until her greater offence sooth our sensibilities to the legally prescribed sentence? The people of this state who created it may make the institution fit the needs of those for whom it was oreated, and if a young girl of from 10 to 15 years of age needs its moral train ing she should not pecessarily be obliged to pay for it with her liberty up to 21 years of age. My proposition then is that girls sentenced to the industrial home between 10 and 15 years of age, being usually for offences which do not presumably involve grievous moral error, should be absolutely

released from all connection with the home at 18 years of age. It can now be suggested that the power given the board of control, temporarily to release girls for good conduct at any age, can better accomplish the desired object than by the absolute discharge which I propose. I ask the exercise of the power in all cases where the girl has shown berself worthy of the favor and if her former home and neighborhood are not suitable for her return. I think, on the well founded advice of the agent for the county of the state board, the young girl should be placed in a family in which she may be in truth s member of the household, weaving as well as she may be able, her lot with the good and ill fortune of her protectors. Thus at 18 she may be able to try the value of the moral teachings, to guard herself against the traps and dark ways of the world and rightly to study the plans and the hopes of her approaching womanhood. TICKET OF LEAVE.

An even chance for a respectable place young woman of 18 not sacrificed by the follies of the child. She may have more valuable aid and encouragement between 18 and 21 years of age in the sympathy of the friends she makes than in the protection of the Home. The "Ticket of Leave," pain fully suggestive of a prison, may not be as easy badge for the wearer, who-otherwise welcome in pleasant association with respectable people—always bears the thought that the temper of a retulant respectable employer, the jealousy of a rival, of the malice of an enemy may by slander send her back to the home to wearily count the days until her release at 21, or to be again placed out" before that happy year where perhaps disheartened and discouraged she timidly and deferentially assumes

new duties. A few words with respect to girls over 15 years committed to the home. I think the age of admission should be extended to 18 years. There is frequently more than the waywardness in a girl over 15 in those whose offences make their commitment proper, and when the offences are in their cases of an immoral nature, no more safe course can be taken than residence in the Home, or a kind and strict supervision outside under the limit of the law. But let the burden of her who has sinned and repented be made light and easy to her galle spirit. Let the contrast between days of wrong doing and better conduct be forgot ten, except by herself, while words of encouragement fall as the gentle dews of

THE ALMA MATER.

The proposition I have made would open wide the doors of the home. A greater number of younggirls I think would be received, who would in time soon go forth regalding the home in sincerity an alma mater. Those committed to its care would come with less apprehension. The relactance of parents and the hesitation of those placing girls there would be lessened—in short the home would, I think, better meet the purposes of its establishement.

I have read so far in criticism of the law and not of those acting under the law or of the management of any state institution. I understand we are met here as much for a practical conference as for ethical disquisi To this conference and this cistin quished assemblage I respectfully present my view assing that while with wisdom view discuss, we have in our hearts for the un fortunate the "charity which suffereth long and is kind, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up and doth not conduct itself unseemly.'

Life in Russia in 1889. Melville E. Stone, founder and former editor of the Chicago News, has returned from a long trip appoad improved in health. Following are a few lines from what he says about Russia; "In st. Petersburg, in fact all through Russia, there is a hush in the very air. There's a dread of something, a fear of the Government. One day I sav a carriage containing a gendarme and another person. I asked our guide who it was and he said it was a political prisoner. I asked him what would become of him. 'Oh he'il never be heard of again. have any bother about juries and trials. The papers won't take up the matter, and his friends won't attempt to do anything for him.' 'But if he were your brother wouldn't you try to do something for him? 'No sir. If I went to the officer and said I wanted to know what they were going to do with him, they would Come right in. You can have the cell next to his and go with him to Siberia to see what becomes of him. When they want a man in Russia they make no fues about it An officer goes to the man's house or shor and, beckoning to him, says: 'I wangou.' The man doesn't ask what is wanted or why he is wanted. He goes Outside stands a carriage with a gendarme in it. He is motioned into the carriage gets in, and that's the last that is heard of him."

Cleanliness a Modern Virtue.

The English upper classes are clean, but cleanliness of any high degree is a very modern virtue among them. It is an invention of the nineteenth century. Men and women born at the close of the eighteenth century did as the French peo ple do to day; they took a warm bath occasionally for cleanliness, and they took shower baths when they were prescribed by the physician for health, and they bathed in summer seas for pleasure, but they did not wash themselves all over every morning. However the new custom tool deep root in England, because it became one of the signs of class. It was adopted as one of the habits of a gentleman.—Pall Mall Budget.

Another Book on Robert Burns. Rev. Dr Charles Rogers has compiled for the Grampian Club, Edinburgh, a work entitled "The Book of Robert Burns. containing genealogical and historical memoirs of the poet, his associates, and those celebrated in his writings. For the home until she be 21 years of age. Can we last seven years the doctor has been engaged on what promises, from the appearance of the first volume, to be his magnum opus. As to bulk it will most assuredly leave previous biographies of the Scottish Bard in the rear; and on account of its plan it is not only a Life of Burns but also a most important contribution to the family history of Scotland.

Had Enough of the Tune.

"Come over to our church and hear me preach this morning," said the pastor. 'If you don't like the sermon you will the music; we are going to have some of the loveliest chants you ever listened to."
"No, thanks," replied Mr. Badman, for it was he. "I took some in the grab bag, the fish pond, the rink cake and the prize doll at your fair last week, and I haven't a cent left for the contribution basket. Guess I'll stay out till my luck changes."-Burdette in

Every man ought to be as good as his word. Nothing is expected of those who

EDINBURGH ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

Particulars and Dimensions of the Exhi-

tion Building for 1890. In its general appearance, says Engineer ing, the building somewhat resembles the structures now associated with exhibitions, and yet there are one or two distinctive features indicated in the perspective view The characteristics of Moorish design are borrowed to give it a light and attractive decorative appearance, particularly in the case of two towers, which form a prominent feature in the elevation, as they flank the principal entrances, and in the series of domes with turrets at either and of the building The Union Canal passes between the public road and the exhibition grounds and the main building is built parallel with the canal. From the main road a steel girder bridge carries the entrance way over the canal, and this way, which, like the bridge, is covered in with a light awning, diverges in circular lines in two directions to the main entrances. The main building, which is 170 ft. from the canal, is 700 ft. long and 200 ft. in width. Running across ft. in width. Running across the centre of the building at the entrance is the principal court, with a

high arched roof, and on either side of the seremonial entrance are to be reception The general courts right and of this principal one are 50 ft. wide. The total floor area is 177,000 square feet There is to be a large CONCERT HALL

200 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, which will have the distinct advantage of being separated from the general exhibition courts There will, of course, be the usual dining with those of like age is a birthright to the and refreshment saloons. At the west end of the building there is to be a promenade with verands, trom which a fine view of the grounds will be had. The anburban rail way intersects the grounds, and is to be bridged by a strong timber structure 30 ft. in width. On the side of the railway opposite to the main building is to be the eral machinery hall, 700 ft long and 150 feet wide, having a floor area of 99,600 square feet, and in close proximity there will be a boiler shed. Throughout the buildings there will be the usual When the plans were structures. structures. When the plans were before the Dean of Guild Court at Elinburgh, the Lord Dean of Guild complimented the civil engineer and stated that he thought the plans were admirable. It may be added that the excutive are trying to arrange that several typical American locomotives will be exibited alongside engines of British build, and that if possible several runs will be made between Edinburgh and London with these locomotives, to test the relative efficiency of British and American engines on English railroads. The results will doubt less be very interesting. This shows the desire of the executive to produce something distinctly new. Mr. W. A. Bryson, a member of the Institute of Electrical Er gine rs, has been appointed engineer and electrician, and his connection with the Glasgow and other exhibitions gives a guarantee that, so far as his efforts are concerned, the exhibition will be a success. Arrangements have been made for forward

the East Indies.

ing to Edinburgh exhibits at the Paris ex-

position from Russia, Austria, China, and

When You Are Ready to Go, Go. A little maiden in one of Mrs. Whitney's stories objects to being sent on errands, offering as her excuse that, though she knows perfectly well how to get into a house, she never, never knows how to get out of it again. To all who share her difficulty we commend this advice:

When you are about to depart do so at once, gracefully and politely, and with no dallying.

Don't say, "It's about time I was going," and settle back and talk aimlessly for another ten minutes. Some people have just such a tiresome habit. They will even rise and stand about the room in various attitudes, keeping their hosts also standing, and then by an effort succeed in getting as far as the hall, when a new thought strikes them. They brighten up visibly, and stand for some minutes longer saying nothing of importance, but keeping everybody in a restless, nervous state. After the door is opened the prolonged leave taking begins, and everybody in general and particular is invited to call. Very at Kingston. likely a last thought strikes the departing visitor, which his friend must risk a cold to hear to the end. What a relief when he door is finally closed!

you are ready to go-go.

Questions of the Day The New York Remedy calls attention to the numerous questions that are more or less agitating the public mind at the present

Organization," cries number one.

"Co-operation," shouts another.
"More greenbacks," says the third

"Moral suasion," bellows the fourth.
"Prohibition," feebly cries the fifth.

'Too much population," wails the sixtl " Eight hours," says the seventh

"Ethical culture," says the eighth, "Strike," hisses the ninth.
"Dynamite," whispers the tenth.
"Overproduction," shouts the capitalist

Trust in the Lord, ' moans the parson. And "Protection," yells the greatest obber on earth. And while all this hullabaloo is going of the land speculator quietly sits in his office wondering if the World's Fair is coming

to New York to raise the price of real estate

The Little Girls' Evening Dress. Evening dresses for little girls are made igh in the neck, and with long sleeves China silk is the favorite material, in pale pink and green, or white honeycombed with yellow. They are made with several tucks, edged with a narrow, gathered flounce, and with short bodices and full sleeves. A broad, soft sash of China sill accompanies each little frook. The new Empire dresses for little girls are in em broidered muslin or white silk, and have the skirt gathered into a joke from which thangs in perfect simplicity.—Sun.

" He's All Right !"

Some papers in the west a few months ago gave particulars of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mr. C. E. Crickmore, a leading barrister from Sandwich, and the news which was copied into the Times created great uneasiness amongst the missing gentleman's relatives and friends hereabouts. The Times is now greatly pleased to be in the position to state that Mr Crickmore is all right. He is now with his brother, Mr. Benjamin Crickmore, in East Flamboro.

Prosecution of the Press.

Editor Robert Cornell of the Sunday Glabe, at Erie, Pa., has been invited to choose between his membership in the Presbyterian Church and the publication of his Sunday newspaper. One or the other will have to be abandoned.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails. 50 cents, by druggiste.

At a fashionable cooking class where the young daughters of society meet to study domestic economy as well as plain cooking, special attention is given to the theory and practice of eating To England, glory is due for the best method, which is deliberate as well as dainty and consists in always taking the fork in the left hand and spoon in the right. The only time the fork is permitted in the right hand is for fish, when the knife is never touched.

-" Was Miss Yellowleaf's portrait a good likeness?" "It must have been; she refused to take it from the artist,"

FROM CRIME TO CRIME

Arthur Jenkins' Sad Story-More Than Half His Life Has Been spent in Jail -Five Years for Breaking a Pane of

(Toronto Telegram,)

When Arthur S. Jenkins, convicted on

our charges of larceny, was brought up for

sentence at the Oparter Sessions to-day he

sek d the court to listen to his history, and

the court consented on the understanding

that it be made brief. "I was Woolverhampton, England," began the prisoner. "At the age of 9 was sent to the reformatory for five years for breaking a window. I suppose they thought that would be a lesson to me, but instead of being a lesson, I learned crimes that I would never have thought of, more than I can mention. Each how as he came in was made to repeat his history, so that we all instead of learning good learnt bad. When I got out I was not yet 14. I tried to get work and couldn't. I had no home to go to; my mother had died and my brothers and sisters were scattered. Ther I put the lessons into practice I had learned at the reformatory. I was soon caught and got five years more in another reformatory. The prisoner then went on to describe how when he came out no one would give work to a reformatory bird. To live he had to steal, and at this time he was again caught and sent to prison. When he was discharged he was turned into the streets without a cent, and started out as a tramp. Another theft and another term in prison followed. When he got out he went 100 miles away from his old home and joined the 95th Regiment as a bands-man. For five months he did well and was happy. One day a man from his native place enlisted, recognized him, and told his story. As soon as it reached the officer's ears he was discharged. He meandered from place to place, got into trouble again and was given another term. His liberation was followed by two years police supervision. For failing to report one day he was arrested and given six weeks. He asked the chaplain to get him sent to America, and the chaplain kindly did so. He confided him and his story to a friend on the boat. During the voyage a lady lost her purse. He was sus-pected. The friend told the captain his story, and it became public. The captain threatened to have him arrested at Halifax if he didn't give up the purse. He couldn't because he hadn't it.
The lady found her purse a day or two later, and the captain apologized and gave him £1 10s. When he got to point Levis everyone pointed to him as a branded thief. He could not get work, but was sent on to Toronto. Here he got employment, but was soon arrested for vagrancy, although working at the time. He was acquitted of agrancy, but held on a charge of having a forged cheque in his possession. When he came to trial before Judge Falconbridge he was acquitted. He had lost his job and went around the country looking for work, but the reports of the Toronto police had preceded him and no one would give him employment. At Barrie he was forced to steal and got four months for it. After steal and got four months for it. After that he got work on the Chicora and saved modey. When winter came he went to the other side, but his record had been sent before him to Buffalo by the Toronto police. He could not get any work there, but managed to get a year in prison. When he got out he came back to Toronto and was immediately arrested for jail breaking in Berlin, a place he had never seen. In a day or so it was found he was the wrong man and he was released. "Since then" concluded Jenkins, "I have drifted from bad to worse until I came here. Now I would like to pass some re-marks on the reformatory system."

The judge said it was unnecessary; the tory if true was a very sad one. While story if true was a very sad one. the reformatory system was not perfect he could not see how the boys could be kept from speaking to each other. A perfect system had yet to be solved. He gave him credit for his maply history, and believed the best thing he (Judge Macdougall) could do would be to send him to Kingston

penitentiary to learn a trade.
Prisoner—They teach a part of a trade there-never right through

The judge however thought if he learned a trade and went where he was not known ne could do better, and gave him three years

For Ladies Only.

Ladies.—Why is it, that when your husoand or voor children are ill. vo need of being offensively abrupt, but when the best physician at once, care for them you are ready to go—go.

day and night, wear yourself out with sleepless watching, and never begrudge the heaviest doctor's bill, if only the dear ones are restored to health; while day after day week after week, you endure that dull pair in you back-that terrible "dragging-down sensation-and do absolutely nothing effect a cure? In a few years you will be a helpless invalid, and soon your broken-hearted husband and motherless children will follow you to the grave. Perhaps delicacy prevents you consulting a physician -but even this is not necessary. Poor sufferer, tell your husband how miserably you feel-perhaps you never did-and ask nim to stop to night and get you a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has cured thousands of women suffering from

weaknesses and complaints peculiar to your

Why She Did It. Adorer (after a rebuke by the old lady)-I didn't kies you I only pretended I was going to. Why did you call to your mother. Sweet Girl (repentently)-I-I didn't know she was in the house.

"Painting the Town Red." You may call this a vulgar expression and as modern as it is vulgar, but in the "Inferno of Dante" we read the lines;

"Who, visiting, greet through the purple air, Us who have stained the incarnadine." Incarnidine or red may be the wrong olor for a town, but it is the natural colo of the blood If your liver is out of order your blood will soon lose its ruddy glow and become impure. This means kidney dis orders, lung disease, and, in course of time To put the liver right and so stop such a train of evils, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—a sure remedy. It is guaranteed to benefit or our all diseases arising from a disordered liver or impure blood, as indigestion, sour stomach, dyspepsia, all skin scalp, ard scrofulous affections, salt rhenm, tetter, erysipelas, and kindred allments, or money paid for it will, in every

case, be promptly refunded, The heir apparent of the Japanese empire having become of legal age, 11 years last month, was given a sword which is said to have been kept in the Imperial family for nearly 1,300 years, and installed in an effice that will entitle him to be called Colonel or something of that

In Africa it costs more to convert s native to Christanity than it does to convert him into a slave.

D. C. N. L. 2, 90.

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