MORE ABOUT WOMEN.

"Celery and Cherubs"—Women's Tears-Equal Badness-What Married Women Earn-Asking for Money-Hard-Work-

Mr. Higginson's book about women has so many bright and suggestive hints and illustrations of women's life, careers and capacities that another brief installment of quotations from it will probably prove acceptable to our readers.

CELERY AND CHERUBS.

There was once a real or imaginary old lady who had got the metaphor of Seylla and Charybdis a little confused. Wishing to describe a perplexing situation this lady said: "You see, my love, she was between Celery on one side and Cherubson the other. You know about Celery and Cherubs don't you? They was two rocks somewhere; and if you didn't hit one, you was pretty sure to run smack on the other." A clever writer run smack on the other. A elever writer says this is the present condition of the women who "agitate." Their Celery and Cherubs are tears and temper. "Mother," said a resolute little girl, "if the dinner was all spoiled 1 wouldn't sit down and cry. I would say 'hang it." This cherub preferred the alternative of temper on the large would say hangit." This cherub preferred the alternative of temper on the days when the celery turned out badly. But as this alternative is found to exist for both sexes and on all occasions, why charge it especially on the woman-suffrage movement: Men are certainly as much given to ill temper as women; and if they are less inclined to tears they make it up in sulks, which are just as bad. Nicholas Nickelby, when the pump was frozen, was advised by Mr. Squeers to "content himself with a dry polish; and so there is a kind of dry despair into which men fall, quite as forlorn as any tears of women. The unspeakable comfort some women feel in sitting for ten minutes with a handkerchief over their eyes! The freshness, the heartiness, the new life visible in them, when the crying is done and the handkerchief comes down again!

WOMEN'S TEARS NOT A SIGN OF WEAKNESS. Women give way to tears more readily than men! Granted. Is their sex any the weaker for it? Not a bit. It is simply a difference of temperament, that is all. It involves no inferiority. If you think that this habit necessarily means weakness, wait and see. Who has not seen women break down in tears during some domestic calamity, while the "stronger sex" were calm; and who has not seen those same women rise and who has not seen those same women rise up and dry their eyes, and be henceforth the support and stay of their households, and perhaps bear up the "stronger sex" as a scream bears up a ship? I said once to a physician watching such a woman. "That woman is really great." "Of course she is," he answered, "did you never see a woman who was not great when the emergency required?"

EQUALITY OF BADNESS.

It is to be noted that in several countries the first women who have taken a prominent part in literature have been as bad as the men; as for instance, Margnerite of Navarre, and Mrs. Aphra benn. Marguerite of Navarre, wrote religious books as well as merry but questionable tales, and we know that ladies of high character in Edinburgh used to read Mrs. Behn's tales and plays aloud, at one time with delight—although one of the same ladies found in her old age, that she could not read them to herself without blushing. Shakspeare puts coarse repartees into the mouths of women of stainless virtue. George Sand is not considered an exceptionable writer; but she tells us in her autobiography that she found among her grandmother's papers, poems and satires so indecent that she could not read them through, and yet they bore the names of abbes and gentlemen whom she remembered in her childhood as models of dignity and virtue. Voltaire inscribed to ladies of high rank, who doubtless regarde l it a great complinent, verses such as not even a poet of the English "flashy school" would now print at all. In "Poems of Eminent Ladies." published in 1735 and reprinted in 1774, there are one or two poems as gross and disgusting as anything in Swift; yet their authors were thought most reputable women. Allan Ransey's "Tea-table Mis-cellary"—a collection of English and Scotch conce was first rablish in 1794 . and in his preface to the sixteenth edition the editor attributes its great success, especially among the ladies, to the fact that he had excluded all grossness "that the modest voice and ear of the fair singer might meet with no affront," and adds, "the chief bent of all my studies being to attain their good graces." There is no doubt of the great popularity of the book in all circles; yet it contains a few songs which the most licentious newspapers would not now publish. The influence is ir-resistible, from this and many other similar facts, that the whole tone of manners and decency have very greatly improved among the European races within a century and a half. In seeking the causes for this improvement I should lay more stress on the influence of the sexes upon one another than on more feminine superiority. It is often claimed by teachers that co-education helps not only boys, but also girls, to develop greater propriety of manners.

MONEY IN COPARTNERSHIP.

In an ordinary copartnership there is very often a complete division of labor among the partners. If they manufacture locomotive engines, one partner, perhaps, superintends the works, another attends to mechanical inventions and improvements, another travels for orders, another conducts the correspondence, another receives and pays out the money. The later is not necessarily the head of the firm. Perhaps his place could be more easily filled than some of the other posts. Nevertheless more money passes through his hands than through those of all the others put together. Now should he at the year's end call together the inventor and the superintendent and the traveller and the correspondent and say to them : " I have earned all the money this year, but I will generously give you some of it," he would be considered simply impertment and would hardly have a chance to repeat the offence the year after.

MARRIAGE AND COPARTNETSHIP.

Yet precisely what would be called folly in this business partnership is constantly done by men in the coparfnership of mar-riage, and is there called "common sense," and "social science" and "business prin-ciples." For instance, a farmer works him-

self half to death in the hay field and his wife meanwhile is working herself wholly to death in the dairy. The neighbors come in to sympathize after her decease, and during the few months' interval before his second marriage, they say, approvingly. "He was always a generous man to his folks! He was always a good provider!" But where was the room for generosity, any more than the member of any other firm is to be called generous, when he keeps the books, receipts the bills and divides the money? In the case of the farming business, the share of the wife is so direct and unmistakable thatit can hardly be evaded. If anything is carned by the farm, she does her distinct and important share of the earning. But it is not necessary that she should do even that to make her, by all the rules of justice, an equal partner, entitled to her full share of the financial proceeds.

EQUAL LABOR.

Let us suppose an ordinary case. Two young people are married and begin life together. Let us suppose them equally poor, equally capable, equally conscientious and equally healthy. They have children. Those children must be supported by the earning of money abroad, by attendance and care at home. If it requires patience and labor to do the outside work, no less is required in-The duties of the household are as hard as the duties of the shop or office. If the wife took her husband's work for a day she would probably be glad to return to her own. So would the husband if he under-took hers. Their duties are ordinarily as distinct and as equal as those of two partners in any other copartnership. It so happens that the outdoor partner has the handling of the money; but does that give him a right to claim it as his exclusive earnings; No more than in any other business opera-

WHAT THE WOMAN EARNS.

He earned the money for the children and the household. She disbursed it for the children and the household. The very laws of nature, by giving her the children to bear and rear, absolve her from the duty of their support, so long as he is alive who was left free by nature for that purpose. Her task on the average is as hard as his; nay, a por-tion of it is so especially hard that it is distinguished from all others by the name "labor." If it does not earn money it is because it is not to be measured in money while it exists -- nor replaced by money if lost. If a business man loses his partner he can obtain another; and a man, no doubt, may take a second wife, but he cannot procure for his children a second mother. deed, it is a palpable insult to the whole re-lation of husband and wife when one compares it, even in a financial light, to that of business partners.

WHERE'S THAT NINEPENCE.

There was a tradition in a town where I once lived that a certain Quaker who had married a rich wife was once heard to repel her, who had asked him for money in a pub-lic place, with the response: "Rachel where is that ninepence I gave thee yesterday?"

ASKING FOR MONEY.

One of the very best wives and mothers I have ever known, whose husband was of a most generous disposition and denied her no-thing, once said to me that whenever her daughters should be married she should stipulate in their behalf with their husbands for a regular sum of money to be paid them at certain intervals for their expenditures. "I suppose no man," she said, "can possibly understand how a sensitive woman shrinks from asking for money. If I can prevent it, my daughters shall never have to ask for it. If they do their duty as wives and mothers they have a right to their share of the joint income within reasonable limits; for certainly no money could buy the services they

What is the Condition of Your Cellar.

Is it damp, close, and filled with the disagreeable odors of decaying vegetables;? If so it is time you gave the matter your earnest attention, for you have in that locality, the germs of disease, and yourself and family are liable to be prostrated at any moment. You think your cellar or basement is in good sanitary condition. Do you know that it is? Have you carefully examined the premises? Have you looked over the vegetables, to ascertain their condition? We know that many serious illnesses have their origin in cellars, both in city and country, and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times, they are in a dry, sweet wholesome condition. Why should farmer's families living in the country, away from the pestilential vapors of cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases?

There is a reason for it and we can point it out. They arise from indifference to the observance of hygenic rules and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health and is as necessary in the countries. try as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illnesses than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, disease ought to be kept at bay, and would be if a better observance of certain hygenic conditions were maintained. Bad conditioned cellars, small close sleeping rooms, stoves -these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the homes of the farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consid-

The Missionary in Society.

A gentleman gave a party in honor of a distinguished missionary lately returned from his field of work. The ladies appeared in very decollete dresses, and as the host feared the style might shock his reverence, he apologized to him for it, saying that fashion demanded it. "Oh, I don't mind it at all," replied the missionary, "I have been ten years among the savages."

THE enthusiasms of the man of pleasure are but few and transient. His appetites, like angry creditors, are continually making fruitless demands for what he is unable to pay; and the greater his former pleasures, the more strong his regrets, the more impatient his expectations.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."

The Relative Speed of Fast Trains on English and American Railways.

A critical examination of the speed of the English railway trains, writes a correspondent, does not sustain the commonly accepted notion of their great velocity, nor prove that progress in accelerating speed which was to be looked for in the country where the railway was born and cradeled. The famous "Flying Dutchman," on the Great Western Railway, makes the run from London to Exeter 194 miles, in four hours and fourteen minutes. With four stops it attains a speed of almost forty-six miles an hour. A train on the Great Northern road, the "Leeds express" does better. It makes the distance from London to Leeds, 187 miles, in four hours—almost forty-seven miles an hour, with four stops. The train carrying the Irish mail to Holyhead, over the London and North western line and dubbed years ago, "The Wild Irishman," has now sunk in-to comparative obscurity with its rate of a little less than forty miles an hour. The compe ition over several of the great linns to the populous Scotch cities leads to some fast schedules. The morning express on the Great Northern road makes only four stops along the line from London to Edinburgh, 395 miles, and flies over the whole distance in nine hours, with an average rate of almost forty-four miles an hour; and on the Midland line the night Scotch express runs the 425 miles to Glasgow with a speed of forty and one-half miles an hour.

These are the four swiftest trains in England, and as will be seen, the Leeds express, with its rate of forty-seven miles an hour, is the fleetest of them all. Three out of the four trains probably beat the running time for the same distance on any other road in the world. They are all, however, far outstripped for a shorter distance by the train on the Pennsylvania railway which leaves Jersey City at 4, 10 p. m., and makes the run of about eighty-eight miles to Phila-delphia in one hundred minutes, with one stop at Trenton. The 52 8-10 miles an hour made by this American train is probably without a parallel in the schedule time of any railway company on the globe. It may be mentioned that the fast trains lately put on by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt roads between New York and Chicago compare well as to the time with the long runs on the English and Scotch lines, and more than double them as to distance. On both the American and English system of railways it must also be remembered that for short stretches of straight track, with good road bed and favorable grades, a speed of sixty miles or more an hour is not very uncommon. The ordinary time of passenger trains on the British railways does not vary much, if any, from the speed of the corresponding trains on our steel-railed lines about thirty-five miles an hour for express and twe ty-five for occommodation trains.

A Woman's Heart.

"Lemme see," said the old man musing with his chin on the top of his cane and speaking in a shrill falsetto voice of age, 'it must be forty-seven years since Ann Maria died, yet I can remember the very gown sho wore and the color of the long curls that hung down over her shoulder and the red on her cheeks that was like a winter apple! Dear me! she's never faded a mite in all these years, but just sits there a lookin' at me, as she did when I brought her home. You see there was a kind of romance tew it, and I've offen and offen thought that if I had the power and could rite it out it would read peautifuller than a novel; the fact was Ann Maria had another beau, but that ain't no wonder for she was the smartest and prettiest and best girl in the hull country side, but what I mean, she had favored him ever so little, afore I come around, and began keepin' her company. Folks kind of coupled their names together, and some of 'en, to bother me, hinted that she cared a heap for him. Why, you'd orter tew hev seen him! He was slim and fine as a lady, and wore gaiter shoes, and had holler eyes es if he'd never had quite cnuff to cat. 'Ann Maria care for him?' why, the girl had sense to know the difference atween a feller as straight as a sapling with a color like new anogany, a specimen at that. Besides, I had a more gage on the old homestead, and Ann Maria's father owed me money, but I did right by them. I told her of she married me I'd deed the whole thing back to her, and I did. Well, we was married, and we made as pur ty a couple as you ever saw in your life. Ann Maria had a setth' out of china and linen, and I provided the house, and folks said I had the best wife a man ever had in the world, and I'd goteverything just as I wanted it, and s'posed it would always be so; but from the day we were married my wife failed in health and spirits, and in six months I buried her—folks said it was consumption, but it didn't run in the family. I was blind and full of pride then—but I've thought since," here the old man lowered his voice, "that mebbe all the time she loved that white-faced chap as I despised; a woman's heart I've found out, is a queer thing, and Love goes where it is sent, but if she did and married me from a mistakened sense of duty why all I've got to say is I've been punished, too, for I loved her! Perhaps I never felt it as much as I did when I saw her lying white and peaceful in her chinz gown, with the violet on it, and something round her neck that I never see before—a little cheap locket with some hair in that

wasn't mine. "Then I mistrusted that her heart had broke and 1 said solemnly as I kissed her good by: "My dear, I'll never have a wife but you if I live the four score year and ten! and I never have, and I think mebbe she will see that I loved her truly, and forgive me at last.

Government Clerks.

Clerks in the French Government offices are not that well paid as to make the struggle for places so disgracefully great in France as in some other lands, notably our own. On an average the salary is only 2,500f., or about \$500 a year, and the most of them marry on this and have children. Rent costs them at least \$100 a year, clothing and linen another \$100, if not \$120, and general expenses about \$100, thus leaving them \$180 for food, drink, and the dowry of the daugh-

The American and the European Newspapers.

Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, lately spoke on the difference between American and European newspapers of the present day. The European newspapers he would compare to a fisherman who sits immovable and silent on the bank of a stream waiting for prey to enter his meshes. The American journal is like the hunter who seeks his game and secures it by hard work. The American editor always keeps the wants of the reader in mind when preparing matter for the press. He is not so particular about beauty of language as long as he secures the news. The European editor on the contrary was like a college professor, very classical, very cold and very long-winded. The history of rewspapers was a history of the world. The first newspaper was printed in the Latin language for a select tew soon after the inlanguage for a select few soon after the invention of the printing press. A copy of it is now preserved in the Leipsie library, and the greatest news it contained was description of the discovery of America. It was printed in 1494, just about the period the discoveries were made. Born in Germany, the newspaper then gravitated towards France, where it existed in a slipshod manner for a couple of centuries. The first development worth speaking of occurred at the time of the French revolution, in 1789. An official journal published in Paris at the time issued a semi-weekly edition, which was at the time considered a matter of some

Artemus Ward and the "Michigan Regiment."

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment in the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michi gan regiment did you command, Colonel? Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus with surprise, observed "that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacobs Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost law-yers of our state, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be overesti-mated. -- Washington (Ind.) Gazette.

An Opportune Hint.

"Isn't the moon beautiful this evening?" said Alonzo, as he snuggled his arm just as close upon her's as he could. "Y-yes, but I know another moon that is perfectly cestatic in its loveliness." "Do you? What moon is that, ducky?" "It's the honeymoon, Alonzo, and don't you think it is about time for us to have one?" The eards

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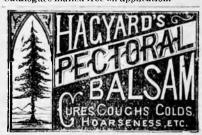


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