Still barred thy doors! The fair east glows
The morning winds blow fresh and free.
Should not the hour that wakes the rose Awaken also thee?

All look for thee, Love, Light, and Song, Light in the sky deep red above, Song in the lark of pinions strong, And in my heart true Love.

Apart we miss our nature's goal, Whystrive to cheat our destinies? Was not my love made for thy soul? Thy beauty for mine eyes?

No longer sleep. Oh, listen now! I wait and weep, But where art thou?

ABOUT SPRING HOUSE CLEANING

Probably there is nothing in the whole routine of house keeping that is more of a bugbear than the "spring cleaning." If, as is sometimes the case, the house is set in an uproar, the furniture moved out of doors, and all the rooms made uninhabitable at once, the operation may well be dreaded. Fortunate are those house-keepers who continue in the old-fashioned method, if colds and sickness among the children do not follow house cleaning. Of course, where hired help is especially employed for the occasion, it is necessary to keep them occupied and to do in a day as much as possible. But, as a general thing, there is no need of the discomfort that usually accompanies House-Cleaning. Of course each house keeper will have her views about the matter, and we ean only hope to make a few helpful suggestions.

Outside of cities, the majority of houses are heated by stoves, and one of the points in most house cleaning is to take down these stoves, and not put them up again. Not only a large share of discomfort, but much sickness, if not consequent death, comes from the too early taking down of stoves. In every house in the Northern States, and the same applies farther south also, there should always be ample provision for making a fire in the living room, at any time during the year. Cold storms may come un-expectedly, and a fire is sometimes as necessary in August as in any other month. stoves are used for heating, the health and comfort of a family require that there should always be at least one stove in which a fire can be made at once, at any time during the year.

DO NOT TAKE STOVES OOWN TOO SOON

Those who observe the weather are aware that, in the Northern States, we do not have what is called "settled weather" much before the middle of June, and that, each year, there is likely to be a cold storm of averal days' duration between the first and the middle of that month. We have obeved this matter through so many years that we feel warranted in saying to those who, in the Northern States, depend upon stoves for warming their houses, do not take down the stoves

BEFORE THE MUDDLE OF JUNE.

When stoves are taken down, and before they are stored away for the summer, the first point should be, to make them ready to put up again. Do not leave this until the cool days of autumn, when they may be nee led in a hurry, but make all needed repairs new. There are so many kinds that we can make but general suggestions. The weak point in all stoves is the lining, and, especially where hard coal is the fuel, this may need replacing. Do not put the stove away until the repairs are made. All of the eading patterns have a name or number, and the parties from whom a stove was bought can furnish or procure the proper lining. Some stoves have air-passages and double linings; dust and light ashes may accumulate in these, and where such exist they should be thoroughly cleaned. Then

AS TO THE STOVE PIPE.

terror to all heads of families when stoves are to be put up. Carefully mark with chalk -lead-pencil will answer well—the parts that go together. A little care now will save much trouble in autumn. In our house cleaning talk, we have run away to stoves, and no part of the operation is of more importance. But we would say

A WORD ABOUT CLEANING PAINT.

If a regular "scrubber" be employed, she may leave the painted work looking bright and fresh, but it will have been done with soap and sand. Sand should never be used upon painted or varnished work. Strong soft soap and sand vigorously applied, will take off a large share of the paint. To clean paint, first make a moderately strong soap suds, and also have at hand another pail of warm water, with a soft flannel cloth for each, and also a plate containing "Whiting," or "Spanish White "—to be had at all paint or drug stores. One flannel being wet with the soap-suds, dip it in the Whiting to take up a small quantity, and gently rub the painted work. The surface coating of smoke and other matter will soon be re-moved, then wipe the surface carefully with the other flannel wrung out from the warm water, and the painted work will look "as good as new.

CLEANING WALL PAPER.

The chief soiling of wall paper, especially those kinds in which some part of the pat-tern is slightly raised above the general surface, is due to dust. In many cases all that can be done is, to remove the dust; this is best accomplished by taking a new broom, wrapping a cloth around it, and sweeping with it from the top downward, with long straight strokes-not up and down. This will remove the dust, and greatly improve the appearance of the paper. Sometimes the paper will be soiled in spots, as where persons have allowed their heads to rest against it. In such cases it is well to try a piece of stale bread, from which the crust has been removed, using it upon the spots as if it were a piece of India Rubber. At house cleaning time it is well to have an eye to, and

CLOSE UP ALL CRACKS AND CREVICES,

whether in the floor, or between that and the base board, where insects may harbor as well as larger ones in closets through which mice may enter. For cracks, common hard soap, which is usually soft enough for the purpose, may be used to fill them. It is usually soft enough to be pressed with the ringers into crevices, and no insect will ven-

ture to make its way through it. For larger holes, through which mice may come, Plaster of Paris, mixed with water to the thickness of batter, and quickly applied, will soon set, and stop the opening. Thin sheet-tin, from old fruit cans, may be tacked over the larger holes. In the spring cleaning we must consider

THE QUESTION OF MOTHS.

The common Clothes Moth was formerly the only one that troubled housekeepers, but of late years the "Buffalo" or "Carpet Moth,"has in many localities come to plague To keep woollens and furs from moths, two things are to be observed—1st, to see that none are in the articles when they are put away, and 2nd, to put them where the parent moth cannot enter. Tin cases, soldered tight, whiskey barrels headed so that not even a liquid can get in or out, have been used to keep out moths. A piece of strong brown paper, with not a hole through which even a large pin can enter, is just as good. Put the articles in a close box, and cover every joint with paper, or resort to whatever will be a complete cover-A wrapper of common cotton cloth, so put around and secured, is often used. Wherever a knitting needle will pass, the parent moth can enter; carefully exclude the insect, and the articles will be safe. As

BUFFALO OR CARPET MOTH,

This fortunately exists in but few localities. No better remedy than that we gave a year or two ago has been offered.—Wet a folded sheet or other cloth, lay it over the place near the edge of the carpet, and use several hot flat-irons, moving them about from time to time so as to send the steam down through the carpet and into all the cracks of the floor, and it will kill the moths. Where this has been properly tried it has been effective.—American Agriculturist.

Swearing a Heathen Chinee.

Mr. Bradlaugh's case in England has caused general attention to be given there to the ceremonial of oaths and has inspired officers having charge of their administration with unwonted exactness in the execution of their duty. It was the same when a Parsee appeared as a witness before a court in London a few years ago. The magistrate deliberated whether he should not require him to be sworn holding the tail of a cow, but as this would have involved hoisting a cow into the court room or an adjournment to a barnyard he was persuaded to abandon that more solemn form and suffer the witness to make a declaration that he would tell the truth holding in the palm of his open hand "a sacred relic which he was accustomed to carry about his person as a charm."

What form of oath is binding on the "heathen Chinee" has been a debatable matter frequently in this country. Mr. Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," a work of authority concerning Chinese life, declares that in judicial proceedings in China an oath is as unknown an institution as a jury. "Nothing like an oath," he says, "is required of witnesses" there. A clerk of a Western Territorial court advises us, howeve., that in his experience he has known Chinamen to be required as a preliminary of testifying in judicial proceedings, to make a promise to tell the truth accompanied by breaking a dinnerplate or by cutting off the head of a cock. Notwithstanding the positive assertion of Mr. Williams above quoted, the latter cerenonial certainly is practised in China. example, Dobell, a well known Oriental traveller fifty years ago, wrote:—

In Canton, when they wish to swear a witness, a live cock and a knife are presented to him and he is obliged to cut off the cock's head at the moment he takes the oath. Indeed, the cutting off the cock's head is considered in the same light as we do kissing the Bible; though I doubt much if it be really held equally sacred in a country where mortals are so debased.

The subject is not a privial one nor deserving of only jocose consideration in this city, where the Chinese are increasing in numbers and in the intricacy of their dealings with the rest of the population, and where the price of poultry is so high that it might be a very substantial item of public expenses in criminal proceedings. In civil suits we presume that some way could be contrived to require the party calling a Chinese witness to furnish the knife and the cock at his own cost. -- New York Herald.

5++ 4-CD-+ ++B Cetewayo.

Cetewayo's projected visit to England at the expense of the taxpayers has caused some grumbling. The Standard can see no good reason for entertaining the royal capgood reason for entertaining the royal cap-tive. "It is, of course, supposed," it says, "that the king will return impressed with the might of Britain, and anxious to devote the rest of his life to cultivating the friendship of such powerful neighbours If so, it is more than doubtful whether the theory will be borne out by the result. Again and again has this experiment been tried, and again and again has it failed. Savages are hard to impress. Their brains are not sensitive, and their powers of ratiocination lamentably feeble. They look at all we have to show and take all we offer them, and return neither better nor wiser than when they set out. Indeed, the most ruthless of the native wars in North America and New Zealand have been instigated and and New Zealand have been instigated and led by pet chiefs who were perfectly familiar with the pale-faces, and their might. Pepple, king of Bonny, used to be a lion at English tea parties, and made tectotal speeches of much animation. But Pepple fell from the faith, and died as he had lived -much addicted to rum and homicide. And so it will be with Cetewayo, whose curiosity it is unnecessary to gratify with any vague hopes of his future reform. Still less is his visit desirable for the sake of affording a fresh sensation for the sympathetic people inconsolable since the departure of Jumbo." There is doubtless some strength in this position, and yet a good many people will think that England might becomingly gratify, without grumbling, the ardent wish of an unfortunate monarch whom she had dethroned without the faintest semblance of right or justice, because he was inconveniently brave and strong,

The marriage of the Pope's niece, Signorina Anna Pecci, to the Marquis Canali, of Ricti, took place last week. The religious ceremony was performed by the Pontiss him-self in the Vatican.

THAT FLOODED COUNTRY.

Not a Nice Place to Live in, by any Means-Manitoba and the North-West-Early Farm Operations.

The Winnipeg Times says it is impossible to secure a waggon in the city. Dealers who have several carloads on the way here have already received orders.

The fare for ferrying across Red River, at Winnipeg, which was 50c. per head each way has dropped to ten cents, owing to competition.

A feeling of indignation prevails throughout Winnipeg at the carelessness of water men in dipping up slush out of the Red River and dealing it out to their custom-

There was recently three feet of water over the track between Emerson and St. Vincent, and no trains can move until the water subsides. Several locomotives are off the track.

The washouts and floods on the railway track have caused great delay in the forwarding of emigrants' baggage. Emigrants who reached Winnipeg three weeks ago are still unable to obtain certain intelligence about the whereabouts of their baggage.

Winnipeg ladies, in making their usual calls lately, have been compelled to take to the fences when crossing some of the wetter portions of the city. They held on to the top boards while stepping sideways along the lower boards of the fences.

Nearly one thousand tents were required some time ago to shelter the floating population of Winnipeg. This number has lately been reduced to three hundred, and there a probability of the occupiers of even these being compelled to seek a more elevated situation out of danger from floods.

The Winniper Sun says: "The old joke about the steamboat that could run over the prairie after every heavy shower has almost become a stern reality just across the border. Two miles of steamboat navigation over a railway track is an oddity in its way: but the water-stayed passengers were glad of the opportunity of making the transfer, which, under happier circumstances, might have been regarded as a nuisance.

We have heard a great deal lately of the floods in the North-West, and of the consequent damage to bridges and property, and detention of trains and other trouble. have received no news by telegraph of how farm operations are going on, which is, after all, the important matter, but we have had from a subscriber, who lives about sixteen miles east of Winnipeg, a good deal of news in a concise shape on this subject. The following is his letter:

The markets this week have been fairly supplied, but yet entirely inadequate to the demand. It is estimated that for the last two weeks \$50,000 worth of provisions were used on an average daily. Cattle cannot be had at any price and their importation from the east means something, owing to the exorbitant freight charges between St. Paul and here. It is feared unless the railways make some special concession that a panic will ensue, owing to the rate at which the necessaries of life are increasing. Meat is now retailed at 25 to 30 cents a pound. Wood too, is not to be had at any price, and \$12 per cord is asked for loads that can be consumed in ten days.

"SUNNYSIDE, April 19th, 1882.—Snow is nearly all gone. Beautiful weather. Back setting is the order of the day. Here sowing will be commenced next week. The Springfield ditch is doing good work now. The forty thousand dollars were well spent.

It will be seen from the above that farming operations have commenced quite as early, if not earlier, in the North-West than in Ontario, and certainly earlier than in Quebec. Back setting is the turning back of the sod broken during the preceding summer. After back setting it is ready for sowing. The Springfield ditch was a con-siderable undertaking, being ten miles long. It extends from Sunnyside through the township of Springfield and part of the parish of Kildonan to Red River. It was dug principally at the expense of the Municipal Council, with the assistance of the Government.—Montreal Witness.

Laid on the Shelf.

Mr Thos. Claydon. Shelburne, Ont., "I have been suffering with a lame writes: back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oil, I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say; before I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it to any on cassicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I over experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer."

Quite Another Thing.

"I understand that you told in a store that I wasn't a man to be depended on," said Hickenlooper to Wiggles worth, as they met the other morning. "Taint' so," promptly denied Wigglesworth; "what I said was that you were a tergiversationist.' "Oh, well, that's quite another thing," responded Hickenlooper; "I'm much obliged to you for your good opinion," and he shook Wigglesworth warmly by the hand and went away.

Farmers, Look to Your Flocks.-Planter's Fick and Vermin Powder will destroy tick and vermin on sheep, cattle and horses. Safe and easy to use, and guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Sold by druggists.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION. - Sir L. Tilley in his return in reference to tall chimneys omitted to mention a very important industry, and one which has not only given employment to many hands, but has through the influence of the N.P. relieved thousands from physical suffering. We refer to that great remedy for corns, "Phynam's Painless Corn Extractor." Sure, safe, and painless. Sir Leonard may exclaim, "Canadians" but we most emphatical in his return in reference to tall chimney ada for Canadians," but we most emphatically exclaim, "Putnam's Painless Corn Ex. tractor for corns." Sold everywhere.

The new German consul in Tunis applied for an exequatur, on Sunday, through the French Minister resident, and proceeded to French Minister resident, and property his credentials to the Bey, being present his credentials to the Brench troops. This recognition of the French protectorate caused a sensation.

"Don't Give up the Ship"

were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't Give up the Ship," poor, despairing invalid, buttry Bur-dock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost Vitality. 27

Timely Warning.

Now is the season for sudden colds and distressing coughs, treat them with Hag-yard's l'ectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption. 26

Take-it-Easy and Live-Long are brothers and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has lengthened many a life.

Hew to Cure a Cold.

Upon the first teeling or enill or shivering remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink freely of warm ginger tea or sage tea, to induce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cares coughs, asthma, and bronchitis. (30)

Lame Back.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore threat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow

Had Suffered many Physicians

and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery. (29)



suggestions are not designed to induce the public to attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but, merely to place the readers of these pages in possession of a means of treatment of the minor accidents occurring daily in themselves, are exceedingly annoying. Burns, bruises, sealds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and dem and immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—St. Jacobs Ott. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleansing properties, its tendency to quickly remove all inflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all m uscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.,—these render Sr. Jacobs Ott, pre-eminently the best external remedy now before the people; which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says: "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one ndvised me to try St. Jacobs Ott... I did so, and, as if by mugic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it sweet with the strong on application. It I MATTHEWS

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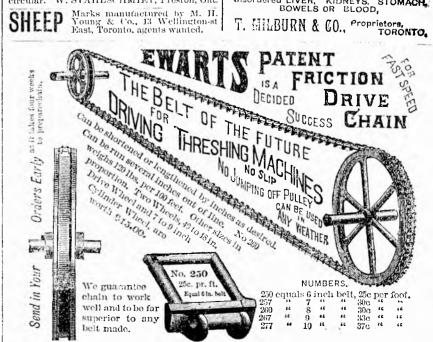
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