

### The Eagle and its Prey.

In hunting for their prey, the eagle and his mate mutually assist each other. It may here be mentioned that the eagles are all monogamous, keeping themselves to a single mate, and living together in the most perfect harmony through their lives. Should, however, one of them die or be killed, the survivor is not long left in a state of widowhood, but vanishes from the spot for a few days, and then returns with a new mate. As the rabbits and hares are generally under cover during the day, the eagle is forced to drive them from their place of concealment, and manages the matter in a very clever and sportsmanlike manner. One of the eagles conceals itself near the cover which is to be beaten, and its companion then dashes among the bushes, screaming and making such a disturbance, that the terrified inmates rush out in hopes of escape, and are immediately pounced upon by the watchful confederate.

The prey is immediately taken to the nest, and distributed to the young, if there should be any in the lofty cradle. It is a rather remarkable fact that whereas the vultures feed their young by disgorging the food which they have taken into their crops, the eagles carry the prey to their nests, and there tear it to pieces, and feed the eaglets with the morsels.

When in pursuit of its prey it is a most audacious bird, having been seen to carry off a hare from before the noses of the hounds. It is a keen fisherman, catching and securing salmon and various sea-fish with singular skill. Sometimes it has met with more than its mate, and has seized upon a fish that was too heavy for its powers, thus falling a victim to its sporting propensities. Mr. Loyd mentions several instances where eagles have been drowned by pouncing upon large pike which carried their assailants under water and fairly drowned them. In more than one instance the feet of an eagle have been seen firmly clinched in a pike's back, the body of the bird having decayed and fallen away.

It is a terrible fighter when wounded or attacked, as may be seen by the following anecdote, which is related by Mr. Watters,

in his "Natural History of the Birds of Ireland":—

"An eagle was at one time captured in the County Meath by a gamekeeper, who, surprising the bird sleeping, after a surfeit on a dead sheep in the neighborhood, conceived the idea of taking him alive, and for that purpose approached noiselessly, and clasped the bird in his arms. The eagle recovered, and unable to use his wings, clutched with his talons, one of which entered the man's chest, the hind claw meeting the others underneath the flesh. The man, unable to disengage the claw, strangled the bird, but the talons were yet too firmly clutched to open. Taking out his knife, he severed the leg from the body, and walked with the penetrating member to the village dispensary to have it removed."

### Profits of Great Authors.

Disraeli made by his pen £30,000; Byron, £23,000. Lord Macaulay received £20,900 on account of three fourths net profit for his history. Thiers and Lamartine received nearly £20,000 each for their respective histories. Thackeray is said never to have received £5,000 for any of his novels. Sir Walter Scott was paid £110,000 for eleven novels of three volumes each and nine volumes of "Tales of my Landlord." For one novel he received £19,000, and between November, 1825, and June, 1827, he received £26,000 for literary work. Lord Lytton is said to have made £80,000 by his novels; Dickens, it has been computed, ought to have been making £10,000 a year for the three years prior to the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," and Trollope in twenty years made £79,000. The following sums are said to have been paid to the authors for single famous books: "Romola," George Eliot, £10,000; "Waverley," Scott, £7,000; "Woodstock," Scott, £8,000; "Life of Napoleon," Scott, £10,000; "Armada," Wilkie Collins, £5,000; "Lallah Rookh," Thomas Moore, £3,000; "History of Rome," Goldsmith, £300; "History of Greece," Goldsmith, £250; "History of England," Goldsmith, £600; "Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith, £60; "Decline and Fall," Gibbon, £10,000; "Lives of Poets," Johnson, £300; "Rasselas," Johnson, £100.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

To make a tall man short.—Rob him of his purse.

The pink of politeness is something that does not wash off.

Powder is like money. It's awful hard to hold after it begins to go.

Society is very queer. The people most sought after are those who do not pay their debts.

Very few men are great enough to bear praise, but a large number of us are just small enough to be found fault with constantly.

A Forfar bailie, being told recently that he was ambiguous, declared that the charge was false, as he had not drunk anything for a year.

What a beautiful example of simplicity is set by that useful animal, the domestic cat, which rises at three o'clock A. M., washes its face with its right hand, gives its tail three jerks, and is ready dressed for the day?

A Dr. L.—, physician at Queensferry, was once threatened with a challenge, to which he replied in an incontrovertible syllogism:—"Weel, ye may challenge me, but whether or no there'll be nae fecht, unless I gang oot."

"I know we are somewhat poor, my dear," argued the husband. "But then you must bear in mind that it isn't wealth that always brings happiness." "But it brings saskin saques, and diamonds, and silk dresses," responded the wife.

Boswell, dining one day with doctor Johnson, asked him if he did not think that a good cook was more essential to the community than a good poet. "I don't suppose," said the doctor, "that there is a dog in London but what thinks so."

Scene.—A Sunday-School. Young lady catechising the children on the plagues of Egypt. Young lady—"And what became of the plague of locusts?" A pause; then small boy at bottom suddenly—"Please, miss, I know. John the Baptist ate them!"

A young lady entering a crowded church was a little uncertain as to the exact locality of the pew in which friends had kindly offered her a sitting. Touching an elderly gentleman on the shoulder, she sweetly inquires, "Can you tell me who occupies this pew?"

"See here, my friend, that dog of yours killed three sheep of mine last night, and I want to know what you propose to do about it?" "Are you sure it was my dog?" "Yes." "Well, I hardly know what to do. I guess I had better sell him. You don't want to buy a good dog, do you?"

"Look here, Jock," said a stout country girl to her young man, who was also from the country; "man, here be grand sweeties in this shop window; ye might treat me to some!" In he goes. "Gi'e me a penny-worth o' that in the glass bottle, gudewife." He was quickly served to what happened to be patent starch. "There ye are, Maggie, lass!" After a taste, says Maggie—"I think I'll keep them for the weans. Jock; they're no that sweet, and they're mighty murrillie!"

### British Merchant Shipping.

It is very gratifying to find from the recently issued report of the British Board of Trade that the history of British shipping during 1883, so far as the volume of shipping was concerned, was one of unchecked progress. That report, however, says nothing about freights, and is entirely silent on the question of profit and loss. But it is nevertheless very pleasing to find that Britain is still maintaining her pre-eminence in shipping. During last year foreign countries made good progress, but that of Britain was far greater in proportion.

In 1882 the progress of British trade was as great as ever, but during that year the progress made by foreign countries was much more marked, as during that year the latter carried a much greater proportion of the trade than in any previous year. But 1883 told a very different tale. The total tonnage of sailing and steam vessels with cargoes and in ballast entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom in that year amounted to 64,961,753, and of that 47,039,079 tons were carried by British ships—an increase of 3,568,718 over the previous year; and 17,922,674 tons by foreign ships—an increase of only 101,800 over 1882. But taking a decade the different progress is still more marked. In 1873 the total tonnage so cleared was 44,439,986, and of that British ships carried 26,647,344 tons, and foreign ships 14,792,642 tons; so that while during the decade Britain has increased by upwards of seventeen million tons foreign countries have only increased during that time a little over three million tons. In fact according to that report for last year Britain has now 72.4 per cent. of the total tonnage.

But taking steam vessels alone British progress over that of other countries is still more marked; and that is a most important fact, seeing that steam vessels are fast driving sailing vessels off the sea. At least three times as much work can be got out of a steam vessel as out of a sailing vessel of the same tonnage; so that a preponderance of steam vessels represents a vast deal more than is seen on a first glance at the figures. The total tonnage of the British merchant navy last year was 7,196,401, as against 6,908,650 in 1883. This increase of 287,851 tons is entirely composed of steam tonnage, because the tonnage of sailing vessels is much less than in the previous year. This increase of the one and decrease of the other, has been going on for years. Since 1875 the tonnage of British steam vessels has increased by 1,108,700 tons, while the tonnage of British sailing vessels has during that time decreased by 673,300 tons.

Last year the tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom amounted to 892,215 which was a large increase over 1883 or any other year. Of that 123,640 tons were ships built for foreigners, and the balance, 768,576 tons, were ships built for British owners. The tonnage of ships built in the United States last year only amounted to 265,430, a decrease of nearly 20,000 tons from the previous year. As regards France the statistics are only known to 1882, but in that year the ships built there amounted to 56,594 tons, as against 29,735 tons in 1881—the great increase being attributable to the bounty system; but in addition there were bought abroad during 1882 for the French merchant navy no less than 78,612 tons.

Regarding the passenger traffic British vessels are still supreme. Last year there were 836 vessels, representing more than two million tons, engaged in carrying passengers to ports out of Europe, while there were only 31 foreign vessels representing 61,690 tons, so engaged.

### LAUGHLETS.

Iowa is said to be out of debt. She ought to change her name then.

Barber (wishing to compliment a bald customer)—"Formerly you must have had a wonderful head of hair."

The greatest oleomargarine fraud yet perpetrated is the labelling the buckets with a ferocious looking billy goat to indicate genuine butter.

After a man has been moving heaven and earth to get a job, and finally succeeds, it is so soothing to his feelings to learn by the papers that he has "accepted a position."

A woman doesn't consistently use profane language, but the way she says "Gracious!" when she slips down is full of subtle meaning and inherent force.

A man named Gaasbill wished to change his name because his girl always objected to this figure when he'd master. She said he was too high, and turned him off.

"No," said Fogg, in reply to the person on the doorstep, "the lady of the house is not in. It is her evening out. But my wife is in; perhaps she might do as well."

The United States has 16 24 medical practitioners to every 10,000 population. And yet it is quite a common thing for an American to live to a comparatively ripe old age.

An Indian named "Man-Afraid-of-Nothing" married a white woman in Montana recently, and one week after the wedding applied to his tribe to have his name changed.

Help the weaker party: A timid young man has married a lady whose weight verges closely on 200 pounds. "My dear," says he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "help the fence!"

"Papa's Home To-Night," is the title of a new song. So the old man has yielded at last. Let's see—it must be about fifteen years since they began to coax him with "Father, Dear Father, Come Home."

"I tell ye, Bill, no girl can fool me. If I call on a girl and she doesn't say much and acts like she wants me to leave, and don't shake hands with me when I leave, and don't

ask me to call again, it's very seldom I ever call back to see her."

A Detroit river fisherman says that the pike of the Straits is a very destructive fish. One that was recently speared had swallowed another pike and that pike had swallowed a perch. The trouble with the whole business is about swallowing the story.

"My son," said an old negro, "now dat you's outed de penitentiary, try ter keep out, an' arder dis, doan steal, leatwise doan do lack yer did befo'; steal a par o' boots wat was too big fur yessel an' too little for yer old daddy. Ef yer kaint pick up suthin' dat'll do yer some good beh mes'."

"So you were arrested and fined yesterday for being drunk and disorderly, and here you are again to-day for the same offense!" Prisoner (who has been pumped out)—"Yes, Judge; but can you arrest a man twice on the same charge?" Judge—"Certainly not." Prisoner—"Then lemme go, Judge; this is the same old drunk."

### Selling Eggs by Weight.

There is from twenty to thirty per cent difference in the weight of eggs, yet the custom is almost universal in the Eastern markets, of selling them by the dozen at a uniform price. Even ducks' eggs, which are much larger, and by some regarded as richer, bring no more than the smallest hen's eggs of not half the weight. In California, eggs, fruits, and many other articles that are here sold by the dozen, the bunch, or by measure, are sold by weight. The practice is a good one and works beneficially for all parties especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables, and farm stock. The farmer, who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight of eggs, has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to light weights, and good layers. We need a change in the interest of fair dealing in trade, and, if necessary, it should be enforced by legislation. If the legislature is competent to fix the weight of a bushel of corn or potatoes, it can easily regulate the weight of a dozen eggs, and thus promote justice between buyer and seller.

# EATON'S DRY GOODS, MANTLE AND Milliner Store!

Ladies wishing to purchase dress goods call in and see Eaton's Dress Department, where you can see all the newest makes and shades; where you have plenty of light to see what you are buying.

Ladies, T. Eaton & Co. do not need dark premises or gas light to see their goods, because their goods are all new. There are no second hand goods in Eaton's bought at 75c on the dollar. But T. Eaton & Co. buy new goods for cash, and sell for cash only, so that ladies buying their dress goods at Eaton's are always sure of the newest makes and at the very lowest prices.

Eaton sells brocades, checks and striped dress goods at 7½c yd., worth 15c. New Melange satens 12½c., worth 20c per yard. New Sicilian cloth in all the newest colors, 15c per yd.

### EATON'S Fancy Goods Department.

A splendid selection of Laces. Creme and White Oriental Laces, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c yd. Black and White Oriental Laces, 85c, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25 yd. Creme Spanish Laces, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22 and 25c yd. Black Spanish, Chantilly and Soutache Laces, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20c yd. up. 3 doz. yds of Irish Trimming, 25c. Creme, White, Lemon, Garnet, Cardinal and Black net with gold spot, 12½c yd. Maltese Lace, 5 and 8c per yd.

### Ribbons.

Black and Colored Ottomans, 8, 10, 12½ and 15c per yd. Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, 10c per yd. up. Silk and Satin Ribbons, 5, 8, and 10c per yd. up. Black Velvet Ribbons, 6, 8, 10 12½ and 15c per yd. Sash Ribbons, 20c per yd. up. Pure Silk Brocades, 12½c yd. Collars and Handkerchiefs.

### Parasols.

Parasols for a rainy day and parasols for a sunny day, over 100 doz. parasols to be sold at cost price at Eaton's. Ladies if you want to protect yourselves from the rain and sun, don't miss this chance, but go to Eaton's and ask to see their parasol department. You can buy a nice parasol for 20c worth 50. Economize and save your money. Eaton is selling parasols trimmed with lace only 50c each worth 75c. See Eaton's parasols at \$1 worth \$1.3.

### Trimming Department.

As heretofore T. Eaton has a complete stock including—Dress buttons in all styles, dress braids in all the newest novelties, new dress gimps in chenille and jet ornaments for mantles, fringes for mantles, feather trimming for mantles, etc.

### Corsets.

T. Eaton has always a complete stock in above department, including ladies', misses and children's sizes at very low prices. Always a large stock of Dr. Ball's and Dr. Warner's corsets on hand—perfect fit guaranteed—if not money refunded. Ladies, see Eaton's corset corsets with double busks, nicely embroidered only 50c pr. See the celebrated cupid corset only 75c pr. Now is the time for odd lines of corsets 50c pr. worth \$1.

### Millinery.

Hats for Ladies, hats for Babies, hats for Misses, hats for Maidens, and hats in great variety for intending marrying ladies, trimmed and untrimmed. Ladies, call and see Eaton's millinery before purchasing elsewhere.

### Special.

Special prices in untrimmed hats, six cases new American styles, only 25c. each, worth 60c. Fine satin straw hats, in black and grenat 35c. each, worth 50c. Immense range of children's trimmed and untrimmed hats, school hats, play hats, sun hats and Sunday hats.

### Gloves.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 5 hooks, laced, black and coloured, 75c pr. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 7 hooks, laced, black, and coloured, \$1 pr. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 8 button, mousquetaire, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 6 and 8 button lengths, mousquetaire, black and coloured, \$1, \$1.25 pr. Ladies' Kid Gloves 8 button lengths, mousquetaire, black, undressed 75c, worth \$1.25 pr. Ladies' Kid Gloves, mousquetaire, tan colours, stitched backs, \$1.10 pr. Ladies' 4 button Kid Gloves, in black, opera and white, 50c pr. Ladies' 6 button Kid Gloves, in garnet, myrtle, brown, navy and drab colours, for \$1 pr. The above goods are all the newest importation, and sold at cash prices.

Now is the time to visit Eaton's, and bring your friends to see the bargains in every department, where you can buy from a Safety Pin to an Iron Bedstead. Note the address

T. EATON & CO., 190 to 196 Yonge Street

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**SECOND**—Our stock is entirely new and consists of this season's goods only.

**THIRD**—Our stock is purchased direct from the manufacturers.

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**SEVENTH**—Nearly all our best patterns are made especially for us and confined strictly to our house.

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