

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

All bow to Virtue, and then walk away.  
There are no small steps in great affairs.  
Weak men never yield at the proper time.

A man who distrusts himself never truly confides in any one.

Upright men of small understanding nothing makes so deep impression as what they do not understand.

They are ill-discoverers that think there is no land when they can see nothing but sea. \* \* \* Because it is silly to believe everything, there are some so wondrous wise as to believe nothing.

A good part of duty is expressed in the simple imperative, remember. In the hurry of daily life there are hundreds of things left undone which ought to be done, and in the majority of cases it is not willful neglect, but forgetful neglect, which is to blame.

Make thy recreation servant to thy business, lest thou become a slave to thy recreation. When thou goest up into the mountain, leave the servant in the valley; when thou goest to the city, leave him in the suburbs; and remember the servant must not be greater than the master.

Spring is over the world; the seeds buried in the earth burst to flowers, but man's heart knoweth not the sweet divisions of the seasons. In winter or summer, autumn or spring, alike, his thoughts sow the germ of actions; and day after day his destiny gathers in her harvest.

I have remarked that ill-founded enmities are ever the most obstinate. The reason of this is most clear. As offences of that kind exist only in the imagination, they never fail to grow and swell in that receptacle, too fruitful in evil fancies.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our souls. God is whispering to us well nigh incessantly. Whenever the sounds of the world die out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear these whisperings of God. He is always whispering to us, only we do not always hear, because of the noise, hurry and distraction which life causes as it rushes on.

## Will Power.

The secret of success in life lies, as all history proves, in the power of the human will. No man ever became a great leader of men whose will was not the controlling force by which he dominated over others. Men, indeed, have been distinguished in the world of letters, law, science, the pulpit, and in legislative halls, by varied gifts and attainments; but in no case has man forced a following except by the magnetic power of his will. In illustration of this fact we have only to note the names of Mahomet, Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Cromwell, William III., and on this side of the Atlantic, Washington, Jackson, Henry Clay, Stonewall Jackson, and President Lincoln. All of these were men of strong will, bending to their purpose all who came within their reach. It is no answer to this statement that these men met with strong opposition, and they did not even in the end overcome all opposing forces. The point is that their will held to their purpose their followers.

## Lawyers' Wit.

"I am not only witty in myself," said Falstaff, "but the cause that wit is in other men." Not a few lawyers may properly apply the Fat Knight's remark to themselves. But usually lawyers' witticisms, like that traditional flower, "blush unseen," save to the habitués of the court-house. One of the sharpest raps which meandering prolixity ever received is forgotten by the writer who tells the anecdote:

Once upon a time, a Providence lawyer whose prolixity was prodigious, while airing his astronomical knowledge before a jury, said, in a drawing tone,—

"We are informed—gentlemen of the jury—that there are—planets so far distant from the earth—that though their light has been travelling—ever since the creation—it has not yet reached us."

"Probably will, Brother C—," interrupted the unknown wit, "before you get through."

Men never believe others can do what they cannot do themselves.

## Prince Bismarck's Morning Beer Party.

Prince Bismarck gave his Parliamentary "Frühstücken," or morning party, recently at the Palace in the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin. This year the affair was to some extent marred by unfavorable weather, and Prince Bismarck instead of entertaining his guests in the grounds attached to his palace, received them at the door of the celebrated Congress Chamber. The absence of the cheering sun was to some extent made up for by the strains of a military band, while the Prince's visitors regaled themselves from richly-supplied buffets, and with bumpers of the choicest beer, claret, Rhenish, and champagne. The "private conference," of course, turned out to be of a very light and chatty kind, its chief feature being the monologues of the lord of the mansion. The guests included, in addition to a large number of ladies than usual, most of the Ministers, members of the Federal Council, and members of nearly all sections of the Opposition, as well as of the Ministerial parties. Among the Liberals present was Herr Rickert, whom Prince Bismarck greeted in a very friendly manner, in spite of their strong political antagonism.

One of the Prince's guests questioned him as to the brewing of the excellent beer he was drinking, and was told that it was Franconian brew from Munich, and a gift to him from Count Holstein. A story which was told of certain important diplomatic services rendered by the latter nobleman at a critical moment during the Franco-German war reminded Prince Bismarck of an interview he had had with M. Thiers on the subject of the capitulation of Paris, and the money contribution to be imposed on the city.

The episode, which has never been related before, was thus described by Prince Bismarck:

"Of course I demanded as much as I knew beforehand would be refused me. I said to M. Thiers, 'A city so large and wealthy as Paris would feel insulted if I asked anything under a milliard.' On this M. Thiers made a very wry face and prepared to take his leave. I accompanied him out of politeness, and the negotiation was continued on our way down stairs, and on the last step but one we agreed to the sum of 200 millions. Hereupon I went to the Emperor, and put to him whether it would not be as well to assign these 200 millions to the South German States, which had to pay us war indemnities in 1866. The Emperor said: 'Prepare me, then, a resolution to this effect,' to which I replied that this I could not do, adding that as soon as I took up my pen as Chancellor the matter was done, 'for your Majesty must do it yourself as Commander-in-Chief of the German army. I remained alone in my opinion, and the matter went no further.'"

## The Bank of England.

The second function of the Bank is the management of the national debt, by which it relieves the government of all the clerical details attending the purchase and transfer of stock and the payment of dividends. No one would be willing to lend money to a government without an engagement for a repayment at a fixed time, nor without some arrangement enabling the lender to transfer his interest in the debt to any one willing to purchase it, and it is a condition of every loan made to the British government that it shall be transferable, and that the dividends shall always be paid half yearly at the bank of England. The certainty of the fulfilment of this condition has been one of the elements which have made the government stocks a favorite form of investment. The national funded debt of the United Kingdom is now upward of £700,000,000, divisible into any number of accounts, and any person whose name has once been entered as a holder of stock in the bank books may sell all or any part of his stock at almost any time, and without cost transfer it to as many different persons as he chooses to deal with through his broker. The broker is necessary to the transaction that the bank may be sure that the transfer is the person he represents himself to be, and the only essential qualification of this agent is membership of the Stock Exchange, and a personal introduction to the Bank officials. There are several hundred thousand of these accounts, which, if many persons desire to invest their money in government securities, might be multiplied tenfold, the only limit placed upon them being that none of them shall be for less than one penny. No matter how many separate accounts are opened, the Bank is bound to keep them; and on every account a separate order or "warrant" is made out every half-year for a payment of the dividend, from which deduction has to be made for the property tax and paid to the government. The dividends are paid to any one applying for them when they are due, and more than half of them are usually collected by the stockholders' private bankers, who transmit the amount to the customers, or advise them of it by the evening mail of dividend day; thus all holders in Great Britain may either receive their dividends or hear that they have been collected for them on the same day, and it is unusual for an error of even one penny to be made in this vast operation. If desired the dividend warrants are sent by the Bank to the stockholders by post. For this service the Bank receives from the government about £200,000 a year, or £300 for every million of the national debt below six hundred millions, and £150 for every million above six hundred millions.

## A White Rainbow.

In the midst of a shower of mingled hail and rain, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, there was visible for a minute or two a segment of rainbow that lacked the usual prismatic colors. It was a belt of pure white circling across the misty curtain of falling pellets of snow and raindrops. In France some months ago the papers had much to say about a white rainbow seen in that country. It was spoken of as a thing unprecedented. Twice within the past twelve months the phenomenon has been visible from this city. In neither case, however, was the bow a complete semicircle. The white rainbow is by no means an uncommon thing in mountainous regions, or, rather, in such regions the opportunities for seeing the phenomenon are much better than in valley regions, the observers occupying elevations from which they may see storms and mists in deep valleys and gorges far below them, and also may see the effect of even a meridian sun upon such passing showers and rolling vapors, whereas in a level region the effect would be below the horizon and invisible to the inhabitants.—Virginia Enterprise.

## A VILLAGE ROMANCE.

### How a Father's Obstinacy was Overcome by a Simple Shepherd Couple.

A little shepherd of the forests of Palneca loved a young girl of Santo-Pietro, the cool mountain village where the fashionable ladies of Ajaccio go to spend the summer. The young girl also loved the youth. At the first word of marriage the father of the young girl flew into a terrible passion, so terrible that for several days after the flocks of Palneca did not dare to wander near the hillside of Santo Pietro. But on the fifth day the young girl fell ill, and at last the father relented.

"We will see about that," he said, "after he has drawn his conscript's number and has served his time. I do not want you to have a husband who will be compelled to leave you as soon as you are married."

How came it that in this country, where there is no telegraph, the shepherd an hour afterward knew what had been said? The fact is that on entering the village he had only one idea uppermost in his head—escape from his term of military service.

The next day, while cutting wood in the forest, he, as it by accident, gave his right hand a smart blow with his hatchet and severed three fingers. Now let the military examination take place! He went home and tended his hurt as well as he was able; and when the wound was healed, and he had been rightly and duly exempted, he went to Santo Pietro and bravely repented his offer.

"I am not going to serve in the army," he said, "for I am sure they will never take me. You can marry us now."

But the father stopped him by a word. "Never," he cried, "will I give my daughter to one who is maimed."

And it was apparent by his tone of voice that he meant what he had said. In spite of his daughter's illness, he remained inexorable. It was clear that this old man did not like a maimed son-in-law. He made but one reply to the prayers and tears of this young girl.

"Never, you thoroughly understand, never! And don't let him come hanging around here any more. Cripples ought to marry cripples. Let him marry the little

blind girl of Palneca or the hunchback of Santo Pietro."

The young girl did not reply, and not once during her illness did she speak of her shepherd. When she was convalescent she was seized with a longing for the forest and the open air, and every day took long walks by the hillside of Palneca by the road that her flocks knew so well. One morning, after a long search she again came across the little shepherd, pale and haggard, like a shepherd tired of the world.

"Show me your wounded hand," she said. He showed it to her bashfully, and piously she pressed it to her lips.

"Show me," she said to him again, "the hatchet which wounded you." He took it and showed it to her. Then, raising it and placing her hand on a stone:

"This is how you did it, isn't it? This is how the accident happened?"

And, before the shepherd was able to reply, the hatchet had fallen, the stone was reddened, and beside it lay the three fingers of the pretty maid of Santo-Pietro.

"Now, shepherd," she said, "show me how you healed your wound."

And together they returned to Santo-Pietro, he with tears in his eyes and she radiant. What could the father do? Had he not imprudently said that cripples ought to marry cripples? He cursed them and married them. The wedding was celebrated two months ago.

## HINTS FOR HOT WEATHER.

Don't shake the hornet's nest to see if any of the family are at home.

Don't go near a draught. If a draught comes towards you, run away. A slight draught is most dangerous.

Don't blow in the gun your grandfather carried in the war of 1812. It is more dangerous now than it was then.

Don't hold a wasp by the other end while you thaw it out in front of the stove to see if it is alive. It is generally alive.

Don't try to persuade a bulldog to give up a yard of which it is in possession. Possession to a bulldog is ten pints of law.

# EATON'S

## Great Reductions in all Departments.

### Dress Goods.

Great reduction in above department, we are right in the midst of it, clearing out balance of spring goods, losing money to make money, but we want to make room for new goods. Now is the time for big bargains. Come and see the dress goods we are selling at 5c and 7½c yd., beautiful for summer wear. Can have the makings of a dress for 75c and you can have it made in an hour, as the sewing machines are run now by electricity by the new Electric Company.

Very nice line sateens at 12½c yd. Sicilian DeBeige and Ottoman cloth 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c yd., beautiful goods.

Canton Chambrays, Pacific Lawns, Organdie Muslins in great variety 12½c, 15c, yd. Just a few pieces more of those beautiful washing silks left, selling at very low prices. Good value in black silks, 75c, worth \$1.

Now is the time, ladies, if you want to save money. Call at Eaton's and see the Bargains.

Don't forget the Carpet Sale continues to-day.

Take the Elevator at West End of store for Carpets, Oil-cloths, Spreads, Millinery and Mantles.

### Parasols.

In this department the great reduction seems to have the desired effect, as our stock is getting small. But we have still some more left at very low prices. Just note prices below at EATON'S.

Parasols. Over 100 doz., must be sold at less than cost price.

Ladies' black satin Parasols, lined and trimmed with lace, only 50c.

Ladies' plain black satin Parasols, lined, only 75c.

Ladies' extra fine satin Parasols, with and without lace, from \$1 up to \$6.

Ladies' silk Parasols, in black and brown, only \$1.

Ladies' silk Parasols, large sizes, only \$1.25.

Ladies' silk Umbrellas, with paragon frames, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 up.

T. Eaton has Parasols for all kinds of weather, for ladies, children and babies, from 25c. each to \$1.

### Boots & Shoes.

Eaton keeps a very nice stock of Ladies' Boots and Shoes at cash prices.

Don't forget our great Carpet Sale continues, and when in carpet room ask to see those English Iron Bedsteads, selling cheap. If you want to travel, we can supply you with trunks at a very low figure. We sell for cash, no bad debts, small profits and quick sales, pays to sell for cash and only one price at Eaton's.

### SOME BARGAINS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

#### Millinery.

All our trimmed Hats and Bonnets we offer at great reductions, for instance our \$12 and \$15 Hats we are selling at \$7 and \$9, and all our \$8 Bonnets reduced. \$6 Hats reduced, \$4 Hats reduced, we sell a nice satin straw Hat, dark colour, new shape, well trimmed \$1.75 and \$2.

T. EATON & CO.

#### Feathers.

The leading trimming for head wear this year is an Ostrich Feather. By taking the elevator at the west end of the store, you will find on the second flat a magnificent range of colours, and as regards price they show for themselves. The Feathers now offering for \$2.50 and \$3.50 could not be bought wholesale in the city for the same money.

EATON'S.

#### Ladies' Underwear.

Fine makes, cheap prices, starting at 30c each, to be found on the left hand side on entering the store, or on the second flat.

T. EATON & CO.

#### Mantles.

A line of children's Mantles to be cleared out at a loss. These are new goods, and beautiful shape, and are good value at double the price we are asking for them. Ask to see them in the mantle department.

T. EATON & CO.

#### Centennial.

Get your windows covered with the American window shade before the Centennial, call and see samples in the carpet room. Remember the big carpet sale on second flat.

T. EATON & CO.

#### Jerseys

Great reductions, selling embroidered jerseys with basque back for \$3.50, former price \$5.50, our \$5.75 jersey selling for \$4.50 with silk and cashmere vests only \$6.50, former price \$7.50. Boys' jersey suits 40, 50c, cheap. Fine all wool jerseys, large size \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25. The regular prices are \$3, \$4, and \$5. Come and see boys' suits with sailor collar trimmed with white or black, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, 2.75, \$3. Extra value.

#### Embroideries.

Hamburgs, Guipure, Swiss in great variety. at 2, 3, 4, 5, to 75c.

Letter orders promptly attended to. Sales for Cash only.

T. EATON & CO., 190, 192, 194, 196 YONGE ST.

# PETLEYS'

## THE LEADING CARPET HOUSE

Ours is for Many Reasons the Leading Carpet House.

**FIRST**---Our prices are lower than those of any other house in the city.

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

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

**FOURTH**---We carry more best quality Brussels Carpets than any house in Canada.

**FIFTH**---Our stock of Tapestry Carpets is superior to any on this continent.

**SIXTH**---We buy only from first-class makers, such as Henderson, Southwell, Templeton, Crossley, Brinton, Hughes and Firth.

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

**EIGHTH**---Being direct importers and cash buyers we are in a position to sell carpets retail at and below wholesale prices.

**NINTH**---All the newest designs are regularly forwarded to us by our Mr. J. W. PETLEY, who is a resident of Manchester, Eng.

**TENTH**---We do not profess to be in the Carpet Trade for Forty Years, but we profess to supply our Patrons with all the leading Styles which the best foreign markets can produce, and at prices with which no house can compare.

Note the address, and when making your purchases be sure and visit

# PETLEYS'

## TORONTO,

### THE LEADING CARPET HOUSE!