SOME STRANGE CONFESSIONS.

SEVERAL GOOD STORIES WHICH CONVEY VERY NEEDFUL MORALS.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* reports having this dialogue with an eminent physician:

"Can you cure a cold for me?"

"I dare say; where is it?"

"Do you treat yourself for colds?"

"That depends on how bad they are. I had one last week and fixed myself up a dose, but I didn't dare take it. I kept it over night and gave it to a 'deadhead' patient the next day!"

"Then you don't dare take your own medicine?"

"No! I don't dare, and I have no family physician."

A gentleman, a short time ago, consulted his physician about a severe rheumatic attack. As he was leaving, the doctor said:

"Should my prescription afford any relief, let me know it, as I am suffering from an affection similar to yours, and for the last twenty years have tried in vain to cure it!"

The best of physicians now have the frankness to admit that the schools have not yet mastered all there is to know about the causes of disease, and the best methods of cure. There has been a great advance, no doubt, in medical science, in the last fifty years. Doctors themselves do not take their own physic, even though they may saturate the systems of their patients with poisonous drugs, nor do they bleed, blister and torture, as formerly.

Byron died, it is claimed, because of overbleeding by his physicians. Washington met the same fate!

Scientific investigation shows that most ailments proceed from derangement of primary organs, of which the kidneys are the most important. Every drop of blood coursing through the system passes through these organs, and if they are deranged, the blood speedily becomes impure, and carries the seeds of disease to every part of the body. If we keep these organs regulated by the use of a simple vegetable compound like Warner's safe cure, which Prof. Lattimore, New York State board of health analyst, of the Rochester University, says: "I find entirely free from mercury and all poisonous and deleterious substances"—there is little danger of bright's disease, apoplexy, rheumatism, or any of the common ailments, nearly all of which originate in or are made fatal by diseased (though unsuspected) kidneys. This great remedy has a reputation which seems well founded, of curing more diseases than any one other remedy ever known. It restored the son of the Danish vice-Consul Schmidt of 69 Wall street, New York, from Bright's disease, and General Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers of New York, who knew of the case pronounced it a wonderful remedy.

An appropriate to the doctors who give to their patients what they will not take themselves, we quote this story:

"Oh, Mr. Smith, help me out," exclaimed a young lady at a church fair. "I've sold a tidy for $15 that only cost 15c. What percentage is the profit?"

"Percentage, madam?" exclaimed the lawyer with merriment. "That transaction is beyond percentage—it is simple larceny!"

The professional man who takes one's money when he can do one no equivalent service will understand the moral.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE BIBLE AND TEMPERANCE.

By the Rev. Charles Courtenay, Vicar of Emanuel Church, Liverpool, Author of Temperance Home Truths," etc—Continued.

Timothy seems also to have been a Total Abstainer, for so I think we may fairly infer from the Apostle's words, "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine (1 Tim. v. 23). A total Abstainer he was, however, only for a time; that is, if he obeyed the Apostolic suggestion, which we may suppose he did.

Apart from these two instances we find no trace of Total Abstinence amongst our Christian Fathers in the New Testament. I do not say that this is in any way conclusive as to their practice. I merely state the fact.

There is one incident which should not be omitted in our investigations, and which has furnished an argument to some as to the non-abstinence of the disciples. I refer to the consecration of the multitude on the day of Pentecost. 'These men are full of new wine,' they said, mockingly (Acts ii. 13), when they heard them 'speaking in their tongues the wonderful works of God' (Acts ii, 11). The reply of Peter to this accusation shows clearly enough the sense in which he and the rest understood their words. 'These are not drunken, as ye suppose, and to some minds the reason given by St. Peter in their defence was not such a reason as would have been given by Total Abstainers. 'These are not drunken, as ye suppose, *seeing it is but the third hour of the day*' (Acts ii. 15). I know that it has been declared by some that the word translated new wine, *gleukos*, is a wine devoid of intoxicating qualities altogether. But many scholars say otherwise, and the context seems to confirm their opinion.

I have now to touch with all reverence on a question of vital interest and importance, viz., *what was the practice of our Blessed Lord?*

We know that our Lord did not practice the asceticism of John the Baptist. He mixed more freely with men: attended feasts and was less rigid in eating and drinking. All His enemies laid hold of this feature of our Lord's life for their own dismal purposes. 'The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say: Behold a gluttonous man and a wine bibber (Luke vii. 34). I use this statement in no way as definite evidence, but simply as a hostile misrepresentation of the difference between John's asceticism and our Lord's sociability.

The feast of Cana in Galilee, for which the Lord put forth His divine power in the production of wine from water, must not be overlooked in this connection. That the Lord made the wine—that the wine was drunk—that its quality was found to be startlingly good by those who partook of it—that it provoked comment from the master of the feast—these are facts which lie upon the surface of the narrative. It would seem, also, to have been such wine as men were accustomed to drink at feasts, better in quality it is true, but the same in kind. Was it, however, intoxicating wine? Here lies the crux of the whole question. Those who deem fermented wine a pernicious thing in itself, are violently opposed to any such interpretation. But those who have no such scruple insist on the alcoholic nature of the wine, although of course declaring fully its purity and naturalness. That their case is no slight one, I am bound to admit. And for my own part I cannot help feeling that had it not been for the theory which many have adopted that wine is a creature of the devil, and that to drink it is a sin—we should never have heard a word of controversy on the subject.

The institution of the Lord's Supper must next claim our attention inasmuch as the fruit of the vine was selected by our Lord as a symbol of Himself and His outpoured blood. 'Drink ye all of it' (Matt. xxvi. 27). Here is a command laid upon all His disciples to drink the 'fruit of the vine' (Matt. xxvi. 29). What is the 'fruit of the vine'? Well, undoubtedly, wine is the fruit of the vine. But fermented or unfermented? It is not said. But many Abstainers have said, and said decisively, that unfermented wine was as truly the fruit of the vine as that which is fermented. If so, one would acquiesce—but to my mind their exclusion of the fermented wines is unwarranted. I know it is argued by many that the presence of any ferment was prohibited at the Passover feast, and that, therefore, ferment in wine must have been prohibited too. But the fact is against inference, the law for bidding only unleavened bread, and the Rabbinic comment going, as it always did, beyond the letter of the law, only forbidding fermented drinks *made from grain.*

The incident mentioned by St. Paul in connection with the Corinthian abuses at the Lord's Supper, may furnish some light on this disputed point. They seem to have furnished their own provisions, including wine, and to have formed themselves into social groups—eating and drinking, so we gather, and 'one is hungry, and another is drunken' (1 Cor. xi. 21), wrote the Apostle words which seem to point to fermented wine, and not to unfermented. I know that this was not the Lord's Supper proper, but only the Agape, or Love Feast; but it was a preface to it, and seemed to have been almost a part of it, for it took place when they came together in *the Church* (1 Cor. xi. 18). And the Apostle says of the whole abuse, 'When therefore, ye assemble yourselves together it is not possible to eat the Lord's Supper; for *** one is hungry and another is drunken' (1 Cor. xi. 21, Revised Version).

But of whatever kind was the wine used at the institution of the Lord's Supper, our Lord partook of it.

(To be Continued.)

THE SCOTT ACT.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* has a lively article on the Scott Act in that city. The *Examiner* says that it supported the passage of the Act, but that it now favors its repeal. It sets forth its ground as follows:—

1. The experience of six years has proved that the public sentiment of the town is not sufficiently strong in favor of the Act to require its enforcement,—in other words the Act cannot be satisfactorily enforced in this city. No honest man will sign a note of hand which he knows he cannot redeem, and the honest electors of Charlottetown ought not—now that the question is again put before them for decision—to elect to retain the Scott Act which they know they will not enforce. No honest man will take a pledge which he does not mean to keep, and a drunkard will not be benefited by taking a total abstinence pledge if he continues drinking; neither will the honest community of Charlottetown renew its tacit pledge to maintain the Scott Act when it knows that the pledge will be broken as before, that drinking will continue freely as before, that it will be, in no degree, pratically benefited by such renewal.

2. It is evident that since the Scott Act has been the law in Charlottetown, temperance reformers have trusted to it and neglected the educative means by which the temperance sentiment is elevated and the people are impelled to abstain from intoxicating drinks. Ere the Scott Act law was here, there was a large and active temperance society under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in this city; there was also a temperance society in St. Peter's Church—Church Societies to carry on temperance and the good work was going on, and would doubtless long ere this have spread to the other churches if dependence had not been placed upon the Scott Act. But temperance work by the churches has practically ceased, Bands of Hope in connection with St. Peter's Church and Upper Prince Street Methodist Church being the only living Church Societies in this city for the promotion of temperance. The attention of our "divisions" and "temples" has been—so we are informed—diverted largely from the consideration of Temperance to the consideration of the Scott Act,—so that while liquor has prevailed true temperance work has been neglected. Only when some of our citizens—all honor to them—saw that liquor dealers were getting rich under the Scott Act, and that some of their friends were going to the devil headlong, was a new division formed and some good work done. The pens of such men as the Rev. W. R. Frame, and the tongues of such men as the Rev. Job Shenton have been employed in advocating the Scott Act, and in denouncing those who say it is a failure, rather than in promoting the temperance cause. But we may reasonably hope that on the rejection of the Scott, these moral influences will be employed in the work of promoting temperance by moral suasion and Christian precept and that the activity of our temperance societies will be revived.

3. The Act is a strong incentive not only to the mean arts of the sneak, but to the crime of the perjurer. Over indulgence in strong drink blunts the moral sense and weakens the will; and those who are drunkards as a result of the violation of the Scott Act, are easily constrained to shield the violators by false oaths. The result—the notorious and awful result—is that perjury is the rule in Scott Act cases. Now, is it worth while—seeing that drinking is not materially abated by the Scott Act,—to continue to keep this terrible temptation before drinking men? Remembering the Divine prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," we think it hardly worth while.

For these reasons—roughly and imperfectly stated—we think that honest, Christian temperance men should not vote for a continuance of the Scott Act. If better reasons can be advanced by those who think it ought to be retained, we shall be happy to hear and consider them. But if better reasons are not forthcoming, the Scott Act should, in our opinion, be set aside as a weapon defective in itself—a weapon in which the temperance men have neither the ability nor the inclination to use effectually in the warfare against the liquor traffic.

Probably laws which suit one community are not wholly applicable to another. Possibly there are circumstances in which the Scott Act will do a good deal of good; that there are others in which it will not do good. Temperance men have set up prohibition and legislative enactments and have established a kind of worship of them, but they do not appear to have taken into consideration the question whether or not the enactments were advancing the cause of morality. They have assumed that temperance is advanced by the passage of some favorite measure, but on securing that they have very often taken the shadow and abandoned the substance. Temperance is a personal virtue, and its practice depends so much on personal effort. Every man who has the welfare of the State at heart is, we should think, bound to give consideration to the question what the law is effecting. Is it on the whole in its operations effecting a good work, and raising the general level of the community? Undoubtedly this may be a hard question to answer, and can only be answered by a fair consideration, unprejudiced and unbiassed, of all the facts, after patient and impartial inquiry. The facts stated by the *Examiner* are certainly worthy of examination by all men who are earnest in the cause. Those persons who vote for prohibitory laws of this kind should make a reasonable effort to enforce them, for if the laws are not enforced their existence, in a state of persistent and continued violation, is an injury to to public morality. On the other hand, too much should not be exected from any enactment, no matter how rigidly it may be enforced. Morality is not created by legislative enactments, nor can men be made good by penal laws, helpful as these may be in some cases.

St. John, (N.B.) Globe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1-1yr

Dining Car Line to Pacific Ocean.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, the only one of the transcontinental lines running dining cars through to the Pacific coast, announce a new time schedule taking effect Nov. 20, 1887. The principal features of this new schedule are:

First. Twelve hours quicker time from St. Paul to Helena and Butte, Montana, and twenty-four hours shorter time to Portland, Oro., Tacoma, W. T., and all North Pacific coast points, by the limited express leaving St. Paul at 4 p. m. daily. The time of No. 2, the corresponding train east bound, will be shortened seventeen hours.

Second. An additional through express train, to which will be attached Pullman sleepers, dining cars and emigrant sleepers leaving St Paul at 8 a. m. daily, for Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane Falls and Eastern Washington points; this train making the through time five hours quicker than the former Pacific coast express, giving the intended Pacific coast settler fourteen hours quicker time than heretofore.

Third. Three express trains daily from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Moorhead, Minn., Fargo and Jamestown, D. T., with through Pullman sleepers to Grand Forks, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and principal points in North Dakota.

The Northern Pacific not only offers to the traveling public the best train service, including its famous dining cars, Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars, emigrant sleepers and splendid day coaches, but from Chicago and all Eastern cities to Portland, Oro., as quick time as by any other route, while to Butte and Helena, Mont., it is the shortest line by one hundred and seventy-six and three hundred and sixty-six miles respectively, actually saving the traveler to Butte six hours, and to Helena, eighteen hours, as against any other line.

The great reduction in time will be of particular interest to all classes of travel, especially Yellowstone Park and Pacific coast excursionists contemplating a return trip by the all rail line—the "Mt. Shasta" route—between San Francisco and Portland, and a trip along the Columbia river or over the famous Cascade mountains via. the Northern Pacific.

In the coming December issue HARPER'S MAGAZINE will excel even the brilliant prestige of its previous Christmas numbers as a holiday feast of entertaining reading and sumptuous illustrations. Every article and story is complete in itself, and there is a profusion of illustrated short stories. The Christmas idea predominates throughout in a most attractive form.

The leading article is a charming one on "Old Garden Flowers," by E. W. Burbidge, of the Dublin Botanical Gardens. It is written in the delightful spirit of a disciple of Flora, telling the beauties of his beloved friends, and the fond description is enhanced by Alfred Parson's faithful illustrations. Edwin A. Abbey's share in the banquet is a generous one, being a series of ten large illustrations for the exquisite poem by W. M. Praed, portraying "The Vicar" of two generations ago. "Pauline Pavlovna" is a powerful dramatic poem by T. B. Aldrich, the scene of which is laid in a Russian masquerade ball. Reinhart illustrates the critical of the plot by two full-page drawings. The most signal feature of the Number is a colored plate of American gems, illustrating an important article on "Precious Stones in the United States," by George F. Kunz. This plate is one of the choicest products of lithographic art ever accomplished, presenting a fac-smile in color and size of the most illustrious gems found in this country—a group of brilliant colors requiring twenty separate printings. There is also a number of black-and-white drawings. Will Carleton contributes a vigorous poem called "The Convict's Christmas Eve," which is illustrated by Gilbert Gaul. A poem by Harriet Lewis Bradley on "Antony of Padua" is accompanied by an engraving by Closson from Murillo's painting of that subject. There are also short poems by Andrew Lang and William Black. The remarkable group of illustrated short stories is unparalleled in magazine literature, comprizing "Inja," a Virgina story, by Amelie Rives, beautifully illustrated by Frederick Dielman; 'His Day in Court,' a Tennessee story, by Charles Egbert Craddock, with five capital drawings by A. B. Frost; 'Captain Santa Claus,' a Frontier Christmas story, by Captain Charles King, illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum; 'Annie Laurie,' a thrilling story of the Massachusetts stone quarries, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, illustrated by C. S. Reinhart; and "Craddock's Heldest,' the story of a London waif, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, illustrated by Frederick Barnard. Mr. Howell's farce, 'Five O'clock Tea,' is a fresh, sparkling dialogue of the characters already familiar to the readers of "The Register,' 'The Elevator,' 'The Garroters,' and 'The Mouse Trap,' and is illustrated by Reinhart. The usual variety of attractions in the departments assumes a bounteous holiday character. The Easy Chair and Editor's Study are dressed in new suits of larger type, like the body of magazine. The Christmas Reminiscences of Mr. Curtis are an extremely pleasing discourse. Mr. Howells continues his discussions upon the criterion of true literature. Mr. Warner offers some quaint suggestions concerning Christmas attentions to the rich. The Drawer contains also a long contribution from Mark Twain in the form of 'A Petition to the Queen of England,' and a humorous illustrated musical Drama by Edward Everett Hale.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December, 1887, closes its annual volume with a most attractive and entertaining Christmas number, describing and illustrating many quaint customs of celebrating Christmas in many lands, in olden as well as in modern times. Quarantine Commissioner David W. Judd contributes a profusely illustrated description of the New York Quarantine Establishment and its management. Joseph Harris urges farmers to grow their own sugar; Seth Green relates his experiences in cross-breeding of fish; P W. Rassoner gives an account of cocoa-nut culture in Florida, illustrated by a full-page engraving (by Mueller); Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, Peter Henderson, and forty other well-known writers, representing twenty States and Territories, Canada, England, Germany, France and India. Fifty-five engravings, representing various farm animals, plans of buildings, new implements and labor saving appliances, new fruits and plants, home adornments, etc., embellish this number. A leading feature is a description, by Chester P. Dewey, of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as a Farmer, accompanied by a large, beautiful plate engraving of his early farm home. The Household, and boys' and Girls' column are even more interesting and entertaining than usual; and in the Humbug Department various old and new frauds are fearlessly exposed. Price $1.50 per year. English or German; single numbers, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

Hon. Oliver Mowat has stated privately that the Legislature will be called together the last week in January. The Dominion Parliament will be called equally early if the sittings of the Washington Commission are not protracted.

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

Mr. H. Watson, Druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Milton for Johnson's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been used with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, jaundice, paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly everyone is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnson's Tonic Bitters 50c. and $1 per bottle at Watson's drug store.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Gates at York and Simcoe Streets.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council has ordered the Grand Trunk Railway Company to provide gates for the protection of their crossings at Simcoe and York streets, and appoint watchmen to attend the same day and night. The order comes into force on Jan. 1. It was received by the Mayor yesterday.

Nasal Balm.

The only medicine in the market that will immediately cure Cold in the Head, and permanently cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc.

KINGSTON, Nov. 23.—Notice has been received of the decision of Chancellor Boyd in the case of the License Commissioners of Frontenac against the corporation of the County of Frontenac for the recovery of $1200 needed for the enforcement of the Scott Act. The judge holds that the county is liable, and the county has been ordered to meet the full costs entailed in fighting the case.

Farmers and others in possession of what are known as drive wells, and who are living in constant fear of the royalty hunter, may now cease troubling their minds on that score. After a long course of costly litigation it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the patents covering the invention are invalid. So universally is the invention used that it is calculated that the aggregate loss in royalties consequence upon the decisions will be thirty millions of dollars.

There has just been entered as a student at one of the great colleges of this city a young lad whose education is to be paid for by the proceeds of the labor of a heroine. This boy comes from the country, and when his mother wrote to enter him at college she said in her letter: "At last I can give my boy the blessed privileges of education. The money has been hardly earned. I earned every penny of it by walking in the cotton fields picking cotton." Before the war this Spartan mother was a great lady. She owned many slaves and rode in carriages and had a box at the opera, with jewels and fine gowns in plenty. To-day she walks down the cotton fields that once were hers and patiently picks off the fleece, for which she is paid for picking so much a pound.—New Orleans Picayune.

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2. Any subscriber sending his own subscription for a year in advance and a new subscriber with $3, can have a copy of the "Irenicus Letters," or "The Life of Jerry McAuley."

3. We will send the OBSERVER for the remainder of this year, and to January 1, 1889, to any new subscriber sending us his name and address with $1 in advance. To such subscribers we will also give either the volume of "Irenicus Letters" or "The Life of Jerry McAuley."

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THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences the thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War,

the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kennan on Siberia,

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than that of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 for the special investigation he required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three thousand exiles, —Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston

with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

Miscellaneous Features

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art, travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with the year's subscription from November, 1887, Twenty-four issues in all, for $6 00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, $7.50.

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Our Millinery is superb, choice, extensive, varied. Any lady can be suited—the stock is wonderful in quality, quantity and style. Our staple goods is beyond comparison—the largest and cheapest ever offered. Cottons at wonderful low prices. A magnificent Canton Flannel for 8c. yd.; Superb Grey Flannel, 26 inches wide, all-wool, 20c. yd.

In Gentlemens' wear our Cloths, Suiting Materials, Overcoatings, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishings, of all kinds; and not forgetting our cutting and make-up in our Tailoring Department for style and finish, is unsurpassed. The best of everything, but no high price profits.

Ladies' and Gents' Footwear—immense stock and great variety. We are constantly offering bargains in this Department.

We have a large stock, large premises, every facility to do business comfortable; we have unequal facilities to buy the goods cheap. Send and gate from every home and let us prove that we are reaching out for more trade, with irresistible inducements, beyond the whisper of competition. Our new features—exclusive styles, unequalled bargains, demonstrate beyond a doubt that it will pay to trade with comparison.

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MY BOY

Two little shoes with the toes kicked thro',
One little dress of navy blue.
Quicksand but with a ribbon round,
One gay trump et with a deafening sound,
A nice new kite with a white bob-tail,
A little spade and a water-pail,
A Noah's ark without the door,
All strewn about the nursery floor.
And in the midst lies the little lord,
His plump hand grasping a motley horde
Of pebbles and pennies, string and toy,
He lies asleep, my baby boy.—Companion.

Mr. W. E. Caiger, Advertising Agent for the Toronto News, says—I was induced to try Nasal Balm for a severe and troublesome Cold in the Head. Once using it literally washed out the clogged secretions, and left my head clear as a bell.

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SINCE its first issue in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever printed. The best known names in literature were on its list of contributors from the start,—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodson Burnett, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have not contributed to "the world's child magazine."

The Editor, Mary Mapes Dodge,

author of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks, too, has a remarkable faculty for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, ST. NICHOLAS brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight.

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