RECIPES.

Fruit Rhubarb Pie.

Take three heaping cups of chopped rhubard, one of chopped and seeded raisons, and three Boston crackers, powdered. Mix and add two-thirds of crackers, powdered. Mix and add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, spice and salt to taste. This amount will make three pies. Bake in two crusts. This is a favorite with all lovers of rhubarb.

Rhubarb Pudding.

Butter a pudding dish thickly and sprinkle with bread crumbs leaving a half-inch layer on the bottom. Peel and cut rhubarb in small pieces and put a layer on the crumbs, then a good allowance of sugar. Alternate until your dish is filled, having the top layer crumbs.

German Kaffeebrod.

One cup light bread sponge, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup warm sweet milk, one egg, a little salt. Mix down with flour not quite so hard as for bread, put in a warm place and let rise overnight. In the morning roll out flat, put in a dipper, cover the top with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Let rise and bake.—What to Eat.

Date Sandwiches.

One half-cup dates and half-cup English nuts, chopped fine and mixed with half-cup cream. Spread entire wheat bread with butter, then with dates, and put half an English walnut meat, dipped in white of an egg, on top of each sandwich.

Tomato Sauce.

Put one pint of tomatoes into a saucepan, with a slice of onion. Cook five minutes, then tsrain. Put one tablespoonful utes, then strain. Put one teaspoonful ful of flour, when smooth add the tomatoes, stir until thick, and season with salt and pepper to taste.

Chocolate Farina.

utes, then tsarin. Put one tablespoonful of farina, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, two ounces of chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the milk in a double boiler; whan hot springle in the farina. Cook slowly for ten minutes. Add the grated chocolate to the yolks of the eggs and the sugar, and then to the hot milk; stir for a moment, take from the fire and fold in tahe well-beaten whites. Turn at once into a pudding dish; stand in a pan partly filled with hot water. Bake in a moderately hot oven 25 or 30 minutes. Serve at once. Plain or with vanilla sauce.

Flakes.

Three egg yolks, beaten, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, flour. Make thick enough with flour to roll very thin. Cut in long, narrow strips; fry in hot fat; when done dust with powdered sugar.—Miss Larned.

Pieplant Dessert.

Trim off the crust of stale bread, cut it in fingers two-thirds of an inch thick, dip each piece in melted butter and line the bottom and sides of small buttered molds. Fill the centre with stewed and sweetened rhubarb and cover the top with buttered fingers. Bake in moderate oven over 30 minutes and serve with whipped cream.

Pudding Sauce.

One pound of sugar, four ounces of butter, one-half cup of water; boil, flavor with cinnamon or vanilla, and just before serving stir in the stiffly-beaten whites of two or three eggs.

WORST OF OCEAN PERILS.

Icebergs Are a Great Menace to North Atlantic Vessels.

The perils most dreaded by navigators of the North Atlantic Ocean are the icebergs that, released from their arctic moorings, float southward until the warm rays of tropical suns dissolve them into their first element. These gigantic masses of ice are found in the north Atlantic, east of Newfoundland, the whole year round. They are most numerous in the spring, when they are carried south over the Grand banks on the backs of the mighty frozen fields, which are torn from their arctic home and sent careering across the wide waste of waters from Greenland to Labrador.

Last season bergs were unusually numerous on the Grand banks and nearly a score of ships were damaged by striking against the crystal islands while the frosty apparitions of others, wrapped in fogs, were descried by every steamer traversing these waters.

A boisterous winter with fierce and persistent gales, the worst for ten years, caused the bergs to drift south, in the grip of the polar current, and hundreds of them of every shape and size and scattered or in fleets, were carried across the steamship lines beyond the banks to imperil the navigation of those waters by passing craft. Farther north the bergs were even more numerous, and many a smack came to an end, with all on board, by striking one in a mid-night gloom.

During the spring, when blizzards, fogs and frozen gales obscure the ocean's face, they are, indeed, a terrible danger, and ships have been known to leave Newfoundland ports and be sunk within four hours of departure, so thickly are the waters there sown with these snow-dusted hummocks.

Then the ordinary peril is multiplied many times, for the fogs defy the keenest vision, and the presence of a squat berg may not be known until the fore part grinds against it. Even in summer, when the calm seas and clear horizons make their detection easy and their evasion simple, a certain of fog may descend and blot out sea and sky, so that the utmost caution is needed to avoid disastrous contact with them.

Some of the steamship lines plying between England and Canada have abandoned the Belle Isle route altogether, because icebergs are so numerous there, and they now utilize the less perilous but sufficiently risky route round Cape Race.

The figures respecting these mighty masses would be deemed incredible but for the ease with which their truth can be attested. The passengers on the mailboat plying to Labrador often count 200 or 300 bergs off that coast on one day.

The steamer Pelican in 1902 passed one off Ungave, which was nine miles long and 270 feet high. The British warship Charybdis last year found seventy-eight in White bay, and one of these was 318 feet high.

As a berg shows only one-eighth of its bulk above the surface, their depth can be imagined. The surveying ship Goldfinch had to quit work on the Grand banks in August, 1903, owing to the scores of bergs that infested that area, and several of the Montreal liners plying via Belle Isle strait had their bows stove in by colliding with pinnacled masses or stunted ones.

Earlier in the year the ocean steamships running to and from New York had to deflect from their regular route because a big liner almost impaled herself on one.

There are few more impressive pictures on a fine and clear day than an iceberg, for it can be descried a long distance off, and the sun's rays, playing upon it, make it a spectacle of sublime grandeur.

At such times a berg is a scene that none will miss, and even the most seasick passengers will crawl on deck when it is reported that there is one in sight. Off the Grand banks sometimes the vistas of bergs are striking in their effects.

The passengers on a liner were treated to the spectacle of eleven bergs, some over 200 feet high, in sight at the same time in May last, while from the crosstrees the officers could see, about fifteen miles away, the glittering towers of several mammoth floating castles.

But nothing more dangerous could be imagined than the presence of one of those ghostly formations looming up through the fog. Lookouts are then doubled and officers exercise increased caution when the curtain of mist descends over the ice zone.

Liners now signal by wireless or whistle the location of bergs which beset their pathway. If they are near or invade the travel route the cautious commander will sacrifice a few hours by keeping south a point or two so as to avoid danger.

FACTS ABOUT THE BANANA.

When Ripened on the Plant it is Not Suitable for Food.

There is a vast amount of ignorance prevailing among intelligent people of the north concerning the growth, production and marketing of bananas. Many people imagine that the natives in tropical climes step out of their huts in the early morning and pluck and eat bananas fresh from the plant the same as they would oranges and other fruits. Bananas ripened on the plant are not suitable for food and would be very much the same as the pith which is found in the northern cornstalk or elder. Bananas sold in the United States, even after travelling 3,000 miles in a green state, are every bit as good as bananas ripened under a tropical sun. This is probably true of no other export fruit. The plant on which bananas is the fruit is not a tree nor is it a bush or vine. It is simply a gigantic plant, growing to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet. About eighteen feet from the ground the leaves, oftimes eight feet long, come out in a sort of cluster, from the centre of which springs a bunch of bananas. These do not grow with the bananas pointing upward, naturally, and if the stem grew straight, they would hang exactly as seen in the fruit stores and grocers' windows. This, however, is not the case; the stem bends under the weight of the fruit and this brings it into directly the opposite position, with the large end of the stalk up and the fringes pointing toward the sun.

A word of explanation concerning some banana terms. Each banana is called a "finger" and each of these little clusters of fingers surrounding a stalk, is called a "hand;" the quality and value of each bunch depend upon the number of hands it has. Some may wonder how the fruit is cut from the top of a plant fifteen feet from the ground. The native laborers cut the stalk part way up its height, the weight of the fruit causes the stalk to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas first nicely reaches the ground, then the bunch is cut off with the ever-ready machete and carried to the river or railroad for shipment. The plant at the same time is cut close to the ground. The banana is a very prolific producer of itself and at every cleaning of the land it is necessary to cut down many of the young plants, or "suckers," as they are termed, in order that they may not become overcrowded up to a certain limit; the fewer suckers on a given area the larger the fruit they will produce.

Ask for Minard's and take no Other.

Tricks of Young Russians to Avoid Service.

"The life of a Russian soldier," said the sage, "is desperately hard, and owing to the compulsory service laws there are all sorts of attempts made by the simple minded peasant to avoid the quicker witted recruit officer. At a station in eastern Russia, for instance, a conscript recently pleaded deafness, and so wouldn't answer any of the questions put to him.

"'You can go home,' said the surgeon at last, in a very low tone.

"The fellow jumped for the door, and so was caught.

Near Moscow a Hercules said that the index and middle fingers of his right hand were joined together and could not be separated. They didn't look it, but the surgeon's strength was not great enough to separate them, and at last the examiner said:

"'How were your fingers before you had this accident?'

"'They were this way,' said Hercules—and, to the surprise of every one, he illustrated by opening his fingers as easily as anybody else. — Philadelphia Press.

Over a Dog's Grave.

(London Daily News.).

On a tombstone at the head of a grave in one of the dog cemeteries in Paris is this inscription to the memory of a brave St. Bernard: "He saved the lives of forty persons and was killed by the fortyfirst."

JUST SEEMED TO SUIT HIS CASE

Welland Merchant Restored to Health by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors and Medicines Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases they just seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., May 30.—(Special).—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant, of this city, is telling his friends of a remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite and a feeling of languor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

"Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent, when, by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes the old trouble had gradually disappeared and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

HOW NOT TO HURRY.

If we want to get the habit of hurry out of our brains we must cut ourselves off, patiently and kindly, from the atmosphere of hurry about us. The habit gets so strong a hold on the nerves, and is impressed upon them so forcibly as a steady tendency, that it can be detected by a close observer even in a person who is lying on a lounge in the full belief that he is resting. It shows itself especially in the breathing. A wise athlete has said that our normal breathing should consist of six breaths to one minute. If the reader will try this rate of breathing, the slownes of it will surprise him. Six breaths to one minute seem to make the breathing unnecessarily slow, and just double that seems about the right number for ordinary people; and the habit of breathing at this slower ate is a great help, from a physical standpoint, toward erasing the tendency to hurry.—Annie Payson Call, in Leslie's Monthly for June.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

SOME PROVERBS OF THE JAPANESE.

The man who knows Japan was speaking the other evening of its proverbs.

"We all know," he said, "the proverb about 'more haste, less speed,' but the Japs put it: 'If in a hurry, go round.' We say, very crudely, that 'accidents will happen in the best regulated families,' but the Japanese, with a view to making the phrase more picturesque, say: 'Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree.' The saying about edged tools and cut fingers, the people of the Flowery Kingdom vary thus: 'If one plays with tigers one is likely to have trouble,' while our 'oil and water won't mix' they know as 'you can't rivet a nail in a custard.' Where we say 'out of evil good may come,' they say 'the lotus springs from the mud.' Mrs. Partington's attempt is in Japan scattering fog with a fan,' building bridges to the clouds' or 'dipping up the ocean with a shell.' And when the person making such an attempt has failed the Japanese say that, after all, 'thine own heart makes the world.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE $50,000,000 WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

District Passenger Agent McDonald, of the Grand Trunk Railway, who recently returned from St. Louis, states that it is hard to find suitable language to describe the magnitude and beauty of the greatest exposition ever held.

The site of 1,240 acres, being two miles long and one mile wide, is covered with beautiful buildings, broken with lagoons, canals, grand courts, manuments, statuary, parks, etc., all forming a picture that must be seen to be realized.

An electrical railway, called the Intramural, makes it easy to get from one part of the grounds to another, and follow out the daily programme, enjoying an hour listening to Sousa's or other famous bands, or taking in a lecture or address, or art gallery.

When you consider the immensity of the buildings, one alone having over 20 acres, of floor space, and reflect that they are filled with the choicest of exhibits from all over the world, one exhibitor vying with another to obtain the coveted gold medal, it seems to suggest the thought of what a grand opportunity and an education it will be to the young men and women of our land to spend a week or two at St. Louis this year. Really, no intelligent man, woman or child can afford to miss this great world's treat.

The beautiful electric lighting of the Pan American exposition, which few thought would ever be approached, is entirely eclipsed by this monster fair.

One of the features of the fair is the Inside Inn, a hotel accommodating 6,000, splendidly run, and at responsible rates.

The total expenses of a trip to St. Louis, based on half railway rates, is within the reach of all, and permits stop over at Chicago and other points, and the trip is made quickly and comfortably.

It is the intention of the Grand Trunk to run through cars from Montreal and Toronto to St. Louis commencing June 13th, and possibly before.

The Canadian Press Association were unanimous in their praise of the Grand Trunk and Illinois Central route, and with the exposition.

It is characteristic of the human race that the men and women are generally running after each other.

GREATEST OF THE PORTS.

New York Presses London Very Closely for the Honor of First Place.

The recent report by the Antwerp bureau of statistics on foreign tonnage entered at the principal ports of the world having proved to be incomplete, and for the United States misleading, the department of commerce and labor has issued a corrected statement on the same subject. It may be accepted as showing the tonnage (coastwise trade not included) entered at the larger ports of the world—ports having a tonnage of over 1,00,000 tons— during the year 1902, with the exception of the United States ports, the figures of which are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The figures for the United States and Great Britain are taken from the official publication of both countries, while the greater number of the remainder are taken from the annual reports of the United States consuls for 1903, but covring tonnage figures for 1902:

Rat'g Port.	Entered. Tons
1. London	10,179,023
2. New York	9,053,906
3. Hamburg	8,689,000
4. Antwerp	8,425,127
5. Hong Kong	8,253,591
6. Liverpool	6,843,200
7. Rotterdam	6,546,473
8. Marseilles	6,191,839
9. Genoa	5,596,012
10. Shanghai	4,726,411
11. Cardiff	4,688,088
12. Cape Town	4,245,602
13. Tyne Ports	3,615,046
14 Lisbon	3,612,051
15. Buenos Ayres	3,303,843
16. Copenhagen	3,111,412
17. Havana	3,101,115
18. Algiers	3,035,131
19. Havre	3,016,591
20. Bremen	2,984,410
21 Boston	2,978,913

The figures for Philadelphia are 1,993,422, for New Orleans, 1,561,898, for Baltimore, 1,416,529, and for San Francisco 1,016,284.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.
Riverdale. Mrs. Reuben Baker.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.
Mrs. Charles Anderson.
Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.
Oil City, Ont. Matthias Foley.

CROCKETT GATHERING MATERIAL.

In gathering the material for a recent book, S. R. Crockett lived for nearly three months with a family of smugglers on the eastern Pyrecan frontier; he spent a week in a camp of Carlists, and with them ran away from the gendarmes; he passed three nights with a hermit, who dwelt among the rocks at the upper end of the Volley of the Ariege; in a fortnight among charcoal burners he discovered that they were mostly ex-brigands, and "not so very much 'ex' either," as Mr. Crockett says.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic
The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.
Prices: 25c. 50c $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 309

CONDITION OF RUSSIA'S POOR.

To-day Russia's 140,000,000 and more of people are comparatively secure and content under despotism. Why? Because while they are illiterate, ignorant, degraded, as a rule they have enough to eat and drink. They are superstitious, it is true, but religious superstition is not sufficient to make millions of people to submit to a government that engenders starvation through taxation. Russia's rulers have been shrewd; they have not tried to make their ignorant, illiterate people intelligent, but they have ben careful so to govern that the people would not rebel, yelling: "Bread or blood!" Nobody becomes a Nihilist in Russia save an educated man, who is a political enthusiast or is a member of the nobility who has become, through disappointed official ambition in the army or navy or civil service, a bitter, vindictive malcontent.—Portland Oregonian.

A STRANGE ENTERTAINMENT.

Mme. Tallyrand in her early youth was married to an officer of the Dutch East Indies. He divorced her on account of a love affair with Sir Philip Francis, who is suposed to have written those famous letters of Junius. She came back to her native France and married Tallyrand, the most astute and brilliant man of a singularly brilliant epoch. As his wife she one day entertained at dinner her ex-husband, her ex-lover, the lawyer who defended her, the lawyer who prosecuted her and the judge who pronounced the decree of divorce.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE VIOLETS OF THE RIVIERA.

The violets of the Riviera are known all over Europe by their winter flowers, forming the object of a great industry, of which export, scent and preserve-making are branches. They are grown by milions in full sunlight, or in the light shade of the olive trees upon the hillsides, and their lavish profusion in March and April exceeds anything seen from the north, the spring being long and genial enough to induce full vigor. The effect of these carpets of violets, seen in southern gardens, is only equalled by that of the bluebells to be found in English woods during May.

Intimidating the Parent.

(Butte Inte.-Mountain.)

Miss Suburbs—How did you secure papa's consent.

Johnny Wise—Threatened to elope with the cook if he refused.

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy. 7B

INVENTORS, ATTENTION!

"How rich I'd be," said an umbrella salesman, "if I had patented the umbrella."

The floorwalker smiled.

"You might as well talk,' said he, "of a patent on swimming or cooking. Umbrellas appear to have existed always. Wherever we excavate—Babylon, Neneven, Nippur—traces of the umbrella are found. This instrument is coeval with mankind.

"It is of Oriental origin. The English didn't begin to use it until 1700. Shakespeare, with all his genius, had no umbrela to protect him from the rain. Jonas Hanway was the first English umbrella maker.

"Now, what you might do would be to patent some new sort of umbrella—some rain shield built on better lines. We have proof that the umbrella has existed 10,00 years, and yet in all that time it has not once been improved. Consider it. It is by no means perfect. It turns inside out readily, and it only protacts the head and shoulders from the rain. Change all that. Give us an umbrella that is acomplete rain shield. Then you will become a million-

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Imposing on Good Nature.

(London Globe.)

At a musical meet last week a singer was requested by an extremely sedate looking individual to oblige with the Japanese national anthem. It was explained to him by the serious one that the tune was the same as the British rational anthem, and that all he had to do was to pronounce the Japanese words provided for him on a sheet of paper, precisely as they were spelled. Acordingly up rose the willing warbler and burst out with the following lyric:

O wa ta fu lyam
A fu lyam.

He was only pulled up by roars of delighted laughter from continuing the confession. There was no encore.

COLORACO AND RETURN.
Via Union Pacific every day from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final return limit October 31st, 1904, from St. Louis, $25.00, Chicago $30.00, with correspondingly low rates from other points.
Be sure your ticket reads over this line.
Inquire of G. A. Herrig, G. A., 708 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

PASSING OF THE ENGLISH SAILOR.

The skipper of the tramp steamer Bumping Billy was engaging a new crew. "What's your name?" he said to the foremost applicant. "Giuseppe Grinolleri," replied the man. "Eyetalian?" "Yees, sair." "Very good; step to one side. And yours?" he went on to the next A. B. "Ivan Ikanoff." "Russian?" "Bolish, sare." "Right; step alongside of Yewseppy. Next man?" "Wilhelm Zwillanguzl." "German?" "Ja." "Very good. Over you go. Next?" "Manoel Oliveria. I Portuguese seaman, senhor." "Step over then, Manniwel. Next?" "John Thompson, sir." "What?" "John Thompson, sir." "What in th-thunder—what the—what nationality?" screamed the horrified shipmaster. "English, sir," replied the man. For a full half minute the unhappy skipper stood speechless, his countenance turning from purple to orange, and from orange to grey; and then with a gurgling gasp of "English, by gum!" he tottered, staggered, and fell prone upon the ground.—Liverpool Daily Post.

Let the Children Wash.

They can do it easily and quickly too with the
New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.
Five minutes work will thoroughly clean a tubful of clothes—no handling of the garments or rubbing on the board necessary.
Your dealer can get it for you or we will send you a booklet fully describing it.
THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONT.

Defined.

(Buffalo Commercial.)

"Dad,' said little Reginald, "what is a bucket shop?"

"A bucket shop, my son," said the father, feelingly, "a bucket shop is a modern cooperage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung-hole."

The fellow who boasts of his artistic temperament generally wants to borrow money.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for Children Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

OUR FAMOUS "B" "G."
is almost as necessary as bread; nothing cheap about it but the price; a genuine and reliable "friend" to an agent; big commission; credit given; freight paid. No experience necessary. A very profitable diversion for spare hours. The J. L. Nichols Co., Limited, Toronto. Mention this paper.

B & C
LONG HIP
A POPULAR CORSET FOR 1904
STYLE
253
NO BRASS EYELETS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BRUSH & Co.,
TORONTO, - ONT.

Matrimonial Advertisement in India.

(Lahore Tribune.)

Wanted—A suitable match for an Utradhi girl, 14 years of age, who has passed the middle standard examination in Hindi, and also knows Urdu, Sanskrit and English. The match should be well educated, with handsome pay or income, should communicate his age, family history and other particulars. Applications from Dakhmas and Khatris will also be considered. Apply to X., care of postmaster, Dera Ghazi Khan.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists. 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE LENGTH OF A DREAM.

"The other afternoon," said a doctor, "I called to see a patient, and, much to my satisfaction, I found him sleeping soundly. I sat by his bed, felt his pulse without disturbing him, and waited for him to awaken. After a few minutes a dealer's cart, with discordant ringing bells, turned into the street, and as their first tones reached me my patient opened his eyes.

"'Doctor,' he said, 'I'm glad to see you, and awfully glad that you woke me, for I have been tortured by a most distressing dream that must have lasted for several hours. I dreamed that I was sick, as I am, and that my boy came into the room with a string of most horribly sounding bells and rang them in my ears, while I hadn't the power to move or speak to him. I suffered tortures for what appeared to be interminable time, and I'm so glad you woke me."

Standard Service

The concensus of opinion is that the New York Central is the correct line to New York, Boston and points east. Your ticket agent will tell you all about it.

WOMEN AFTER MIDDLE AGE.

After middle age the average woman begins to care more for women than she does for men. Her allegiance undergoes a psychic change, her eyes are opened, her judgment cleared, and she learns to appreciate her own sex fully. The characteristics that seemed to her hateful frailties long ago, are defended now as their poetic distinctions. She sees in every girl the fair mirage of her own youth; in the pathetic care worn face of the young matron, the gentle heroism of her other years; in the mother of a grown family her own queen days when sons and daughters suddenly grew tall and proclaimed her. And for them all she has a chastened affinity. Men have passed out of her calculations. They are the things with whom she failed or succeeded, from lover and husband down to her youngest son. And, however much she remains dependent upon her, she is no longer elated to them in the same way. She has survived them and returned to her own.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

ALWAYS IN LOVE.

Thomas Moore was always in love. If one looks through his poems one may find the names of some sixteen different women to whom he swore eternal fidelity.

Use ONLY the SOFT, SILKY, TOUGH
TOILET PAPERS
MANUFACTURED BY
EDDY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851
Insist on being supplied with one of the following brands:—
In Rolls—"Standard," "Hotel," "York," "Mammoth," &c.
In Sheets—"Imperial," "Royal," "Regal," "Orient," &c.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO