

The Granger Victory.
It was an honest Granger.
With a hard and horny hand;
His hair was thick with hayseed,
And his face was seamed and tanned;
His boots were sagged with overalls, his boots were
full of sand;
But his heart was overflowing, he made a joyful
noise,
He yelled and yapped continually, "Hurrah for
Horace Boies!"

"If I want against my principle
I'd start out on a bat;
For more than five-and-thirty year
I've been a Democrat,
But I'd bet a quarter section against a scare-
crow bat.
That I wouldn't have the luck to live to see the
happy day
When the Democratic ticket would win in
Lowsay."

"We give the grand old party
Such a rattling of dry bones,
Such a shaking up and raking down,
And jolting over stones,
That I guess they won't forget it, nor let up with
their moan.
For the way the Grangers smashed 'em and
knocked the ticket flat,
And put in Uncle Horace Boies, the Granger
Democrat."

"Bill Allison and all his men
Are suffering from a scare;
Some of 'em feel like bawling,
And more would like to swear;
For they've found out that we farmers with hay-
seed in our hair,
Are going to stick together and have somewhat
to say.
About who shall be Governor of the State of
Lowsay."

"There's a little old hard cider
Left in the cellar yet;
We put it where the constables
Couldn't sneak it out, you bet;
I'll draw a pitcher on it and our Granger victory
bet.
A health to Uncle Horace Boies, whom we've put
in the Governor's chair,
And hurrah for us, the Grangers, with hayseed
in our hair!"

Dude Salvationists.

Quite a new sensation in the religious
way is provided at the West End now.
Last Sunday evening, while musing in
Regent street on the vanity of human
wishes and other subjects of a similar
character, my attention was attracted by
the sound of a song. I found myself, as
the corner of Haver street, in the
presence of a group of elegant meshers and
machoresses, who were singing hymns.
The ladies especially attracted my atten-
tion. They were young and charming;
they wore delicate little waists, diamond
earrings, smart dresses, and the most
coquettish little sailor hats imaginable,
and they carried the latest novelty in
parasols of the husband beater species.
The young gentlemen were faultlessly
dressed. They wore smart mustaches,
patent leather boots and elegant high hats
of the glossiest description, and in the
intervals of the hymns they sucked their
stick handles with a grace worthy of an
habitué of the Gaiety stalls. A military
looking man, who might have stepped out
of the Army and Navy club, wearing a gray
mustache and white spats over his boots,
read a chapter and let the singing. The idea
novel, but picturesque, and I was informed
that among the elegant young charmers
were two ladies of title, and that one of the
male meshers was a youthful earl; but for
this I cannot vouch. I only know that the
fair songstresses formed an ideal "angelic
quintet," and that, if they are going to sing
in Regent street every Sunday evening, I
shall join the congregation.—*G. R. Sims in
London Referee.*

Dress.

We dress too warmly, rather than too
scantly, for our best health. Such is the
conclusion of one of the most interesting
papers read before the meeting of the
American Public Health Association last
week. In our anxiety to avoid the least
exposure to the cold air, we put on too
many and too thick garments, thereby pre-
venting the normal functions of the skin,
lessening the power of resisting the in-
fluences of meteorological changes and
fostering the initial link in the chain of mor-
bid processes that lead to serious constitu-
tional disturbances. Less heavy clothing
and more vigorous exercise is what the
body needs to enable it to resist the chilly
blasts. This is better and cheaper than
sealskins.—*Boston Herald.*

Fears Well Founded.

An able and devoted young clergyman, of
this city, not long ago declined a flattering
call to a church in a neighboring city.
Shortly afterward a friend asked him why
he had not accepted the call. "Oh," he re-
plied, "the church is in such a bad way
that I am afraid it will soon die." "You
surprise me," said his friend. "I was under
the impression that many of its members
were wealthy." "That is just the trouble,"
said the clergyman, "all the members are
wealthy; there is not a poor man in it,
and a church with no poor people is in my
opinion a moribund church."—*New York
Tribune.*

Higher Education of Women.

Miss Frances E. Willard says concerning
the higher education of woman: "If, to
take up the classics, she must lay down the
dust-brush and broom; if, while her mind
brightens, her manners rust; if a taste for
Homer is incompatible with a taste for
home; if, in fine, she must put off the
crown of womanliness as she can wrestle
her brow with the laurels of scholarship,
then, for the sake of dear humanity, let her
ding away the laurels that she may keep
the crown. She must gain without losing,
or all is lost. Be this her motto: 'Woman-
liness first—afterward, what you will.'"

Drink and Crime in England.

The police employed in England and
Wales number 37,296, at a cost, all
expenses included, of £3,727,942. The
cases of drunk and disorderly conduct
were 164,366, making with
assaults the total of 241,597; in almost the
whole of which strong drink was the insti-
gating cause of the offence.

A TABLE OIL cloth manufacturing company
that is opening up business in Toronto
hired a number of hands in New York to
work in the establishment. Among those
engaged was a German. Last week, how-
ever, he wrote the firm stating that he had
a wife and three children, and cancelling
his engagement as his wife was afraid to
go to Toronto with her children because of
the danger from the Indians in the neighbor-
hood. The poor woman didn't seem to
realize the dangerous nature of the bears
and other wild animals that have their
lair in Ashbridge marsh and which prowl
around Hyde Park after dark, or else her
husband would have mentioned it.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

A Provincial Conference on the Question.

A COMMISSION WANTED.

What to Do with the Young Criminal Class.

A large and influential gathering was con-
vened at 11 o'clock yesterday in the Normal
School Theatre, Toronto, to consider the best
means of dealing with criminals with a view
to lessening the increasing number of this
class. The meeting was called by the Prison-
ers' Aid Association, who are at present
agitating for a Government Commission to
look into the whole question of reforma-
tories and jails. The chair was taken by
Mr. W. H. Howland in the absence of Hon.
S. H. Blake, who was unable to be present,
and the convention was opened with an im-
pressive prayer by the Bishop of Niagara.
The following delegates were among those
in attendance: The Bishop of Niagara,
Hamilton; Henry McLaren, Hamilton;
Fred. E. Howitt, Stoney Creek; Rev. Thos.
Geoghegan, Hamilton. Dr. A. M. Rose-
brugh read the report.

Mr. Howland in his opening remarks
called attention to the representative char-
acter of the meeting. In these days, he
said, it is not crowds that rule, but repre-
sentation. He hoped the result of the de-
liberations would be the means of clearing
up many difficulties and the setting to work
of such influences as will make public
opinion be felt in the Legislature, so that
the great reforms needed may be put un-
der way.

Rev. LeRoy Hooker, speaking of the
work carried on in the Elmira Reformatory
for Young Men, moved the following reso-
lution, seconded by Rev. Alex. Gilray:

Resolved, 1st, That in the opinion of this
Conference a reformatory should be established
in this Province by the Ontario Government for
first offenders between the ages of 16 and 30, and
that in the organization of said institution ad-
vantage should be taken of the experience of
other countries, so that said reformatory may be
established and conducted in accordance with
the most advanced principles of modern peni-
tentiary science.

In support of the motion, Rev. Mr.
Hooker said that it was now becoming
evident that instead of punishing criminals
it was in the best interests of the com-
munity to reform and convert the criminal
into a good citizen. The Elmira Reforma-
tory was established on the indeterminate
sentence plan. It was for young men
from 16 to 20, and they were retained for a
longer or shorter period according to the
progress they made. He showed the good
results attained there, and stated that last
year there were in the Central Prison 417
men between 16 and 30, who might be suc-
cessfully reformed if we had in Ontario an
institution similar to that at Elmira.

Warden Lavell, of Kingston, seconded
the resolution.
The subject was commented on briefly
by Hon. G. W. Allan, James Thomson,
Beverly Jones, Rev. Alex. Gilray and
James Massie, and the resolution was un-
animously adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock proceedings were resumed.
Mr. W. H. Howland again presiding. The
first matter for consideration had regard
to the better reformation of youthful crim-
inals and care of neglected children. This
was brought forward by the following
resolution, moved by Mr. Beverly Jones,
seconded by J. J. Kelso:

That the subject of Industrial Schools and
Reformatories lies at the root of any successful
system of prison reform. That the success of
the only industrial school in Ontario, the Victo-
ria School at Mimico, has proved beyond
doubt that it is feasible, if even necessary to send
a child under 14 years of age to prison.
(1) That it is feasible, if even necessary to send
a child under 14 years of age to prison.
(2) That the true remedy for our overcrowded
jails is an extension of the industrial school
system through the Provinces, so that no child
under 14 can be sent to prison before such child
shall have a chance to reform under a judicious
system of industrial training.
(3) That prisoners in our Reformatories should
be so graded that the contamination of com-
paratively young children by the old and vicious
may not be risked.
(4) That as a remedy for neglected children of
years and under being allowed to drift into vice,
Homes should be established in different parts
of the Provinces similar to the Boys' and Girls'
Home in Toronto, to which children might be
committed under the recent Act of the Ontario
Legislature, which has made provision for their
support.

Mr. Jones, in his address moving the
resolution, referred to a gang of boys
broken up some time ago in the city, with
a view to showing the cost of maintaining
these in the prisons and penitentiary. The
speaker then said that the true solution of
the punishment of criminals under 14 years
of age was to send them to the Indus-
trial Schools. He explained the efforts
put forth by the Directors of the Victoria
Industrial School to secure the active in-
terest of the outlying municipalities. These
municipalities and Magistrates, how-
ever, refused to patronize the school, al-
leging that the boys could be more cheaply
maintained at the Penitentiary Reformatory.
This was to be deplored, because
boys sent to Penitentiary Reformatory had
with convicts, whereas at Mimico they had
all the advantages of a home. The school
at Mimico was organized on the faith of its
good results, and no disappointment was
yet felt. Mr. Jones then explained the
working of the school and the influence
which it exerts, especially on the younger
elements of the inmates. The school in
every way provides an industrial training,
the great idea of the school being to make
the boys handy around a farm with a view
to following agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Cameron, jailer of the Oxford County
Jail, was opposed to sending boys under 14
years of age to jail. He complained of the
habit indulged in by Magistrates of com-
mitting children to jail for petty offences.
He hoped that the Conference would not
adjourn without passing a resolution call-
ing for legislation to prevent Magistrates
from acting in such an injudicious manner
as he complained of. The speaker
thought the Government should appoint a
Commission to investigate into every detail
in connection with prisons and jails.

At this stage the President asked the
Hon. A. M. Rose to take a seat on the plat-
form.

Mr. J. J. Kelso seconded the resolution.
Rev. G. Eaton Lloyd, Protestant Chap-
lain of the Penitentiary Reformatory,
was called on to address the Conference on
the question before it. The efforts, he said,
to reclaim boys from crime should be trebled,
as experience shows that youth is the time
when criminals are made. He found
fault with the herding system. Boys
from every age and in all degrees of crime

are mixed together indiscriminately and
superintended by the same officer. The
appointment of men with no fitness for
offices in these schools is injurious. The
system of pardoning through influence
sometimes wholly destroys the effect of a
reprieve for good conduct. Then there
should be provision made for a thorough
industrial training in reformatories. The
system of wrong principles and red tape is
a compulsory attendance at the Public
Schools. Parents and guardians should be
held responsible for the conduct of their
children, and should bear at least a part of
the cost of maintaining them at Government
institutions. The Government should give
their wards back at the end of their terms to
their natural guardians. Juvenile criminals
should not be sent to jails. The churches
should take care of their own heathen
children, and, in this connection, schools or
homes should be established under Gov-
ernment supervision. There should be
public commissioners, whose duty would
consist of committing young criminals to
these homes and discharging them at the
end of a certain period. In this way
Churches will be interested in the success
of the homes and the inmates. If these
homes were established, trades unions
could not exercise their pernicious influ-
ence against the training there carried on,
and lads would not leave them with the
brand of criminals. Then, again, there
should be Industrial Schools for boys above
16 years of age. In these the discipline
should be more stringent, and the boys
kept there until 21 years of age. Wherever
the system he outlined was tried 90 per
cent. of the children turned out good and
useful citizens. The present system was
tried and failed.

The resolution was unanimously carried.
The Bishop of Niagara then moved the
following resolution:
That this Conference join the Prisoners' Aid
Association in asking the Ontario Government
to appoint a commission of competent gen-
tlemen to collect information respecting prisons,
reformatories, houses of correction, workhouses,
etc., with a view to the adoption of the most
approved methods of dealing with true crim-
inals, suggesting to the Government the prop-
riety of erecting sufficient prison and reforma-
tory accommodation in the province to com-
pletely relieve the jails of criminals, and of
crime and under sentence, and asking for a
report on the following, viz: (1) The causes of
crime, such as drink, overcrowding, immorality,
etc.; (2) the best means of rescuing de-
stitute children from a criminal career; (3) the
best means of providing and conducting indus-
trial schools; (4) the propriety of the Government
assuming larger control of county jails; (5)
industrial employment of prisoners; (6) indeter-
minate sentences; (7) the best method of dealing
with tramps and habitual drunkards.

His Lordship said that he tried to in-
terest the people in his diocese in the ques-
tion of prison reform. He was happy to
say that those with whom he came in con-
tact were sensitive of the duty of treating
the subject in an intelligent manner. A
commission would enlighten the whole
community on the evils of the present
system.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. A.
H. Baldwin, and was declared carried.
Mr. Peil then discussed his favorite sub-
ject, entitled "Tramps and Habitual
Drunkards." He thought the law should
compel municipalities to support their own
poor.

The following resolution was then moved
by Rev. A. H. Baldwin and seconded by
Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, Hamilton:

That in the opinion of this Conference each
of the more populous cities and towns of the
Province should be supplied with a workhouse
where tramps and habitual drunkards may
be detained, and where they may be supplied with industrial employ-
ment.

On motion of Mr. W. G. Storm, the fol-
lowing gentlemen were named as a Com-
mittee to represent the views of the Con-
ference to the Ontario Government: The
Bishop of Toronto, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rev.
Rural Dean Kirby, Rev. A. L. Gilray, W.
B. McManis, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev.
Elmore Harris, D. E. Thomson, W. R.
Black, the Bishop of Niagara, Henry Mc-
Laren, Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, Professor
Carpmael, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Sir Daniel
Wilson, Rev. Hugh Johnston, D.D.; Mr. J.
MacLaren, Mr. W. G. Storm, Mr. Beverly
Jones, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Mr. George
Goulding and members of the Prisoners'
Aid Association.

The following resolution was then pro-
posed by Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D.,
seconded by Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, of
Hamilton, and, after discussion, adopted:

Resolved, (1) That this Conference is of the
opinion that county jails and lockups should be
condemned strictly on the cellular system, and
that said jails and lockups should be maintained
as places of detention only for persons awaiting
trial.

Resolved, (2) That pending the construction of
sufficient prison and reformatory accommo-
dation for the Province, in the opinion of this Con-
ference the cells of jails constructed on the
separate or cellular plan might be utilized for
the incarceration of persons under indictment
and for first offences, as well as for per-
sons awaiting trial.

The resolution was supported by the
mover and second, Rev. R. C. Caswell,
and City Missionary Hall, each of them
giving instances showing the desirability of
isolation of prisoners.

Governor Green, of Toronto jail, said
that while much yet remained to be done,
the city had just expended nearly \$40,000
in rearranging and enlarging the jail. They
had now accommodation for 320 men and
women.

In reply to a question asked by Mr.
Howland, Hon. A. M. Rose, Provincial
Treasurer, said that public opinion was not
yet educated up to the point of the Gov-
ernment taking over the whole jail system.
The cry was now made that the Govern-
ment was centralizing things. Every Gov-
ernment in order to stand must have
public opinion behind it, and he repeated
that in his opinion the feeling in this line
that is strong enough to warrant them in
considering the proposition to take over
and completely remodel the jail system. In
bringing needed reforms before the
County Councils, he thought a delegation
of two or three influential gentlemen
would accomplish much more than a paid
agent.

Truth is Mighty

Jawkins—Good gracious, Jabez, you're
all broke up. Where did you get that black
eye?
Hogg—Oh, that was only a little linguistic
difficulty. I call a few things by their
wrong name.—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Bronson (to an old admirer)—You
are still unmarried, Mr. George.
George—Still unmarried. The fact that
you are single is proof of that.

The Ring.

Peter Jackson, the Australian colored
pugilist, who recently defeated Jim Smith,
the English heavyweight, has the following
record: Jackson fought a draw with Jack
Hayes in New South Wales; beat Jack
Hayes with gloves, 17 rounds, 1 hour 8
minutes; beat Sam Bitten, gloves, 5
rounds, 19 minutes, New South Wales;
beaten by Bill Farnham; draw with Bill
Farnham; beat Tom Dooley, 3 rounds, 11
minutes; beat Tom Lees, 30 rounds, 1
hour 39 minutes; beat George Godfrey,
beaten middle-weight, at San Francisco;
beat Joe McAdiffe, at San Francisco, in 24
rounds, 1 hour 25 minutes; beat Jim
Smith, 2 rounds, 7 minutes, London, Eng-
land. It will be seen by the above that
Jackson has never accomplished anything
that looks remarkable in a fistie way
except his victories over McAdiffe, God-
frey and Smith. Farnham, who defeated
him, could never stand third-class in this
country. Tom Lees is miles behind cham-
pionship form. Jim Smith and Joe Mc-
Adiffe are actually the best men he ever met.
The London Sportsman tells how easily
the black fellow defeated Smith and the
impression he left as follows: There have
been, we venture to say, few such scenes as
that witnessed Monday morning at the
Pelican Club—a boxing match in which
all the members of a gentlemen's club
were present, all attired as for dinner or
for a theatre, and without the slightest
element of roughness in the entire gather-
ing. There were exactly 951 tickets dis-
posed of for the contest, but neither lover nor
money could procure one for the outsiders,
barring a very few members of the press.
Smith seemed to have none of the worst of
the fighting at the end of the first round,
but before the first minute of the second
round had been fought he was a beaten
man. John L. Sullivan has been called a
hurricane fighter; Jackson is worse than
that. He is a small cyclone, and the man-
ner in which he swept about the ring fol-
lowing Smith up at every point, and rain-
ing blow after blow upon the Englishman's
head and body was exciting in the last
degree. There was not a drop of blood
spilt, and, after the affair was all over,
neither man was any the worse for the
match.

A Pretty Fireplace.

An unused fireplace is an ugly and un-
attractive object. We do not mean the
old-fashioned fireplace with brass fire dogs
and great logs, that even when not lighted
can be made pretty with evergreens and
autumn leaves, but the fireplace, with an
ugly black grate, or worse still, a hole for
a stove pipe, says the American Agricul-
turalist. In a dear old country house, where
we are a welcome guest, we recently saw a
fireplace so ingeniously hidden that the
nook became a thing of beauty. A folding
screen covered with red and gold wall
paper was placed in front of it, and at the
top of the screen was a long box filled with
ferns and other plants which thrive from
an adjoining room, so that the decoration
could remain summer and winter; but,
where it is necessary to light a fire in win-
ter, the screen and box are easily moved to
any part of the room. In place of the
screen one might use a large mirror, framing
it with pasteboard and some suitable wall
paper or gilt paper.

Never make love in a corn field. Re-
member that corn has ears and is easily
shocked. You should make an oat of this.
There are 20,000 Swedes in Boston, but
you wouldn't know it, because they don't
herd together, and soon learn to speak En-
glish without an accent. Moreover, they
generally anglicize their names. Of the
30,000 Swedes in Boston last year, only 300
were Swedes. Vermont evidently knows
what she is about in taking steps to encour-
age Swedish immigration.

Lake Victoria Nyanza, the source of the
Nile according to Explorer Stanley's latest
observations, is a magnificent sheet of water
which will in future time play an important
part in the civilization of the surrounding
country by facilitating the movement of
trade. A better idea of its size may be
gained by comparing its area, for example,
with the State of South Carolina. It covers
nearly as many square miles.

As a cosmetic, it seems, this weather is
not to be despised. A young woman in an
elevated car was overheard the other morn-
ing giving the following point to a friend
with her, "Oh, do you know," she said,
"these moist, foggy winters are splendid
for the complexion? Our doctor told me so,
and I go out regularly in every fog without
a veil."

A man supposed to be "Jack the Ripper"
was set upon by a crowd of women in the
poorer quarter of Madrid this morning,
while he was in the custody of officers who
were removing him from the jail to the
court room, where he was to be arraigned
on a charge of having recently com-
mitted a murder under circumstances
resembling those of the Whitechapel
murders in London. The crowd in-
creased in numbers until it reached upwards
of 500, mostly women, and it was only
through the utmost exertions of the Gov-
ernor of Madrid and a strong force of
gendarmes, who were summoned, that the
prisoner's life was saved. As it was he was
so severely beaten that the services of a
physician were necessary to restore him to
a condition rendering the legal proceedings
in his case possible.

The eldest daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote,
late M. P., is about 24. She was
born and educated at Dresden. At the
court of St. James, where she was first
presented, she attracted considerable atten-
tion on account of her graceful bearing.
She has been an extensive traveller and is
the possessor of all the accomplishments.

"Will you step behind the kitchen."
"Excuse me," said his gobbles.
"What's this little scheme you'd work?"
"It's nothing that's wrong at all."
"Tis just to have a talk."
"Then excuse me," said his struttles,
"I think I'll turkey walk."

The Supreme Court of Illinois has
affirmed the opinion that a victim of the
morphine habit is not a drunkard under
the statutes.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, nee Eva Ingersoll, re-
ceives some Bible, prayer-book or cate-
chism in every mail from some of the anony-
mous religionists throughout the country
who have always been solicitous about the
welfare of her father and family. These wed-
ding gifts are given to the butler, who sells
them to second hand book dealers.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE.

St. Thomas, Ontario.

All Graduates of Alma Fine Arts College
are legally qualified to teach in Public and
High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Mech-
anics' Institutes, and the Art Schools of
the Province.

Last year Alma passed 116 out of 137
candidates in the Provincial Art Examina-
tions, took the only four full Advanced
Certificates given in the Province, also 6
full Primary Certificates and won 2 Gold
Medal Certificates.

Alma's record in past years has been un-
equalled in the Fine Art work and she now
stands unrivalled in this respect in the
Dominion of Canada.

Her Art Room and apparatus are admit-
tedly the best in Ontario, and her staff of
instruction unsurpassed.

A number of graduates of Alma Fine Art
School have received Collegiate appoint-
ments in Canada and the United States.

For 60 pp. Calendar, Address Principal,
Alma, A. M.

More Than He Asked.

Tramp—Could you give me a little to
eat, madam?
Madam—Oh, how lucky. The cooking
club has just gone, and you can eat—
But the tramp had fled.—*New York Sun.*

"Wine, Women and Song."

But the greatest of these is, "women."
"Wine is a mocker," and song is good to
"soothe the savage," but women respond
to every active power and sentiment of the
human mind when in good health. But
when afflicted with disease you will find
them, tantalizing, coquettish, cross, and
hard to please. For all "female com-
plaints," sick headache, irregularities,
nervousness, prolapses and other displace-
ments popularly known as "female weak-
ness" and other diseases peculiar to the
sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is
the great world-famed remedy.

What they Mean.

The following is given as a list of the
characteristics of the States of the Union, as
indicated by their abbreviations:

Egotism, Me.; religion, Mass.; patriotism,
Pa.; virginity, Miss.; refuge, Ark.; farm-
ing, Mo.; arithmetic, Tenn.; astonish-
ment, La.; surprise, O.; sickness, Ill.;
health, Md.; studiousness, Conn.; ability,
Kan.; cleanliness, Wash.; inebriety, R.I.;
indebtedness, Iowa; mining, Ore.; femi-
ninity, Ida.

Love in a Cottage.

"Chally," said Amarantha Jane, "I
notice that your spirits recently seem to be
bubbling over with happiness. I am glad
to see it, but do tell me dear, what has
caused it?" "I will," said Chally, as he
encircled her waist and imprinted a kiss on
her inviting lips. "You know for a while
I was melancholy, blue as indigo—had no
appetite, was bilious and dyspeptic, but the
use of two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery has brought me out and
I am 'bright as a button.' I feel like a
new man now. Jane, name the day soon;
there is more of this medicine at the drug
store."

A Hard Life.

"Don't you get frightfully tired of your
work?" asked the monkey of the hand
organ.
"Well, life is a good deal of a grind for
me," replied the organ.

Don't Read This for \$500.

For many years, through nearly every
newspaper in the land, the proprietors of
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are
thoroughly responsible, financially, as any
one can easily ascertain by proper enquiry,
have offered, in good faith, a standing re-
ward of \$500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no
matter how bad, or of how long standing,
which they cannot cure.

Very Tough.

Headman Clarkson (to Democratic
postmaster)—I wish you would tender your
resignation.
Postmaster—Tender? That's tough.

—A Paris letter says Theodore Tilton is
a broken, prematurely old man, with thin,
gray hair.

THE SONG OF THE THOMP.

I gather here and there a pie,
And here and there a biscuit;
I snatch a spoon when no one's by;
It always pays to risk it.
I sleep at noon where waters flow
To soothe the weary corner;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on all summer.

I ride beneath the rushing freight,
From Boston to Chicago;
I watch each chance to desertate
The box of Wells and Fargo.
I sing and whistle as I go—
November'll find me lonely,
For in November falls the snow—
I walk in summer only.

The boys of the College for the Blind,
of Worcester, England, indulge in cricket, and
are reported to play a very fair game. The
ball used is made of wicker with a ball in-
side of it, which rings when it is thrown.
The wicket keeper claps his hands behind
the stumps to guide the bowler, and so ex-
pert are the bowlers that they can hit the
wicket with three balls out of six.

Mrs. Mary Coles, wife of Lieutenant
Coles, commander of the United States
steamer Despatch, is suing for a divorce.
Mrs. Coles is a daughter of Hon. Allen G.
Thurman, of Ohio, and was married to
Lieutenant in Washington 16 years ago.

Ex-Provost Sturrock, Kilmarnock, has
been adopted as the Unionist candidate for
the Kilmarnock Burghs.

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