

The Carleton Standard

Professional Cards.
W. J. BILLOCH,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Office:—At the rooms of Dr. Connell, Brick Building,
Queen Street,
Opposite "Cable House."
Woodstock, July 2, 1868.—27.

Dr. C. P. Connell,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Office:—In Brick Building, near the Hay Scales.
—Residence at Hon. Charles Connell's.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher.
Has removed his residence, to his new building, two
doors north of the Episcopal Church, Main Street.
Office:—In the Medical Hall, King Street, next door
to the Post Office.
Woodstock, April 20, 1865.

N. R. COLTER, M. D.,
(L. R. C. P. L. ENGLAND.)
Office and Residence, - - GIBSON HOUSE.
Dr. COLTER has held public appointments in
Medicine and Surgery at St. Thomas' Hospital,
London. Consultation at above.
Woodstock, Feb. 7, 1868.—3m-pd-7.

Dr. REYNOLDS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CENTRAL OFFICE:
UPPER CORNER, - - WOODSTOCK.
RESIDENCE:—Mr. Archibald Plummer's, Jack-
sontown Road.
[22-47]

WILLIAM M. CONNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
INSURANCE AGENT, &c., &c.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
[19]

C. L. RICHARDS,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
1, NORTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.
[19]

A FIRST CLASS
HAIR DRESSING,
SHAVING AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON!
NOW OPEN.
The subscriber would return thanks to his friends
and the public for the patronage hitherto bestowed
upon him, and to inform them that he has removed
to a new and more commodious premises, where he
will be enabled to attend to the various branches of
his business, as Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing,
and Hair Dressing, in the most skillful and
particular care given to Cutting Children's Hair.
Razors carefully set.
Saloon over the Cable House, Queen Street.
Closed on Sundays.

GEORGE STAPLES,
is a White Barber.

CALDWELL HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
GEORGE W. TINKER, Proprietor.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
November 26, 1868.

CABLE HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
The undersigned having assumed the Proprietorship
of the "Cable House," begs to assure his friends
and the travelling public generally, that he is
determined to spare no effort to maintain the
character of this house as a first class hotel.
Permanent and transient boarders accommodated.
Terms reasonable.
A. H. PARKS.
Woodstock, April 20, 1868.

WOODSTOCK HOTEL,
ROBERT DONALDSON, - - Proprietor.
Pleasantly situated on the bank of the river,
immediately at the steamboat landing, and con-
venient to the public offices.
Woodstock, March 25, 1868.—17-13

GIBSON HOUSE,
OPEN FOR TRAVELLERS.
QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK.
ALEX. GIBSON, Proprietor.

WATSON HOUSE.
THE "WATSON HOUSE," ESTE-
PHEN, N. B., is now in complete
running order. The House is new, and
the furniture and fixtures are of the best
quality, and all the arrangements have been made
with a view to meet the wants and promote the
comfort of travellers.
The situation is most desirable, close by the Rail-
road Depot, near the Post Office and Bank, and over-
looking the St. Croix River.
HENRY RUSSELL, Proprietor.

PARK HOTEL,
KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN.
H. FAIRWEATHER,
Proprietor.
This House is new, is pleasantly situated, fur-
nished in a superior manner, and will be kept as a
first-class hotel. [24]

RUSSELL HOUSE,
SPARK STREET,
NEAR THE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
OTTAWA.
March 18, 1868.—12.

AMERICAN HOUSE.
C. F. ESTEY, Proprietor.
39 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Good Stabling on the premises. [20]

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB,
STAGE HOUSE—TOBIQUE
Comfortable Extras Furnished at the shillings
for any point [19]

LONG'S HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
THOS. W. SMITH, Proprietor.
First Class Accommodation for
RANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Good Stabling, and a Careful Hostler always in atten-
tion.
Fredericton, July 2, 1868.—27.

EASTERN EXPRESS COMPANY
Immediately on the running of the Steamers, this
Company will have faithful messengers and safe con-
veyance of all parcels.
The public may rest assured that all goods, money,
packages, &c., entrusted to their charge will be safely
and promptly delivered at reasonable rates.
We hold ourselves responsible for all goods entrusted
to our care.
G. W. VANWART,
Agent Woodstock.
Woodstock, May 1, 1868.

Barnum's
EATING HOUSE
IN GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.
Portland, Me.
Meals at all hours. Suppers and Collations for
Military and Fire Companies at short notice.
Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 65

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 4.

Business Cards.

BUFFALO ROBES!
CHEAP, AT
H. Hays's.
Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1868.—47-49.

STEPHEN E. APPELEY,
Attorney at Law.
Office:—In Allen's Brick Building, (opposite),
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
[43]

S. E. BAKER'S
Coach and Sleigh Factory,
QUEEN STREET,
Between the Gibson House and R. Caldwell's Hotel.
LL orders for Carriages, Sleighs, Blacksmithing,
A Woodwork, Repairing, Fainting, Trimming, &c.,
promptly attended to.
S. E. BAKER.
N. B.—Sleighs manufactured from Hickory and
Oak. Persons intending to buy will do well to call
and examine style, quality prices, &c.
B. S. B.
Woodstock, Nov. 6, 1868.

Horses! Carriages!!
THE Subscribers beg to call public attention to their
New and splendid
Livery Stable,
Close by the "WOODSTOCK HOTEL," where they
can furnish a first rate fit out, having excellent horses,
Harnessed and Carriage, at a Minutes notice.
This is the Woodstock Depot for the Fredericton,
Grand Falls and Houlton Stages.
Extras furnished when Required.
A Coach from these stables will attend the Steamers
and Cars, for the convenience of passengers. Persons
wishing a cab for the Steamer or Cars leaving in the
morning, should leave their orders at the office, the
evening previous.
GILBERT A. GILLMAN.
Woodstock, Aug. 27, 1868.—35.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
S. E. BAKER.
CONNELL STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B.
WAGGONS and SLEIGHS of every description
made to order at the shortest notice, and on the
most reasonable terms.
PAINTING done in the best style by J. W. Boyer.
REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.
Second growth Ash wanted.
Shop in rear of "Cable House."
Woodstock, April 12, 1868.—16

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
German Street, St. John, N. B.
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in
TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c.
Repairing neatly done at shortest notice.
W. H. KNOWLES.
St. John, July 8, 1868.—47-28

PATRICK GILLIN,
Importer and dealer in
Wines & Liquors of various brands,
Carefully Selected.
GROCERIES, ALE, PORTER, &c., &c.
Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
PORTLAND, ME.
N. J. DAVIS, Proprietor.

JOHN J. MUNROE'S
VALISES AND TRUNKS!
65 PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
ALL ready for trade in Trunks and Valises. The
attention of all Wholesale buyers for the Town
and Country trade is called to my various styles.
JOHN J. MUNROE,
65 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

ROWE & SHERMAN,
Shipping, Forwarding & General Commission Merchants,
Fredericton, N. B.
We would respectfully inform the public generally
that we are prepared to attend to all business
connected with the Shipping & Commission Business.
Having in process of erection a spacious Wharf,
we are enabled to receive and store goods, and
feels confident in saying that our facilities for
Wharfing and Shipping all kinds of Lumber,
cannot be surpassed in the Province.
Consignments solicited.
ZEBULON ROWE,
FION, N. B., Mar. 8, 1867
L. W. SHERMAN.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
Hatters and Furriers,
(CRYSTAL BLOCK.)
283, NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
J. H. BOUTERLLE, B. H. BOUTERLLE.
Hudson Bay Furs, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Indian
Curiosities, Wholesale and Retail.

HENRY CONROY,
Hair Cutters, Wig Maker, &c.,
Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.
Has a complete set of tools and makes to order articles
of Hair, Curled and Plain, Frizzles, Ringlets,
Dresses, Gowns, and all the latest fashions.
Hair Cutting, Watercolor, Curled and Plain, &c.,
also—Dentures, Wigs and Stuffs.
Hair Cutting and the various branches of his pro-
fession, conducted in a most perfect manner.
Ladies sending their own hair can have it
made up in any style, on moderate terms.
At John July 2, 1867.—13-1

E. D. WATTS,
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Corner of King Street and Market Square
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A choice assortment of New Goods, bought since
the decline in price, and offered very low. The most
careful attention given to orders from the country.
No. 1, &c.

Poetry.

THE CHILDREN.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day I dismiss,
And the little ones gather around me,
To receive each a parting kiss,
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a ten tender embrace,
Oh, the smiles that are tales of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last,
While I wake to the pulse of the past;
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's
And the fountain of feeling will flow,
When I think of the path step and story
Where the feet of the dear ones must go:
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are angels of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses;
His glory still gleams in their eyes.
Oh, these "trains" from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know now how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

Select Tale.
A GOOD STORY FOR LAWYERS
It is probable that every lawyer of any note,
has heard of the celebrated Luther Martin, of
Maryland. His great effort in the case of Aaron
Burr, as well as his display in the Senate of the
United States, will never be forgotten. Trifles
in the history of genius are important, as we
hope to show in the story.

Mr. Martin was on his way to Annapolis, to
attend the Supreme Court of the State. A so-
litary passenger was in the stage with him, and
as the weather was extremely cold, the pas-
senger soon resorted to conversation to divert
himself from too much sensibility to the in-
element weather. The young man knew Martin
by sight, and as he was also a lawyer, the thread
of talk soon began to spin itself out of legal
matters.

"Mr. Martin," said the young man, "I am
just entering my career as a lawyer; can you tell
me the secret of your great success? If, sir,
you will give me from your experience, the key
to distinction at the bar, I will—"
"What will?" exclaimed Martin.
"Why, sir, I will pay your expenses while
you are at Annapolis."

"Done. Stand to your bargain now, and
I'll furnish you with the great secret of my suc-
cess as a lawyer."

The young man assented.
"Very well," said Mr. Martin. "The whole
secret of my success is contained in one little
maxim, which I laid down early to guide me.
If you follow it you cannot fail to succeed. It
is this:—*'Always be sure of your evidence.'*"

The listener was very attentive—smiled—
threw himself back in a philosophical posture,
and gave his brain to the analysis, with true
lawyer philosophy of—"Always be sure of your
evidence."

It was too cold a night for anything to be
made peculiarly out of the old man's wisdom,
and so the promising adept in maxim learning
gave himself to stage dreams, in which he was
knocking and pushing his way through the
world by the all powerful words, "Always be
sure of your evidence."

The morning came, and Mr. Martin, with
his student took rooms at the best hotel in the
city. The only thing peculiar to the hotel, in the
eyes of the young man, was that the wine
bottles and the electric of fine living seemed to
recall very vividly the maxim about the evi-
dence.

Wherever eating and drinking was concerned
he was a man indeed to be watched, especially
in the latter, as he was immediately from of
after-dinner, after supper, after everything
of wine. A few days were sufficient to show
the ineffectual lawyer that he would have to
pay dearly for his knowledge, as Mr. Martin
seemed to make the most of the context.

Lawyers, whether young or old, have legal
rights, and so the young man began to think
of the study of self-protection. It was certainly
a solemn duty. It ran through all creation.
Common to animals and men, it was a noble
instinct to be disobeyed, particularly where the
hills of a lawyer are concerned. The
subject daily grew on the young man. It was
all-absorbing to the mind and pocket. A week
elapsed. Mr. Martin was ready to return to
Baltimore. So was the young man, but not in
the same stage with his illustrious teacher.

Mr. Martin approached the counter in the
bar-room. The young man was an anxious
spectator near him.
"Mr. Clerk," said Mr. Martin, "my young
friend, Mr. —, will settle my bill, agree-
ably to the engagement."

The young man said nothing, but looked
everything.
"He will attend to it, Mr. Clerk, as we
have already had a definite understanding on
the subject. He is pledged, professionally
pledged to pay my bill," he hurriedly re-
peated.

"Where is your evidence?" asked the young
man.
"Evidence?" sneered Mr. Martin.
"Yes, sir," said the young man demurely
and codfish said when it swallowed the bait.

General News.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—If you shut a woman
up within four walls and make the pleasing
of man the only object of her life, she will, of
course, become narrow, selfish and frivolous;
to be otherwise she must have all the vari-
ety, discipline, and expense of thought and
training man has. You can make women wise
only by changing the conditions of their lives.
Give them something better to do and think
about, and they will abandon the Grecian bend
and the Italian wriggle; but if you make it the
business of their lives to attract men, and
not to be done by a succession of new mores and
manners. So long as there is a demand for
weak-minded women, there will be a plentiful
supply. And so long as the mass of men are
the unthinking, unreasoning crowd they are to-
day, the demand for fools and finery will con-
tinue. The present type of woman is formed
wholly in the man idea. Sensible woman, here
and there, all through the generations, have
protested against the condition of toy and drag-
ons, and have fought their way, inch by inch, toward
social and political equality now soon to be re-
solved.

GIANTS OF OLDEN TIMES.
In one of his recent lectures, Professor Stillman,
the younger, alluded to the discovery of an enor-
mous lizard, of eighty feet. From this the
Professor inferred, and no living specimen of
such magnitude has been found, that the species
that it represents has become degenerated.
The variety of his position he endeavored to en-
force by an allusion to the well known existence
of giants in olden times. The following is the
list on which this singular hypothesis is based:
The giant exhibited at Rome in 1830, the
Professor says, measured nearly eighteen feet.
Gorapies was a girl that was ten feet high.
The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to
Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was ten feet
high.
Pannun, who lived in the time of Eugene
II, measured 11½ feet.
The Challenger Surog, in his voyage to the
Peak of Tenerife, found in one of the caverns
of that mountain, the head of Ganeah, who had
sixty teeth and was not less than fifteen feet
high.
The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew
of Charlemagne, was twenty eight feet high.
In 1644, near St. Germain, was found the
tomb of the giant Isacret, who was not less than
thirty feet high.
In 1509, near Ronch, was found a skeleton
whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was
nineteen feet high.
The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high;
his thigh bones was found in 1704, near the
river Modon.
In 1828, near the castle in Dauphine, a tomb
was found thirty feet high, on which was cut in
grey stone, these words, "Kontalochs Rex."
The skeleton was found entire 2½ feet long, ten
feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the
breast bones to the back bones.
Near Palermo in Sicily, 1515, was found the
skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, and in 1550,
another thirty-four feet long.
Near Mazirino, in Sicily, in 1815 was found
the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, the head
was the size of a hoghead, and each of his feet
weighed five ounces.
We have no doubt that there were giants in
those days, and the past perhaps was more
prodigious in producing them than the present.
But the history of Giants during the olden time
was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs,
several of whom were even smaller than the
Thumbs and Nuts of our own time.

Make Home Happy.
To make your home happy, see that you
make your wife feel that your affections and
tenderness for her are in no degree dimin-
ished by the day when you first sought her.
Do not let her have when you can help it,
to set alone and go out alone. You would
not have done 'so once on a time.' Do not
reserve all your blandness and fragrance for
strangers and casual acquaintances. There are
some men judging from whose out of door
manners it would seem that nothing was left
to be desired, who are, nevertheless, of the
unhappy tribe at home; men who keep their
pleasant ways and genial smiles and cheerful
words for company, and who can only be silent,
or peevish and exacting with their wives. Have
such men any reason to complain that their
homes are not happy? There is a good deal of
undesired censure passed on women on ac-
count of their not making home more attrac-
tive. Much of this blame is fairly chargeable
to men. With what heart on a woman strive
to make a household cheerful, when she knows
from bitter experience, that the companion of
her life will come home to criticize her cookery
to disregard her personal appearance, and to
let off upon her wounded but patient ear fearful
harrangues on account of everything that has
gone wrong out of doors! See to it that you
your part to make home happy by cheerful
encouragement to your wife.

COMFORT FOR TEA DRINKERS.—In the stomach
of most persons a period arrives when the stomach
no longer digests enough of the ordinary ele-
ments of food to make up for the natural daily
waste of the body, therefore, begin to diminish
weight or lose perceptibly. At this time tea
comes in as a medicine to arrest the waste, to
keep the body from falling away so fast, and
to enable the less energetic powers of diges-
tion still to supply as much as is needed to re-
pair the wear and tear of the solid tissues.
No wonder, therefore, that tea should be a fa-
vorite, on the one hand, with the poor, whose
supply of substantial food is scanty, and on the
other, with the aged and infirm, especially of
the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and
whose bodily substance have together begun to
fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female,
who has barely enough of weekly income to buy
what are called the common necessities of life,
should yet spend a portion of her small gains
in purchasing her ounce of tea. She can rely
quite as well on less common food, when she
takes her tea along with it; while she feels light-
er, at the same time more cheerful, and for her
further work, because of the indulgence.—*Cher-
istry of Common Life.*

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the
codfish said when it swallowed the bait.

General News.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—If you shut a woman
up within four walls and make the pleasing
of man the only object of her life, she will, of
course, become narrow, selfish and frivolous;
to be otherwise she must have all the vari-
ety, discipline, and expense of thought and
training man has. You can make women wise
only by changing the conditions of their lives.
Give them something better to do and think
about, and they will abandon the Grecian bend
and the Italian wriggle; but if you make it the
business of their lives to attract men, and
not to be done by a succession of new mores and
manners. So long as there is a demand for
weak-minded women, there will be a plentiful
supply. And so long as the mass of men are
the unthinking, unreasoning crowd they are to-
day, the demand for fools and finery will con-
tinue. The present type of woman is formed
wholly in the man idea. Sensible woman, here
and there, all through the generations, have
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protested against the condition of toy and drag-
ons, and have fought their way, inch by inch, toward
social and political equality now soon to be re-
solved.

GIANTS OF OLDEN TIMES.
In one of his recent lectures, Professor Stillman,
the younger, alluded to the discovery of an enor-
mous lizard, of eighty feet. From this the
Professor inferred, and no living specimen of
such magnitude has been found, that the species
that it represents has become degenerated.
The variety of his position he endeavored to en-
force by an allusion to the well known existence
of giants in olden times. The following is the
list on which this singular hypothesis is based:
The giant exhibited at Rome in 1830, the
Professor says, measured nearly eighteen feet.
Gorapies was a girl that was ten feet high.
The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to
Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was ten feet
high.
Pannun, who lived in the time of Eugene
II, measured 11½ feet.
The Challenger Surog, in his voyage to the
Peak of Tenerife, found in one of the caverns
of that mountain, the head of Ganeah, who had
sixty teeth and was not less than fifteen feet
high.
The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew
of Charlemagne, was twenty eight feet high.
In 1644, near St. Germain, was found the
tomb of the giant Isacret, who was not less than
thirty feet high.
In 1509, near Ronch, was found a skeleton
whose skull held a bushel of corn, and who was
nineteen feet high.
The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high;
his thigh bones was found in 1704, near the
river Modon.
In 1828, near the castle in Dauphine, a tomb
was found thirty feet high, on which was cut in
grey stone, these words, "Kontalochs Rex."
The skeleton was found entire 2½ feet long, ten
feet across the shoulders, and five feet from the
breast bones to the back bones.
Near Palermo in Sicily, 1515, was found the
skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, and in 1550,
another thirty-four feet long.
Near Mazirino, in Sicily, in 1815 was found
the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, the head
was the size of a hoghead, and each of his feet
weighed five ounces.
We have no doubt that there were giants in
those days, and the past perhaps was more
prodigious in producing them than the present.
But the history of Giants during the olden time
was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs,
several of whom were even smaller than the
Thumbs and Nuts of our own time.

Make Home Happy.
To make your home happy, see that you
make your wife feel that your affections and
tenderness for her are in no degree dimin-
ished by the day when you first sought her.
Do not let her have when you can help it,
to set alone and go out alone. You would
not have done 'so once on a time.' Do not
reserve all your blandness and fragrance for
strangers and casual acquaintances. There are
some men judging from whose out of door
manners it would seem that nothing was left
to be desired, who are, nevertheless, of the
unhappy tribe at home; men who keep their
pleasant ways and genial smiles and cheerful
words for company, and who can only be silent,
or peevish and exacting with their wives. Have
such men any reason to complain that their
homes are not happy? There is a good deal of
undesired censure passed on women on ac-
count of their not making home more attrac-
tive. Much of this blame is fairly chargeable
to men. With what heart on a woman strive
to make a household cheerful, when she knows
from bitter experience, that the companion of
her life will come home to criticize her cookery
to disregard her personal appearance, and to
let off upon her wounded but patient ear fearful
harrangues on account of everything that has
gone wrong out of doors! See to it that you
your part to make home happy by cheerful
encouragement to your wife.

COMFORT FOR TEA DRINKERS.—In the stomach
of most persons a period arrives when the stomach
no longer digests enough of the ordinary ele-
ments of food to make up for the natural daily
waste of the body, therefore, begin to diminish
weight or lose perceptibly. At this time tea
comes in as a medicine to arrest the waste, to
keep the body from falling away so fast, and
to enable the less energetic powers of diges-
tion still to supply as much as is needed to re-
pair the wear and tear of the solid tissues.
No wonder, therefore, that tea should be a fa-
vorite, on the one hand, with the poor, whose
supply of substantial food is scanty, and on the
other, with the aged and infirm, especially of
the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and
whose bodily substance have together begun to
fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female,
who has barely enough of weekly income to buy
what are called the common necessities of life,
should yet spend a portion of her small gains
in purchasing her ounce of tea. She can rely
quite as well on less common food, when she
takes her tea along with it; while she feels light-
er, at the same time more cheerful, and for her
further work, because of the indulgence.—*Cher-
istry of Common Life.*

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the
codfish said when it swallowed the bait.

General News.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—If you shut a woman
up within four walls and make the pleasing
of man the only object of her life, she will, of
course, become narrow, selfish and frivolous;
to be otherwise she must have all the vari-
ety, discipline, and expense of thought and
training man has. You can make women wise
only by changing the conditions of their lives.
Give them something better to do and think
about, and they will abandon the Grecian bend
and the Italian wriggle; but if you make it the
business of