

## But Don't You Tell.

Dear Mrs. Jones, I'm glad you called!  
I hoped you'd come to-day.  
Now have you heard what awful things  
They tell of Elder Gray?  
That some one heard in town,  
He went to see the Black Cro' k show,  
Along with Deacon Brown?  
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't.  
Perhaps it isn't so;  
But, really, that is what they say—  
I don't pretend to know.

Now, Mrs. Jones, do you suppose  
That Mr. Jones would cheat?  
'm told by those who ought to know,  
He winks on his mate,  
Two ounces short a pound, they say—  
And just the same on tea;  
And he a member of the church,  
Along with you and me!  
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—  
Perhaps it isn't so;  
But, really, that is what they say—  
I don't pretend to know.

They say that Thompson and his wife  
Just quarrel night and day;  
He's jealous. Well, perhaps there's cause—  
That's not for me to say.  
The way that woman puts on airs—  
New hat and diamond ring,  
And gad, gad, gadding all the time,  
With beaux upon her string.  
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—  
Perhaps it isn't so;  
But, really, that is what they say—  
I don't pretend to know.

They say that Mrs. Johnson's got  
A new silk dress, and she  
Don't pay her washing bill, I'm told—  
It came quite straight to me.  
It's hinted that her husband drinks  
And gambles on the sly;  
But then folks gossip so, you know,  
But thank my stars, not I!  
Now don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—  
These things may not be so;  
But really, that is what they say—  
I don't pretend to know.

## The Deaf Workhouse Boy.

Seventy years ago a boy twelve years old was carrying a load of slates to the roof of a house in Plymouth, England, and had just reached the top of the ladder when his foot slipped and he fell to the pavement thirty-five feet beneath. No limb was broken, but he remained unconscious for two weeks, and kept his bed for four months, not regaining his usual health till four months later still. But he was made stone deaf for life by the accident, and as a consequence was practically dumb for several years. He had been helping his father at the time, who was a shiftless and intemperate mason, and who had thus prematurely forced his son into the work of a man. By so doing he has overreached himself, for the boy was shut off from the means of earning his living, and, after a half-starved and half-naked vagabond existence for two years, he was transferred to the workhouse, where he was taught shoemaking, and then apprenticed to a poor cobbler of the town. But the man treated him so badly that the magistrates took him back to the workhouse, where he continued his shoemaking for four years longer.

Now all this time what was this boy, John Kitto, doing besides starving and suffering and sewing shoes? He was using his eyes in such a way as to make up as far as possible, for the loss of his hearing. He would wander off into the fields and woods and study all the phenomena of the sky and the earth. He would spend hours before the shop windows, especially those of the print-sellers and picture-framers, and would occupy his holidays in making excursions into neighboring towns for this purpose. He saved every penny he could to buy books, and read everything he could lay his hands upon. In his he was assisted by two of the poor-law guardians who lent him books.

One day a scientific gentleman of distinction named Harvey, a member of the Society of Friends, was in a book-store, and noticed a poor-looking youth enter and confer with the shopkeeper by means of pencil and paper. On learning that this was a deaf workhouse boy, who showed a remarkable thirst for knowledge, Mr. Harvey became greatly interested, and raised a subscription to supply him with books and writing materials. He brought Kitto to the attention of other gentlemen, and a place was found for him as assistant in the public library, where his progress became very rapid. But meanwhile, even while in the workhouse, his contributions to the local paper had attracted notice, so that a selection from his writings was published by subscription for his benefit. He acquired Latin and Greek and even Persian, and was taken to Malta, Bagdad, and other places in the East as a tutor. He worked for a while as a printer, but gave up the business because his employers demanded that he abstain from literary pursuits. But after a time he acquired such a facility as a writer, and was able to turn his knowledge to such account, that he was able to support himself with his pen. He became one of the most accomplished biblical scholars of his day, and had a remarkable faculty of rendering his stories of

learning popular and practical. His principal works were his "Pictorial Bible," his "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," and his "Daily Bible Illustrations." He also traveled extensively in Bible lands, and in various Eastern and European countries, and wrote charming volumes about them. He founded and edited for a number of years the "Journal of Sacred Literature." He became a famous scholar and a literary man, and though a layman, was made a doctor of divinity. But at fifty years of age his health gave way, probably from the effect of his early injury, as the disease was a cerebral one, and he was obliged to stop work, and died in a few months.

One marvellous thing about Dr. Kitto's career was the amount of study which he was able to do under difficulties. His working day was sixteen hours, and during his shoemaking apprenticeship that number of hours was taken up by his manual labor. But the most remarkable and instructive fact about Dr. Kitto was that he made his very misfortune, which bade fair to crush him and consign him to helplessness and isolation, the very means of his rise in the world and of his life achievements. And this advancement was no selfish or sordid endeavor. His work was of a character which was eminently helpful to others in the best sense and in the highest direction; for to no one man are we more indebted for the immense progress in scriptural study and the popularization of biblical knowledge than to John Kitto, the son of a drunken mechanic, and the deaf and solitary workhouse boy.—*Golden Rule.*

## What to Teach our Daughters.

The Charleston Dispatch relates that at a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that one hundred cents make a dollar.

Teach her to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No," and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the neatest room in the house. Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

Teach her that music, drawing and painting are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the importance of truism: That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poor-house.

Teach her that a steady, church-going mechanic, farmer, clerk or teacher, without a cent, is worth more than forty loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books and periodicals as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.

## Reindeer's Milk.

A lecturer who spent last summer in the "Land of the Midnight Sun" tells us that the milk of the reindeer is "as thick as molasses in January," and the Lapp dilutes it with two or three times its measures of water before using it. The reindeer, though the gentlest and most docile of animals; stoutly resists parting with her milk, and it requires three persons, two men and a woman, to wrest from the reindeer her great treasure. The creature is lassoed and held firmly while the process of milking goes on. Twice a week the animals are fastened within an inclosure and their milk taken from them.

## Manners for Boys.

In the street: Hat lifted when saying "Good-bye" or "How do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with.

At the street door: Hat off the moment you step in a house or private office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor: Stand till every lady in the room, also older people, are seated.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining-room: Take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with your knife, ring or spoon.

Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

Do not ask to be excused before the others, unless the reason is imperative.

If some men had to eat their own word their health would be ruined for ever.

Pastor: "Well, what did you young people realize at your entertainment?" Member of the Committee: "We have just realized that we are £5 out."

A mother was whipping her boy yesterday, and as she applied the rod she shouted, "Will you behave?"

"Yes," blubbered the throbbing boy, "I will, if you will!"

## Young Folks' Column.

Conducted by C. E. BLACK, CASE SETTLEMENT, KINGS CO., N. Y.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

## The Mystery Solved.

(No. 51.)

No. 296.—1. Isaiah xi. 15.

2. Luke iii. 7.

No. 297.—A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

No. 298.—R O S E S

O P E R A

S E P A L

E R A S E

S A L E S

No. 299.—C (on) fines—Confines.

No. 300.—

"Hark! the herald angels sing,  
Glory to the new-born King,  
Peace on earth, and mercy mild;  
God and sinners reconciled."

joyful, all ye nations, rise,  
Join the triumph of the skies;  
With angelic hosts proclaim  
Christ is born in Bethlehem;  
Hark the herald angels sing,  
Glory to our new-born King.

## The Mystery—No. 2.

N. B.—Puzzles and Solutions, Letters, Essays, Queries, etc., are respectfully solicited. Address as above.

## No. 3.—TRANSPPOSITIONS.

My cook, preparing for dinner, asked what she should do with the chops; said I, "Melt 'em up!" She said then, "How about the beef?" "Troll, I swear," replied I. "What pudding?" asked she; "A pi o' eat," said I. "A nice desert?" she inquired; "A sheep," said I, "with no greas."

## No. 4.—LOGOGRIPH.

In noise and in sound  
My head's to be found,  
And my last may be seen in a door.  
These both joined aright  
Will bring into sight  
An insect you've heard of before.

## No. 5.—PUZZLE.

Note.—By selecting letters from each of these words, form a new word, which will define the original:

Demise (the verb),  
Detestable, Recline,  
Produce (the noun.)

## No. 6.—CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is A like twelve o'clock?  
2. What man moves in the highest circles?

## No. 7.—DECAPITATION.

Behold a priestly garment, and have vermin; behold again, and it is refreshing.

## The Mystical Circle.

READ! READ!!

We have determined to offer one of the prizes promised as by our esteemed friend, to whom, and of which we referred in last issue. The following are the conditions:

1. The prize will be awarded to the person who answers the greatest number of the puzzles published during this month—including those published last issue.

2. Each competitor must forward, before the close of the month, at least 25 good original puzzles. 25 queries alone will not suffice.

3. All solutions must be mailed within three weeks from receipt of this paper, and the same with following issues. Last issue's solutions must be mailed within two weeks from this date—Jan. 11th.

4. All competitors must send full name and address, as well as *nom-de-plume*—name will be withheld from publication, if desired. Full name and address of prize winner must be published.

5. Everybody is free to compete, but each person must state that it is his or her own unaided work. The prize-winner cannot compete for the next prize offered nor any within one month.

Remember the prize is a book worth at least \$1.00. Get to work at once, and try hard. Who will be the first? Let us announce one next issue.—UNCLE NED.

Our Literary Circle.

ESSAYS.

The time for receiving essays for our first offer has expired. The time for the receipt of the second subject will have expired by the time this reaches you. The 3rd and 4th subjects are yet open. No response was made to our first subject. One has attempted the subject "Home." If no others forward, that person will receive the prize. See last issues for rules and regulations.

5th SUBJECT.—Kindness.

THE CRANE.

Please give some account of the bird called the crane.—Student.

The family to which this bird belongs differs from herons, bitterns, storks, etc., in having the hind-toe placed higher on the leg than the front ones. It consists also of birds less addicted to marshy places, and which feed not only on animal, but to a considerable extent, on vegetable food. They are all large birds, long legged, long necked and of powerful wing, although their wings are rounded and not elongated; some of them performing great migrations, and flying at a prodigious height in the air. The crane breeds in the northern parts of Europe, Asia and North America, retreating in winter to tropical or sub-tropical regions. When standing it is about four feet in height; the prevailing color is ash-gray, the face and throat nearly black, the wing primaries black. The tail feathers of the wings are elongated, reaching beyond the ends of the primaries, and their webs are unconnected; they are varied and tipped with bluish-black, and are the well-known plumes once much used in ornamental head dresses. It feeds on roots, seeds, etc., as well as on worms, insects, reptiles, and even some of the smallest quadrupeds.

"But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, CHRIST died for us."—Rom. v. 8.

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but no solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Gloucester, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It was the means of saving the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn.

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1887 = 1887 =

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TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express..... 7.30  
Accommodation..... 11.20  
Express for Sussex..... 16.35  
Express for Halifax and Quebec..... 18.00

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 18.00 train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Halifax & Quebec..... 7.00  
Express from Sussex..... 8.35  
Accommodation..... 13.30  
Day Express..... 19.20

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.

November 22nd, 1887.

I was given up by the Doctors but am nearly Cured by

GATES' MEDICINE.

SPRINGHILL MINES, August 3rd, 1881.

Messrs. C. GATES' SON & Co.:—

Your preparations given to the public as a cure for Asthma and Consumption may be considered reliable in my experience. My neighbors can also say the same of me. They had no hope whatever, and advised my wife to spend no more money on me, thinking it was no use, as I had been given up by the doctors; but I thought I would try your medicines, and consider it is by their use only that I am living and maintaining my family by my own work. The doctors advised me not to take it, because they said, when the cough stopped I would not live 24 hours; but I am alive, thanks to GATES' MEDICINE, and am doing better than I have been for a great many years.

KENNETH MCGILNARY.

The above statement was sworn to as correct in every particular, by the above named Kenneth McGilnary, before me, at Spring Hill, this 4th day of August, 1881.

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