

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

In selecting beef take that which is a clear red, and the fat straw color. These differ as to choice as to cuts, though the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs are usually preferred for roasts. For steaks the eighth is the best for the house.

ROASTED STEAK.—Place thick, tender steak upon a well-greased gridiron over hot coals; when done on one side turn, have ready a hot plate with butter on it, lay the steak without turning it, on its back with butter and return passing it, on its back, over the coals until it is done. When done place again on the gridiron and season with pepper and salt; garnish with potatoes or broiled mushrooms. If anything is in readiness ten minutes is quite sufficient time to broil and serve steak.

ROAST BEEF.—Put the roast in a fat pan without salting. Set in a very hot oven to sear the surface, so that the juice will not escape. Baste often when hot with a mixture of salt and pepper. If too much fat escapes from the roast, pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as beef pot roast. The gravy should be made with soup stock. On taking the roast from the oven, put on a dish; then turn all the fat from the pan, and put in sufficient soup to make the gravy. Mince onion, thyme and parsley, or tomatoes, will be found a pleasant addition to the gravy. Serve with hot horseradish.

STEAM BEEF.—Take raw beef, cut up and put in a kettle of cold water. Let simmer for several hours; season with butter, salt and pepper.

ROAST BEEF.—Take a shin of beef, saw it into four pieces, put in a pot and boil until meat and gristle drop from the bones; chop the meat fine, put in a dish and season with salt, pepper, cloves and sage; pour in the liquor in which the meat was boiled, and let it cool.

BOILED BEEF.—Put in a pot a quantity of beef, cover it with boiling water enough to cover; boil gently for four hours. Season with salt and pepper. Serve with celery sauce, or drawn butter.

A LA MODE BEEF.—Take a large, solid piece of beef from the round, and lard it with salt pork; cut it into strips half an inch thick. Pepper the meat and rub it with vinegar; then tie it up with twine to keep its shape, and stick it in a large, deep pan with enough stock to cover it. Let it come to a boil slowly; skim it carefully, and put in calf's foot, two carrots, onion, a tablespoon of tomato and walnut catsup each, and a flavoring of all kinds of spices; one bunch of celery and one turnip. Then cover closely, and let simmer five hours.

Take from the pan, lay on a deep dish, and garnish the string carefully. Strain the remaining liquor and pour it over the meat; it will jelly, and when cold it will be solid and can be sliced thin and garnished with grape or currant jelly.

CARAMEL CAKE.—Take same as for coconut cake. Filling.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of cream; flavor with vanilla, cook to a thick syrup, and then spread between the cakes.

SUCH SAUCE.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one even teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; beat all well together, pour over it one pint of boiling water, and let it come to a boil. Spice with nutmeg to taste.

SNOW DROPS.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three full cups of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small round tins. Those in the shape of fluted shells are very pretty.

CITRUS PIE.—The yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls, two heaping ones of preserves, one-half cupful of melted butter, one-half cupful of buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Stir in a very little flour. Bake in puff paste. This makes two pies.

HARRICOTT MITTENS.—Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, seasoning with pepper and salt. Strain and add carrots, parsnips and onions previously boiled tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the mutton, broil it brown, put it into the gravy along with the vegetables, and stew all together ten minutes.

Transparent pudding.—Beat eight eggs very light, add half a pound of sugar, the same of fresh butter, melted, and a few drops of vanilla; set this on the fire, and keep stirring until it thickens as layered eggs; put a puff paste in a plate, and bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two pies.

Corn starch cake.—One cup of butter worked to a cream with 2 cups of sugar; 1 cup of milk in which is dissolved 1 teaspoonful of soda; 2 cups of flour, in which is sifted 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; the whites of 6 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Mix all these ingredients well, then add one cup of corn starch. Beat well. Bake in a moderate oven. Will make one large loaf.

HONEST ENEMIES.

"Never be afraid of a good honest enemy," says "Amber" in the *Journal*. "Cultivate the old friend cultivate cast-iron and thoroughness. They may not be pleasant to have around, but if your moral and mental digestion get cloyed with the sweets of flattery, and you are in danger of falling into a fever from excess of injudicious adulation, a good thorough-spoken enemy will prove a very efficient equalizer, and a wholesome tonic. People who don't amount to anything never have enemies, any more than trees that don't fruit are stoned for apples. You never find bees buzzing around blossomless stalks; it is only where the sweetest blossoms grow that they congregate with endless fret and flurry. The fact that you have an enemy proves that you are alive. Nobody ever took the trouble to hate a man in a position that had no enemies to hate. Enemies are what hose are to potato hills—they keep down the weeds. The cultivator, as it goes tearing between the corn-hillocks, brings all the useless weeds to grief, but it sets the tassel of the corn, like an emerald plume. Our friends sometimes, like the faithless Debal, talk us into strength and the qualities that are despised of the strong and of the qualities that go to make up true manhood or womanhood, but, like the mosquito, our enemies are bound to keep us wide awake and active. Disease never came from a river that has a rocky channel and is forced to battle its way over discouraging and baffling stones, but rivers that have no obstructions are apt to go by the name of ponds, and the very serenity of their stagnation breeds unwholesomeness. Give a young man a hard row in life, with plenty of discouragements, and good wholesome criticism, and he will enter the port of middle age like a warship, staunch and well manned. Give him a luxurious career of petted idleness, with one to keep the watch on the lookout and he will sail into port very likely from midea a downward plunge to the bottom. Our friends are apt to be blind to our faults; our enemies never are. Through the constant flattery of the former we grow in the wrong direction, as city gardeners do. Under the sharp criticism of the honest critic, however, we grow in the right direction toward heaven. Then let us cultivate, face to face, honest enemies, and because of the false security of friendship. The one will make a hero of you; the other will turn you into the mold of a pint cup, unable to hold the full measurement of character development.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNEEZING.

The custom of saying "God bless you" to one who sneezes is supposed to have originated about the year 700. There is a tradition that in the time of Charlemagne the Great the air was so thick with the pestilence, and whoever happened to sneeze immediately died. The pontiff promulgated a form of prayer, and a wish to be said by those who felt compelled to sneeze. According to mythology, the first sign of life made by the first-born man was a sneeze. The Egyptian artificial man was a sneezer, and according to their tradition, soon after the creation, God decreed that every living man should sneeze once only, and at that instant his soul should depart from his body, Jacob,

however, did not like such a way of leaving the world, and asked God to make an exception in his favor. This was granted, and Jacob sneezed without dying. When the princes of the temporal powers of the world heard of this they ordered their subjects when sneezing to accompany it with a thanksgiving for the preservation of life, and prayers for its continuance. According to Aristotle, the men who believed that the spirit of the soul was in the head or brain received sneezing as one of the most sensible and beneficial operations of the head. He gives no account of the origin of the proverb.—*San Francisco Monitor*.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Beware of Imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRATITUDE.

On the 14th ult. the London *Evening News* published a paragraph saying there never had been any proper recognition of the services of John Molony, who saved the Queen's life in 1832, when she was riding in a public carriage in the Strand. Today Molony, who is now 74 years old, publishes a statement in which he gives the facts for the first time about how he saved the Queen's life and how he was rewarded for it. The Queen, who was then known as Princess Alexandra, would, no doubt, have been killed by the running away of her pony and the upsetting of her carriage had it not been for Molony, who happened to be passing at the time of the accident. He was subsequently asked to come to Kensington Palace, where, after having been refreshed with a glass of wine and three biscuits, he was presented with a gold guinea, tendered with the grateful thanks of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. His name and regiment were noted in the *London Gazette*, something more will be done for him. He waited three weeks without hearing from the duchess, and then wrote her a letter, to which she replied, saying that his address had been lost, but that a gift had been sent to him by General Harris. It turned out to be a £5 note (\$25) which was handed to him with the command that he should not again write to the Duchess of Kent. Molony then went abroad with his regiment and came home in 1841. He then for the first time learned that the Princess Alexandra, whose life he had saved nearly twenty years before, had become the Queen of England. He finally had to leave his home and his wife, and being very poor, he never mind them. If the Queen had not, and for my sake they will overlook it; so be sure you come." Yet he did not. So when Molony, the immortal French player and playwright, who was appointed one of the King's household—in fact, one of his bedmakers—the other gentlemen were indignant and full of anger, and he was ordered to leave the way in which he had been a common player actor.—*London Exchange*.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children and adults. It is purely reliable. My head has not been so clear for a year or so since I took it. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head.—J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N.J.

AN ONE HUNDRED ELY'S Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE.

HOW THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR CAN BE COMMANDED BY SCIENCE.

In the belief that modern science can command climate, Dr. B. W. Richardson proposes that British and other nations, by their native and winter advantages of tropical resort. This he would accomplish by establishing winter homes, or health palaces, each containing fifty or more comfortable two-story houses, enclosing a large square of ornamental grounds, and provided with libraries, baths, gymnasiums, amusement halls, &c. Flowing rivulets, giving long promenade walks, would extend over the houses under glass roofs, while the central enclosure would be shut in by an immense arch of glass at a great height above the ground. Suitable heating and ventilating apparatus would give an equable and adjustable temperature to all parts of the structure, and any desired electric lights be imparted to the inmates. Even clouds could be made to shine at pleasure. In many places winter resorts on a grander scale might be created by putting whole valleys under roofs of glass, forming parks of constant beauty and healthfulness.—*American Analyst*.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had a patient in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested the wonderful curative powers of this medicine in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, to A. NORSB, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 39—New York.

NEITHER OR NITHER.

The pronunciation of the word "neither" is very generally considered to be a matter of taste. Most dictionaries give both pronunciations, but good speakers invariably give the long sound, although the long sound is generally supposed to have no more certain object than being more often adopted by clergymen, especially Episcopalian. It is, however, incorrect, as its origin will show. It is well known that the German pronunciation of it is long, as "das feind," the enemy, while the English rule is to pronounce the diphthong long, as "neither." The long sound was introduced by the English into the House of Hanover, and speaking English indifferently, he gave the German pronunciation to the diphthong. Court parasites thought it proper to ape the king and this pronunciation spread. Few people know this origin and hence the general mistake.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Doan's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

A great medicine issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head gear:—"With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open." Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been suffering for twelve years through Rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try Dr. Thomas' *Electric Oil*; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured.

INFAMOUS PROFESSIONS.

CALLINGS THAT ARE LEGITIMATE BUT CONSIDERED IN A PREJUDICIAL LIGHT.

A profession always regarded as infamous is that of a public executioner, and in no country, perhaps, is this prejudice so strong as it is in Russia. This is, perhaps, a relic of those barbarous times when laws of excessive severity gave the criminal a large degree of that sympathy which is justly belonging to his victims. A public executioner is a man who is engaged in a cruel and bloody trade, and who is engaged in a trade which is regarded with equal disgust and scorn. These feelings concentrated with their greatest intensity render the executioner doubly hateful, and thus a prejudice, now unchangeable, was once legitimate enough, for, however merciless the law, if every man refused to carry out its horrible sentences it would be inoperative.

Perhaps the most unreasonable of these prejudices against professions is that which made the player's art infamous. But we have only to remember that in very ancient times their performances were regarded as religious services devoted to the pagan divinities, to understand the hatred and contempt which were then entertained against them, and that men and women created as immoral, wicked and infamous are not likely to have had much regard for the injustice or justice of accusations brought against their characters. Why should they care to serve a reputation for the possession of which no one gave them credit? As Shakespeare, smarting under such unmerited "vulgar scandal," wrote:—" 'Tis better to be vile than vile esteemed. When not to be received reproach of being."

And again:—"Thence comes it that my name receives a brand, And almost thence my nature is subdued To what it works in, like the dyer's hand."

In France Christian burial was denied to the player unless, in the presence of a priest, he or she solemnly renounced their infamous profession, and in England players were classed with vagrants and suffered under social and legal restrictions and indignities which kept them in a constant fever of resentment, arraying them against the respectabilities of life and making them an object of scorn to all who were their pious enemies or injured their minds, body or estate.

A shoemaker once invited to dinner a popular actor to whom he was indebted for free admission to the theatre, and when he hesitated to accept, taking his hand affectionately, "I see how it is in your mind, you think my friends would not like them to dine with me, but never mind them. If the theatre is a bad place, and for my sake they will overlook it; so be sure you come." Yet he did not. So when Molony, the immortal French player and playwright, who was appointed one of the King's household—in fact, one of his bedmakers—the other gentlemen were indignant and full of anger, and he was ordered to leave the way in which he had been a common player actor.—*London Exchange*.

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THE IRISH RACE.

The following particulars are mainly taken from an interesting article in the *Irish Tribune*:

A glance at the athletic records of America and the colonies will show that in every form of strength, skill and agility, the highest places are held by men of Irish stock. Harlan, an Irish-Canadian, having beaten the world as an oarsman, is co-quered by Beach, who declares that he himself will shortly have to yield the championship to a young Irish-American, John L. Sullivan, the boxer, offering odds of about 400 to 1, can find no man in the world to stand before him for four rounds of three minutes each, with large gloves. England has only one man worth mentioning to set against him—Mitchell; and he is the son of an Irish parent. If Sullivan were out of the field, the next great boxer in the world would be Kilrain and Dempsey—both Irish-Americans. The baseball players of America for a general average are not so good as the best of the Irish-American players. The first baseman and pitcher in America is McLaughlin; the first base and pitcher in America is Muldoon. The best and longest walkers are Daniel O'Leary, John Ennis and Patrick Fitzgerald. And even in the latest and least worthy form of athletic sports, the highest honors have been won by the Irish. The champion walker of Australia, Scott, is an Irishman, and the (till lately) champion runner, Malone, is an Irishman, while Con Dwyer, an Irishman, is the best amateur bicyclist in the colonies. Lawrence Foley, an Irishman, has for years held the boxing championship in Australia, and some of the Irish colonists are to be found club members of the best rowing clubs in Australia's best runner in former years—Bob Watson—was an Irishman. Among her rowing men who have won fame are the names of Hickey, Pynch, Rush, Clifford and Matterson, all Irishmen or sons of Irishmen.

These varied superiorities are not accidental; they are based as much on intelligence as on physical strength. Without keen and quick intelligence, a strong man cannot use his physical powers to their full advantage. It is well known to scientists that the Irishman is a man of extraordinary compactness of intellectual and physical strength. Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburgh, some years ago made an extensive series of observations of the size and strength of the students attending the University. He found that the Irish students were the tallest and the strongest men. Professor Quetelet, of the University of Brussels, instituted similar investigations, covering a number of years, testing the qualities of the English, Irish, Scotchmen, and the Belgian to the height of the Englishman 68, of the Scotchman 69, and of the Irishman 70 inches; that the average weight in pounds of the Englishman 150, and of the Irishman 155 pounds; and that the average strength as indicated by a blow given to the plate of a spring dynamometer in pounds, of the Englishman 330 pounds, of the Englishman 400 pounds, of the Scotchman 423 pounds and of the Irishman 432 pounds.

"The Irish are thus," says Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., "the tallest, strongest and heaviest of the four races." And Sir Robert Kane adds: "Mr. Field, the eminent medical officer of the British and Irish laborers to raise weights by means of a crane. He communicated his results to the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. He found that the utmost efforts of a man lifting at the rate of one foot per minute ranged in Englishmen from 17.25 to 24.25 pounds, and in Irishmen from 17.25 to 27.50 pounds. I have no reason to doubt that these figures represent the existing conditions of these respective populations. Those experiments were carefully made at the time, and the results were as given."

In remote as well as in modern times the Irish people were renowned for their strength and intelligence. The name of John Davis, an eminent Englishman, who was Attorney General of Ireland in 1616, in his "Historical Tracts," says: "The bodies and minds of the Irish people are imbued with extraordinary abilities by nature."

But what need to multiply testimony? Look at the great industrial march of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa, and the names of the men who shall stand as monuments to the progress of the world. They are men of Irish blood and Irish veins. They are strong men to make roads and mines and railroads, to lay the foundation of cities. When the five millions of Irish people in Ireland get control of their own country they will make his marvellous progress in the industrial development of the world. They are people worthy of the respect and circumstances and nature are assuring that they shall have one.

Mr. C. E. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer of my vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

MARRIED HIS FIRST LOVE.

A ROMANCE BEGUN IN WAR TIMES ENDED MANY YEARS AFTER. A Gainesville, Ga., despatch says:—Mr. John S. Ware and bride arrived on Saturday from Kingston, N.C. The marriage of this couple marks the end of a romantic courtship which was cut off by years ago. When Sherman's army captured Atlanta there were many small bodies of Confederates isolated from their command. The officers gave their men thorough until such time as they could get together again. Among those thus cut off was John S. Ware, of this place, a leading merchant. Mr. Ware went to Richmond, Onslow County, N.C., where he had a sister, and there met and became enamored of Miss Barbara Brock, a beautiful young lady. She refused to marry him then, but declared that if he would rejoin the confederate army, she would become his wife at the close of the war.

Ware did so, but fate sent him back to Georgia, instead of to North Carolina, and he never saw his first love. He married a young lady of this place, who died about six months ago. The paper containing her death notice fell into the hands of a lady in Atlanta who knew of the North Carolina romance. She mailed it at once to Mrs. Barbara Brock of Kingston, N.C. Brock of other days, whose husband had recently died, read the notice, and she had had her old-time lover, and the result was the renewal of their engagement and their marriage a few days ago in Kingston by the Rev. Mr. Jurney, of the Methodist church. Each party had a family of three—two boys and one girl—all of whom are now under the roof tree of Mr. Ware, in this city.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Gout. These purging and soothing remedies deserve the most attention of all persons afflicted with gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the affected spot, unless the friction causes pain, in which case it should be simultaneously applied with the Pills, which will reduce inflammation and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spermatic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

"Mamma, do you know what a Maltese kitten is?" "What is it, my son?" "Why, it's a kitty that you can maui and tease."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing colder as it is a worm medicine; the name is Quaker Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

THE EMIGRATION PROPOSALS.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:—LONDON, Aug. 5.—The press generally has commented but little on the emigration proposals of the parliamentary committee. Some journals, however, approve the suggested Imperial guarantee of loans coming from private sources for colonization purposes, and maintain that the scheme must promote the speedy settlement of Northwest and other colonial lands and consolidate the empire. They urge, however, that in view of public feeling in Canada and other colonies great care will be necessary to prevent the emigration under the scheme of classes not desired by the colonies. It is contended that this will be met by the appointment of the high commissioners or other representatives of the colonies.

WANTS TO THRASH HEAVY.

It is expected among the members of the Commons that the threat made by Major Sanderson within the House of Commons that he would thrash Mr. Healy and Mr. Stanhope, M.P.'s, will not be allowed to drop. The Radical and Irish members express the intention, if permitted, to ask Mr. W. H. Smith whether Major Sanderson addressed a letter to him re-affirming his threats.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS

AT GASTIN TO DISCUSS PERSONAL AFFAIRS AND NOT TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS.

GASTIN, Aug. 7.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived at the Emperor William's residence at the Badenloch today. After the Emperor's had shaken hands and cordially embraced each other they went to the reception room, where they were the recipients of hearty greetings from those assembled. Both Emperors were in civil dress.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Interviews between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William at Gastin are deprived of significance by the absence of the guiding statesmen of Imperial politics. The Emperors will interchange views on the present position of the Austro-German alliance, but the main object of the conference will be the candidature of Prince Ferdinand to the throne of Bulgaria and the impending deposition of the insane King of Bavaria. The Emperor William desires to consult with the Emperor Francis Joseph regarding the deposition of King Otto, not on political, but on family and personal grounds. The conversation of the Emperors will probably touch only the mere fringe of European politics. The meeting was necessary in order to openly declare the maintenance of the Austro-German compact, but both Emperors are anxious to interfere with their ministers' work to venture upon any independent initiative. The Emperor William gave a banquet at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of Francis Joseph. After dinner the Emperors drove off together and upon their return passed a long time alone. The *North German Gazette* (semi-official) says:—"As in former years, so a Germany and Austria join hands at Gastin and renew the bond of fraternity induced by common needs and mutual interests to pursue a peaceful policy. The central European powers have devoted themelves to this mission, seriously inspired with the consciousness of a desire to do right, coupled with the knowledge that they are preparing to effect their policy into effect. The peace of Europe is the fruit of their labors, and with this reward they are satisfied."

GASTIN, August 7.—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph took a walk this morning. At noon Francis Joseph paid a visit to William at the Badenloch. At the end of half an hour they both each other, embracing each other at the top of the staircase. The German suite accompanied the Austrian Emperor in a carriage. Emperor William remained on the balcony until Francis Joseph disappeared from view. The crowd in the street cheered. Emperor William will leave Gastin on Wednesday.

DEAR LITTLE BABIES.

How we all love you. What a pity some mothers of delicate constitution are unwise enough to suckle their own children, instead of using Lactated Food, which contains the same constituents as the milk of a healthy mother. It also furnishes perfect nutrition to invalids.

GOOD FOR TRIVELYAN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir George O. Trevelyan, in a speech last evening, said that his victory made it next to impossible for the Government to proclaim the Irish National League. The election he declared largely settled the Irish question. Henceforth, Ireland must be treated in a spirit of conciliation, kindness and confidence.

BROKEN DOWN.

After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of Dr. B. J. J. and bought a bottle of his medicine. I have now as well as ever. Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N.S.

HOME ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

A medical journal, the name of which we cannot now command, gives the following simple antidote for home use: If a person swallows any poison whatsoever, or has fallen into convulsion from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a glass of water, stirred rapidly in a teaspoon of water. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach. Let there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg and sweet oil and butter or lard—several spoonfuls of each combined immediately after consulting because these very common articles nullify a larger number of violent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

TO ASSIST NATURE MOST EFFECTUALLY in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill-health suspends or arrests, namely, the secretory and eliminatory, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.

PANAMA, July 25.—According to official reports it is now believed that 230 deaths occurred in Chili during the period from January to June this year, and the Government expended \$1,007,000 in fighting the epidemic.

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil*, do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article is a powerful and efficient remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other painful affections, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

THEY ARE NOT SOCIALISTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Anti-Poverty meeting to-night at the Academy of Music was largely attended and was favored with the presence of the ex-Rov. Dr. McMillan, Henry George, a host of the leading lawyers and six Catholic priests who sat in the audience and concealed their identity. James K. O'Connell spoke against Socialism, and declared that the party interfering with American politics, and extolled Henry George's principles as widely different from those of the Socialists. Dr. McMillan then spoke, declaring that the time had come for the Anti-Poverty and the United Labor party to renege the charge of being socialists in their tendencies. According to him, these organizations wanted individualism and not socialism. Henry George followed in endorsement of the above views.

TO PROCLAIM PARTICULAR BRANCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Daily News* says the Parliament understand that the Government before Parliament is proposed will apply for sanction to proclaim particular branches of the National League.

DISCUSSION ON THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the Commons last night clause 21 of the Land Bill, the consideration of which had been postponed, was disposed of. Mr. Balfour submitted the first of the Government's new clauses, which empowers the court to re-land leases obtained since 1869 by undue influence. This clause was passed by a minority vote, and was agreed to and progress was reported on the understanding that the committee stage will be finished to-morrow.

FALSE COLORS.

are sometimes offered to the public where Diamond Dyes are sold for. Do not be deceived. These adulterated and useless dye-stuffs will not answer the purpose or do the work of Diamond Dyes. Favorite everywhere. 32 cents, 10 cents.

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