Fun and Fancy.

Dr. Frederic Eliot: If my stomach is in working order, I am in working order; when I take good care of my stomach, it takes good care of me.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.—Pedestrian, (who has dropped half-a-crown in front of 'the blind')—'Why, you humbug, you're not blind!' Beggar—'Not I, sir! If the card says I am, they must have given me the wrong one; I'm deaf and dumb!'

The editor who saw a lady making for the only empty seat in a car, found himself 'crowded out to make room for more interesting matter.'

The most successful counterfeit of the dime is said to be made of glass mixed with some base metal by a process unknown to ordinary workers in metal and glass. The counterfeit looks exactly like the genuine 10-cent piece, but on being struck with a hammer it is crushed to pieces.

A CURIOUS WOMAN.—'You see,' said Uncle Job, 'my wife is a curious woman. She scrimped and saved, and almost starved all of us to get the parlor furnished nice; and now she won't let one of us get into it, and hain't even had the window blinds of it open for a month. She's a curious woman.'

A NEAT COMPLIMENT.—'Do you ever gamble?' she asked, as they sat together, her hand held in his. He replied: 'No; but if I wanted to, now would be my time.' 'How so?' 'Because I hold a beautiful hand.' The engagement is announced.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.—'Gentlemen of the jury,' said an Irish lawyer, 'it will be for you to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity.'

A Long Island Dutchman, in reading an account of a meeting in New York city, came to the words, 'The meeting then dissolved.' He could not define the meaning of the last, so he referred to a dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when the Dutchman said: 'Dey must have very hot wedder in New York. I ret an egount of a meeting vere all the peoples had melted avay.'

Moschelles relates what a droll blunder he made when at a dinner in London. 'Today I was asked at dessert what fruit I would have of those on the table. 'Some sneers,' I replied. The company were at first surprised, and then burst into laughter, perceiving the process by which I had arrived at the expression, I, who at that time had dictionaries, had found that 'not to care a fig' meant 'to sneer at a person.' So when I wanted some figs, I thought figs and sneers were the same.'

Words of Wisdom.

A man must often exercise, or fast, take physic, or be sick.—Sir W. Temple.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—Locke.

It is the prerogative of God alone to truly comprehend all things. To Him there is nothing past or future. Everything is present.—Cervantes.

The common man is the victim of events. Whatever happens is too much for him, he is drawn this way and that way and his whole life is a hurry.—Emerson.

If the human intellect hath once taken a liking to any doctrine, . . . it draws everything else into harmony with that doctrine, and to its support.—Lord Bacon.

It searches into the springs of natural bodies and their motions should awaken us to admiration at the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature.—Dr. Watts.

Father, it is a great gift of the gods to be born with a hatred and contempt of all injustice and meanness. Yours is a higher lot, never to have lied and truckled, than to have shared honors won by dishonor.—George Eliot.

Miss Hannah More, a celebrated writer who died about fifty years ago, had a good way of managing tale-bearers. It is said that when she was told anything derogatory of another, her invariable reply was: "Come, we will go and ask if it be true" The effect was sometimes ludicrously painful. The tale-bearer was taken aback, stammered out a qualification, or begged that no notice be taken of the statement; but the good lady was inexorable, and off she took the scandal monger to the scandalized to make inquiry and compare accounts. It is not likely that anybody ever a second time ventured to repeat a gossipy story to Hannah More. One would think her method of treatment would be a sure cure for scandal.—[Ex.

The Old Testament—Revised Edition to be Issued May 1st.

A London cable says: The revised edition of the Old Testament will be issued to the public on the 1st day of May next. Several American publishers have made efforts to forestall the issue in England by attempting to secure advance proofs. American book publishers have offered as high as $5,000 for single advance prints. Investigation shows that recent reports to the effect that the Committee of Revisers have found reason to believe their work will prove a popular failure have been without foundation. The orders for the revised Old Testament already exceed those secured before publication for the revised edition of the New Testament.

Mrs. Stratford's Death.

BRANTFORD, April 6.—A coroner's inquest was held Saturday afternoon to inquire into the cause of death of Mrs. Wm. H. Stratford. It is supposed the deceased took some laudanum for medical purposes, and taking too large a dose it caused hemorrhage of the nose. To stop this she endeavored to get at the water in a bath tub, and probably fell insensible with her face in the water. The following is the verdict of the jury: "That Mrs. Stratford came to her death by suffocation, caused by her having fallen on her face in a bath tub, partially filled with water, whilst endeavoring to staunch a hemorrage of the nose."

Household Hints.

You can keep tinware bright and new looking without scouring, after washing with water and a cloth free from grease, by rubbing with newspapers.

Some ingenious mothers make very neat caps for the boys out of the pieces of their suits. Lined with red flannel and neatly stitched, they save buying at the store.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* insists that to ensure uniformity in butter, "make the best butter," there must be enough at each churning to fill the tub or crook it is to be packed in.

When a knob comes off a door handle, you can fasten it on again by filling the cavity in the knob with sulphur, then heat the iron end of the handle which goes in the knob, just hot enought to melt the sulphur, put the knob in and let it cool. It will be firmly fixed in place.

The blue denim, or stuff used for men's overalls, has been applied to decorative purposes in some fine houses east, its soft, peculiar blue being considered very beautiful in draperies with tints of walls and carpets. It would be very effective over a long gilt pole, a single length being thrown in a festoon upon it, with hanging ends. It is cheap; try it.

A novel way of mending a woolen dress in which a round hole has been torn, and where only a patch could remedy matters, is as follows: The frayed portions around the tear were carefully smoothed, and a piece of the material, moistened with very thin mucilage, was placed under the hole. A heavy weight put upon it until it was dry, when it was only possible to discover the mended place by careful observation.

A New Orleans doctor calls attention to a very simple fact which merits attention from medicine takers. If the medicine is mixed with very cold water, and a few swallows of the water be taken a preparatory dose, the nerves of the organ of taste become sufficiently benumbed to make the medicine nearly tasteless. This method will not disguise bitter tastes, but acts well in oils and salines.

If you have "gumption" enough to drive a nail, you can manufacture a very pretty fancy table at a very slight expense. Take the handles of three worn out brooms, sandpaper and paint them black; "ebonize" them. Fasten them together firmly, crossing them at about two-thirds the length—the only really difficult thing to do in the whole process of manufacture—nail the head of a flour barrel on for a top. Cover it with dark crimson felt, on which you have embroidered a bunch of daisies, cluster of leaves, or any pretty design. For an edge, add a pretty woolen fringe, which you can buy from 75 cents to $1.25 per yard. Or cut leaf points of the felt embroidering each, and put on a double row, the point of one appearing between the curve of two others. The result will be a very "cute" little table, quite an addition to every room.

PRETTY RAG RUGS.—The prettiest rag rugs I have seen are made by cutting the rags an inch and a half long and about a half an inch wide, or according to the thickness of the goods. Then with a ball of wrapping twine put twenty-seven stitches on a needle. Knit once across, then knit one stitch and put a piece across, the end from you; knit a stitch and put the other end over, drawing them through tightly; knit another stick, put the rag over, and so on through the needle; that knit back plain and go on with the rags as before. They are prettiest to have half of the pieces black; you can mix the colors together, or arrange them in rows. A prettier way still is to knit three pieces of a color three consecutive times across, which brings them in pretty spots, having every other spot black, and have about three inches of each end of the strips black or any dark color. When the stripes are made the desired length for the rug, sew them together with strong thread, and stretch and tack it wrong side up on a floor; or better still, sew the sides to a quilt frame, putting short pieces across the ends. Then brush the back over with a good flour paste, having some glue in it, and let it dry while being stretched. It gives them a good stiff foundation. They make very pretty soft rugs. Those that I have made are pronounced beautiful. The Diamond dyes, which are inexpensive, color very bright and beautiful colors.

The Soudan Butcher Bill.

The wear and tear of human life—not counting Arabs or Egyptians, for that does not cause much trouble to the average Briton—from the date of the English occupation of the Soudan, July, 1882, to March, 1884, has been very great. From other causes than wounds, 776 British troops, 96 sailors and 98 of the Indian soldiers died. There were also invalided home 3,939 soldiers, 417 sailors, 49 East Indians. The total killed were 205 soldiers 45 sailors, and 5 Indians. The bombardment of Alexandria cost 5 killed and 27 wounded; battle of Kassassin, 16 killed and 162 wounded; Tel-el-Kebir, 76 killed and 387 wounded; at El Teb, 35 killed and 155 wounded; Tamasi, 107 killed and 116 wounded.

This butcher's bill needs extension by adding the cost of the fights at Kerjekan, Abou Klea, Cabut, and the trip to and from Khartoum, and the recent fights under Gens. Graham and McNeill, thus adding at least 250 to the list of killed and 700 wounded; and if the invalided are in like proportion to the figures given above, over 1,500 at least must have been sent back as unfit for duty. The havoc made by disease is especially noticeable, and the whole list will be a powerful argument for getting out of the country as fast as possible.

Gen. Grant and Jeff. Davis.

General Grant on Saturday received a letter from from Jefferson Davis which gratified him and touched him deeply. "If," said Davis, "the prayers and good wishes of all those in the South who honor and respect General Grant could avail, he would conquer the dread antagonist with whom he is now contending just as triumphantly as he overcame the antagonist with whom he contended twenty years ago."

Farm and Garden.

A little kerosene—say a tablespoonful to two quarts of pretty hot water—is good to sprinkle house plants with to rid them of insects. Reduced carbolic acid is good, too.

If any man refuses to keep turkey because they will wander, let him get some that were raised under common hens and he will not be troubled at all. Early turkeys are the only ones that there is any profit in. When they are hatched I put the old one with the little ones in a board pen sixteen feet square and two feet high and keep them in until the young ones can fly over the two foot sides of the pen.—[D. A. Barket.

Mary Ann will be the next victim. She will follow Mercedes, Jersey Belle, and all the other good cows which have been fed to death. Fifty quarts a day of ground feed of the richest kind, together with clover, roots, cabbages and apples is almost incredible as the daily food of a cow. The story may be true, but it is cruelty to animals and grossly unlawful treatment for any cow under any circumstances.—[Arguside.

An excellent present use for emptied fruit cans: Unsolder in the fire, tie the cylinder with a piece of twine, fill with good soil, in which plant sweet corn, cucumbers, early wax beans, melons, tomatoes, etc., or even early peas, two or three weeks before the soil is warm and dry enough for outdoor planting. When that time comes place the cans in holes made for each, cut the string draw the mold around, and slip the can up to serve as a shelter from cold wind while plant is yet small, and the weather sometimes trying.—[Hortulanus.

I don't think it pays me to have a hotbed for starting cabbage. The plants are apt to get leggy or slim before planting out; and then it is only for early cabbage that early starting is especially profitable and the market here wants mostly late cabbage for storing in the cellar for early winter use. An early cabbage started early is apt to burst its head if allowed to grow up to the late fall harvesting. I sometimes fail of getting good cabbage, but it is not for the reason that the season is too short. If the seed is sown in hills right where each plant is wanted, the season is long enough to grow a very big cabbage if the plant has no serious pullback. This applies to the market furnished by small country villages.—[Z. E. Jameson, Vt.

A hog is one of the best aids a farmer can have to help turn his farm to good account. Neither a barnyard nor a pen is his realm. It is queer that so many farmers make this mistake and wait on their hogs all summer, and then complain that there is no money in them. Give a hog a chance and he will consume a great deal of coarse material, not excepting weeds or even thistles, and turn them all into money. He will also make the land rich faster than any other animal if allowed to do so. Put the hogs in the field and feed them there. No farm is complete in its arrangements unless provision is thus made for the hogs.

It will do to put cattle in the same field with sheep while the grass is fresh and green, to eat of the coarse part, but after awhile, when the growth is not so rapid, the cattle should be taken out, for the cattle's good, as they do not relish grass the sheep have walked over and which has been tainted by their excrement and urine. Neither do the sheep do well when forced to eat from the same ground which has been occupied by the cattle. It is a mistake, then, after the freshness of spring is over, to compel cattle and sheep to feed on the same ground. Colts will do better with sheep, as they do not reject either grass or hay tainted by their deposits. The only danger is they may chase and injure the sheep. A closely eaten pasture is suited alike to horses and sheep.—[Franklin D. Curtis.

The Delegation Terror.

Mr. Gilmore, M. P. in the course of his speech during the Budget debate said:—What is troubling the Government now? The National Policy has been five years in existence, and why are these delegations coming here? The protected industries have had five years of a fair chance, four of them very prosperous, and yet they are still coming—they are never satisfied. Scripture tells us that there are three things which are never satisdfied, but if that Scripture were to be written nowadays they might have added another—the manufacturers. They are never satisfied; they are here day after day; one delegation about this thing, and another delegation about that; some wanting a little more duty on flour, others wanting a little more duty on something else. The truth is, your policy is not, and it never can be perfect, But I notice that there are no delegations coming up here from the farmers, from the lumbermen, from the fishermen—three classes that compose a large majority of the people of this Dominion. They do not come to this Government or this Parliament asking for any favors on that score. They are depressed; they suffer from the depression in commerce in common with others, but they know they need not apply here—they know that no lumberman, no fisherman, no farmer need apply here. They must grin and bear it.

Curses on the Cockneys.

LONDON, April 6.—A congress of Mormon propagandists today reported that the missionaries had been most successful in Scotland and Wales. The London mission had been a failure, owing to the mobbing of the apostles by a London mob. The congress adopted a resolution invoking the curse of God upon Londoners. Two vessel loads of converts will shortly leave Liverpool for New York.

Wingham Presbyterians are to have an organ in the kirk six months on trial. Only 17 of the congregation voted against it.

Jacob Sheppard, of the base line, Goderich tp., found a 4 year old colt dead in the stall the other morning. The loss will be $150.

Referring to the federal appointments in the Northwest a prominent conservative said yesterday: "The Northwest has been used as a dumping ground for the political garbage at Ottawa." Turn the rascals out.—[Toronto World (Ind.)

A CHAPTER ON SOUPS.

Something of Interest to all Good Housewives.

Of all soups the most common and susceptible to variations is one in which the stock is prepared of beef. The trouble with the average American-prepared meat soup is that it is too greasy and thick. German soups are often thick, but seldom greasy. Everything is liable to be run across in a Scandinavian soup, from a small sardine to a raisin or a grain of allspice. But the delicious French soups are always clear.

During cold weather the stock for beef soup could be kept on hand. At any season it should always be prepared the day before using. The skin is a good piece of this purpose. Have the bones well cracked and extract the marrow, which should be put in the soup. To each pound of lean beef allow one quart of water. Put the beef, bones and water into a close kettle and set it where it will heat gradually. Let it boil very slowly for six or seven hours. Look at it once in a while to see if the water is sinking too rapidly. Should this be the case, replenish it with boiling water, taking care, however, not to add too much of it. When it has boiled seven hours, set it away and let it stand closely covered till the next day. Almost an hour before it is wanted for dinner take off the cake of fat which will be found on the surface of the stock; remove the meat, which can be used for mince meat or in making a nice salad with cold potatoes and onions. Set the stock over the fire and throw in a little salt to bring to the scum. When this has all been carefully removed, put in such vegetables as are desired. If these are cut fine it is 'Julian' soup. If young cabbage, quartered and boiled, and young carrots and turnips are put in whole and dished up with the soup, with the addition of toasted crusts, it is the French family soup, according to taste. The vegetables are better when cooked by themselves and added with their juices to the soup. The seasoning, too, is a matter of taste. Vermicelli or macaroni which has been boiled tender can be added if desired.

Onion soup is made by frying finely sliced onions in butter and turning boiling water over them. To six good sized onions allow a gallon of boiling water. Throw in some parsley, pepper and salt to taste. Serve with a slice of bread fried a light brown in each plate.

Pumpkin or squash soup is almost a national dish in France. Indeed, the first mentioned vegetable is scarcely employed there for any other purpose than for soup making. To two quarts of thoroughly cooked pumpkin or squash allow one quart of milk, plenty of butter, pepper and salt. Serve with toasted bread.

The most common of vegetable soups is bean soup. Any kind will do, although the best are the French beans. Soak a quart of them overnight in lukewarm water. Put them over the fire next morning with one gallon of water. Boil for three or four hours. Add celery, onions if desired, and one or two thinly sliced potatoes. Simmer until the vegetables are done. Caraway or dill seed is a good addition to the seasoning of beat soup.

Split-pea soup can be made in the same way as bean soup, except that it requires less boiling.

Tomato soup can be made in the two following ways, and no one who has not eaten it can have any idea how good it is: To one pint of canned tomatoes or four large raw ones add one quart of boiling water. Let the vegetables boil till thoroughly mixed through the water. Then add one teaspoonful of soda, when it will foam. Immediately add one pint of milk. Put in plenty of butter, salt and pepper to taste. It is then ready to serve. Tomato soup can be made without milk. To six large tomatoes, or a pint and a half of the canned vegetables, allow one gallon of water and boil thoroughly. Add a large piece of butter. Beat an egg to a froth, add a little milk or cream and put into the soup just before it is sent to the table.

Sorrel is a pest to many a farmer, and almost takes possession of his freshly broken fields. However, sorrel makes a fine soup, albeit, like the pumpkin, it is essentially French. To two quarts of sorrel add a good handful of spinach and a few leaves of lettuce. Put them into a frying-pan with a large piece of butter and cook until thoroughly done. Then put them into a kettle with a gallon of boiling water. Just before serving add two beaten eggs with a little cream. Have squares of toasted bread in the soup tureen. This soup is highly esteemed for invalids.

A remarkable example of the facility with which deaf-mutes read the motions of the lips was given by a young lady of seventeen who is entirely deaf. Her teacher stood between the gaslight and the wall, thus outlining his profile distinctly. His pupil stood behind him and read from the shadow on the wall the words that he uttered.

Capt. Wm. Sheppard, formerly of Clinton, and ex-captain of the Goderich township volunteers, has raised a company at Portage La Prairie and they are en route to the front.

The thimble was invented in Amsterdam, Holland, by Nicholas Van Benschoten, who lived about two hundred years ago. He made a thimble to protect the finger of his lady-love. At first thimbles were made of iron, but only the wealthy women could wear them. The German name for thimble means "finger hat."

The greatest whispering gallery in the world is that of the Grand Canon, Colorado River. A train of cars crossing the bridge at the Needles can be plainly heard, on a quiet day, at Cottonwood Island, a distance of eighty-four miles. The fife and drum at Fort Mojav is distinctly heard at Bull's Head, a distance of eighty-four miles. The report of the sunrise gun at the same place can be heard at Eldorado Canon, a distance of ninety-six miles.

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Is the only instantaneous relief for Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, etc. Rubbing a few drops briskly is all that is needed. No taking nauseous medicines for weeks, but one minute's application removes all pain and will prove the great value of Kram's Fluid Lightning. 25 cents per bottle at George Rhynas' drug store. b

She Proposed to Furnish Her Whole House with Æsthetics.

Mr. and Mrs. Parvenne were talking over the furnishing of their new house on the avenue.

Mr. P.—'Well, I suppose we must have some of them antics they're talking so much about.'

Mrs. P.—'Yes, and some of them Pompey vases and terra firma figures, and all the latest kinds.'

Mr. P.—'I wonder if we kin get one of them æsthetics?'

Mrs. P.—'ONE of 'em, indeed! Why, Mrs. Dobson said they was going to furnish their whole house with æsthetics. I am so glad we wasn't out in company, Peter, where people could have seed your ignorance; they would have thought we hadn't a sixpence to bless ourselves with. One æsthetic, indeed!'

An astromer once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know?" he was asked. "I don't know," he replied; "but in either case I am safe. If it does not knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet. If it does they can't blow me up in the newspapers."

READING THE FUTURE.—In a certain town, a young man consulted a clairvoyant on the future that lay in store for him. The reply was: "You will be poor up to the age of thirty." "And after that?" "After that you will have got used to it."

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Dec. 4th, 1884.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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C. L. McINTOSH.

Goderich, Dec. 31, 1884. 1976

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Published Every Thursday, at $3 Per Year.

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The union which it presents of the Magazine with the Weekly Journal appears to be recognized as the thing needed, and Independent Journalism is evidently growing in favor with the most enlightened and patriotic of the community. The literary talent of Canada, having an organ offered to it, is being drawn forth, and our list of Contributors is constantly increasing. We are thus enabled to improve from time to time special departments, such as those of Commerce, Education, Art, Science, Music and Chess. The lovers of music have, we trust, of late been sensible of our desire to promote the interests of that great source of happiness and refinement.

In politics, THE WEEK is thoroughly Independent. It is uncommitted by party connections, free from party leanings, unbiassed by party considerations. In Canadian politics its desire will be to further, to the utmost of its power, the free and healthy development of the Nation.

Read the Following List of Contributors.

Professor Goldwin Smith will contribute, at intervals, reviews of current events in Canada, the United States, and in Europe. Principal Grant, D.D., Dr. Daniel Wilson, Prof. Murray, LL.D., Chas. Lindsey, Rev. Prof. Clark, M.A., Sir Francis Hincks, Louis Honore Frechette, Wm. Houston, F. Blake Crofton, G. Mercer Adam, Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, Col. G. T. Denison, Pendleton King, J. W. Longley, John Reid, Rev. Dr. Scadding, O. C. Auringer, George Stewart, jr., John Reade, Joaquin Miller, John Charles Dent, J. Hunter-Duvar, Miss Machar, Mrs. Kate Seymour McLean, Miss Louisa Murray, Miss Jeanie Oliver Smith and others.

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