HOUSEHOLD.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Macaroni With Cheese.—One quarter pound or 21 sticks macaroni broken into one-inch lengths, and cooked in three pints boiling salted water 20 minutes. Turn into a colander and pour over it cold water; drain. Make a sauce of one tablespoonful each of butter and flour and one and one half cups hot milk, salt. Put a layer of grated cheese in bottom of bake dish, then a layer of macaroni and one of sauce, and cover the top with fine bread-crumbs, with bits of butter dotted over, and a little grated cheese. Bake until brown.

German Waffles.—One quart flour, half teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls sugar, two large teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls lard, rind of one lemon, grated, one teaspoonful extract cinnamon, four eggs, and one pint thin cream. Sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold; add beaten eggs, lemon rind, extract and milk. Mix into smooth rather thick batter. Bake in hot waffle iron, serve with sugar flavored with extract of lemon.

Mexican Spaghetti.—Put a tablespoonful of lard and butter in a porcelain saucepan. When hot add one quarter round of spaghetti broken in desired lengths, half an onion sliced, one large tomato sliced, pepper and salt, and a dash of red pepper. Stir to prevent burning, and allow to brown slightly. Then add one large cup stock or hot water and boil until the water has been absorbed, being sure the spaghetti is tender.

Jellied Chicken.—Boil until tender in enough water to cover, one chicken. Remove when done, and let water boil down to one quart. Cut the meat into small pieces. To the water add three quarters box gelatine, soaked, one tablespoonfuls Worcertershire sauce and salt and pepper to taste. Slice one hard-boiled egg, add to the chicken, pour over it the strained liquor. Mix well and put into square mold. Set in cool place to harden.

Apple Pie.—Line a pie plate with pastry and fill with sliced tart apples. Sprinkle two tablespoonfuls suger and grate a little nutmeg over the apples. Cover with sheet of pastry, with openings cut for the escape of steam. Wet the edge of the under crust before putting on the upper, and then pinch the two edges together.

Fried Chicken.—Wash the chicken until all the blood is out, cut them in pieces, rub a very little salt over them, then roll each piece in flour. Fry them (cover) till a nice brown color in lard or butter. Make a gravy of cream and butter; if the cream is not very thick, add a little flour, season to taste, adding a little mace or nutmeg as desired.

Baked Tomatoes.—Take six large, ripe tomatoes, skin and cut into small pieces. Spread a layer in the bottom of bake dish, season well, put a layer of coarse bread crumbs over the tomatoes, with plenty of butter. Continue this until the dish is full, having bread crumbs on top. Bake one hour.

Salloped Potatoes.—Butter a baking dish, pare potatoes and slice thin, put in dish a layer of potatoes, and sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little butter; then another layer of potatoes, &c., until dish is nearly full. Then fill with milk or cream. Bake one hour and a half.

Pound Cake.—Yolks of ten eggs, whites of two well beaten. One pound of butter, one pound suger, one pound of flour, one and one half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cup of milk. Add flour and whites last.

TRICKS WITH SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes make fine potato-chips if used just as common potatoes are. To fry them after they are cooked, cut in slices, dip in eggs and bread crumbs and fry as oysters.

To make croquettes of sweet potatoes, take three teacupfuls of mealy baked potatoes, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, the yolk one egg, a gill of milk and salt and pepper to taste. Work all together thoroughly with a fork, then form into round cakes, dip in egg and crumbs and fry in smoking fat.

If sweet potatoes are boiled for dinner, boil half a dozen more than will be needed and then prepare them as a hot dish for tea, in the followung way: When cold, peel them and cut into long slice about half an inch in thickness. Place the slices on a hollow dish that has been well-buttered, dredge lightly with flour, sprinkle over them two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful ground cinnamon, then a little more flour and last of all some bits of butter and a cupful of milk. Cover and cook in a moderate oven until done, then remove the cover and brown slightly.

A sweet potatoe pie is a fine thing if lightly nade and the following is a good recipe. Mash enough boiled potatoes to make a cupful. To this add a heaping teaspoonful of sugar, one of butter, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a cup and a half of milk. Bake with one crust and put a meringue over the top in the usual way, being sure to add a few drops of lemon juice to it.

TWO CAKES AND A SAUCE.

A Washington Pie.—That is not a pie at all, but a toothsome three-story cake; Two cupfuls sugar, 1-2 cupful butter, 1 cupful milk, 3 cupfuls flour, 3 tablespoonfuls baking powder and 2 eggs.

For the Custard.—One egg, 1-2 cupful of sugar, 1 1-2 cupful milk, 1 tablespoonful cornstarch, 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Heat a part of the milk, add the rest to the cornstarch, then add the egg and sugar stirred together. Let it boil a minute or so; add vanilla when done. When cool spread between the layers and frost.

Five Minute Cake.—Whites of two eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2-3 cupful milk, 1 cupful sugar, 2 cupfuls floue, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Put all the above ingredients into your cake-bowl and beat them five minutes. If you have to stop to rest your arm, as you undoubtedly will, allow for the time you stop. A good way is to have some one else beat while you rest. Flavor with almond or any other flavors preferred. This makes a very white, large loaf of fine grain and is even better the day after it is baked.

Meat Sauce (for cold meats).—Squeeze all the vinegar from three tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, and mix thoroughly with the beaten yelk of an egg and a half teaspoonful of salt. Add six tablespoonfuls of whipped cream and mix again. This is a delicious sauce. For winter use, dig the horseradish roots in the fall before the ground freezes and store them in cellar.

DIET OF A NURSING MOTHER.

No explicit directions can be given. There is a very general belief among mothers that their articles of food will affect the suckling's digestion. There is nothing improbable in this, since we know that some drugs taken by the mother can be recognized in the milk, and certainly in cow's milk the taste of certain things—the turnip, for instance—eaten by the cows is often recognized. In practice, however, women are not harmonious in their opinions as to the kind of food which do affect the suckling, and some medical men are skeptical as to the whole matter.

The truth is about as follows: Any good, wholesome food which the mother can ordinarily, fully and easily digest—that is, without distress, acidity, flatulence or other evident disturbance—may be eaten, with, perhaps, the exception of such articles, chiefly vegetables, which contain a strong volatile oil or principle such as we can recognize by taste in cow's milk. Such are the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, onion and garlic. Now it is not entirely certain that even all of these need in every case be avoided, for they certainly form a considerable part of the diet of nursing women in some walks of life. Whether in those cases they do not usually affect the infant, or whether a certain amount of disturbance of the baby's digestion is in those rather unintelligent circles considered as normal or unavoidable is not certainly known. In case these vegetables are especially craved or are needed as laxatives, they should be taken cautiously, and the effects noted. It would be a pity to avoid any food that is wholesome to the mother if it is not really disturbing to the child.

All alcoholic beverages should be used sparingly, and with great circumspection, unless ordered by a physician, in which case explicit directions as to dose and period during which they should be used should be asked for.

TIME TO PLANT LILIES. L

Remember that the late fall—October and November—is the best time to plant lilies, especially the native and Japanese lilies. They like dampness and a little shade. If too much shaded they do not grow as tall and the bloom is not as fine. To prepare a place for them, dig a hole at least a foot deep. If the soil is poor, throw it aside and fill half full with sod and manure. On this place a layer of sand, put the bulbs on this, cover with sand, then fill in with soil. Plant three or four bulbs in a group. The sand suits the bulbs better than anything else. If covered with soil they sometimes decay; if manure is used it nearly always rots them. Lilies like plenty of water. Stop up the whole in the bottom of a flower-pot with a wooden plug, leaving only a small aperture. Sink it in the ground near the bulbs and keep it filled with water. The water will slowly percolate through the hole and keep moisture at the roots all the time. If this is not practicable, mulch them, and occasionally give a good soaking with water.

FALL FUN.

He, exhibiting sketch—It's the best thing I ever did. She, sympathetically—Oh, well, you mustn't let that discourage you!

The Real Ordeal—I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on. Yes, said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill.

Superfluous—What would you do if I should try to kiss you? She—Call for help. That would be entirely unnecessary, I wouldn't need help.

Hicks—Just saw Hogley. Had been to the doctor's. Doctor tells him he is looking himself again. Wicks—Is he really as bad as that? Poor fellow!

Information Wanted—Will you have some of the sugar-cured ham? asked the landlady. What was it cured of asked the new boarder suspiciously.

Mrs. Nagleigh—I suppose you are satisfied now that you made a mistake when you married me. Mr. Nagleigh—I made the mistake all right, but I'm not satisfied.

One of the Old Sort.—Mr. Dukane—I understand that the Dowager Empress of China is a reactionist. Mr. Gaswell—She is. She declares that no one shall call her a new woman.

And remember, Bridget, there are two things I must insist upon; trathfulness and obedience. Yis, mum, and when you tell me to tell the ladies you're out, when you're in, which shall it be, mum?"

A Dolt—Mrs. Putt—I had to get rid of my cook. Mrs. Bye—Indeed? Mrs. Putt—Yes; she used one of my golf sticks for kindling wood, and there were three of Henry's walking-sticks right at hand.

And Branches Out.—Papa, asked Sammy, who was laboriously spelling out an item in the paper, what does a "great manufacturing plant" grow from? From the root of all evil, my son," answered Mr. Tarbox.

From His Point of View.—Did you see the story of that fellow with only $800 who succeeded in failing for $80,000? Sure. What do you think of it? Well, I wouldn't like to do it myself, but I would like to be able to do it.

Embarrassing—You know in our country, said the eminent Chinaman, it is considered the height of courtesy to present a man with a burial casket. Yes, answered the young Emperor, but these relations of mine are becoming altogether too polite.

A Thoughtless Painter—What is this figure in the background? asked the German Emperor. That, answered the artist, is supposed to be your Majesty on top of a mountain commanding the world. Nonsense. Paint it out. The mountain is a very good idea; but the idea of putting me in the background under any circumstances is preposterous!

My dear, said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening after young Woodby had departed, how in the world did your hair become so disarranged? Why, mamma, replied the quick-witted miss, I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Mr. Woodby was trying to coax me to say yes. And the mother suddenly remembered that she had once been a girl herself.

HERE AND THERE.

The strength of two horses is equal to that of fifteen men.

Tame snakes are used in Morocco to clear houses of rats and mice.

Artificial limbs are usually made of willow, on account of its lightness.

In the production of the human voice forty-four muscles are exercised.

Bats in the Philippine Islands are as big as cats, and with the wings spread measure three feet from tip to tip. A bite from one of them is said to be poisonous.

During a ministry of 85 years, the Rev. Wesley Blake, of Keystone, W. Va., has married 1,817 couples. His age is 107 years, and he has 1,081 living descendants, embracing five generations.

The house occupied by Bonaparte at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn, and the room in which he died is a stable. A machine for grinding corn stands over the spot that was once his grave.

A piece of amber, recently dredged up out of the Baltic Sea, near Hapsol, contained in its interior a little squirrel. The full outline, embracing fur, tail, claws and teeth, was distinctly visible.

The hotel-keepers in Boston evidently think that ice-water is not a safe beverage, and have formally protested against the free ice fountains which are to be placed in various parts of the city.

Dr. Mary Walker, who for many years has worn male attire, acted as surgeon and nurse during the civil war. Her pension has been increased from $12 to $20 a month, in consideration of her advanced age.

A snake ring, which seems to constantly writhe in motion, is worn by Mrs. William Astor. It is made of flexible gold wire, each scale being represented by a small loop of wire, in which an emerald, an amethyst, or a ruby is set.

FAST VESSELS BUILDING.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC WILL BE A MATTER OF THREE DAYS.

The New Turbine Boats Will Perform Wonders They are Expected to Travel at a Rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

Two boats, each to travel at the amazing speed of forty-three miles an hour, and each capable of crossing the Atlantic in forty hours, are the latest projected marvels of marine engineering. One, an ocean liner of 10,000 horse-power, modeled after the now famous Turbinia, is being built a Wallsend-on-the-Tyne, London. The other, a torpedo boat of the latest improved design, is the invention of an American, Mr. Planton, of New York, who has submitted his designs to the navy department, with every prospect that this boat will be accepted. This little war dog will surpass the speedy Turbinia in the fact that she has twelve propellers on six shafts to the Turbinia's nine. While the latter is run on the turbine principle of direct steam propulsion the new torpedo boat will be run by electricity, the current running to each shaft from switches which allow all shafts to be run singly or collectively. Like the Turbinia, however, the power is direct, and can be run up to any required standard, developing the astounding burst of speed for which the boat is designed. Unlike the Turbinia, the propellers can be reversed in an instant, and the vessel be made to run full speed astern, with almost the same rapidity.

That the ocean liner is no visionary scheme, but a well-considered commercial venture, with the solidest kind of financial backing, is shown in the fact that the British admiralty, a very conservative body, have ordered one like her for their own purposes, and she is now being constructed alongside the first one.

Plans have already been drawn up for the formation of a giant transportation company which, if the new boat proves a success, will at once order a fleet of the same kind. Simultaneously there will be begun the construction of a submarine tunnel between Ireland and England, so that the point of departure of this surprising line.

HARBOR ON AMERICAN SIDE.

On the American coast the summer harbor is intended to be Hall's bay, in Newfoundland. Between this place and the west coast of Ireland the running distance, across the ocean is only 1,650 miles, or about half that between Liverpool and New York. At Hall's bay trains of Pullman cars will be in waiting for the new swift steamers. The new railroad construction which will be necessary to connect this place with the railway system already in existence will be comparatively slight. A tunnel from Newfoundland to the American continent, built on the same lines as the Irish tunnel, will probably be pushed through.

By means of this astonishing system, which is now attracting much attention in financial circles in London as the new boat at Wailsend is approaching completion, New York will be brought within a little over three days of London. When the new trans-Atlantic line is put into operation, as is now thought to be likely, you can eat your breakfast in New York on Wednesday morning and take dinner in London the following Saturday evening.

This new boat, which is expected to revolutionize the navigation of the world and bring London nearer in point of time to New York than New Orleans or Denver, is being constructed upon the turbine system of propulsion. She is a development of the astonishing little Turbinia, which was invented by Hon. C. A. Parsons, and surprised everybody at the great naval review a year ago by her swiftness and novelty.

She has no engine. She has three propeller shafts, each with three screws, nine screws in all. They enter the water at a slight downward slant, about twenty-five feet forward of the extreme stern. The screws are driven by a jet of steam direct from the boiler. The jet of steam acts directly upon hundreds of small turbine blades, geared directly to the shaft, which is thus driven with amazing rapidity. The Turbinia was a mere toy, weighing only forty-five and a half tons and measuring only 100 feet in length, with a nine-foot beam. She flew away from every vessel at Spithead a year ago, leaving the fastest torpedo boats of the British navy behind and she developed the wonderful speed of thirty-four and a half knots an hour.

FORTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR.

This amazing record was, however, subsequently beaten by the Turbinia. She is reliably stated to have reached forty-two miles an hour. Exactly what her highest speed has been Mr. Parsons declines to say. Some of his friends, however, assert that from what they knew of the recent improvements he has made in the turbine system of propulsion, and from the plans of the new boats, they will make fifty, and possibly sixty, miles an hour. The Turbinia had 2,100 horse power, so that the two new boats will each be five times more powerful.

The steam of the Turbinia was produced by a water tube boiler. The total weight of other machinery, including turbines, auxiliary engines, condensers, boilers, propellers, shafts, tanks, and the water in the boilers was twenty-two tons. Thus about 100 horse power was attained per ton of machinery and nearly fifty horse power per ton of displacement. This beat all previous records.

The new boats are being built by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine company. This corporation was formed last autumn for the purpose of developing the new system. The company has a capital of $5,000,000. A vast tract of riverside land was bought at Walls-end-on-the-Tyne, where enormous workshops have been erected. The first of the new boats was commenced late last autumn. She will be 200 feet long on the water line, with a horse power of 10,000 which is only a little less than that of the Campania and Lucania. A board of officers from the admiralty, including several of the chief constructors of the British navy, inspected the frame and plans of this boat a few months ago and at once ordered a duplicate built for use as a torpedo boat.

These new turbine boats consume relatively very little coal. This gives them a larger steaming radius than any other ships afloat. The figures already obtained about the two boats now being built by Mr. Parsons show that they will consume 15 per cent less coal than ordinary engines traveling at the same speed. As the vessels and the engines increase in size, so does this difference increase. The higher the tonnage and the larger the ship the greater is the superiority of the turbine to the ordinary engine in this respect

A sudden and serious illness attacked a lady in Cleveland, Ohio, immediately after drinking a cup of coffee. It was discovered that in the coffee was a fly which had eaten some of the poison on fly-paper.

The verdict in a recent criminal case in North Carolina was nulified by the discovery that one of the jurors was over 66 years of age. In that State a juror must be under 65.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

FORETELLING FROSTS AND COLD WAVES.

At his reason it may be well to remind our readers of two or three facts in regard to frosts, with which they are no doubt more or less familiar, but may possibly have forgotten. There are two kinds of fall in temperature—one due to an advancing cold wave, which may cause the thermometer to read ten, fifteen or even twenty degrees lower one morning than on the day before at the same hour. This can be foreseen by a man who has information about the condition of the weather 1,000 or 1,500 miles west of him, but otherwise can be expected only as the result of a shrewd guess. The other drop in temperature is one-half of the ordinary diurnal oscillation The mercury in the thermometer goes upward during the hours from 3 or 4 a.m. to 3 or 4 p.m., and after the latter hour it falls again. This daily change varies in extent in the same place from time to time. On some days the range will be fifteen or twenty degrees and others only five or ten. Now, the same general condition of affairs that makes a wide range in the diurnal wave possible is likely to be the forerunner of a cold wave of the first-mentioned kind. If, for instance, a cold wave is coming and the situation in any locality is favorable to a deeper dip than the average in the ordinary daily oscillation, the two will combine and make a fall of from twenty or twenty-five, possibly even thirty, degrees from early in the afternoon one day to the hours just before dawn the next. Those are the nights to look out for. But if a cold wave from the west is coming and the situation in a certain region is not favorable to a good diurnal fall of temperature, the result will be different. When the cold wave arrives there will be cloudiness or rain, and a raw, chilly day, but no frost. That which makes this difference is the dampness of the air. Moisture in the atmosphere serves as a sort of blanket, even though it may be invisible. When the temperature falls to a given limit the moisture condenses in the form of clouds or rain, and this operation partially checks the drop. But if the air is very dry the temperature not only can, but probably will, make a much bolder tumble. Dryness of the air can be ascertained in two ways. Some hint of it is given when the clouds disappear and the wind swings to the northwest. A clearing sky, with the wind still in the south or no wind at all, is seldom attended with a dry air. But the best way to tell about the humidity of the air is by means of the wet-and-dry bulb thermometer. When the wet bulb reads within three or four degrees of the dry bulb the air is damp. But when the interval is as great as seven or eight degrees—that is, in cool autumn weather—the air is dry and there is danger of a drop. The limit to which the temperature can fall before condensation begins is called the dew point, and it may be found in this way: Suppose the dry-bulb instrument reads fifty degrees and the wet bulb forty-seven; the difference is three degrees. Multiply this by two and one-half, and you get seven and one-half degrees. Call it eight for convenience. Subtract this from the dry-bulb reading fifty, and you get forty-two. That is the dew point. In such a case there is no danger from frost. But suppose that the dry bulb stands at fifty degrees and the wet bulb at forty-two, which is eight degrees difference. Multiply this by two and one-half and you have twenty, and subtract the twenty-have twenty, and subtract the twenty from the dry-bulb reading fifty and you get thirty. Thus, one discovers that the temperature may drop to thirty degrees without any interference from condensation. Such a difference does not insure a frost, but it shows that a certain protection that exists at other times has been withdrawn and that the situation is risky. Complete or comparative calm is also essential to a severe frost. If there is a high wind, with no indication of subsidence, the temperature will not fall, as it will in a calm. A plant radiates heat in a calm and often acquires a temperature twelve or fifteen degrees lower than that shown by a thermometer hung six or eight feet above the earth. But if the air is kept circulating freely no such difference will occur. In a calm, with a drop in the night to thirty-five or thirty-eight degrees indicated by instruments, the temperature in the plant may go down to twenty-five degrees, which means destruction to some kinds of vegetation. On a calm night the coldest air will at first be on the hills, but later the colder air will slide gently down the slopes and accumulate in the hollows. Hence a frost is most likely to occur in the latter localities. The temperature is sometimes five or ten degrees lower in a valley than on the adjacent hills, for a period of a few hours. Here, then, is the combination of circumstances most favorable to frost: A clear or clearing sky, a subsiding northwesterly wind that dies away almost to a calm, a temperture of fifty degrees or less at nightfall and a dry air, as shown by a wet-and-dry bulb hygrometer. With such a state of affairs and a difference of from seven to nine degrees in the readings of the two thermometers of that instrument, the occurrence of a hard frost is highly probable. But if one consults only a dry-bulb thermometer and has no clew to the amount of moisture in the atmosphere he is a good deal in the dark. And yet, if a man will watch an ordinary thermometer closely, and note how fast it falls from 3 to 6 p.m., and from 6 to 9 p.m., he can tell from the rate of the drop what the temperature will be between midnight and 3 a.m.

POULTRY RAISING FOR FARMERS.

A fair sized flock of good fowls, well attended to, will be found to be the best paying stock a farmer can keep; especially if the farmer is limited in his means says a writer. They will furnish him an income that is constant and are not like much of his produce that bring returns but once a year, thus leaving him pinched for ready money most of the time. If suitable yards and buildings are provided for the flock, only a few moments' time each day will be required for their care, while the actual value of food consumed will be smaller in proportion to returns than with any other line of live stock. By all means keep thoroughbred fowls even though you do not wish breed for fancy points. Do not keep but one breed unless you keep a non-setting breed and have to keep a few of some setting variety to raise your young chickens. As to the breed you keep, the demands of your market and your own likes and dislikes will have to settle that. If eggs and not meat are in demand, I would advise that member of the Leghorn family that you most admire. If both eggs and meat are wanted, then one of the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte families that have been bred long enough to breed reasonably true, will be a good choice. If eggs are not in demand and roasters are, large fowls are then needed and the Brahma or Cochin will supply that trade. The advantages of keeping thoroughbreds and but one kind are, your birds will be of nearly the same size and temperature, hence, will all require the same care and feed. If large and small varieties are kept - together, either the large hens will become too fat to be profitable, or the smaller ones be skimped and starved until they are unprofitable. If of the same size all can be kept in about the same condition and each individual hen will do her share toward building up your income. If you will live far enough north so that the winters are cold, your house should be warm. It need not be made of expensive material but should be so arranged that it can be easily kept clean. It should be well lighted and large enough so that on stormy days all may stay within it and yet receive exercise enough to keep them healthy. Grain scattered in litter either of straw, hay or leaves is a nice way to get fowls to work on stormy days when they can not get outside. In the summer time if your flock can run at large they will find most of their own living, but in winter and summer too, if shut in yards you will have to provide most or all of the food consumed. Do not forget that a hen likes a variety in her diet fully as much as you do, and if she is to do her best must be provided with a variety. If you are feeding for eggs try giving her some of the waste or sour milk as well as the scraps from the table, and you will be surprised at the way she will shell out the eggs.

PACKING OFF OF WIDOWS.

A pastime which obtains among the farm classes of Corea, known as the "packing off of widows," consists of a raid by some disconsolate widower and his friends on some village known to contain a young widow, the forcible abduction of the lady in question, and her marriage to the widower. An instance of this kind has recently come to our notice. A widower living in one of the villages of Kangwha with eleven friends went to a hamlet close to the walls of Kangwha City, where a widow lived, and seized and carried off, after somewhat of a battle, a young lady. It so happened, however, that they had mistaken the house, and unfortunately got hold of the wrong lady. Early the next morning an indignant posse came in pursuit, but the men who had committed the dastardly deed succeeded in eludin them. The young lady, however, was rescued, and after the house of the widower and its contents had been completely demolished she was escorted home in triumph by her husband and his friends.

A Thorough Success.—How about that Klondike mining company you were interested in about a year ago? I thought it was going to be such a big thing. It was a big thing. We disposed of nearly $500,000 worth of stock.

CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM.

HOW THE DISEASE IS DEVELOPED AND CAN BE AVOIDED.

For Years This Trouble Baffled Physicians' Skill—Now Understood and Easily Cured—The Result of Scientific Research.

From the Advance, Kemptville, Ont.

There is a popular idea that rheumatism is caused by exposure to cold, and that some localities are infected with it more than others. Scientists say that such conditions frequently promote disease, but from the fact that this ailment runs in certain families, it is shown to be hereditary, and consequently a disease of the blood.

Frequently an individual in whose family rheumatism has not occurred, develops the disease, and when a diagnoises of the case is made, it is generally found that the ailment is due to a derangement of the blood.

One such sufferer who has been cured is Capt. D. W. Becket, who lives in the township of Oxford, Grenville County. Capt. Becket is the owner of 275 acres, and lives in a beautiful farm home on the banks of the Rideau, some three miles from Kemptville. In addition to being a thrifty farmer, Mr. Becket has taken an enthusiastic interest in our volunteer force, and has graduated from the military college at Toronto with a first class certificate, which entitles him to the rank of Major. To a reporter of the Kemptville Advance, Capt. Becket made the following statement:—"Four years ago I was taken suddenly with rheumatism in both my elbows and thigh joints. The pain at times was something terrible. I took medicine and doctored for over six months, but continued to grow worse and worse. My arms from the elbow joints to the tips of the fingers became numb and had a prickly sensation, and I was unable to do any work; in fact I could not lift my hand to my head. The pain I suffered in my hips was almost unbearable and my legs were nearly as useless as my arms. I had frequently read testimonials where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured this disease, and at last I thought I would try them as an experiment. Before I had completed the first box I felt they were helping me, and after I had taken the pills a little more than a month, the pain had entirely left me, and I felt an altogether different man. I feel satisfied there is no other medicine could have wrought such a speedy cure, and I can truthfully say I met the enemy and defeated him through the aid of Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that every box you purchase bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The Best Medicine Money Can Buy

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is prepared by educated and experienced pharmacists and every ingredient entering into its composition is selected with special reference to its being the best of its kind. These ingredients, consisting of Nature's best known remedies, have never been used to so great an extent, in any other preparation. In the enormous sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla the people have written in indelible lines their appreciation of this medicine, and its wonderful cures, recorded in thousands of voluntary testimonials, prove the great power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Teacher—Parse the sentence, Yucatan is a peninsula. Pupil, who never could understand grammar,—Yucatan is a proper noun, nom'tive case, second person singular——How do you make that out? First person Icatan, second person Yucatan, third person Hecatan; plural, first person Wecatan, second per—— Go to your seat!

EMPEROR MAY LIVE,

THOUGH HIS PHYSICIAN PRONOUNCES HIS DISEASE INCURABLE.

Bright's Disease Is Not Incurable, for Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Cured Thousands of Times, and Will Cure Thousands of Times Again.

Toronto, Oct., 31.—Newspaper despatches from Pekin, China, bring information to the effect that the Emperor is dying of Bright's Disease. He is under the care of a famous French physician, who asserts that the Emperor's complaint is "an incurable Kidney disease."

That is where the famous French physician is mistaken.

There is no Incurable Kidney disease. Every disease of the Kidneys is curable. They, like all other diseases, yield readily to the proper medicines.

The experience of the past eight years has shown conclusively, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there is one remedy that will cure any case of Kidney disease, no matter how severe, no matter how long it has run.

This remedy is known throughout the English-speaking world, to physicians and laymen alike, by the name of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

When Dodd's Kidney Pills were first introduced, medical men were sceptical regarding their power to cure Bright's Disease. Experiments were made, in cases that had defied the skill of the most eminent medical men on the American continent, cases that had been given up as hopeless—fatal. To the astonishment of the medical men, Dodd's Kidney Pills worked a complete cure in each and every case. Thenceforth they were recognized as the only known cure for diseases of the Kidneys, including Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

This place they have held since, and hold to-day. No other cure for these diseases has ever been discovered, although many worthless imitations of Dodd's Kidney Pills have been placed on the market.

If the famous French physician, under whose care the Chinese Emperor is, would use Dodd's Kidney Pills in the case of his imperial patient, his recovery would be rapid and certain.

Looking into the Future.—I guess I might as well quit school papa, said the boy. Why, my son? Oh, there ain't any use going, except to be able to help my little boy when I grow up, and if they have changed the way of doing things since you were a boy so that you can't help me now, it's likely I'm just wasting my time getting ready to help my little boy. He got the help he wanted, but it was a good thing he didn't hear what his father had to say about newfangled schoolbooks after he had gone to bed.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THOMAS-PHOSPHATE.

W. Godwin, of Market Drayton, writes to the "Lincolnshire Chronicle, April 2nd, 1898, from which we quote:

"As the phosphoric acid in Thomas-Phosphate is, presumably from its admixture with free lime, in an insoluble condition, and as it was a generally accepted theory that plants can only absorb soluble substances by their roots, I had some hesitation in accepting it as a reliable manure, and I spent a day last autumn among a number of farms in North Staffordshire, and another in South Shropshire. I am bound and indeed pleased, to confess that I was never more astonished in my life than when noting its effect upon pastures, clover roots and corn fields, especially upon the harsh, cold and almost intractable clay lands. The effect in numerous cases was simply marvellous; poor pastures, after being dressed with it, were redolent in clovers and wild vetch, and similar fodder plants. One field, especially, of some thirty acres, apparently poverty stricken to a last degree, had been dressed as to five acres with a ton of Alberts' Thomas-Phosphate Powder, which was one sheet of beautiful white clover in flower, fit to mow, while the remainder of the field afforded scarcely a bite of wiry, coarse grass." Mr. Godwin further at considerable length described root and wheat fields dressed with this manure as having withstood the drought and yielding splendidly. He concludes that genuine Thomas-Phosphate Powder comes as a decided boon, especially as its effects seem very lasting. In the same issue of this paper, Mr. Wooley, of Salop, attested to its wonderful value in bringing up an old, worn out farm, which he had taken and which is now in capital condition. This is the farm which is being noticed in the English press as producing 77 bushels of 60-pound wheat per acre from the free use of Thomas-Phosphate Powder. Still another letter appears in this paper from Robert Eardley, of Newark, who says it seems to carry the roots through the frost better, and he noticed the good effects on the following crops, the third year being the most surprising the wheat crops being greener and stronger all through the season where it was used.

A COMBINATION SURE TO WIN— LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

BEST QUALITY. Lead packages. BEST PRICES. 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

Profundity.—Mr. Gizzley seems to be a very deep thinker, remarked the impressionable young woman. Yes, replied Miss Cayenne. He can't talk five minutes without getting away beyond his depth.

SPECIAL FROM KINGSTON.

Mr Editor:—

Please inform your readers that we wish to place in their hands, pre-paid a free sample of an absolute cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Irritable Throat, &c. It is neither a snuff, nor a wash, nor an ointment, but a pleasant remedy which iscarried by atmosphertic air to every part of the throat, lungs and nasal passages. For trial bottle of this famous preparation and inhaler. Address, N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston. Ont.

What is the difference between a donkey's tail and Hopkins? Give it up. A donkey's tail is the end of an ass, but Hopkins is no end of an ass.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

In a Book Store.—Have you a book entitled Short Road to Wealth? Certainly; and I suppose you'll want a copy of the penal code, too?

ALBERTS' THOMAS-PHOSPHATE POWDER

From a Novel.—Adolar was bewitched. Never had the Countess seemed to him so beautiful as at this moment, when, in her dumb grief, she hid her face.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

W. P. C. 944

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Free One 3-cent stamp will get you a free sample of Cammo's Italian Balm, the best preparation for all roughness of skin, chapped hands or face. The Hutchings Medicine Co., Toronto.

Agents wanting to make $150 in next 60 days, this is your chance—can't alter. W. H. Anger, 41 Richmond-st., Toronto.

LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER—A really practical machine and not a mere toy. Price delivered $1.25. Agents wanted. The HOWELL BOOK COMPANY, 26-28 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WOOD & PHOTO. ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. Co 6 8 10. ADELAIDE ST W. TORONTO

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL offers special inducements to young men desirous of taking up Cutting. Full particulars on application. 113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales, Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldgs., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

SPEECH IMPEDIMENTS of any nature successfully treated. Courses a qualified practitioner, who was for years a painful stammerer and has cured many who failed elsewhere. Write to W. J. ALNOTT, M.D., Berlin, Ont.

Central Business College STRATFORD, ONT. Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now; catalogue free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

STAMMERERS. Only institution in Canada for the cure of every phase of speech defect. Established in Toronto 1890. Cure guaranteed. CHURCH'S AUTO-VOCE INSTITUTE, 9 Pembroke St., Toronto, Canada.

Wm. Millar & Co. Manufacturers of Show Cases, Office, Store, Bank and Hotel Fixtures, Jewelers', Druggists', and all kinds of Interior Fittings. British Plate Mirrors, &c. 19 to 23 Alice St., Toronto.

Superior To all others. Germ-proof cloth Four Dollars Complete. To be had only from M. ROBERTS, 31 Queen St. E., Toronto. Send stamp for circular and samples of cloth before buying elsewhere.

This transom one of my original designs. All descriptions of Wood Grille, Transoms, Lattice and Decorative Wood Work. E. LIMON, 766 Yonge St., All original designs. Write for prices. Toronto

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. ROOFING SLATE in Black, Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing Felt, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New Oddfellows' Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1846. J. DUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Widmer Sts., Toronto.

Dominion Line Steamships. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships 'Labrador,' 'Vancouver,' 'Dominion,' 'Scotsman,' 'Yorkshire.' Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, $60.00; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage $22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

THE TRIUMPH ADJUSTABLE STOVE PIPES. Easy put up and taken down. Can be cleaned, nested,