THE HOME CIRCLE.

Uses for Old Paper.

Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen, however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the care of the sick at night. In freezing ice-cream, when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only threequarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher, it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better then a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

Useful Hints.

A good substitute for cream in coffee is the beaten yelk of an egg, with a teaspoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water added.

To prevent layer cake from sticking to the tins, be sure to rub them smooth with common table salt, and then oil them with melted butter, after which lightly dredge with sifted flour.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low, but if carbonic acid is suspected, walk erect.

"Waste not, want not," is an old adage, and many a crumb can be saved by cutting a loaf of bread or cake, freshly baked, with a hot knife, the slices being as smoothly cut as if the loaves were cold and twenty-four hours old.

A clothier states that the proper way to wash a flannel shirt is to souse the garment in hot soap water, never rubbing it, and put it repeatedly through a wringer. The garment should never be wrung with the hands, and never put in cold water.

To clean a carpet thoroughly, throw damp salt upon it and then sweep it briskly, and it will be found that all the coloring will have been vastly brightened; or if the carpet has been well swept, go over it afterward with a clean cloth and salt water, and the result will be almost as good.

As an item of economy, as well as of convenience, we recommend the buying of lemons when plenty and cheap; squeeze out the juice, and to each pint add one pound of refined sugar, bring to a boiling heat, stirring the mixture in the meantime till the sugar is dissolved, then bottle and cork tightly, and set in a cool place. When wanted for lemonade take a goblet of water and add sufficient juice to suit the taste. Hot lemonade is made by the use of hot instead of cold water. Every family should preserve lemon juice for times of need. The juice of the lemon preserved in this way will be found a convenience, as well as a luxury when travelling.

English Method of Cooking Rice.—To two quarts of boiling water in a kettle, add one-half teaspoonful salt and one-half cup of rice washed in three waters; place in the boiling water and cook for about one-half hour, or until tender; then pour into a colander and rinse in either hot or cold water, reheat, and season according to taste. Cook in a single kettle.

Green Pea Soup.—Wash and pick a pint of peas, boil till quite soft in three pints of water, strain through a colander to remove the skins, return to the kettle and add salt to taste. Just before serving add one-half cup of cream or a tablespoonful of butter. Serve with toasted bread cut in small squares.

Boiled Carrots with White Sauce.—Boil about two quarts of carrots (sliced round) in salted water; always scrape them; when tender drain in a colander, and mash fine in a stew-pan with a potato masher. Add one-half cup of cream or one tablespoonful of creamed butter, one pint of milk, and one tablespoonful of corn-starch, rubbed in a little milk; add when it boils.

Hygienic Pudding.—Soak one cupful of sago one hour in water enough to cover it—drain off any water that may not be taken up. Stir into a quart of boiling water, into which a cup of seeded raisins and two sour apples sliced thin have been placed; let all cook till perfectly done. Mould in cups or pudding mould; serve with cream or sauce. Dates and figs can be used instead of raisins, with less cooking. This pudding is sweetened with fruits in the proper proportion so that no cane-sugar is required.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

A Companion in Poverty.

A waif of a boy was eating a stale half loaf on the street yesterday with the air of a starveling, says the Detroit *Free Press*, when a stray dog came along and crouched at his feet. The hungry look remained in the boy's eyes, but he glanced down at the vagabond dog and said in a friendly way:

Wot you want? This ain't no bone. Git!

The dog moved off a little and again it crouched and looked wistfully at the food.

Say, do you want this wuss nor I do? asked the waif. Speak, c'ant yer?

The dog gave a quick bark and the boy threw him the rest of the loaf,

Nuff said, he remarked as he watched him eat ravenously. I ain't the fellow to see a pard in trouble.

And the boy went off one way and the dog he had befriended another, both the better for the encounter

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Scotch Nationality.

Among the various nationalities which contribute their quota to the making up of the population of New York City, the most cosmopolitan community probably on the face of the globe, the Scottish nationality ranks among the smallest. It is not strange that it should be so. Scotland has never had a large population. As compared with either of her two nearest neighbors, England and Ireland, with the former especially, Scotland, in point of population, has always been exceedingly small. To-day, with the large increment of Irish in the larger cities, especially in the west, the entire population but slightly exceeds four millions. It has really been wonderful how this small nationality has sent its sons and its daughters in such numbers all over the earth. In every British colony the little kingdom is well represented; and it would be difficult to find a foreign country into which Scotchmen have not forced their way. It is significant, also, that wherever you find them they are an element of force at or near the front. Maculay likens the Scotchman, in one of his well-known passages, to a piece of cork. Sink the cork where you may, it will rise to the surface. It is so with the Scot. Plant him where you may, leave him only liberty of action, and he will make his presence felt; he will work his way to the surface of society.

The Scot owes something to nature. There is intrinsic excellence in the race. There is the ring of genuine metal in the material out of which he is made. Whether you regard him as Celt or Saxon, or a qualified compound of both, there is in him superior racial excellence, which time and hard experience, mental, moral and religious training, have undoubtedly qualified, but not depreciated. In some of the finer, softer, more amiable, and more attractive aspects of human nature Scotchmen may be found wanting as compared with the men of some other nationalities. But in the various elements which constitute the real worth of the individual man—solidity of character, purpose, energy, resource, determination, endurance, and self-reliance—the typical Scottish man has few if any superiors. He is a debtor to race first of all; afterward to climate, to a niggardly soil, to the Presbyterian Church, and to the parish school. In spite of an inborn stubbornness—an unconquerable unwillingness to be driven, or sold, or played upon, or made use of—he has a faculty of taking advantage of favoring circumstances when they offer; and when he lays hold there is a bull-dog tenacity in his grip. For the use of others, the Scot is not the most adaptable of men. It is to his honor that it is so. For his own purposes, and in pushing his own way, he is adaptable enough. Of the general accuracy of these statements it would be difficult to multiply proof. In Canada the reins of power have been held by a Scotsman for the best part of two generations. Sir John Macdonald has found but one man worthy to be called a rival, and he has been a countryman of his own. In the older Australian colonies, where they have opportunities similar to those offered in Canada, Scotsmen are more often than otherwise at the summit of power; and they are foremost not so much as politicians, or office-seekers, or self-servers, but as men seeking the welfare and advancement of the colony or community. It is not necessary, however, to linger in foreign parts seeking examples. We have them in abundance in these United States; and we are far from being without them in the immediate neighborhood, and especially in the city of New York.—John L. Wilson, in Harper's Weekly.

Prohibition in Practice.

Here is a story of how the town of Evanston, Illinois, was built up—an Alladin's castle of the present day—by the magic lamp, Prohibition. We take the story from the *Voice*, and everyone will do well to read it:

"Thirty and odd years ago, the Legislature of Illinois chartered the North-Western University, adding to its educational powers the educational command that intoxicating liquors should never be sold as a beverage within four miles of the seat of said school. Its Methodist managers stuck its home-stakes here, twelve miles northward from Chicago, on the border of Lake Michigan; and its infant plantings became the nucleus of a village settlement named Evanston. Its facilties for training boys drew good people, and its facilities for preventing boys from becoming criminal rogues also drew. At that time local option was not the law of the State, and Prohibition was not possible to the will even of the majority of a town. Hence, the prohibitive fence around this spot made it a rare city of refuge to careful parents. It grew in size, and kept its amiable quality. During a decade no open attempt, says the 'oldest inhabitant,' was made to put liquors on sale here. But, twenty years ago, a Chicago liquor factory looked upon this as untilled soil, and sent out its farmers to gather figs of thistles. But he got pricked to death. He was ojected by lower court judgment, took his grief to the Supreme Court, and returned broken hearted, that court fully sustaining the charter of the University as Prohibition that *did* prohibit. Since that date it has not been questioned in any court. Nor has sin made any later effort to set up open shop in the village of Evanston, though nine years ago it songht to lead men into temptation several miles across lots near another settlement. The distance being in dispute, the Rev Dr. Briggs, then pastor of the Methodist Church, carried one end of the chain that measured off that four mile law. The saloon being found on sacred soil, it straddled its cask and rode beyond the line, lest impromptu justice should take the tongs to it.

"The population is 9,500, of which 6,000 are in Evanstown village proper. In health, morals, money and intelligence, the average condition of the people is unusually high. The University has become an institntion of two million dollars costly structures, a thousand students, and forty accomplished instructors and has the confidence of a wide circuit, graduating most of its young men and women religious as well as learned. The burial records of the township show the deceased in 1883 to have been only 136, or less than 15 deaths per annum in 1,000 inhabitants. This, too though the town contains an exceptional number of retired elderly people. The supervisor's reports show a smaller per capita expenditure for the support of paupers that in any other town within Cook County; in some cases only one-half. For the six months just expired under the present supervisor, food has been furnished to 18 families, at a cost of $136; and the official estimate for the year is $1,100. For the six suburbs barely four policemen have been found necessary, and their duties are very light, chiefly that of looking after tramps seeking the victuals and clothes of a sober people. There never has been a house of illfame here. For the year ending Oct. 1st, 1884, the dockets of the courts exercising police powers show only 38 arrests for criminal or disorderly conduct, one-third of those being on the platform as they come from the city.

"A prohibiting Prohibition has become so old and permanent here that no other mode is ever discussed, and nobody is uneasy lest the statutes change, The people find it pays."

Poison-Ivy and Poison-Sumach.

There need be no trouble in identifying the poison-ivy in any of its forms. The hairy trunk will often serve us, but there are two other features which are of much more value. First let us remember that *its leaves are always grouped in threes* whatever the outlines of their more or less wavy margins. In some sections the plant is always called the "three-leaved ivy."

And this naturally leads me to a consideration of that other vine with similar habits which is commonly known as the "*five-leaved* ivy," and a leaf of which I have here pictured under the title of an "innocent victim." This is a leaf of the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (*quinquefolia*—five leaves), also called Virginia creeper and woodbine. Look at the leaf, and fix its form in your mind. This is one of our most beautiful native climbers. It is allied to the grape vine, is perfectly harmless, and is the one plant that has to suffer from suspicion, being often destroyed under the impression that it is the poison-ivy."

The writer knew of a person who possessed a beautiful home upon the Hudson, and whose deficiency in knowing of this one little page of botany cost him a severe loss. His children were suddenly prostrated with ivy-poisoning, one of his "ninth-hour" neighbors came in to offer him some learned advice. Something in this style:

"Well, Squire, its fetched 'em at last. I've been tellin' Betsy all along that the pesky stuff would ketch ye arter a while. Well, thar, goodness and truth! Time an' time agin, when I've been goin' by the gate an' seen them air children playin' in the summer-house yender, it's made me 'tarnal ticklish, an' I've sed time and agin, and told Betsy so tew, that I'd bet my best gobbler they'd be broke out afore a week, and now they've done it; an' if you take my advice, you'll cut the pesky weed down an' burn it before the hull on ye is ketched. You needn't look so surprised, Squire. What I'm tellin' ye is fur yure own good. That air weed is pizen-shumake, an' it'll nigh onto kill some folks."

Such advice, coming from a practical farmer in whom the "Squire" had perfect confidence, was immediately acted upon. The vines which had embowered the beautiful arbor for a generation were sawed off at the ground. And to think that a peep into the botany might have saved them!

Four things need to be committed to memory to insure safety against our poison-sumachs:

First. *The three leaved ivy is dangerous.*

Second. *The five-leaved ivy is harmless.*

Third. The poison-sumachs have *white berries.*

Fourth. No red-barried sumach is poisonous.

Both the poison-ivy and poison-sumach, though unlike in appearance of foliage, have similar *white berries* growing in small slender clusters from the axils of the leaves. In all other sumachs the berries are red and in close bunches at the ends of the branches, and far from being dangerous, yield a frosty-locking acid which is most agreeable to the taste, and wholesome withal. With these simple precepts fixed in the mind, no one need fear the dangers of the thickets. Nor need any one repeat the hazardous exploit of two young ladies whom I know, one of whom, as a committee on church decoration in a country town, brought her arms full of the scarlet autumn branches of the venomous sumach; while the other once sent the writer a really beautiful group of carefully arranged rare grasses and mosses generously decked with the white berries of the poison-ivy. Both of these rash maidens, I believe, paid the severe penalty of their botanical innocence.—William Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Young People.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Lend a Helping Hand.

I shall never forget the feeling I had once when climbing one of the pyramids of Egypt. When half way up, my strength failing, I feared I should never be able to reach the summit or get back again. I well remember the help given by Arab hands, drawing me on farther; and the step I could not quite make myself, because too great for my wearied frame, the little help given me—sometimes more and sometimes less—enabled me to go up step by step, until at last I reached the top, and breathed the pure air, and had a grand lookout from that lofty height. And so, in life's journey, we are climbing. We are feeble. Every one of us, now and then, need a little help; and if we have risen a step higher than some other, let us reach down for our brother's hand, and help him to stand beside us. And thus joined hand in hand, we shall go on conquering, step by step, until the glorious eminence shal be gained.—Bishop Simpson.

Waste Not Precious Time.

Be quick. You can use a minute but once—make the most of it. Especially time when suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, bad blood or any disease of the stomach, liver or bowels. You can't take Burdock Blood Bitters too soon, every moment wasted delays the longed-for cure. 2

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL CHATTER ON THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Prevailing Political Pointers and Rumours—Military Matters—General Middleton's Resignation—His Probable Successor—The Terrible Storm—Some Big Cheques.

TORONTO, July 7.—At last the much talked of Summer Carnival in the Queen City is over, and citizens are once more engaged in ordinary pursuits. Whether it was a success or not is left undecided. Some people think it was a great and grand affair, others think it was very bad and that the carnival held by Hamilton last year, eclipses it in every respect. But it is over anyway and there is no need to quarrel about its success or failure. Several thousand strangers from all parts of Canada and the United States flocked into the city and spent their several dollars.

There were as usual processions, concerts, races and competitions and fireworks. The streets were decorated and the city and harbor illuminated. It is not likely however that Toronto will hold another Carnival next summer. The annual Exhibition in the fall seems to be about as much as the city can manage at present.

Prevailing Political Gossip.

There is quite a stir in political circles just now, although a number of Dominion and Provincial Cabinet ministers and such like people are summering it by seashore or in backwoods. Quite a number of petitions have been filled in the Court of appeal against the return of recently elected members to the Ontario House. Amongst these are petitions against Sol. White, (Con.) Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Dunlop, (Con.) North Renfiew, Mr. Charlton, (Lib) South Norfolk, Hugh Smith, (Con.) Frontenac, James Hiscott, (Con.) Lincoln, John T. Gilmour, (Lib.) and Hon. G. W. Ross, (Lib) West Middlesex. The petitions set forth bribery and corruption, polling illegal votes, treating and giving away liquor and such like wicked practices. It is expected that another batch of these petitions will be filed before the week is out.

The Lieutenant Governorship of New Brunswick at present held by Sir Leonard Tilley will be vacated in October and it is said will be given to Senator Boyd. Sir Leonard Tilley is to re-enter Parliament and will oppose Mr. Ellis M. P. at the next general election in St. John City.

Commissioner Johnson of the Customs who is the deputy minister of the department is to be superannuated. He is 75 years of age. Deputy Commissioner Parmalee will probably step into his shoes. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the Liberal organizer in Ontario has been presented at the Reform Club with a gold watch and chain and a purse containing over a thousand good gold dollars, in recognition of his services during the recent election.

John Page, chief engineer of the canals department at Ottawa is dead. By his death Canada has lost one of her best and most faithful officers. He had everything to do with a great many of the canals now in existence, especially the Welland. His salary was recently increased from four to six thousand dollars per annuan.

Erastus Wiman, the Commercial Unionist, Annexationist or whatever he styles himself, is going to invade Canada next summer. In a recent interview he says that during the general election campaign next year he intends to enter Canada at Windsor, opposite Detroit, and speak for sixty days, twice a day, coming out at Montreal. Naturally he will speak in favor of his hobby of Commercial Union with the United States.

Politicians of every shade and degree were somewhat startled by a rumor that Edward Blake was going to resume the Liberal leadership. But the rumor found its way to headquarters and immediately brought forth a letter from the great Blake denying the story in toto and saying that no fault could be found with the present leader Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

Many Military Matters.

The militia force of the Dominion are now seemingly without a head. The resignation of Lieut. General Sir Frederick Middleton, has been accepted by the Government. He has advertised his household effects horses, carriages and furs for sale and will probably leave Canada and take up his residence abroad, on the Continent, possibly. The general committed a grievous mistake, and is sorry for it too late. Naturally there is much talk over his successor. Without a doubt a Canadian will receive the appointment, although according to the present law it is vested in England's hands, and an officer of the Imperial service is supposed to hold the command. Of the most prominent men for the position is Col. Walker Powell, the Adjutant-General, who has served his country well and faithfully for many a year and who knows all the ins and outs of the duties attached to the position. Col. Powell is a thorough soldier and an universally popular man. Then there is General Lanrie M. P., Col. Otter, Col. Tyrwhitt M. P., and a whole host of men who no doubt would like the position or the honor. One thing sure a Canadian should and will get the office. The Dominion has a dozen good men who would fill the position just as well as any officer imported from the Mother Country for the purpose, albeit he may have served in the Imperial Service.

There seems to be a little complication over the Aide de-camp of General Middleton's When Capt. Wise left the position to rejoin his regiment Lieut. Streatfield, a brother-in-law of Capt. the Hon. C. R. Colville's who is military secretary to the Governor General, was appointed by Sir Fred. But it is now reported that the minister of militia did not sanction the appointment and the department will not pay him his salary or expenses. This is rather hard on the young man and if true will make greater inroads into the $10,000 presented to Middleton by Parliament for saving the country from the Indians during the Northwest Rebellion.

General News Notes.

Violent storms of wind, hail, and lightning were reported during the past week from many Ontario districts, including Campbellford, Picton, Belleville, Alliston and Springfield. Trees and fences were torn down, and much damage was done crops. Several cows were killed and barns burnt, through the instrumentality of the lightning. In Manitoba and the Northwest several whole townships were almost devastated. Thousands and thousands of bushels of grain, principally wheat were entirely destroyed. The States seemed to suffer also, judging from the terrible accounts received from there.

The first of the month was settling day with the Dominion Government and some big cheques went out from the Finance department at Ottawa. The two biggest amounted to four millions of dollars. One was $2,000,000 for Provincial subsides, and the other $2,000,000 for interest on Dominion securities held in England.

Talking about big money, a writ has just been issued here for a big civil suit involving nearly $130,000 on behalf of Nicol Kingsmill, Q. C., against the Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company. The suit is to recover on a lot of claims which have been assigned to the plaintiff, and for the value of a promissary note.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

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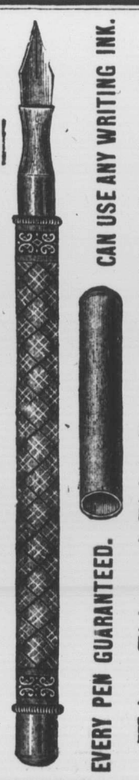

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THE LONDON BOBBIES.

STRIKE THREATENED BUT IT FAL THROUGH.

Crowds of Toughs Gather in Bow-stree Anticipation of Trouble—A Wines Sacked by the Mob—The Prince Wales on the Scene.

LONDON, July 7.—The agitation am police force is increasing. The const attached to the Bow-street station who transferred to another division attempte take a farewell address to his comrade station house to-day, but was ordere list by an inspector. A disorderly s owed and the assembled const ected the inspector from the n was then seized by some of en and thrown over a balustrade arrowly escaped being killed. V nspector Hanson was parading a nu f men in the yard a heavy spittoon hrown at him from a window. The m arrowly missed his head.

This afternoon Chief of Police Bra ad a conference with the Bow-street ials. He afterwards summoned befor ingly men who had refused to do Saturday and instantly dismissed ea hem from the force. The men of the treet station house were indignant. lleged that only a portion of the numb hen who refused to do duty were dism hey all went to the street and ews of the dismissals spread ra Policemen in uniform and civilian clo ssembled and special messages were raphed to all the other police division Delegates from the other divisions r ow-street later in the day and it w ared by those present that a str ntire Metropolitan police force r to-night. The constables teleg Home Secretary Matthews as follo At a meeting held on Saturday resolved that you be respectfully a reply to-day to the moderate demi our petition. If the answer is in the tive a disastrous strike will be avoide the divisions await your reply an that all the men who have been sus will be reinstated."

This dispatch was signed by delegat 21 divisions. It is stated that Sir Bradford, the new Chief of Poli adopted an unusual mode of pr Ordinarily reports of offences agai cipline are submitted to the Scotlan authorities and the men implicated when their cases are to be settled. it is alleged such cases are handled and the men are not given opportunity to make explanatio Scotland Yard people are making efforts to meet the emergency, but it if nothing but an immediate reply Home Secretary will avert a mos strike.

The men, it is said, propose to f course pursued by the dock strik leaders will go to their respe tions at 9½ p.m. When th ters of the night force have the men will form three deep a the appearance of the men inside th houses. When the latter come will be called upon to join the m cess it is expected will be doubtful to cast their with the strikers and the night mer wait the arrival of the morni nd endeavor to persuade th o join the strikers' ranks. A ll the various contingents mas meeting in Bow-street. uch uneasiness among mercha trand and West End streets. re guarding their shops and in erks will remain all night to roperty of their employers.

In anticipation of a strike a riot s blocked up Bow-street a vening, preventing the cons hing the station. The crowd rbulent mounted officers clear a passage and were re ots and pelted with bags of f c. In one instance the constab scue a fellow-officer who was e crowd. At 9 o'clock the Prin cort ted by the Life Guards arr pera House. The crowd thicke rbulence continued until a la w persons were injured. The police returned to duty as usu The Strand and other thorough tter policed than usual owing t y of men from suburban divis emergency. The Prince and ales and daughters left the th lock and were loudly cheered ging: "He's a Jolly Good F r drafts of Life Guards arri rve order.

A tavern which was closed in the excitement was wre b and the windows of the oken. At midnight the cr nished and the hooting unabat n was falling. Reports fro rbs state that all of the night du y.

NDON, July 8, 1 a.m.—The Chief of Police and c s met at the Bow-street stat discuss the situation. It is constables evinced much ng on duty, but yielded to t ir officers.

At this hour the streets ar litary have been withdrawn The Metropolitan Police Fo 14,257 men and 360 horses. perintendents, 838 inspecto ants and 12,020 constables Sir Edward Bradford, Commissioner Monro the otl ead of the force, was the ret secretary of the India uired some reputation as a an in India.]

That Anglo-German A

LONDON, July 7.—The For ued the text of the Anglo ment and the official corresp ubject. There is nothing ne ast Africa. The Walfisch B s submitted to arbitration remains unsettled at the ex years.

The Pope Very F

LONDON, July 7.—A Rom e Pope has become very fe ipation of his end is prep tructions for his successor. is will and is arranging for the Church funds.

The Riflemen at

BERLIN, July 7.—In the Mr. Utschig of San Francis Krause and Martin of New Mr. Wolf, president of Rifles, with the Washing last evening.

The independent Ameri visit Prince Bismarck to-m