

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HAM BALLS.—Stir one-half cupful bread crumbs with two eggs previously well beaten; add some bits of cold boiled ham and mix; drop into balls and fry.

CHEESE BALLS.—One quart of butter milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful flour enough to make a stiff batter, and in gem pan, hot and well greased, in a hot oven.

MOCK SAUSAGE.—Soak dry bread in water; chop cold, moist, chopped fine, with pepper and salt; mix and season with salt, pepper and bread. Make into small cakes and fry in hot oil.

CHEESE CAKE.—One egg, one cupful sugar, one-third cupful butter, one-half cupful sweetened condensed milk, one-half cupful flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, a pinch of salt; flavor to taste.

FRUITS.—One cup of butter or lard, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one cupful sugar, one spoonful of soda, dissolve in a little hot water; spoonful of soda, Flour to roll. Cut out and bake like cookies.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Two cups of Indian meal, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, shortening cup of sifted milk, one cup of sugar, shortening cup of an egg. Two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt.

HOT WATER GINGERBREAD.—One cup of molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one cupful flour, one tablespoon butter melted, one-half cup boiling water, two cups flour. Mix in order given and beat well. Bake in a deep cake pan.

PORK CAKE.—One pint of molasses, one cup sugar, pinch of salt, one cup of chopped pork, two cups of raised choppe fine, one large teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of cloves, one nutmeg, flour to stiffen. Will keep for months.

PARSNIP BITTERS.—Boil six parsnips tender, wash and wash them; mix with them two eggs well beaten, and two teaspoonfuls of wheat flour. Make them in small cakes; fry them in a little lard, made with hot butter, the cakes are put in. A little salt should be added to the lard.

GERMAN SOUP.—Melt half an ounce of fresh butter in a saucepan; when very hot add half an onion chopped fine and a teaspoonful of oyster sauce; when the onion is slightly browned add three quarters of a quart of water. Simmer for some time; dumplings; boil them in water, or a portion of the soup, and serve.

CREAM SHERBET.—One quart cream, three eggs, one teaspoonful orange-flower water, and six ounces pulverized sugar. Take the yolks of the eggs, beat them up with cream, and mix the cream with the sugar and orange-flower water. Put the mixture in a tin can, and as soon as it commences to thicken remove it, pour it out and stir in the sugar. Then set it aside, and when cold freeze the same as ice cream.

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.—Wash and scrape a head of celery and put into one pint of boiling water. When it is boiled soft, strain it in the water, and pass through a sieve; strain, turn this into a pint of hot milk that has been thickened by having a tablespoonful of butter with cold milk cooked in it. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, a few drops of oil, and a little of onion juice (if liked), and lastly, a tablespoonful of butter. As soon as the butter is melted give the soup a quick and thorough stirring, and serve hot.

ENGLISH OATEN CAKE.—These cakes are made from the Scotch kind of oats which are cleaned and leavened and leavened and baked in a tin can, with lukewarm water, and allowed to stand until slightly sour before they are baked. Another method is to dissolve an ounce of compressed yeast in a quart of lukewarm water, and then to smooth the mixture into three and a half pounds of oatmeal, with a little salt; this should be done in a warm place. It is then formed into flat cakes, dusted with dry oatmeal and baked on a griddle. English oatmeal bannocks are made by rubbing a tablespoonful of butter into a couple pounds of oatmeal, with a little salt, and then stirring in sufficient lukewarm water to make an inch thick, cut in rounds four inches in diameter, and baked an hour in a moderate oven.

Copper wire, number 8 or nine, makes a neat and handy clothes line behind the kitchen or dining-room stove. It does not rust, the clothes as does iron wire.

If the clatern or sink smells offensive, two sponges of salt, dissolved into a quart of warm water and thrown into it, will remove the objectionable odor.

It is stated on good authority that if salt be sprinkled on the floor before the carpet is nailed down the Buffalo bug will not harbor there to the injury of the carpet.

The farmer's homely fare may be plain, but he generally knows of what it is composed, which is more than the average resident of the city can ascertains of his fare.

To cleanse a chamber sink wash it in cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear cold water; thus you may wash as often as you please and still keep it soft.

The question is asked, of what is the "currant jelly" so largely used by bakers composed, that it can be bought by them at less than five cents per pound? We give it up; ask me something easy.

It is said that corns can be cured by applying a solution of bread crumbs and vinegar as hot as can be borne. The corn can soon be picked out without pain. "Soon" probably means in a day or two.

It is a fact not generally known, says *London Society*, but a most important one for the making of tea, that boiling water loses its virtue the longer it is kept on the fire. The proof of this may easily be seen. If fresh cold water be used, the first time it comes to the kettle it will fill the list of the kettle and conduct itself altogether in an uproarious manner, boiling over and trying to put out the fire; it is when in this state that it is good for making tea. If you put it on the fire again, you will find you cannot get it to boil over a second time, still less a third; and if you make tea, as you would do with water that has been boiling for hours, your tea will be wretched stuff, not fit to drink.

A GOOD LIFE PRESERVER.

T. Milburn & Co. March 10th, 1886.

I was completely relieved from that dreadful disease, dyspepsia, with only four bottles of that life preserver—B.B.B., and cheerfully recommend it to any one subject to such disease.

P. Devanny, Morrisburgh, Ont.

LAW IN BRIEF.

A note dated on Sunday is void.

Ignorance of law excuses no one.

A written agreement proves itself.

A contract made with a "unatic" is void.

Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.

A contract made with a minor is voidable.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence.

The law prefers written to oral evidence, because a note is not so easily lost or destroyed as a receipt.

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.

Written instruments cannot be construed and interpreted by the law according to the simple, customary and natural meaning of the words used.—Exchange.

BACKACHE IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart-Wed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in the Town of Waterloo, Ont., on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to many local members, embracing the leading business and professional men of the town, a large number of representatives of policy-holders from a distance were present.

The President, J. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Riddell, Esq., Secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calling the annual meeting having been read, on motion the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, and the same thereupon confirmed. The President then read:

It affords your Directors much pleasure to be able to submit to you the following report of the affairs of your company as at the 31st December, 1886, showing the past year has been one of great prosperity and satisfactory progress.

The volume of new business—the premium income—the interest on our investments—the number and amount of policies in force—the net and total assets—the reserve and surplus, have all been largely increased, and the amount paid for death claims is only a little more than last year. These facts are all fully verified by the following tabulated statement:

	1887.	1886.	Gain.	Gain per cent.
Total Cash Income.....	\$1,970,000 00	\$1,520,000 00	\$450,000 00	29.6
From Premiums.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Interest.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Dividends.....	1,970,000 00	1,520,000 00	450,000 00	29.6
From Sundry Sources.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
From Sundry Sources.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Total Assets.....	\$2,500,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	25.0
Reserve.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Surplus.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Total Dividends and Interest Paid.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$2,500,000 00	\$500,000 00	20.0
Death Claims Paid.....	\$2,500,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	25.0

The amount of new business for 1886 is 37 per cent greater than that of 1885, yet the ratio of expense to income has only been increased by one-third or one per cent.

We desire to call your attention to the rate of interest on our investments. Previous to 1881 our interest income has enabled us to allow eight per cent, on our interest-bearing reserves, but the decline in the rate of interest on investments at that time made it necessary to reduce the rate to seven per cent, on reserves, which has been maintained up to the end of 1886.

My husband strained himself with over-work, causing him to suffer from rheumatism, which he could not eat nor sleep. B. B. B. quickly cured him. He says he never had such quick relief in his life." Extract from a letter from Mrs. George B. Cook, Kewville, Ont.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

There is much more than a mere wedding in the remark of the old bachelor who paid attention to a maiden lady for twenty years, visiting her regularly every night, when called for marriage: "If I were married I should have nobody to court, and no place to go at night." He had deeply felt the contrast between his own delicate and ethereal enjoyments and the hard, discontented, fretted life of too many married people; and his answer was true. He saw there was something in courtship which too often expires after marriage, leaving a cold, dull, monotonous burden where all was beauty and buoyancy before.

Let us see what the something is. In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh and active by constant expression in word and act. But, strange to say, courtship generally ends with marriage. Very soon both parties yield to the sense of possession, and the feeling of security loses its vitality. The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage are too often forgotten afterward; he gifts cease, or only come with the asking; the music dies out of the voice, everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of the fountain, leaped to heaven, doing its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, heavy, hard days, with two unhappily tied together and wishing themselves apart, not always content with merely wishing.

This is unnatural and wrong. What marriage wants to give it new tone and sweetness is none of the man's or woman's fault. The attention of the parties to each other, their affection, their voices raised in all possible ways, every sentence is edged with compliments and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a word in the exhausted vocabulary of love. Kiss and caress are parathentic and the greatest joys in the diet of love; and sacrifices are the most emphatic expression of the spirit in language can fully articulate and no devotion can declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voices musical and the fingers poetic in their touch, and doing that makes experience to be a man, the only Eden many a woman has ever on earth.

Love must have expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed, as at the first, by giving it constant utterance in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attention and noble service, the stronger and more satisfying, and more blessed it will be. The house becomes a home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the altar, but by loving words, and hopeful service, and delicate attentions to the end.

PERSONAL.

George Legault, of Tyrone, Ont., says he can heartily recommend Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pain, his father and mother having suffered for years with rheumatism, and all remedies failed except Yellow Oil.

Errr Krasp is going to start a daily news paper at Esson for the instruction of his 20,000 workmen.

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unrepresented sale of *Boecher's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest of Lung troubles. A few weeks ago a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but, on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when an ailment makes its appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long list of serious ills. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c, large bottles.

General Sheridan's increasing stoutness has caused him to make friends with a pair of Indian clubs!

THE DISPENSARY.

SAID TO BE A CURE FOR DYPHTERIA.—Rectified oil of turpentine (oleum terebinthina—Rectification) is used by an Eastern exchange to be an infallible remedy for dyptheria. For children the dose is one teaspoonful in the morning and the same at evening. Adults should take one tablespoonful. Afterward drink a little lukewarm milk to allay the burning in the throat. For children the second dose can be mixed with milk, which will render it easier to take. The result is really marvelous. The inflammation of the abnormal diphtheritic spot in the throat grows lighter at the edges, and in this way they gradually shrink until in twenty-four hours they disappear entirely, leaving no sign. A gargle of chlorate of potash may be used with advantage every two hours between the first dose and the second—one ounce chlorate of potash to forty ounces of distilled water. Marvelous cures have been effected by this simple remedy.

PAINTING AND SYMPTOM.—The common practice of raising persons to a sitting posture is often sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. The death of an eminent English statesman a short time ago gave opportunity to the coroner for emphasizing this fact, and pointing out how much more reasonable in the prone position while restoratives and local means are adopted to enable them, if possible, to retain consciousness. Though inquiring into the cause of the appearance of the "shadow feared by man," the coroner is not unmindful that its advent is not preventable, and a due regard to the welfare of the living prompts him to give admittance as the result of his own experience of some frequent causes of death.

FOR SPRAIN OR BRUISE.—Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heat a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of cloths is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia or pleurisy pains. For burns or scalds apply cloths well saturated with cool alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.—*American Analyst.*

VOITING IN YOUNG INFANTS.—Dr. A. C. Smith, of New York (*N. W. Lancet*), recommends one grain of calomel to one ounce of lime water; to this add one pint of pure water, and give teaspoonful of the mix one every ten minutes.

Milk and lime water, taken warm, constitute, according to the *Medical World*, one of the best of foods in the treatment of acute diarrhoea.

THE GIRL OF T-DAY.

(Castroville (Tex.) Anecd.)

If there is anything we know less about than we think we do it is the girl, and of this the girl is glad, for there is nothing she hates to be known about her so bad as the truth.

We have been acquainted with her for a long time and watched her pranks from afar, seen her cut the "pig-swing" and knock the "backstep" in the back yard, when she thought she had no spectator; but still we didn't know her.

From the time she is big enough to swing on the gate and tie a ribbon in a double bow-knot she begins to locate a sweetheart, and she keeps this up till the "pig-swing" is over, when she is made a little dull on mathematics, but invariably solves the problem of putting a No. 5 into a No. 3 shoe.

She will wear out two old dresses running around to find out how to make a new one in the latest style.

She will break the point of her brother's knife making a crack to peep at strangers when they come visiting.

She will greet you with the most bewitching smile and laugh at your stupidity when you are gone.

She will walk three blocks out of the way to get a peep behind a screen and then pass by without looking at him.

She will talk with you two hours without being able to repeat a word you have said, but will know how long you have worn your duds and how many buttons have lost their grip.

She will attend church, listen with absorbed interest to eloquent and pathetic sermons, then return home and exclaim upon the horrible fit of Miss Snow's new table.

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HOW TO TELL THAT EGGS ARE EGGS.

A good egg will sink in water.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

After an egg has lain a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

Eggs that have been packed in lime look stained and show the action of the lime on the surface.

Eggs packed in bran for a long time smell and taste musty.

With the aid of the hands, or a piece of paper rolled in funnel-shape and held toward the light, the human eye can look through an egg, shell and all.

If an egg is clear and golden in appearance when held to the light, it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad.

The badness of an egg can sometimes be told by shaking near the holder's ear, but the test is a dangerous one.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying eggs.

Many devices have been tested to keep eggs fresh, but the less time an egg is kept the better for the egg and the one that eats it.

A HAPPY EVENT.

We clip the following from the *Chicago Times*, of the 27th Feb. The bride is a sister of Mrs. John Ward Cooney, of Armprior, Ont.

Last Tuesday, at the Cathedral of the Holy Fane, in the presence of a large number of friends, Mr. James Wallace Murphy, of Butte City, Montana, and Miss Fannie B. Callaghan, formerly of New York and recently of Oak Park, were united in matrimony, Rev. Father Murray, chancellor of the archdiocese, officiating in the ceremony, which was that of an ancient High Mass. The bride with relatives and friends, journeyed at the Grand Pacific Hotel, from which place the carriages containing the bridal party left for the cathedral at 10 15 a.m.

Canopies were erected at the entrance of the hotel and church, and a magnificent carpet formed a pathway from the carriage door to the altar, over which the bride, escorted by her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Morrissey, and preceded by two little ladies (Miss Gertrude Morrissey, and Miss Edith Prunne, aged 7 years) continued across the pines which were draped with white and blue, and each carried a bouquet of white carnations (natural flowers) with which they bedewed the path of the bride to the altar, where the expectant groom, supported by Judge Nicholas, was in waiting. Miss Annie and Florence Merriam, of Chicago, with the fairy assistants of the institution, officiated as bridesmaids. These ladies were costumed similar to the little fairies, with the exception that white satin was substituted for the pink silk of the little ones.

The bride was attired in white satin, with court train, trimming of Egyptian pearls and Spanish gauze lace, high corsage.

The veil was held in place by a diamond spray of the gift of the groom, and a bouquet of sprays of lilies of the valley, a pearl-covered prayer book and a bouquet of lilies of the valley bordered with white roses being carried in the hand. As the bride and her attendants proceeded up the aisle, the organ pealed Webber's grand nuptial march. The contracting parties were paired *à quatre*, with the bride and groom in the center, and her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Morrissey, Judge Nichols, of Waukegan, served as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party repaired to the Grand Pacific Hotel where a private party was entertained at dinner, covers being laid for twelve. Later in the day the newly married couple left for Butte City, Montana, their future home.

THE CATHOLIC MOTHER.

The Catholic mother! what hidden beauty in the words, what rhythm! what quiet suggestions of all that is purest and best in woman, noblest and fairest in nature! We speak of the mother, and each heart bows in reverence at the mention of a word so nearly akin to God and heaven. But the Catholic mother! all mother's supposed rights, her aggressive, her petition, the ranks and fallings of men. She is the queen of home; that is her supreme sphere, where love is her throne, and the attendant ministers Purity and Truth. Her face, as she moves through her well ordered household, bears the imprint of the Madonna and reminds one of some fair picture of the soft mother, and when she speaks of the olden times, her voice is a "Some others speak loudly when her heart alone."

Cultured, gracious, intelligent, refined, she is thoroughly conversant with all the topics of the day, with which she becomes acquainted, not for the sake of argumentative discourse, or the mere gratification of being styled an erudite woman, but rather that she may be the fitting companion of her husband, the pleasing, intelligent confidant of her children, the wise, earnest director of their moral and intellectual aspirations.

Virtues radiate about her, like the bright rays from a radiant star, with her heart expanded, she is the fairest flower of manly worth; the violet and the rose are there, the chrysanthemum and the lily, and those that bloom in God's own garden, shed not a sweeter fragrance than do these heavenly exotics in the heart of a true woman. At her side, men grow nobler, girls truer, children happier.—*Morning Star.*

A REPORTER'S ROMANCE.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED A CHILD-WIFE BEFORE HE BECAME ALREADY MARRIED.

New York, April 2.—There is much interest expressed in the fairer circles here in connection with the probable result of an investigation ordered by Judge Donohue yesterday afternoon in the case of Michael P. Tyner and Lilly Curry, who formerly lived in Chicago, and who is called a Western authoress. Tyner is a young Irishman, a reporter on the *World*, and came originally to this country as an attendant in the late Sam Ward. A few weeks ago he was brought before the court by his wife, who charged that he had deserted her for Lilly Curry. Tyner made a romantic affidavit to the effect that while a boy he had married Lilly Curry, whose guardian removed her from him to the West. He had thought her dead, and married the girl when he believed her to be a Western authoress, he found her to be his child-wife, and he felt it his duty to rejoin her. The court discredited the story, and commanded him to pay \$25 a week alimony to his wife. This it is now alleged, he has not done, and hence his reappearance in court yesterday on a motion to adjudge him guilty of contempt. At the same time he was constantly on the watch for improvements and take every pains to familiarize ourselves with the characteristics of the novelties brought out in this country and Europe, and to offer them as soon as they have been proved to be valuable. We look, too, for improvements in the stocks of old stores and are succeeding in our efforts to secure them. In many instances the stocks we offer are as much of an improvement on the ordinary ones as are those offered as distinct varieties by many seedsmen. Address D. M. Ferry & Co. Seedsmen, Windsor, Ont.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment exert a rapidly favorable effect in all these diseases which are induced by exposure to damp or by great changes in temperature. They will therefore be found eminently serviceable to those who work in iron foundries, copper mines and collieries. These well-known remedies present manifold advantages in respect of use and effectiveness, being entirely compounded of vegetable drugs selected with the greatest care and regardless of price. When used in accordance with the simple printed directions which accompany them, they act surely but mildly, and do not interfere with the daily work. There are but few diseases which are not capable of cure—or, at all events, of a great relief—by Holloway's remedies are persistently used.

Count Miranda, Christine Nilson's new husband, will shortly present her at the Spanish court.

Mother Graves' Worm Expellor is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

MORE FACTS.

STERLING, ILL., August 22, 1885.

We feel we must write something of the success of Hop Bitters. Their sale is thrivable that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bitters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtue, and doing much good and effecting great cures.

Yours,
J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1884.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me so much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and got the best of results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M.D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1885.

We take pleasure in giving you a notice and a new story of its (Hop Bitters) deservings. We use it, and we know it deserves it.—*The Register.*

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1886.

Hop Bitters Co.:

Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of a nervous consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large sale here.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1885.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONG JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1885.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and stomach, and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1886.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co.:

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any patent medicine.

J. J. BARCOCK,
Physician and Druggist.

KANOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1886.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Hop Bitters Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have large sales, and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. BISHOP & CO.

MICHAEL DAVITT AND THE SCOTCH GILFLOTERS.

Michael Davitt will soon make a tour in the North of Scotland, the Sutherland Crofters' Association having invited him to address one of their meetings. He has thus answered their invitation:

"I accept with pleasure your invitation to address a few meetings in the Highlands. The people of Ireland are quite prepared to meet the infamous policy of landlord repression by the Tory Government and are able to conquer it themselves. But should we obtain the possession of the democracy of Great Britain in the struggle, we will bury iniquitous landlordism, along with the eighty-seventh portion act of the country, so deep in the mire of defeat that no power of the classes will ever be able to resurrect again that system of legalized robbery and extermination."

Mr. Davitt will soon go northward.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF GIRLS.

"Give your daughter but one name in baptism," cried out a thoughtful clergyman once, "and she ought to be perfectly content with that."

This brings us to speak of a custom coming, only too much into vogue of dropping the good, old-fashioned English terminations of female Christian names and adopting the "ie" termination, in imitation, probably, of the French. Hence our Julie, Sallie, Caddie, Mattie, Follie, Lizzie, Maggie, Nellie, Katie, Ann, must be dropped, and the names of the new generation be chosen from the list of the sweetest of all Christian names. It is derived from the Hebrew, and signifies exaltation. The Magdalen will show the great exaltation of Mary, the Blessed Virgin, who was Mother of the Son of God made man. In all ages since her name the name of Mary has been connected to the name of a saint, and in each Christian family it is almost always preferred for a daughter.

Let the great name of Mary, therefore, continue to be preferred. It is not only endorsed to us by religion; it has ever been a favorite name with the poets.

But our fair friends will be content with the actual plain, old-fashioned names given them at the sacred font. And let them not only eschew modern innovation, or rather affectation, in their names, but let them also learn to love the old, robust habits and trains of thought, taste and feeling prevalent in the days of their mothers and grandmothers, and let each content with one name; and the best of all is the name of Mary.—*Catholic Columbian.*

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

THE SENSE OF HONOR IN BOYS.

There is a great confusion in boy's notions of honor. You should not go to the teacher with tales of your schoolmates, but when questioned by those in authority over you—parents, guardians or teachers—it is your duty to tell who did a mischief or broke a rule, no matter what result to yourself or how unpopular you become. Boys have a false honor which hinders them from taking actions in each other which ought to be ridiculed out of them. The most cowardly injuries and injustices among boys go unchecked and the weaker are abused and bullied in a way every decent boy should resent because this false notion of comradeship leads them to lie, pervertiate, or keep silence to screen the guilty. Teachers and friends ought to put down this ignorant, petty "sense of honor," for something more intelligent and upright. When you know of a wrong, and keep silence about it when rigidly asked, you become a partner in the wrong. It is a pity that boys and grown people do not carry the same strictness of principle they show in screwing lullies and frauds into points of genuine honor.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

John Wannamaker is to build a hotel in Philadelphia for women who earn their own living.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1885.	1886.	Gain.	Gain per cent.
Total Cash Income.....	\$1,970,000 00	\$1,520,000 00	\$450,000 00	29.6
From Premiums.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Interest.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Dividends.....	1,970,000 00	1,520,000 00	450,000 00	29.6
From Sundry Sources.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
From Sundry Sources.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Total Assets.....	\$2,500,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	25.0
Reserve.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Surplus.....	2,000,000 00	1,500,000 00	500,000 00	33.3
Total Dividends and Interest Paid.....	\$3,000,000 00	\$2,500,000 00	\$500,000 00	20.0
Death Claims Paid.....	\$2,500,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$500,000 00	25.0

ADDITIONAL ASSETS.

Short Note Policies in force.....	\$36,526 19
Premiums.....	2,997 62
Deferred annual commission.....	37,259 49
Interest due on loans in 3, 6 and 9 months.....	\$ 4,098 87
Interest accrued on Mortgages and Policies.....	21,306 70
Interest accrued on Loans.....	2,616 98
Interest accrued on Policies.....	1,905 79
Interest accrued on Loans.....	4,744 91
Market value of Debts over cost.....	9,463 83
Liens on Debts.....	3,081 67
Liens on Debts.....	3,081 67
Total Assets.....	\$909,489 73

LIABILITIES.

Reserve computed on 4% premium.....	\$881,187 24
Reserve computed on 4% premium.....	8,500 00
Reserve computed on 4% premium.....	4,600 00
Total Liabilities.....	\$909,489 73