

Strong's Cook Book

DROP BISCUIT.
Rub into one quart of flour one half teaspoon of butter, one small teaspoonful salt, three teaspoonfuls strong's baking powder and enough sweet milk or water to mix with a spoon; drop on buttered pans.

Strong's Baking Powder

is sold at 25 cents per pound; guaranteed pure; made fresh daily, and sold only at

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street.

USE
Strong's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
Highly recommended by the medical faculty for coughs, colds and pulmonary diseases.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED at above address.

THE BASEBALL OUTLOOK.

Buffalo May Be in the International.

New Order of Play Proposed by Philadelphia Cricketers.

A Damper on Horse-Racing in Australia—Curling and Other Sporting News.

BASEBALL.

THE INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.
Manager Fessenden has returned from Buffalo, where he has been looking around with a view of locating an International club. He has been offered the option of the Buffalo grounds from the proprietor, who is very favorable to coming to terms. Buffalo seems strongly in favor of an International club, and it is probable that that city will be in the league this season. The International outlook, in spite of the unreliable conduct of Detroit, is improving.

OPINIONS DIFFER.
The Buffalo Courier and Express don't agree as to the chances of Buffalo being in the International this year. The Courier says: It leaked out yesterday that several of the leading lights in the International Association were looking over the grounds of the Buffalo Baseball League preparatory to engaging the same, should it be decided to establish an International team in Buffalo. The International people are much pleased with the grounds, and from their talk it is to be concluded that Buffalo will have a minor league team this season. The Buffalo League's grounds will be engaged in case this is done. This will not interfere, however, with the regular games of the Buffalo League, as their games are played on Sundays.

The Express said yesterday: "Wally" Fessenden, manager of the London (Ont.) club, is still hovering about this vicinity, and is aiming at putting an International League club in Buffalo. He was in the city on Wednesday night. Mr. Fessenden had a consultation with the Brotherhood capitalists here and the subject of another club in Buffalo was thoroughly discussed. The Brotherhood men told Mr. Fessenden that it was money out of anybody's pocket who attempted to run an International club here. Mr. Fessenden promised to call again yesterday, but he failed to do so.

BASEBALL "FIRES" IN TORONTO.
It is thought that there will be no professional baseball club in this city this year. If this should prove the case, there will be no serious cause for weeping, that is, if matters can be conducted in no better shape than they have been for the past two years.—(Toronto Globe.)

The Michigan State Baseball League, consisting of clubs at Jackson, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing, Marquette and Muskegon, have signed articles of qualified admission to national protection.

CRICKET.

AN INNOVATION PROPOSED.
A meeting of local cricketers was held at the Pennsylvania club Thursday afternoon which will in all probability have a most important bearing upon the method of playing cricket matches in that city in the future. The meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining the sentiment of the prominent members of the various clubs in regard to certain proposed alterations in the playing rules and in the arrangement of cricket matches to popularize the game. The chief innovation proposed and which was generally assented to, was to divide an inning into three turns—that is, the side batting first would stay in until three men were out, then the other side would go in and lose three wickets. This operation to be repeated, and in the third turn four wickets to go down instead of three. It was argued that this scheme would keep up both the play and interest until the matter will be finally determined at a general meeting to be held March 13.

THE TURTLE.

Savoyard, the English steeplechaser, is dead.

Siren is a Naahville tip for the Nevada stakes.

The stallion Bayonne Prince, the greatest son of Kentucky Prince, has been sold for \$25,000.

Capt. MacNeil has been offered \$35,000 by the Italian Government for his chestnut colt Rathbeal, 3, by Bayard, dam Hollythorn, which offered her for sale.

In consequence of the Government's action in imposing a tax, the Vienna, Austria, Jockey Club has withdrawn all the prizes it offered. This stops 82 race meetings.

The entries for the coming horse sales in Chicago have closed with 680 horses from fifteen States. A few of the noted light horses to be sold are: Sir Wilkes, record 2:12; Judge Henry, 2:13; King Phalaris, 2:12; Cognac, 2:20. The sales will begin March 7.

A dispatch from Louisville says: Stoval,

JAMES LENOX

Will be pleased to meet all his old friends and customers at

Harry Lenox's

ESTABLISHMENT,

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets

NEW SPRING GOODS

Received; Latest Styles, Newest Ideas. Call and examine.

The Well-known colored jockey, got into one of his periodical scrapes one evening last week. For some time past Stoval's amoneta has been Laura Goddall, who claims Chicago as her home. They quarreled at the corner of Seventh and Green streets, and Laura emphasized her remarks with a brick. The blow broke the jockey's nose, bruised his forehead badly and, it is feared, caused some injury to the brain.

GODERICH TURF ASSOCIATION.
The Goderich Turf Association has elected the following officers for this season: Wm. Proudfoot, president; Dr. R. Shannon, first vice-president; Geo. M. Doe, second vice-president; Thomas Gundry, secretary; W. L. Horton, treasurer; managing committee, Dr. J. B. Whitley, Dr. Aikenhead, W. A. Colborne, John Knox, John Yule, John Reid, P. Farr and Wm. Lee. It was decided to give \$600 for purses at their meeting on July 1, and to push arrangements for having first-class races.

MICHIGAN FAIR TROTTING CIRCUIT.
By all odds the strongest racing combination ever arranged for in the State was organized at Lansing on Tuesday last under the name of the Michigan Fair Trotting Circuit. The circuit includes the State fair at Grand Rapids, the Northern fair at Saginaw, the Bay county fair at Bay City, and the Port Huron Driving Park Association fair. It was decided that the circuit should hang up \$11,500 in speed purses at the several fairs, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Port Huron, offering \$2,500 each; and Bay City \$1,500. The dates are as follows: First week in September at Port Huron, second week at Lansing, third week at Grand Rapids, fourth week at Saginaw, and the first week of October at Bay City.

THE KENNEL.
The following are among the Canadian winners at the Chicago Dog Show: English setters—First prize, Cambrians, W. B. Wells, Chatham; third prize, Davey & Richards' Canadian Lillie. Puppies, under 12 months—First prize, Davey & Richards' Canadian Knight; third prize, Canadian Ben, same owners. Puppies, under 12 months (bitches)—First, Canadian Queen; third, Canadian Flora; v. h. c. f., Canadian Alice; all owned by Davey & Richards, of this city. Other Canadian winners are Bridford Gladys, Dorothy, Topsy, Napoleon, Black Duke, Rabbi, all from Woodstock; Mary, gold and Marmon, owned by McEwen & Gibson, of Byron.

CURLING.

LONDONERS AT WOODSTOCK.
Two rinks of the London club went down to Woodstock Thursday to play against Bright for the district Caledonian medal. The game was keenly contested, Bright winning by one shot, as shown below:

London.	Bright.
Ring No. 1.	Ring No. 1.
T. Gillan.	Geo. Midlam.
H. Beaton.	J. Cowan.
D. Ream.	Geo. Buchanan.
J. D. Macdonald, s. 17.	John McKee, skip, s. 11.
Ring No. 2.	Ring No. 2.
T. A. Brown.	Geo. Evans.
H. Kyle.	T. Reesbury.
W. S. Reid.	W. Heisberry.
C. W. Andrews, skip, s. 8.	M. Stewart, skip, s. 15.
Total.....25	Total.....25

CURLING.

Bowmanville defeated Whithy in a two-rink match Friday by 30 to 38 shots.

The Paris Club sent three rinks to the Amateur City who "trimmed" the Hamilton Thistles to the tune of 68 to 53 shots.

The Hamilton Caledonians sent two strong rinks to West Flamboro, but found the Flamboro men stronger, and the city curlers were defeated by 39 to 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A writer in a New York sporting paper makes an interesting comparison, with the following result: A man can swim a mile in 26 minutes 52 seconds; he can walk it in 6 minutes 23 seconds; he can cover it on skis in 5 minutes 30 seconds; he can run the distance in 4 minutes 12 seconds; he can ride it on a tricycle in 2 minutes 29 4/5 seconds; on a bicycle in 2 minutes 29 4/5 seconds, and can skate it in 2 minutes 12 3/4 seconds. Behind a trotting horse he gains nearly four seconds by covering the distance in 2 minutes 8 1/2 seconds; while on a running horse he gallops the mile in 1 minute 30 1/2 seconds, and last and fastest, he sits in a railroad train and dies over a mile of the steel rails in 50 1/2 seconds.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

Residents of a Pennsylvania Village Rendered Homeless by a Cave-In.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., March 8.—Curry's Hill, a suburb of Plymouth, was terribly shaken by a cave-in at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The cave was caused by the falling in of the roof in some abandoned workings of the Washington colliery, 450 feet below the surface. The shock was very violent, the surface falling in some places ten feet. The house of William Kelly was completely wrecked, and four or five others were badly damaged. The cave in created the greatest excitement. The people ran out into the cold in their night clothes. Mothers, with their children in arms, and even strayed dogs, showed the wildest alarm. No one was seriously hurt, though several were bruised by falling furniture, etc. In several instances fire broke out in the damaged houses, caused by stoves being upset, but the flames were speedily put out.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

A Michigan Couple's Adopted Daughter Terribly Tortured.

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 8.—Peter Brantigan, proprietor of a store at North Salem, was driving to his store the other morning, when he noticed a little girl by the roadside crying. He asked her what the trouble was, and she said her feet hurt so she couldn't walk. He asked her what old socks and old rags wound around her feet, and that her feet were frozen. He took her to his house, and his wife, in undressing her, found not only her feet, but her limbs frozen nearly to the body. She had on a thin child's dress, underclothing and a shawl. A doctor was called in, who found the child's back black, bruised and blood clotting in ridges, and thinks amputation of the limbs above the knees will be necessary to save her life. The girl says she was obliged to draw wood from a lot through a lane to the house in the wet and snow without shoes, and Friday when she complained her mother strapped her up by the hands and beat her, causing the blood clots on her back. Her father and mother both beat her. They are George Coulter and wife, and she adopted the child three years ago at Bay City. She is 10 years old. Coulter owns a good farm and formerly taught school. There is great indignation and violence threatened in case of the death of the child.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Another Free Corn-Motion Voted Down.

(Special to the Advertiser.)
OTTAWA, Saturday, March 8.
A tremendous amount of opposition is developing to Charlton's Lord's Day Act. Quebec will, it is said, vote solidly against the measure, and many Ontario members regard it as premature. It is even possible that the Government will declare it ultra vires and not allow it to come to a second reading.
Dr. Brien, M.P., of Essex, has gone home for Sunday.

OTTAWA, Friday, March 7.

In the House to-day, on motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Fisher, of Brome, in amendment, moved a resolution asking the removal of the duty on corn. Mr. Fisher supported his amendment in a speech showing a keen, sympathetic, practical knowledge of the position of the farmers of Canada. Mr. Fisher showed that the farmers were overburdened by the duty on corn, and that the population, more than twice as numerous as the industrial class, six times the commercial class, and more than thirteen times the professional class. He showed that the agricultural products of the country, that the farmers made the home market and were the great body of consumers. He showed that while the export of agricultural products amounted to \$37,000,000, the exports of animals and their products were \$23,000,000, and that the total exports of the country to the United States \$30,000,000 head of cattle at only \$13 a head. If the product had been finished at home, a much higher figure would have been realized, and cheap corn was an essential to the fattening of cattle for export. He gave many other striking views of the position of the farmers of Canada in the feeding of fat cattle, that all taxes on the industry should be removed and the cost of production reduced to the lowest possible figure.
Mr. Pope for the Government claimed that the farmers of Canada were as prosperous as their brethren of the United States, and therefore that protection has done no more for the farmers of the republic than it has done for the farmers of the Dominion.

MR. McMillan and Mr. McMillan.

Mr. McMillan and Mr. McMillan, of Huron, made strong and convincing arguments in support of Mr. Fisher's resolution, and Dr. Sproule made an attack on the Farmers' Institute, and Mr. Foster asked the House to oppose the resolution on the old plea that the tariff changes were not down. The motion was therefore lost on a division.

Mr. Thompson's bill respecting bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes was read the third time and passed.

A number of private bills also passed their third reading.

Mr. Trow introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Act. It provides for the reduction of the number of voters in any sub-division from 200 to 250, and also that where there is no paper published in the county the notices respecting the Courts of Revision shall be inserted in the adjoining county. The bill was read a first time.

Capital Notes.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau is still laid up suffering from rheumatism.

Sir R. Cartwright's resolution of censure on Rykert after stating the facts, asks the House to declare that the conduct of the said John C. Rykert in the premises is and has been discreditable, corrupt and scandalous.

The monthly statements as furnished shows the revenue on account of the consolidated fund during February to have been \$2,884,017, and the expenditure \$2,003,903, making up as follows: Customs, \$1,886,075; excise, \$510,512; postoffice, \$225,000; public works, including railways, \$135,002; military, \$125,708. For the eight months of the fiscal year the revenue has been \$25,833,946 and the expenditure \$21,518,189. The total debt is \$236,238,865. The decrease in February was \$534,503, and decrease in the capital account in the month was \$283,020.

THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

TORONTO, Friday, March 7.

In the House to-day the following bills passed the third reading: To consolidate the debt of the town of Brampton; to confer power on the Chatham Waterworks Company to borrow \$150,000; with respect to the powers of commissioners for taking advantages to provide for the purchase of land for drainage purposes.

The petition for the incorporation of the Arthur, Guelph and Ontario Railway Co. to be reported against by the Committee on Standing Orders in February last, was referred back to committee.

On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Clark's bill respecting the examination of engineers and inspection of boilers, Mr. Fraser suggested a special committee to consider the bill. The suggestion was accepted and the second reading allowed to stand. A number of private bills and bills to amend the Municipal Act passed and the House adjourned at 5:30.

Bishop Bowman in Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The conference of the Emmanuel Evangelical Church which considered the charges against Bishop Bowman has rendered the following verdict: "Charges sustained; Bowman found guilty and deposed from his office as bishop and the ministry until the next general conference." The charge of "un-Christian conduct" consisted of numerous alleged slanderous assertions against his fellow-ministers. There were many charges of falsehood against the Bishop.

Three Boys Killed.

EVANSTON, Ill., March 8.—An explosion yesterday in the Armstrong furniture factory wrecked it, and then fire completed the work. Three boys, Fred Shueke, Willie Chestnut and George Crawford, who were in the dust room, eating their dinner, were burned to death. Their bodies were burned beyond recognition. Charles Shueke, a boy, was blown twenty feet, and had both legs broken and his head badly crushed. The explosion was caused by the flame of a lantern coming in contact with the powder-like dust.

Robert Lubbeck, Cedar Rapids, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease and would use no other."

W. A. Brock, gunslinger, has removed to No. 192 Dundas street, between Richmond and Clarence, north side.

Spring shipment of ladies' and gents' fine shoes. Prices low. B. KIRKPATRICK, 219 Dundas street.

CRAZY CROWE.

The Murderous Windup of a Protracted Spree.

Exciting Chase Through the Streets of Chicago.

The Fugitive Shoots Two Policemen, a Woman and a Bystander.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Patrick Crowe Thursday night wound up a protracted spree by drifting into a respectable house here. Yesterday he demurred at the point of a revolver from Annie Hall, in whose company he was, jewels valued at \$1,500 which she had secreted under her pillow. The woman screamed, and Crowe fired at her and was instantly shot down.
CROWED THE DIAMONDS.
The bullet lodged in her arm. Crowe rushed for the street. A colored woman, who stood in his way was knocked senseless with his revolver. He got away and pawned the diamonds. Officer Linville attempted to arrest Crowe at the door of the pawn shop, but was instantly shot down. The bullet struck him full in the mouth. Hundreds of men began a pursuit of the shooter. Several blocks from the pawn shop Officer Briscoe attempted with drawn revolver to seize the flying man. Crowe put a bullet in Briscoe's breast, and kept on. As he was crossing State street Crowe was shot by a detective who was following him. The bullet struck the only remaining chamber of his revolver at the crowd striking his foremost pursuer, E. Cole in the arm.
CROWED AT LAST.
Crowe at last was cornered in a blind alley but kept the crowd at bay with his empty revolver until two detectives stole a march on him, knocked him down, disarmed and handcuffed him. A thousand persons followed the trio to the station "yelling 'lynch him,' but the detectives landed him safely behind the bars. Crowe is supposed to have been

CRAZY WITH DRINK.

He was a packing house employee in Omaha and claims to be of respectable family.

Briscoe's injuries are probably fatal. Lindville and Cole will recover, but Lindville may lose the power of speech, his tongue being cut in two.

WEDDED AND WIDOWED.

Tragic Sequel to a Hasty Wedding—Married and Succeeded the Same Day.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—John N. Hodgson, a young bookkeeper with three houses and a bank account, for seven years had been engaged to Addie May Bishop. Yesterday he proposed that the marriage take place at once. The pair went to a clergyman's house and were married. They then returned to the Bishop residence. Hodgson left a few minutes later and going to his room shot himself in the head and died. No one knows why Hodgson suicided.

MUSCULAR MARGARET.

A Tough Story from Texas—How a Woman Threshed Three Men.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 8.—Margaret Lane, 60 years old, weighing 175 pounds, and a glances in strength, yesterday cleared out the Mayor's office in true John L. Sullivan style. Several days ago her husband was fined by the Mayor's court. At 10 o'clock yesterday she called at that court and gave him a terrible tongue-lashing. He ordered policeman Robertson to arrest her and she knocked the policeman flat with a blow on the nose. City Attorney placed of McMahon, the Tilbury murderer, came out for examination at Portage la Prairie yesterday morning and was remanded until Monday to await communications from the East. He answers in every particular the description of McDuff. He claims to be 49 years of age and a Swede by birth. He gives him the name Nils Stern and denies any knowledge of the murder.

The Newmarket Shooting Case.

NEWMARKET, March 8.—The inquest into the death of Robert Smith was resumed last evening. The statement of Mrs. Smith, the young widow, was taken at her house, as she is still unable to rise from her bed. She told of disagreements between her husband and his brother John and of hot words between them since John's return. She also told how worried at times her husband was at the thought of his mother toward him with regard to the deed and property. Several other witnesses were called, but nothing new was elicited, and no new light has yet been thrown upon the mystery. The inquest was again adjourned until Monday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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W. L. G.

LATEST

HAT

ALL SIZES

BLACK

BROWN

THE EVENING SUN

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

Call in and see our new Hats to-night. All our new shapes to hand. Choice goods at moderate prices.

W. L. GRAHAM,

Furnisher, Hatter and Shirt Manufacturer,

159 Dundas Street.

J. & D. ROSS

THE ONE-PRICE HOUSE.

HATS AND CAPS.—All the latest designs at the most moderate prices. Fur Caps are now being cleared at about cost.

SALMAGUNDI.

Crisp Cuttings Concerning Comical and Other Capers.

Snow.
1.—BEFORE THE STORM.
Whirling down lightly,
Glistening whiteness,
On the bare ground in a soft, fleecy mound.
How I long for its whiteness,
Its cold, drizzling brightness,
Driving and drifting,
Floating and sitting!

For snow!
2.—AFTER THE STORM.
Oh,
My arms are aching,
My back is breaking!
Here, as I shiver, I long for a hovel
In some sunny clime
Where I could sit all the time,
Brooding and sizzling,
Frying and fritzing!

Oh,
This snow!
SOME UNCERTAINTY.
—“Well, why don't you speak out—don't you like it?” said the artist.
“I don't know yet—ah—is that a goat or a cat of there in the field?”

HEADING OFF THE SERVANT GIRL.
—Sunway—Here's an interesting article on short-proof steel plates. Shall I read it to you, dear?
Mrs. Sunway—Yes, indeed. I'd like to get a dozen that Norah can't break.

A QUERY.
—“What's all philosophy about?”
—“What we believe or what we doubt?”
—“Or trying to find out?”
—“And thinking heaven is no worse!”

A PROMISE FULFILLED.
—“That blatherkite, Bunker, died the other day from fright.”
—“Well, he always said he'd die with his boots on.”
—“But he didn't. He was frightened out of his boots.”

SELF-DENIAL.
—First Young Churchwoman—What are you going to deny yourself during Lent?
Second Young Churchwoman—I wanted a new prayer-book dreadfully, but I am going to do without it and put the money into my Easter bonnet instead.

LOVE IS BLIND.
—Her trainee (and he used to sing):
Now he is blind.
He wonders how he loved a thing
Whose name is fitted.

THE MODERN NIGHTCAP.
—Roger Thornycroft (coming home at 11 p.m.):
Tell Mrs. Thornycroft that I am here, Marie.
Servant—I am sorry to say, sir, that Mrs. Thornycroft has just put her breakfast mask on for the night and cannot be disturbed.

HER VIEW OF IT.
—Tramp—Well, mum, you see I've been out of a job so long that I have to take one now.
Pamper's wife—Ah, you have become lazy.
Tramp—No, mum; it's not laziness; it's a disinclination to work.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE RATES.
—“What do you charge for performing the marriage ceremony?” asked a prospective bridegroom of a Chicago clergyman.
“Five dollars,” replied the minister; “but you can save money by buying a communion ticket—six ceremonies for \$25.”

A DEADLY POSSIBILITY.
—The lady of the Sioux
At a dinner, she said:
To the hardy white settler who likes all things
New, and who is not afraid of the Sioux,
When the Sioux come down
Swooping down on him, and chop him in two!

CRICK WORK.
—“And to think,” said he, as he pressed her little hand, “to think that I never saw you before tonight.”
—“It is true,” she answered, “but then—”
—“Yes,” he said, impulsively, “it is the old, old story—the old, old story of love at first sight.”
—“And, added to that,” she gurgled, “my being a widow.”

HE'D LET SOMEONE ELSE DO IT.
—Husband—This gymnastic exercise is a great thing for me, I can tell you. Why, I spent an hour and a half on the rowing machine this afternoon and didn't feel a bit tired.
Wife (next morning)—I wish you'd shove a path through the snow out to the gates.
Husband—By your wish me to break my back, Sarah! Go and get some tramp to do it.

COURTESHIP AND MARRIAGE.
—Courtship is over when the nights are long, and the north wind is blowing fierce and strong.
And the lamp in the parlor is turned down low.
And the light in the grate is the red glow,
And she is close to our bosom pressed,
And she lays her head with a sigh on your breast,
And you look in the depth of her lovely eyes,
Thy mirror the line of the snowy side,
And you kiss her lips and her dimpled chin—
But marriage! Ah! that's where the hitch comes in.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

To Stew Figs.—Wash 1 pound of figs and put them on to simmer very gently with 1 pint of cold water for an hour. They must stew very slowly to make them swell, then add 1 teaspoonful of red currant jelly, a little lemon juice and sugar may be added if liked.

To Cleanse Very Dirty Black Dresses.—2 parts soft water, 1 pint alcohol, mixed together; soap a sponge well, dip it in the mixture, and rub a breadth at a time on both sides, stretching them on a table. Sponges over again with clean warm water, and iron on the wrong side while warm.

Ginger Tonic.—1 pound granulated sugar, 3 teaspoon water, 1 teaspoonful ginger. Put all in a pan and stir till it boils. When a little poured into a bowl of water turns thick in a minute, it is ready. Take off fire and stir a few minutes till it looks milky, then pour out on a greased plate, and it will get hard in a minute.

To Stew Prunes.—1 pound prunes, 1 pound sugar, 1/2 pint water, rind and juice of 1 lemon. Peel the lemon thinly, and put it and the juice with the sugar and water in a pan to boil. Then put in the prunes, put on the lid, and let all stew for one hour or more very gently. Take care it does not burn. If there is too much juice when the prunes are taken out boil it down a little.

To Make Arrowroot.—1 dessert spoon arrowroot, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 small break-

fast cup milk. Put on the milk to boil; put the arrowroot in a basin with the sugar and a little cold milk or water to wet it. Pour the boiling milk over it, stirring hard all the time. If it is arrowroot it will then be ready and quite thick. If it is only an adulterated sort it will not thicken but will require to be put on to boil.

Ice Cream.—Take 4 breakfast cups of milk, 2 tablespoons corn flour, 1/2 pound sugar, 1 teaspoonful essence of vanilla; heat the milk and add to it the corn flour wet with a little cold milk; let it boil, then stir in the sugar and the vanilla, and set it aside to get quite cold, then freeze it. Any other flavor may be added instead of vanilla; lemon or strawberry, or a table-spoonful of chocolate may be boiled with the corn flour and is good for a change. The cream may be made with skim milk; and an egg put in well beaten up, after it has boiled, that makes it a little yellow.

SUNDAY READINGS.

NATURE'S GIFTS.
We fall to praise the noisier ministry of the great inanimate world around us only because its kindness is unobtrusive, says Henry Drummond. Nature is always noiseless. All her greatest gifts are given in secret. And we forget how truly they are good and perfect gifts come from without, and from above, because no pause in her changeless beneficence teaches us the sad lessons of deprivation.

IN GOD'S KEEPING.
It is easier to read history than it is to prophesy. We can see, as we look back, that what we thought was a bad thing for us at the time it happened was really an occurrence for which we have now reason to be exceedingly thankful. But we cannot foresee, when we look forward, how the new trial of ours is going to be looked back upon by us as another cause of thankfulness. The future is in God's keeping. So was the past, when we were present. Why not commit ourselves and all our interests in unwavering confidence to him to whom the future is as clear as the past?

CHRIST THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.
Christ is to the material world what the sun is to the natural; and wherever the Gospel has been preached, and received, the darkness has fled as night flies before the day; and we know that wherever the revelation made through Christ has been dispersed, wherever it has vouchsafed its clearing rays, the clouds of ignorance and superstition, and irreligion have vanished, and holiness, purity and morality have illuminated the horizon. It has done more; it has hung the very grave with bright lamps, and rendered the blazing of an almost quenched immortality.—[Dr. H. Melville.]

A MORAL DEFAULTER.
How seldom do we look upon a duty as an unpaid debt! Duty is something that we owe. Primarily the duty we owe to God. So, if our words mean anything, the matter that we owe, we owe. Many a one lightly shrugs at the duty to do a thing, when he would be disturbed to find himself a debtor complacently viewing his unpaid creditors. We think too often of duty as something affecting only ourselves. The praise of its doing, the blame of its not doing, are ours, and there we rest it as our business. But, viewed in the light of a debt, it is a debt to God, and we are the debtor. It is not he who is the debtor, but we. His neglect is the defrauding of any other, or others, of a just claim. And no one is so likely to be defrauded as God, because to him we owe all things. Is not he who refuses to do what he admits that he ought, condemned, by his own words, as a moral defaulter?

PARENTAL PRAYERS.
Surely, among all the prayers that go up to God, none are dearer and more prevailing than the intercessions of parents for their children. They are the hallowed breathings of the purest, tenderest love. Such prayers, if persistent, believing and importunate, may win the redemption of their children. They are the hallowed breathings of the purest, tenderest love. Such prayers, if persistent, believing and importunate, may win the redemption of their children. They are the hallowed breathings of the purest, tenderest love. Such prayers, if persistent, believing and importunate, may win the redemption of their children.

THE FASCINATION OF THE RIGHT.
It is common for us to think of the right action as one that always acquires a force of its own, an effort, a crossing of the will. In all right doing it is natural to think of the narrowness of the road and the continuance of the struggle. Not enough do we yield to the exhibition that comes from acting, regardless of the consequences, of what we know are the right principles. We are sometimes foolish enough to envy those who do whatever they please without regard to the moral quality of the act and with a total recklessness of consequences.

We feel a sense of the freedom with which they act, and it seems to us most enviable. But why may not the one who does the right, act with a far greater sense of freedom, we might almost say with a holy abandon, since he knows that the consequences resulting from a right action must, now and always, be right and best, and must inevitably fall in with the long train of God's eternally right purposes? No one who has endeavored to conform his actions to the loftiest standards, who has tried to bring great principles to bear in smallest details, will doubt a certain amount of pleasure in each victory achieved; but it is possible to feel far more than this, even an enthusiasm, in the performance of the simplest right action, which amounts to an inspiration. Enthusiasm in trying to make each deed and word just what it ought to be results in a fascinating and charming desire to do the right. We can imagine that the energy of character which is the result of the conscious determination to do the right every time might roll up and increase with astonishing velocity were the right in us never impeded, never complicated with wrong, never voluntarily and deliberately set aside, never mixed with selfish motives. So wonderful is the eliminative force attendant on every right endeavor that no doubt we can never, in our present state, even imagine the momentum with which we are trying to make each deed and word just what it ought to be results in a fascinating and charming desire to do the right.

THE REST OF CHRIST IS NOT THAT OF TORPOR.
But that of harmony; it is not refusing the struggle, but conquering in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in it.—[F. W. Robertson.]

A Christian may enjoy a calm and inward peace, while he sustains the storms of outward trouble. If he enjoys the former he may expect the latter; if he suffers the latter he may expect the former. There is no spring without its fall, no summer without its winter.—[Secker.]

Some people speak as if hypocrites were confined to religion, but they are everywhere—people pretending to wealth when they have not a sixpence, assuming knowledge of which they are ignorant, shamming a culture they are far removed from, adopting opinions they do not hold.—[Rev. Albert Goodrich.]

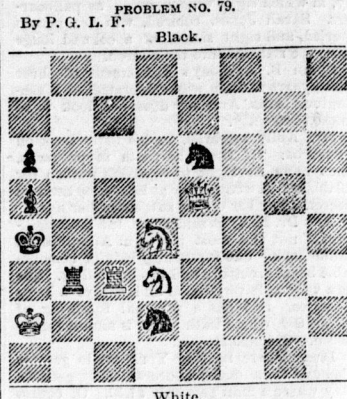
Do not be troubled because you have not power. God made a million acres of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only a few rough, little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—[H. W. Beecher.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

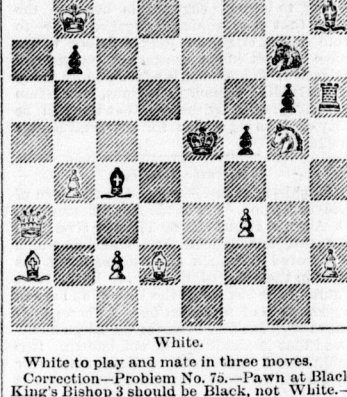
CHESS.

[Communications and exchanges, for this column, unless otherwise arranged for, to be addressed Chess Editor, Advertiser Printing and Publishing Company, London, Ontario.]

LONDON, March 8, 1890.



White to play and make two moves.
By Rudolph Weinheimer.



White to play and make in three moves.
Correction.—Problem No. 73.—Paw's Black King's Bishop 3 should be Black, not White.—Chess Editor.

Great match between Gunsberg and Tschigorin.
[From "Yenowine News."]

"Wonderful" Game XVIII.
The following eighteenth game of the match was a "really wonderfully contested game" on both sides.

1. P to K 3. 16. P to K 3.
2. P to K 4. 17. P to K 3.
3. K to B 3. 18. P to K 3.
4. K to B 3. 19. P to K 3.
5. P to K 3. 20. P to K 3.
6. P to K 3. 21. P to K 3.
7. P to K 3. 22. P to K 3.
8. P to K 3. 23. P to K 3.
9. P to K 3. 24. P to K 3.
10. P to K 3. 25. P to K 3.
11. P to K 3. 26. P to K 3.
12. P to K 3. 27. P to K 3.
13. P to K 3. 28. P to K 3.
14. P to K 3. 29. P to K 3.
15. P to K 3. 30. P to K 3.

Who was it that there was no brilliancy in his play? It was he, let him remember his diminished force.

33. Q to K 3. 34. P to K 3.
35. P to K 3. 36. P to K 3.
37. P to K 3. 38. P to K 3.
39. P to K 3. 40. P to K 3.
41. P to K 3. 42. P to K 3.
43. P to K 3. 44. P to K 3.
45. P to K 3. 46. P to K 3.
47. P to K 3. 48. P to K 3.
49. P to K 3. 50. P to K 3.

The difference between Morphy's brilliancy and Gunsberg's brilliancy is exactly, you guessed it, the first time.

J. W. S. M. (writing for calling attention to error).
K. L. L. Milwaukee. What sayest thou? Shall we wind up quiet unfinished drawn?

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.
Genius begins great works; only labor finishes them.—[Joubert.]

The evening of life brings with it its own lamps.—[Joubert.]

Oh, the heart, strength, vigor and affection that is in right prayer!—[Bunyan.]

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm. It is the real allegory of the life of Orpheus; it moves stones and charms brutes.—[Joubert.]

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self come in and the beauty of great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.—[Froude.]

The rest of Christ is not that of torpor, but that of harmony; it is not refusing the struggle, but conquering in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in it.—[F. W. Robertson.]

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 9.

Text of the Lesson, Luke iv, 33, 44.—Comm. Verse 38, 39.—Golden Text, Matt. viii, 16.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

33. "And in the synagogue there was a man, which had a spirit of an unclean devil, and cried out with a loud voice." After being rejected by His own townsmen of Nazareth, He came to Capernaum and taught in the synagogue on the Sabbath day. The first part of our lesson is the record of an incident that occurred while He was thus teaching one day. Then, as all kinds of people went to church, some with one object, some another, and now, Satan went also among them. As far as we can learn from the Scriptures there is but one devil properly so called, and that is Satan, the great serpent, the dragon, the god of this world, the prince of the power of the air, the father of lies, etc. (John 8, 44; 1 Cor. ii, 4; Eph. ii, 2; John viii, 44), but he seems to have associated with him innumerable other wicked spirits, properly called demons, and so translated in the N. V. margin; and the great business of the devil and his demons is to enter into and possess and control people for their destruction. A man possessed by one of these demons was the subject of our particular Sabbath day while Jesus was teaching.

34. "Let us alone; what have we to do with Thee, Thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art Thou come to destroy us?" Thus the demon in the man cried out as Jesus was teaching.

"I know Thee who Thou art; the Holy One of God." On one occasion when certain men who knew not Jesus tried to cast him out, the demons cried out: "Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye?" And the man with the demons leaped on him, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded (Acts xix, 15, 16). The devil and his angels do not know Jesus for who he is in my way, but they know Him as the Son of God, the Holy One, the Christ, and they fear Him, and they know and fear those who are truly His, as Paul was.

35. "A demoniac him, saying: Hold thy peace, and come out of him." And he came out of him, and hurt him not. He addressed the demon in the man, and his word compelled the evil spirit to leave the man, and he was heard of no more.

36. "What a word is this! For with authority and power he commands the unclean spirits, and they come out." The last verse of the last lesson (vs. 32) says that "His word was with power," the source of the power is in the Holy Spirit, and we are told that "He smote the Jews of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power; who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil, for God was with him." We have His word, we have His spirit, God is with us. And if we were only willing to be filled with the Holy Spirit, we would not only be ourselves freed from all unclean spirits, but we would be blessed in leading others to the Great Deliverer.

37. "And the fame of Him went out into every place of the country round about." The name is an outward power, and it is in leading others to the Great Deliverer.

38. "And he arose out of the synagogue, and entered into Simon's house." He stood over her, and rebuked the fever, and it left her; and immediately she arose and ministered unto them. A little before He had rebuked the unclean spirit, and now he rebuked the burning in this woman's body, and as quickly as the spirit fled from the man, so this great fever fled before the same Almighty Word, and the woman is instantly well; so well that she is able to minister unto them, and does it at once.

39. "And he laid His hands on every one of them and healed them." Tidings from the synagogue and from Simon's house soon spread through the city, and people sick with all kinds of diseases are brought unto Him, every one of whom is sent away healed.

40. "And he came out of many, and He, rebuking them, suffered them not to speak, for they knew that He was Christ." How many happy homes there were in Capernaum that night; people now perfectly well who had long been sick and had suffered much; people now about on the streets and at their work who had not been seen there for many a day; people now meek and gentle to whom you could not speak before without being insulted; and all because Jesus had come. His word and His hand did it all, and He still lives, and is accessible to all who truly seek Him.

41. "And when it was day, He departed, and went into a desert place." Mark says that He rose a great while before day and went away to pray (Mark i, 35). How unlike a so-called minister's Monday. What hunting for communion with His Father, what abstraction from the things of earth! But this is the secret of power. A hold upon God, a clinging to God, a waiting upon Him alone, a whole hearted reliance upon Him, a living in His sight, a witnessing unto Him that He may be glorified, a studying to show ourselves approved unto Him, seeing no one but Jesus only. This is for us the way of power.

42. "And he said unto them, I must preach the kingdom of God, and I cannot leave it." I must preach the good tidings of the kingdom of God. Matthew adds that He preached the gospel of the kingdom and healed all manner of sickness and all manner of disease, much also were His instructions to His disciples (Matt. ix, 23; x, 7, 8). As He went only to Israel, and sent His disciples only to Israel (Matt. x, 23; 24; 26), these good tidings of the kingdom of God must have reference to a kingdom which Israel knew about and expected, a kingdom foretold by their prophets. And so it was, for the kingdom preached as then at hand was none other than the kingdom promised to David, and more fully revealed by the prophets (II Sam. vii, 12; I Sa. ix, 7; Jer. xiii, 5, 6, etc.). But Israel received not for King, and the kingdom thus sent by the prophets to all Israel.

43. "And He preached in the synagogues of Galilee." Matthew says that He went about Galilee, and he content himself with his own salvation and indifferent to the great communion, what is he but willfully and deliberately shutting out how can he be filled with the Spirit or have fellowship with the Father and the Son?

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WOMAN AND HOME.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE WOMAN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Value of Women's Personal Charms—Words That Try Men's Souls—How to Sit in the Saddle—The Perfect Home—Many Things of Interest to Fair Readers.

No one will deny that the education of women has increased and grown enormously during the last few years. A different standard of perfection has been raised, and above all, strange and new requirements have been added to the old code. Woman is still to retain her charms; all that art can do in dress, grace and refinement, and education of manner are as keenly appreciated as ever. But, besides these light and airy graces of the old school, it is now felt that the more grave and serious parts of education must not be found wanting in a woman.

She must do more, from a literary point of view, than superficially glance down the columns of a newspaper; while the susceptibilities of her friends require greater artistic excellence than was evinced by her mother (when she took the captain's heart by storm some thirty years ago) by singing a few popular airs of the day; and as to her water colors, they must be better than her aunt's roses entwined with auriolus, which were considered works of art at that time.

If she is to exercise artistic facilities, it is only powers of the first order that her acquaintance will greet with favor. The old world indulgence with which elderly people of a former generation hailed the very mediocre attempts of their young friends to amuse them after dinner by a solo or duet, partly in but often mostly out of tune, that staid feeling of acceptance is as much an emotion of the past as the pyramids or armor of the middle ages are relics of past civilizations. In old days people laid to heart the old saying, "You must not look a gift horse in the mouth," and there was a general feeling prevalent that what you did not pay for you had no right to criticize.

Beyond all this is now found indispensable that every woman should take a part in charitable and even in political organizations. To obtain proficiency in these objects it is requisite that she should acquire business habits, and be able to write, and even to speak, in public, if not brilliantly, at least with fluency and to the point. Added to these new tests of education, a woman is expected to be a good linguist. It is thought absolutely necessary that she should be able to read and to express herself with ease in several languages.

It does not excite astonishment that a man should have spent most of his early life at a public school, and then at one of the universities, normally learning Latin and Greek, and at the end of his education to call his education a failure of being able to translate a stanza of Horace or a line of Homer intelligibly.

On the other hand, it would be considered extraordinary that a woman in society, who had traveled in France, or who had had the advantage of a French governess in childhood, should not be able to express herself in French, with ease, talk if necessary to French attaché at a London dinner party or write correctly to her mother in Paris. Added to all this the athletic development of a woman's education must not be forgotten to be mentioned here. The same criticism is brought to bear upon her physical as on her mental and a cricket player, and it is not too much to say that she is expected to show the same endurance as a man, when she walks over miles of heather, or through fields of turnips.

To all these accomplishments and physical exercises are added her old duties of a wife, mother, housekeeper and hostess. A larger capacity and a broader understanding are demanded in all these duties. The woman of a woman's man is changing. A figurehead of inefficiency, of very mediocre mental attainments, veneered by refinement of manner, and clothed in French millinery, is no longer an ideal to women; while men are so much contented to find in a woman merely a recipient of their thoughts and ideas, a vessel who places them in a pedestal, and who, by means of her own life stations and glances, clothes them in the giant's robe.

Women are daily opening more and more their souls and minds; they are beginning to learn the secret how to make the divine fire a delight and pleasure to themselves. As the managers of households much more now is demanded. Every woman who looks at housekeeping from an artistic point of view will be anxious to effect reforms; to take valuable hints wherever she can find them, and to set all fresh, grace to her table and to her room. The woman of the present day is to be little short of an Admirable Crichton in petticoats.—Lady Gaskell in Nineteenth Century.

Words That Try Men's Souls.

Mrs. James Fushage (about to leave home for a week, and saying good-by to James at railroad depot)—Let me see, only three minutes until train time. I was so afraid you'd be left. Now, let me see, have I told you about everything? You'll not forget to close the pantry window every night!

Mrs. James Fushage (anxious for train to arrive)—Yes, dear.

"And put it up every day?"

"Yes, yes."

"And don't forget about watering my plants."

"No, I won't."

"You'll look after Dicky and cover his cage each night?"

"Oh, yes, of course. There's the train. Good-by."

"Good-by, dear—remember about locking the basement door at night. Don't trust it to Briggs."

"No—good-by."

"Good-by, dear; write every day and—oh, don't forget to turn off the water at night if it should turn cold."

"No, no, I'll not forget. Good-by."

"Good-by. You know you forgot it one cold night last winter—good-by, dear—and the plumber's bill—good-by—was so big, and—good-by."

"Good-by, Mary."

"Good-by, dear; remember to—"

"Yes, yes."

"No, no—I must hurry off to the train, the bell has rung and good-by."

"Good-by, mind what I said about—"

"Yes, yes."

"About the—good-by."

"Good-by."

"James" (through the window), "remember about—"

"Yes, yes."

"About the—oh—er—good-by, dear—"

"Frustrated fluttering of handkerchiefs and babbling of heads, and final shriek on part of Mrs. T., who says:

"Remember—good-by!" —Detroit Free Press.

Value of Personal Charms in Women.

Young women are often led to depend for happiness upon personal charms. Do not be beguiled into such a belief. Beauty is such a subtle thing, it does not seem to depend upon facial proportions, or upon the sparkle of the eye, or upon the flush of the cheek. You

sometimes find it among irregular features. It is the soul shining through the face that makes one beautiful. But alas for those who depend upon mere personal charms. They will come to disappointment and to a great frot. There are so many different opinions about what are personal charms; and then sickness, and trouble, and age do make such ravages. The poorest girl that a woman ever worships is her own face. The saddest sight in all the world is a woman who has built everything on good looks when the charms begin to vanish. Oh, how they try to cover the wrinkles and hide the ravages of time! When Time, with iron shoe feet, steps on a face the hoof marks remain and you cannot hide them. It is silly to try to hide them. I think the most repulsive fool in all the world is an old fool!

I never could understand why a woman should be ashamed about getting old. It is a sign, it is prime facie evidence, that you have behaved tolerably well, or you would not have lived to this time. The grandest thing, I think, is eternity, and that is made up of countless years. When the Book of Books would set forth the attractiveness of Jesus Christ, it says: "His hair was as white as snow." But when the color goes from the cheek, and the lustre from the eye, and the spring from the step, and the gracefulness from the gait, alas! for those who have built their time and eternity upon good looks. But all the passage of years cannot take out of one's face benignity and kindness, and compassion, and faith. Culture your heart and you culture your face.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in Ladies' Home Journal.

Woman in the Saddle.

The body should be balanced exactly in the middle of the saddle and far enough back to grasp the second pommel with the right knee comfortably while the left one is just spanned by the third pommel or leaning horn. The rider is now sitting upon that part of the animal which is the center of motion; the head erect, turning easily without involving the body; eyes looking over the horse's head in the direction he is going; shoulders well thrown back so as to expand the chest, taking care to keep them in line and not to raise one higher than the other; the small of the back slightly bent forward, upper part of the arms hanging straight down from the shoulders and held loosely, but close to the sides; the forearm straight out from the elbows; wrists rounded inward and on a level with the elbows, each hand holding a rein, fingers closed, knuckles to the front, thumbs extended on the ends of the reins and pointed across the body, hands held five or six inches apart, according to the width of the horse's neck in front of the body.

From the knee to the foot the right leg must be held close to the fore flap of the saddle, the heel raised and inclined backward a little. The right side of the upper part of the right leg, from the knee to the foot, should be turned to its outer side and held close to the saddle, and the inside of the upper part of the left leg should be in contact with the saddle. The left knee should be placed just below the third pommel, and the lower part of the leg should hang straight down from the knee and close to the side of the saddle. The right side of the upper part of the right leg, from the knee to the foot, should be turned to its outer side and held close to the saddle, and the inside of the upper part of the left leg should be in contact with the saddle. The left knee should be placed just below the third pommel, and the lower part of the leg should hang straight down from the knee and close to the side of the saddle. The right side of the upper part of the right leg, from the knee to the foot, should be turned to its outer side and held close to the saddle, and the inside of the upper part of the left leg should be in contact with the saddle.

The foot should be placed evenly in the stirrup as far as the ball, the heel being held a little lower and pointed toward the shoulders of the horse. The body should be plant and accompany the movement of the horse.—W. A. McGibbon in New York Herald.

When Your Photograph Is Taken.

Don't wear a silk frock. Nothing comes out so badly as the gloss of satin or glimmer of silk. Instead, choose wool or velvet. If you are young, wear a white gown. Remember that gray takes white, and yellow or tan becomes black, so that with your white gown you must have white gloves. Lace always comes out very well and furs are artistic. Do not fix your hair in an elaborate style, and remember that you are posing as a lady, not as an actress. If you have any freckles, the artist will, if he is a good one, spot them lightly, and if your hair is really light, put a little powder on it with a powder puff, and it will look its natural color.

Unless you are one of the people who can smile naturally to order, do not attempt to look pleasant for the camera. It is too often seen in the picture of somebody just sitting down in the dentist's chair. For a full length picture, throw your body, from the waist up, a little forward. Remember that at home you in fashion today will be out of style a year from now, and that unless your pictures are only to be for the time, it is better to have them taken without a camera. If you want to see a picture that could nowhere be mistaken for that of a lady, look at those of the Duchess of Fife—not pretty, but refined looking; she has inherited her mother's way, and her good sense, and so she has a photograph taken in a simple wimple gown standing beside her husband, not in a dramatic position, but just as a lady might and does stand.—Home Journal.

The Perfect Home.

That woman who, as wife and mother, thinks her life narrow compass of that of some friend who has chosen as her field of work the lecture platform or one of the professions, may see good possibilities in the following sketch of a perfect home by the late Helen Hunt Jackson.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fire went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a yearly living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with the children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; every minute of the house industriously looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rose bud or clover leaf which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had in hand to read in the evening, there was no intimation of her influence. She has always been and will always be my ideal of a mother, wife and homemaker. If by her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and enlargements of wide culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.

Woman Shoots.

"Can a woman shoot as well as a man?" said Mr. F. P. Conlin, a New York expert. "I've taught a good many women to shoot, and, first and last, they shoot quite as well as the average of men who do no more practicing than they. Of course they don't begin to equal the fancy targets of the crack shooters. But there are few men who can do that. It takes long and constant practice to become able, for instance, to split cards, hit the bull's eye with six successive shots, or knock out one after another, the spots on a playing card."

"Suppose a woman was to pay as much attention to the matter as the crack shots among men, do you think she could equal them? Is there anything in the way a woman is built to prevent her from becoming as fine a marksman as the best marksmen, as it is said there is to prevent her from throwing a stone?" "Nothing at all. It all depends on the practice. I trained one woman a year or two ago who kept at it steadily for three months.

She didn't know anything about it when she began, but at the end of that time she was a good shot. She could hit a swinging ball and make a good many of the fancy targets which only the best marksmen among men ever attempt."—Chicago Times.

What a Lady Does Not Do.

There are several things always absent in a true lady which girls will do well to notice and remember.

A lady, for example, will never ignore little kindnesses.

Conclude as a crowd that she has a right to push her way through.

Consume the time of people who can ill spare it from the street or dress only fitted to the house or carriage.

Talk loudly in public places.

Wear a torn glove when a needle and thread and a few stitches would make it all right.

Fail in answering letters or returning visits, unless she is ill or in trouble.

Put about the head or up the cord, the sun or the rain, the air or the lack of it.

Make an engagement and then not be on time.

Complain of her family or discuss personal affairs with strangers.

Always believe the worst rather than the best side of a story.

Lady does not do any other than make the best of everything—the world, the weather and her self. She believes in the golden rule and endeavors as far as possible to live it.

After a morning that we will try and do during the day.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Her Caller Knew What to Expect.

It is the fashion of some women to keep visitors waiting an unconscionable time for absolutely no reason at all but to satisfy a caprice or fad of theirs. Heaven knows where they got the idea, but some of the dear creatures imagine that it is a canon of high bred etiquette to let a caller cool his or her heels in the parlor for half an hour or so after a servant brings up the card. This impertinence is most often offered by women to women.

A superb young woman, who had high birth and plenty of money, saucily told a girl in her room recently that she always kept her callers waiting twenty minutes before she appeared. The girl who received this valuable hint, however, did not wait for the girl's appearance. She sent up her card and the footman returned with the message that Miss—would be down in a few minutes. The caller took over her watch, and when seven minutes had expired wrote upon one of her cards: "I have been gone just thirteen minutes."

Leaving this card on the table, the young lady took her departure.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Miss Juch's Hobby.

Emma Juch's hobby is crystal. Every successful tour of her opera company adds to the treasures of her dining room. This dining room is furnished with the crystal most beautiful. Its yellow floor and black and terra cotta rugs and walls, its polished oak furniture do but bring out the brilliancy of the sparkle of the cabinet which is the chief ornament. This crystal cabinet is like a cave of diamonds, with its shelves of quaintly fashioned jugs and bottles and cups and bowls and pieces of every use, with those which are purely decorative. There are old French candlesticks and cut glass trays and French vases with handles in silver and old barrel bottles and lamps and wine glasses with ornamental tablets gilt, and Georgian glasses and Dutch glasses and old Mexican glasses and glass plaques with figures and shields in relief, and other things and rare things almost without end. Miss Juch never travels that she has not an eye to the bric-a-brac stores for something odd or precious in crystal.—Exchange.

Friend to Avoid.

A business woman, whose face is about as well known as any in town, but who always seems to avoid public recognition, was once escorted behind her evening paper and quietly perusing it. Suddenly there entered the female bore, who speedily recognized the other, and declared that she was a friend without further delay. She sprang over two or three intervening sufferers and began observations.

"Oh, do you do, Mrs. A.—" she asked in a high pitched voice. "I want to congratulate you on winning your lawsuit."

"Thank you," said the other, quietly.

"If you want, Mrs. A.—" she said.

"Yes, thank you."

"Not so stout as you used to be, Mrs. A.—"

By this time every man, woman and child in that part of the car knew who Mrs. A. was, and the lady was pointed out, whispered about and rendered generally uncomfortable by the time she was smirked and beamed with a superior smile upon her neighbors.—New York Letter.

A Woman's Watch.

The idea that women's watches on a bracelet of leather is something new, as stated by a New York paper the other day, struck me as being funny. We have seen them for two years. I confess that I think it is a good idea. Any idea which will make a woman wear a watch where she will pay it some attention is a good one. The majority of women do not know how to treat a watch, and they seem to think that will regulate their timepieces. They forget half the time to wind their watches, and then wonder why they don't keep the correct time. A fortune awaits the milliner who will make a place in a woman's dress where a watch can be carried so that when it is taken out the idea will occur to the wearer to give it proper attention.—Chicago Tribune.

London Ladies in the Pantomime.

The five society ladies who do the pretty dance between scenes in "Cinderella," in London, are swells of the first water. "The five swaggar ladies," they are called here. Condemned with vanity, the prepossessing personalities paid £100 each for the privilege of participating in the pantomime. The muslin, the lace and the diamonds they wear are marvels of beauty. Of course they are highly popular with the rest of the company, for the reason that they disburse their wealth lavishly. While the piece was in rehearsal these silly women provided elegant luncheons for their associates every day, and there was champagne by the case after each performance. One of these curious personalities has an annuity of £30,000.—Chicago News.

Law Schools Open to Women.

Among the law schools open to women in the United States are the law departments of Michigan university, Boston university, Washington university in St. Louis, the Union Law college of Chicago, the law department of the University of Wisconsin, the Bloomington Law school, which is a department of the Illinois Wesleyan university; the law school of the Iowa Wesleyan university; the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, the law department of Howard university at Washington, and in New York, the Buffalo Law school and the law school of Cornell university.

Caste and Starvation in India.

The collector of Ganjam, the famine stricken district in India, in a recent report, summarized by The London Times, states that the caste difficulty has been constantly recurring in regard to the relief kitchens. At Surada Pano children were found starving, the parents refusing to take them to the kitchen, while Bouris, who were formerly brought there, deserted when they got the opportunity. He thinks the legislature must step in and make it a punishable offense for parents to allow their children to starve when food is to be had with every regard to caste prejudices at the government kitchens. As it is, force had to be used to bring them into the kitchens, and this is not always successful. Threats and persuasions alike failed, and it was only by compulsion that the Bouris were brought into the kitchen.

The same tactics had to be pursued at every kitchen visited by the collector, and the consequence was that in some instances, notably at Surada, the villages were deserted on hearing of his approach. "I cannot but repeat what I have already stated, that the people would have died rather than have voluntarily come to the kitchens. Not until it is made a penal offense for a man to threaten loss of caste for feeding at a government kitchen, or for a parent to allow his children to starve when within a reasonable distance of such kitchen, will the difficulty be got over. When some inhuman parent has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for killing his child by starvation, in lieu of taking him to the kitchen, we shall hear more of the so termed caste objections on the part of the Bouris, Pano, Dandals, and so on."

New York Times.

Pocket Lamps for Traveling.

While riding in a railroad car trying to read a newspaper by the uncertain light of the lamp which was suspended at a tantalizing distance from my eyes, says Taverne in The Boston Post, a friend who sat next to me said: "Taverne, old fellow, don't spoil those critical optics of yours by using that tattered apology for a lamp, but suit yourself with this." He whipped a little tube out of his pocket which he fastened to my button-hole, and before I could see what he was driving at, a bright light illuminated the newspaper which had been blurred by the devious rays from the railroad lamp. "That's electricity," added my friend, with seeming superfluity of frankness, and he then went on to show how the apparatus worked. It had a storage battery for the motive power and a reflector to concentrate the light, and the entire weight of the lamp was only one and a half pounds. I found the electric light somewhat glaring at first, the reflection from the newspaper dazzling my eyes, and the shadows cast giving a sort of dark lantern gloom to my objects. But this effect soon wore off, and by adjusting the paper to the light it was easy for me to read without experiencing any inconvenience.

Use of Chloroform.

A commission of experts of the highest standing, employed by the nizam of Hyderabad to investigate the use of chloroform as an anesthetic, has just made a report, in which it declares that the danger of the chloroform is not to the heart, as is generally supposed, but to the lungs. It says: "However concentrated the chloroform may be, it never causes sudden death from stoppage of the heart. Chloroform has no power of increasing the tendency to either shock or syncope during operations. The truth about the fatty heart seems to be that chloroform per se in no way endangers such a heart, but, on the contrary, by lowering the blood pressure, lessens the work that the heart has to perform, which is a positive advantage." The practical conclusion of the commission is that the safe administration of chloroform depends on careful attention to the respiration. Care must be taken that it is not interfered with, and if by any accident it stops, artificial respiration must be instantly begun. Rules on this subject are given, by constant attention to which the commission asserts that chloroform can be given with perfect ease and absolute safety.—New York Sun.

Color for Preserved Peas.

At the Liverpool police court lately, Mr. Knicker, of the Liverpool, 21 Thelwall street, was summoned for selling a bottle of green peas in which there were three grains of sulphate of copper. Dr. Hope, medical officer of health, stated that this was a very large amount of copper, and that it was dangerous to the persons eating the peas. The defendant said he had received a guarantee from the wholesale dealer that the peas were good. There was a law in force at that time ago which prevented a manufacturer of preserved peas putting more than a certain amount of sulphate of copper in, just sufficient for coloring purposes. That law, however, had been rescinded, and during the last five or six months the manufacturers had been allowed to put in any amount they thought proper. A fine of forty shillings and costs was imposed. Edward Smith, Berry street, was fined a like amount for selling a bottle of peas containing two and one-half grains of sulphate of copper, and Henry Atkinson, of 10, Hall street, was fined a like amount for selling a bottle containing two grains of similar deleterious matter.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Head in a Case.

In the Holy Trinity church, in the Minors, is preserved in a glass case beneath the pulpit a human head. The clear, the Rev. Samuel Knicker, of the Liverpool, has been containing details about this curious mortuary relic. It is supposed to be that of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded in 1554, shortly after the execution of his daughter. There is a tradition that the executioner did not, as was usual in such cases, hold up the head of the duke to the people, but simply let it drop into the basket, the supposition being that he was better and more probable that "the head belongs to some unknown person of later times."—New York Sun.

Complexion Spoilers.

Did you ever realize what four-four-fifths of Americans put into their mouths in shape of butter and honey? It has to do with spoiling the complexion! I never did until I went to England and sat at the best country house tables. I tell you there must be a difference between the complexion of one who is sent to bed and fed on the pastry and biscuits and boiled rice and cheese, which are the staples of boarding school fare from Fifth avenue to the Hudson river seminaries, and the complexion of one who is sent to bed and fed on the best, the rolls and mutton and fruit of the best, and the butter sweet, creamy and delicate.—New York Letter.

True to Their Title.

Mother—Willie, where are the dried pears that were in the pantry? Willie—All gone, mamma. Mother—I know that, you naughty child. Did you eat them? Willie (boldly)—How could I, when it says on the box, "Evaporated Fruit"? Guess they were evaporated and I could get 'em.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal, warning you that if neglected it may lead to serious consequences. It is a sure sign of a cold in the head, and it is a danger signal, warning you that if neglected it may lead to serious consequences. It is a sure sign of a cold in the head, and it is a danger signal, warning you that if neglected it may lead to serious consequences.

Alex. Burns, Sudbury, Ont., says: I may state that I have been afflicted with Catarrh seven or eight years, and it was attended by consequent symptoms such as foul breath, constant dripping into the throat, hawking and spitting, partial deafness, ringing in the ears and sickening pains in the head directly over either eye. I have used powders and douches, but all to no effect, the only result arising from the use of such was temporary relief, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The results arising from the use of Nasal Balm: Sweet breath, stoppage of the nose, hawking and spitting, clearness of hearing and no more sleep. I began its use have I had pain in the head. In fact, it is my opinion that a careful and persistent use of the Balm will effect a cure in the worst case of catarrh.

T. D. D. Loyd, 8 Clarence street, Toronto, says: I wish here to testify to the unequalled healing powers of your Nasal Balm. I have been troubled for three years by what the doctors call post nasal catarrh, and have tried everything in the city that could be obtained in the shape of catarrh cure, and found no permanent relief from any of them, till a friend one day advised me to try your Nasal Balm, and I find that even one bottle has done me more good than all the medicines put together that I have persecuted myself with before. It was very much troubled with spitting and hawking, especially in the morning, so that my throat was continually in a raw condition, but I am now beginning to know what it is to be able to speak freely. I shall not fail to recommend it to any of my friends suffering from the like disease.

Nasal Balm Nasal Balm
Instantly Relieves Positively Cures
Cold in Head. Catarrh.

A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown, Ont., says: My daughter suffered for years from most distressing and annoying Catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Canada. Two months' use of Nasal Balm has had more beneficial results than all the medicine she had previously used. I am now beginning to know what it is to be able to speak freely. I shall not fail to recommend it to any of my friends suffering from the like disease.

Isaac Waterman, Imperial Oil Company, Petrolia, Ont., says: Your Nasal Balm gave me most perfect satisfaction of any medicine I ever used for Cold in the Head. I found it easy to use, quick in giving relief and effect a complete cure in a couple of hours. I shall not fail to recommend it to any of my friends suffering from the like disease.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents for small and \$1 for large size bottles) by addressing
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