

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Bringing up Children.

There is a great responsibility resting on those to whom children are given to bring up to man and womanhood, and I fear that too many parents do not realize the full measure of this. I always have a feeling of reverence for a child who is just coming into the age when every day is a revelation of things not before known. Such a child must be pure in heart if any human being ever was and we are told "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and I often think that these little children see and know of things that they forget or remember but dimly when grown up. A child's mind and moral nature is a blank tablet which the parents fill with good or evil, and how very careful they should be that nothing is written there that must sometime be erased, perhaps through pain and sorrow and always leaving a scar. Obedience should be insisted on from the beginning, and if the word of the parent is yea or nay and the child learns to know there will be no trouble in securing obedience without recourse to harsh measures. I have in mind a gentle little woman who rules her children with soft words and gentleness, and I never knew more obedient children than hers. It is the rule of her life never to promise her children anything and fail to fulfill the promise, and if she says "no," she means it. The children know that they can depend on her and do not question her wisdom. Frequently she takes pains to explain why she denies a request and it is good to see how quietly her children take a denial. These children are polite to every one because their parents have always been polite to them, and they do not know of any other way to conduct themselves. Children are just what we make them and we should never forget this fact.

A Medicine Chest.

In every home should be kept out of the reach of young children, a medicine chest. This chest or cabinet, which should contain several shelves and fastening with a lock and key can be made at home, or bought in any house furnishing store. It should contain a spoon, pair of sharp scissors, pins, needles, thread, a roll of old linen cloths, some cotton, court plaster, a syringe, olive oil, vaseline, linseed oil, castor oil, turpentine, camphor, arnica, blackberry cordial, peppermint (essence), ipecac, ground mustard, sulphur, flaxseed, pulverized alum and sugar. Every medicine should be plainly labeled with name and size of dose.

Hints For Housewives.

Always cut onions, turnips and carrots across the fiber.

Salt rubbed on the black spots on dishes will remove them.

Use a short handled paint brush to wash the outside of window sills.

If a shirt bosom or any other article has been scorched in ironing lay it where the bright sunshine will fall directly on it.

To clean the tea or coffee pot fill it with water and put in a piece of hard soap. Set it on the stove and let it boil an hour. It will be as bright as new.

To make clothes wash easy: Mix one tablespoonful of kerosene oil with one pint of soft soap and soap all the white clothes; put them to soak over night, and you will have very little rubbing to do.

To take out mildew: Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt, and the juice of one lemon: lay it on the part, on both sides, with a brush; let it lie on the grass day and night till the stains come out.

If those women who suffer with tired aching feet could know the relief to be obtained from the use of cushions placed in front of the table where they stand when washing dishes, ironing, preparing vegetables, etc., they would lose no time in providing themselves with one or more of these solid comforts. They may be made of several thicknesses of old cloth, bagging, carpeting or horse blanket, stitched together and covered with old carpet. The edges should be turned in and overhanded, and the whole tacked like a comfortable. Two loops to hang it up by, complete this kitchen comfort.

Many women who do much sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth without knowing the cause. This is said on good authority to be caused by biting of the thread, instead of cutting it with the scissors. In using silk thread the danger is greatly increased, as it is often soaked in acetate of lead both to harden it and increase its weight. When this habit of biting threads becomes confirmed and much silk thread is used, the consequences are sometimes very serious, even leading to blood poisoning.

Fruit Eating to Cure All Ills.

"A new society of cranks has been started by a former lieutenant in the German army," says the Medical Record. "His name is Boeter. He is the leader of a new 'ism,' and as such sailed recently from San Francisco to Honolulu. The 'Fruitarians' is the name of the new society he represents, and their belief—or rather notion—is that modern civilization is full of vanities and strange notions, and greatly needs reforming. The members eat nothing but ripe fruit, eschew cooked food of any kind, and drink only water. They are to live in huts, bare of the comforts of civilization, and go naked. Ex-Lieut. Boeter intends to buy a large tract of land in the Sandwich Islands, or perhaps a small island outright, for the purpose of founding a colony.

Not Likely to be Intruded Upon.

Little Miss Newrich—"We is very exclusive."
Little Miss Brickrow—"Wat's that?"
"We don't have much company."
"Oh! Mamma noticed that."
"Did she?"
"Yes, and she said you wouldn't have much company, either, so long as you let your servants throw slops in the street."

ANARCHISTS AND CANADA.

These Foes of Society May be Foolhardy Enough to Pay Canada a Visit.

Canada would seem to be the last place in the world to invite the unwelcome attention of Anarchists. We do not know that we have a single case of that social disease amongst us. If such a case was discovered, it would very speedily be isolated. Yet, according to the hackneyed phrase, it is the unexpected that happens, and the judicial death by hanging yesterday morning at Pittsburg, Pa., of Noel Maisson, and the circumstances connected with the crime for which he suffered, appear to show that it was once intended that a bolt of

ANARCHISTIC VENGEANCE.

should fall in a Canadian city—presumably Ottawa—and that it should have a destructive effect on the Government buildings. Noel Maisson was executed for the murder of Mrs. Raes. Mrs. Raes and her husband were returning from a visit to a neighbor on the night of Sept. 23rd last year, when they were attacked by Maisson and another man, named Auguste Breyesse. They shot Mrs. Raes through the heart, and severely maltreated her husband. Maisson was subsequently sentenced to death, and Breyesse to twenty years' imprisonment. At the trial it came out that a plot was being matured having for its object the blowing up of Canadian Government buildings, and that Mrs. Raes was cognizant of it. She had apparently indicated a disposition to talk about this plot in an indiscreet manner, and the murderers appear to have thought that it would be a safe policy to put her out of existence. They were not sufficiently clever to do this without getting into the meshes of the law themselves, and, as a consequence, they met the just reward of their deed. But they were evidently desperate men, who were

BENT ON MISCHIEF.

and who intended to stick at nothing in the carrying out of their plots. The evidence as to the guilty designs of the miscreants was given at the trial by a witness who had heard the unfortunate victim talk in a mysterious way about the nefarious business in hand. It would be interesting to know what the origin of this business was, and whether some secret authority had deputed the carrying of it out upon Maisson and Breyesse, or whether they were undertaking it upon their own account. It is possible, of course, that they were murderous cranks who had formed a project for starting North America after the European manner, but, on the other hand, the plot might have been a ramification of a cosmopolitan design against Governments in general. If any credence at all can be given to the evidence at the trial, it seems to indicate that our police authorities should not be unmindful of the fact that these foes of society may be foolhardy enough to pay Canada a visit, while it may suggest the desirability of some investigation of the circumstances referred to.

Early Poverty a Stimulus.

To start life the son of a poor man is on of the most beneficial things that could possibly happen to a boy with any vestige of energy in his nature.

The invigorating breezes of adversity, the bracing air of poverty, stimulate the moneyless young man, and give a healthy tone to his work. In fighting his way in the world, he is compelled to put forth all the power he can aggregate, or the crowd will press him down and trample on him. His brain is clear, and his wits sharpened, not from choice but from necessity.

The rich man's son, on the other hand cradled in luxury, guarded from the rude buffeting of the masses, and petted by his parents, is absolutely incapable of defending himself; and if, by any chance, the barrier that wealth has placed about him should collapse, he finds himself unable to stand against the rushing stream of humanity.

It will be admitted that a great proportion of the wealthy and successful men, in this country at all events, are the sons of men, who, when their children were yet of tender years, suffered the pangs of poverty. In setting his shoulder to the wheel of the car in which the wealthy sit at ease, the poor man develops his brain and his muscle by exertion. The rich man so long as his riches remain, has decidedly the better time of it in the direction of the pleasures of life, but it is when wealth and friends desert him, that he becomes aware of his own weakness, and of his inability to live by his own exertions.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A Deficit of Over Half a Million Dollars on the First Half Year's Business.

A despatch from London says: The Manchester ship canal shareholders met this week to hear the financial result of the first half year's work. The total net revenue from tolls on the canal amounts to \$40,000; total net revenue from all sources \$175,000; interest due on debentures \$750,000. There is, therefore, a deficit of much more than half a million to be provided for. The company has "unappropriated resources" amounting to \$2,520,000 and can meet the interest due easily enough. These resources consist, however, of the balance of the last corporation loan, and of the reserve fund, on both of which there are heavy calls for construction purposes and future half-yearly interest payments over and above the revenue. The directors, nevertheless, have confidence in the future. They are at present engaged in a bitter controversy with Liverpool, which takes the form of rate-cutting. Liverpool's hostility to the Manchester canal is unmitigated. There are odds with the railways, also, between which and the Manchester docks there is at present but a single connection. The directors, however, are far from despairing, and have the shareholders do not seem to have raised a single complaint at this meeting, distant as the day of dividends must be. The report was unanimously adopted and the chairman's salary increased.

WONDERS OF LABRADOR.

AS DISCOVERED BY DOMINION GEOLOGISTS.

The Exploration of Messrs. Low and Eaton During Fifteen Months Past—The Grandest Falls in America—Mountains of Iron Ore and Shoals of Fish—Messrs. Low and Eaton in Quebec.

Messrs. Low and Eaton, of the geological survey of Canada and four Indian guides reached Quebec the other day on their way home to Ottawa from a perilous journey of 15 months through the interior of the Labrador peninsula. A brief outline of their trip from lake St. John to Ungava bay, in the extreme north, which connects with Hudson strait, has already appeared, based upon personal letters from the explorers. Not only have they filled in this story with a record of valuable discoveries made during this portion of their trip, but they have also brought with them one of the most wonderful reports of hitherto unknown territory ever made public at one time. Where the maps contain dotted lines, signifying the existence of an unknown lake, Mr. Low has found an inland body of water as large as grand lake Mistassini.

THE HAMILTON RIVER FALLS

exceed all that was expected of them, and are undoubtedly, says Mr. Low, the finest in America, if not in the world. Hundreds of square miles of the richest mineral deposits have been found, and the world of science has been enriched by the collection of notes and specimens of the flora and fauna and geological formation of this far northern country. Early in the year the expedition left Esquimaux bay or Hamilton inlet to recross the interior of Labrador. Mr. Low travelled 500 miles in dog sleighs making explorations. Then, about the 1st of March the whole party commenced the ascent of Hamilton river. Six or eight Esquimaux half-breeds were engaged to assist in hauling provisions, etc., but were dispensed with after a fortnight each of the remaining men having 800 pounds of supplies to carry, necessitating three trips, or five, including returns, and that over a distance of 300 miles, equivalent to a journey of 1,500 miles. Up to about the 19th May the explorers ascended the river in sleighs. Then the ice gave way, and the progress of the party was

RENDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS

by reason of the large masses of needle shaped ice floes, which meet the canoes. One canoe upset, and two Indians were in the water for nearly half an hour.

The Great falls of Hamilton river were reached and explored prior to the going out of the ice, and numbers of beautiful photographs were obtained from all points above the ice cones, etc. No previous expedition could have had a full view of the falls, as only when the river is frozen can they be approached. In five miles the river has a total fall of 800 feet. In the centre of the drop there is a sheer vertical of 300 feet, and the river is generally as large as the Ottawa. In a quarter of a mile there is a rise of 700 feet in the portage leading to the head of the falls. The cataract is confined within walls 500 to 800 feet in height and perfectly vertical. In places below the falls the canyon narrows to some 20 to 50 feet in width, through which the rush of water is

INDESCRIBABLY GRAND.

Near the foot of the falls Mr. Low's party found the remains of the boat, the burning of which by the carelessly left remains of a camp fire inflicted such misery upon the members of the Bowdoin College exploring expedition. The records of that expedition were discovered in a bottle above the falls, and Mr. Low added to them those of his party. The Canyon is gradually eating its way back, and the glacial period of the world's history has left undoubted marks upon the face of the country. Michikimaw was found by Mr. Low to be as large or larger than lake Mistassini. It is at least 100 miles long, not filled with islands like the latter mentioned, and with a much greater width. The dotted lines that purport to represent it upon existing maps place it 50 miles away from its actual width. The whole of this northern country is a perfect network of waterways. Mr. Low complains of the difficulty in keeping the road through it. When the river in ascending leads into a large lake it is often difficult to find the way out again by the inlet. Several lakes larger than lake St. John were found in the north-east.

FISH ARE PLENTIFUL.

The fish in these northern waters are exceedingly plentiful and include large whitefish, lake and brook trout, cunamich and red and white carp. At Natvak, sea trout up to 14 pounds are taken. The explorers have brought back with them a large collection of birds, insects, plants, etc., and, more important still, a large lot of beautiful Labradorite, the precious variety of the gem and specimens of iron ore which corresponds with that of Marquette, Mich., and is of most fabulous value from its immense extent. There are whole mountains of the almost solid metal, containing

MILLIONS OF TONS EACH,

and this iron-bearing formation extends from latitude 50 to Ungava, covering a tract of land 400 by 200 miles in extent. Immense herds of caribou cross the northern rivers in late autumn, usually furnishing ample food supply for the Indians, who slaughter them by thousands. Their entire absence last year, which caused death by starvation of hundreds of Indians, is supposed by some of the aborigines to have been caused by polluted atmosphere, due to the number of carcasses left to dry in the previous season. Up to the time that Mr. Low reached Mingan last month he had received no news from civilization of later date than December 15 last, which reached him on March 20.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The government of South Africa is importing English hackney stallions for breeding purposes.

The despised rabbit of Australia is being anxiously inquired for by the British army contractor, who sees a possible supply of cheap and wholesome food for the army in that direction.

The grape and wine industry in Hungary is suffering greatly from phylloxera and black rot. The vintage has steadily decreased, year by year, that of last year being only three-eighths of the annual average of fifteen years ago.

The experiments of flax-growing for seed and fiber in South Australia has proved eminently satisfactory, far exceeding expectations. It is expected that a much larger area will be devoted to flax culture, and possibly other fiber plants.

The director of the government farm at Nariad, India, reports officially that cotton from American seed has proved a failure in India, after long and repeated trials. He recommends, therefore, that the cultivation should stop, and indigenous varieties be cultivated instead.

A school of practical agriculture has been established in the Province of Buenos Ayres, under direction of the Argentine government. This is the first institution of the kind in that country, and great hopes are entertained of its elevating influence on agriculture in Argentina.

Dried peat or turf, cut from bogs, is largely used for fuel throughout Europe. Some of it is moulded much as bricks are, and it is also pressed into compact balls. One hundred pounds of peat have a heating capacity equal to fifty pounds of hard coal, or to nearly one hundred weight of wood or soft coal.

Tea culture in British India and Ceylon has proved quite successful from a cultural point of view, but its commercial success depends upon increased markets for the product. America and Australia are regarded with interest by Indian and Ceylon planters as possible buyers of their surplus.

An Agricultural Organization Society has been formed in Ireland, largely through the efforts of Hon. W. L. Plunket, son of the Archbishop of Dublin. The avowed aims and purposes of the society are somewhat similar to the Grange of the American farmers, and is full of promise for the agriculture of Ireland.

At a meeting of the local branch of the South Australian Bureau of Agriculture, a member stated that he had raised and sold fifty pigs at a cost of less than sixpence each for feed. He had kept them in an inclosure where they fed off an early crop of barley, and were then fattened on melons, the latter being a profitable food for the purpose.

Sisal hemp is being so successfully cultivated in Jamaica, that next year a considerable quantity of the fiber will be exported. The plant can be grown on barren lands and impoverished soils, which are worthless for other crops. The climate of the island is very favorable to its growth and it is destined to become a great boom to the planters.

The average yearly wine production of which Italy, Spain and France furnish about one-tenth each, or together, about one-third of the world's product. In Italy, where farm labor is one-third of the price it is in the United States, the soil for a vineyard is turned up to a great depth, which is one reason why Italy is the finest wine-growing country in the world.

A new machine for flax dressing has been brought out in Melbourne, Australia. It is very simple in construction, consisting of seven pairs of heavy fluted rollers, revolving by steam power, between which the flax is made to pass. The woody parts are thus crushed, and the flax is passed to the scutcher, which removes the broken refuse, leaving the clean fiber ready for use. The new invention is expected to give an additional stimulus to flax culture in Australia.

Lord Rosebery, the premier of Great Britain, maintains two dairy herds on his home farm at Mentmore. One of the herds consists largely of Kerry cows, whose milk is reserved for home consumption. The other herd, of half-breed Shorthorn cows, is kept to supply milk to Lord Rosebery's depot in London. A constant supply of pure water, from a well 200 feet deep, is kept flowing in the cow sheds, and the milk is despatched in sealed cans to London, where it is delivered to customers twice a day.

Much interest is manifested by English farmers in the beet-root sugar industry. They argue that nearly seventy million dollars are sent out of the country for the purchase of sugar, mostly in France and Germany, while they are raising grain at an absolute loss, and large numbers of laborers are out of employment. They think that with proper government encouragement they could cultivate enough beets to supply the country with sugar, while diversifying their industries and retaining the laborers on the soil.

The Indian Planter's Gazette urges the pushing of Indian teas in America, as a matter of great importance to the tea planters of India. It says: "As the introduction of Indian tea into the United States on a firm increasing basis should be a co-operative enterprise, the tea gardens of India should take themselves, as we proposed some time back, so much per acre for a guarantee fund for shipping Indian teas to America, covering any loss of sale, and pushing it by the best approved methods."

Algiers is sending large quantities of barley to France for the purpose of horse feeding. In the south of France it is given whole like oats, but in the middle region it is crushed, while in the north of France where farming is more intensive, the barley is cooked. It is given mainly to heavy draft horses, being wholly withheld from omnibus and carriage horses. It enters largely into the commercial feeding stuffs, but on the large farms, where the farmer has his own mill and engine, he grinds it himself.

Willing to Compromise.

Bright Boy—"The paper says there's a doctor in the city who makes long noses shorter, big ears smaller, and I don't know what all."

Father—"Well?"

Bright Boy—"I guess you'd better send me to him to have my legs shortened, if you can't afford to buy me a larger bicycle."

SWORDS SPEAKS.

THE OLD MAN WHO WAS TORTURED FOR HIS MONEY TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

He has Lived Alone for Forty Years in an Old Hovel, Where He Kept a Large Sum of Money—Prominent Citizens Involved.

KEMPTVILLE, Sept. 6.—John Swords, the miser who was gagged, tortured and robbed on the night of Aug. 17, has recovered sufficiently from the ill-treatment he received to give the details of the outrage.

The log structure in which Swords lives is situated in the fifth concession of Oxford Township, about two and a half miles from Kemptville. The nearest residence is about 80 rods distant. The house is about 18 by 24, and while the outside is bad enough the inside beggars description.

WORSE THAN A HOGPEN.

The structure has four windows; three are darkened with patches of old paper pasted together, while the fourth is partially covered, but a little light is allowed to work its way through it. The ceiling is as black as Egypt, though perhaps it was white once. There is no lathing and plastering, the holes being merely closed with mortar. The floor is covered with dirt of almost every description, and in fact is stamped everywhere. On a miserable bed lay the poor old victim, surrounded by a heap of dirty bedding, while the garments worn by himself were scarcely less dirty.

Swords, after stating that his age was 82, told this story, to which he made affidavit. His wife died some 40 years ago, and except a short time during which his son remained at home, he has lived alone ever since. On the night of Aug. 17, about ten minutes past 12, he heard a noise at the door, and before he could answer himself four men bounded into the house, and jumping on top of him, demanded his money. One thrust a gag in his mouth and tied it with a shoe lace, while the others bound his hands and feet with a bell cord taken from a railway train. He denied having any cash. He worked the gag out of his mouth, and was pummelled and kicked for so doing.

BEGGED THEM TO CUT OFF HIS BLISTERED FEET.

They took matches and burned the old man's feet till the sole of one was a solid blister, but he kept his nerve and told them to take the axe from under the bed and cut his feet off and be done with it. The robbers finally found an old vest with \$150 in it and a purse with \$4.38 in it. They threatened to murder him if he did not give up \$50 more so each would have \$50, but he denied having any more. He told them, however, to light the lamp, and gave them the key to his trunk, where his post office savings bank book was, which they did, and in this way he declares he got a good look at every face and knows them all.

After most brutally beating the old man they bound him securely on the cords of the bed, having removed all the bedding in their search, and throwing the bedding on the cords behind him, left their victim to die, which he would have done had not a neighbor, P. Higgins, called in next morning with a letter from the old man's son.

The gag consisted of a piece of cloth about 8x12 folded up, and in addition to this was found a quantity of yarn saturated in black oil, one lot being wrapped in a copy of The San Jose Mercury, dated Jan. 14, 1892, and the other in a Rideau Record dated Aug. 2, 1894.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

The railroads of the United States have present debts amounting to \$11,000,000,000.

A New York dog whose eyesight is affected is daily seen wearing a pair of spectacles.

Some Chinese and many Africans use the ear as a pocket to carry coins and other small articles.

The tongue recovers from an injury much more quickly than any other part of the human system.

The foot travel across London bridge each year reduces to powder twenty-five cubic yards of granite.

The quiet and timid hare, when she cries in fear, can be heard farther off than either dog or cat.

Paper is used in Germany in the manufacture of pianos, being employed for all of the parts which are usually made of wood.

Wine made from potatoes is the discovery recently made by a French chemist. He always removes the eyes from the potato before he begins work, as his process is a secret one.

The introduction of mahogany into England and the commerce of the world was caused by the repairing with a plank of that wood of one of Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels in 1595.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

A negro had a streak of luck while fishing in the Flint river, near Albany. His line became tangled in something which proved to be a lady's gold necklace, which had evidently lain at the bottom of the river for many years.

The killing of elephants is going on at such a rate in South Africa that there is prospect of the animal becoming extinct. The future South African may have to go to some large civilized city in order to see the elephant.

A policeman in Jersey City, finding a thief was getting away from him, jumped aboard a trolley car, impressing it into the city's service, gave chase with it, and presently overhauled and captured his man.

An ancient bell dug out of the ruins of an Indian church at Albuquerque was pronounced by local experts to contain gold worth \$11,000. After the Denver mint worked on it for forty-eight hours the discoverers were handed a neat brass brick worth \$4.25.