FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. Burnett and Her Ornamental Children.

WHAT TO TEACH THE GIRLS.

Fresh Fashion Notes and Cooking Recipes.

Sunshine After Shadows.

Our fairest flowers wither first,
And faded leaves are left us;
Our hearts are full of bitter thirst
For sweets that are bereft us.
But softest hearts ere long will heal
And sorrow lose its stinging;
While once again with joy we'll feel
The charm around us clinging.

O, heart! wherein us pain-fires burn,
Should darkness gather o'er thee,
Think not that light will ne'er return,
For hope can soon restore thee.
Be brave and true thro' dark and day,
And let no cloud oppress thee;
The darkest night will pass away.
And sweetest light will bless thee.

Woman's Sphere.

A woman juror of Wyoming was asked by another to write in her album. She wrote:

"They talk about a woman's sphere,
As though it had no limit,
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it."

Mrs. Burnett's Boys.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the well-known authoress, is an exception to the ordinary rule, and her craze for the picturesque extends not only to her inanimate surroundings, but to her two boys. A lady who has recently paid Mrs. Burnett a long visit is the authority for the statement that they are very handsome boys. Their proud mother is quite aware of their beauty by keeping them dressed in the most becoming fashion. She taught them to pose in an artistic manner. If the bell rings and a visitor is announced, Mrs. Burnett turns to her sons and says: "Take your position." Immediately the well-trained boys fall into the poses best suited to their dress and beauty. The older one will lean his elbow on the corner of the mantelpiece and rest his head upon his shapely hand, while the younger will stretch himin a graceful attitude on the heavy fur rug in front of the fire. The visitor enters and cannot fail to be struck by the picturesque beauty of the scene and goes away, her mind full of admiration for her friend's children, and feels almost ashamed of the general roughness of her own boys at home, whom she is much more likely to find gliding down the banisters, sitting on the fence or playing ball than in poses which would gladden an artist's heart. Of course the attitudes given above are only those for winter use. For summer an entirely different set prevail, but they are all quite as effective, and, indeed, they are the pride of Mrs. Burnett's heart. What the result of this novel mode of education will be is a question which agitates many of the writer's friends, but they will soon have the opportunity of seeing, for a boy who can lean an elbow on the mantelpiece cannot be so very small.

New Designs in House Decoration.

Some of the old mansions about Washington square, New York city, have been refitted with fine modern work. One of the best examples of good taste in carrying out a simple scheme of color has walls of dull green gold, painted with old arrangements of the apple and almond—whole trees with their twisted trunks and masses of blossoms. The furniture is tawny plush, like lion's skin, a few kakemonos hang on the wall, as there can be no pictures, and some fine rugs cover the floor. It is a study in green gold. Near Boston, an old dining-room, with wainscoted sides and high mantel, has been painted Pompeian red; the walls a delicate greenish blue; a freize of apple-blossoms around the room, from which a large branch breaks down over the mantel with a flight of swallows. Another, where a harmony of blue-light, olive and orange, concentrates in a blaze of scarlet trumpet-creepers painted over the old-fashioned black fire-place—the furniture old mahogany and polished brass. In a design for a library the shelves are Georgia pine—a freize of pine-boughs and swallows; the large windows of stained glass, heavily curtained with peacock plush, embroidered with masses of dog-wood blossoms—the floor of polished wood and dark Bokhara rugs.—*Country-Side Art Notes.*

What to Teach Girls.

Give your daughters a thorough education, said Mgr. Capel in a recent sermon. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the doctor's account. Teach them that he only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays more lustre than fifty consumptive beauties. Teach them to purchase and see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working dress is a better object to esteem than a dozen haughty, well-dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, etc., but consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances and to use only "Yes" or "No" in good earnest.

Lace Toilets.

Lace plays a very important part in the dressing of the day, and a very handsome walking and visiting dress is made of black silk and lace. On the lower part of the round skirt is a narrow silk fluting. Above this is a lace flounce. Down the front is a breadth of lace which forms two full puffings. Narrow flounces trim the back of the skirt to half its depth. On the lower part of the right side of the skirt is a large striped velvet and satin bow. On the left side is a breadth of this same velvet and satin goods, which forms a kind of quille trimming, consisting of double round plaits reaching from the hips to the lower part of the skirt. The lace tunic is full around the waist, and falls in a long pointed apron. It is surrounded by a lace ruffle. The lace waist is lined with silk. It is pointed back and front, and has a lace jabot. The lengthwise plaited sleeve is all of lace and has no lining. Another lace toilet is combined with cardinal ottoman. The skirt is of cardinal satin, covered with lace flounces. In front is a large display of ottoman, fastened down on either side under a long plait which reaches to the lower part of the skirt. The ottoman waist opens over a tight-fitting vest covered by a lace drapery. This drapery is taken down to form a small panier on the left side. The waist is cut over the shoulders and filled in with lace insertion to form bretelles. The straight collar is of ottoman, with a piece of narrow black lace around the throat; the sleeves, which terminate at the elbow, have the inside of ottoman and the outside of insertion; they are finished with deep lace ruffles.

Fresh Fashion Notes.

Close-fitting jackets are made either double or single breasted.

All of the dark shades of velveteen are fashionable for street wear.

It is fashionable once more to trim basques around the edge.

Upon some very stylish-looking gipsy hats of darkest green velvet are coronets of orange-colored nasturtiums, mingled with sprays of pale-green maiden-hair fern.

Many draperies of autumn costumes are joined to the front of the overskirt with a band of ribbon, others with a fan-plaiting, and others still crossed like a braid.

The fashion of cutting demi-toilet dresses square or V shape in the neck seems to be more than ever the vogue, and now comes the rumor that the bonnet strings are to be removed.

Silk Jerseys are plain or have silver and gold galloon trimmings. They are in light shades, generally of the color of the skirt with which they are worn. They are also to be seen in contrasting hues.

While costumes of mixed materials are as much in vogue as ever, some of our good *couturieres* are attempting to introduce toilets entirely made of one fabric and one color; this simplicity is grateful to the eyes in the midst of so many varied tints.

As a compromise between the plain bodice and the draped tunic, a sort of jacket is made with plaited basques, which form a kind of panier and tournure; this may be either of the same material as the skirt or of another—sometimes the draperies only are of a different material.

Whatever fashion may decree, a medium-size waist, pretty shoulders, with the armhole placed high enough to show the bust to advantage, but not gathered up into a balloon at the shoulders, will always be and look the perfection of a figure. The fashion of the epaulet of ribbon or passementerie is also very pretty; it is added to many dresses, on one side only of course.

Embroidery patterns, worked either over the material itself or over bands to match, and represent Japanese devices such as large birds perched upon one leg odd trees of the most primitive design, and no less strange-looking quadrupeds, the whole outlined with narrow braid edged with gold thread. This style of embroidery is worked in all colors and produces a most unique effect, not without elegance, on dresses of plain glace or brocaded mohair.

In mantles we have to note the pelerine-mantlet, which is in shape a deep round cape with long narrow lapels in front. It is made of faille, Ottoman or brocaded silk, and also of the ribbed velvet, and trimmed with deep fringe and lace, beaded or not beaded, sometimes with both. The shoulders are marked by a seam, and the more elegant models are trimmed with passementerie patterns placed on each side close to the shoulders. The lapels are not edged, but covered with lace and often finished with jet tassels. In some cases they are exchanged for a deep fall of lace, which is draped a little and fastened upon the left hip by a jet brooch. The neck is finished with a narrow standing-up collar of silk or velvet.

A handsome winter outdoor costume is made of nut-brown fine cloth, or woollen fabric, or velveteen, trimmed with fawn-drab silk, embroidered with brown silk, and fawn-drab fur for the paletot. The skirt trimmed with a band of the fawn-drab silk embroidery. The tunic arranged at the side in fan-plaits, and bordered with the silk embroidery, lined with pale blue silk, which shows through the centre of the brown sprig; the black drapery formed in puff-loops of the nut-brown fabric, lined with the pale blue silk, so that it shows the edge of it. Victoria paletot of the brown, fitting to the figure, and bordered with fawn-drab fur, with a narrower width for the cuffs to the coat sleeves. The paletot festooned down the front with light blue buttons, and a round collar of fur. Bonnet of brown velvet and blue silk, garnished with a blue feather across the front, and aigrette strings of blue and brown tied under the right ear. Gloves to match the garniture of the dress.

Cooking Recipes.

Beef Soup.—Four pounds of shin of beef, four quarts of water, six onions, four carrots, two turnips, all chopped fine; pepper and salt. Put the meat to boil and at the end of four hours add the vegetables and cook one hour longer.

Beef Tea.—Cut one pound of beef into slices, put into a glass jar and set in boiling water twelve hours. Add boiling water till of the required strength and season with peper and salt.

Chicken Broth.—Cut chicken into quarters, lay it in salt and water an hour; put on in soup kettle with an onion and four quarts of water. Bring very slowly to gentle boil and keep this up until the liquid has diminished one-third and the meat shrinks from the bones. Take out the chicken, salt it and set aside with a cupful of broth in a bowl (covered) until next day. Season rest of broth and put back over the fire. Boil up and skim, add nearly a cupful of rice, previously soaked in a bowl of water. Cook slowly until the rice is tender. Stir a cupful of hot milk into two beaten eggs, then into broth. Let all come barely to a boil. When you have added a handful of finely minced parsley pour out into tureens and serve.

Preserved Apples.—Pare and core twelve large apples; cut each into eighths; make a syrup of one pound of sugar and one-half a pint of water, and boil; put in as much apple as can be cooked without breaking; remove them carefully when tender; after all are done, add to the liquid one cup of sugar and boil ten minutes slowly; flavor with lemon, and pour over the apples, or grate nutmeg on them instead.

Rice Pudding.—One teacup of rice, one teacup of sugar, one quart milk, one teaspoonful cinnamon; bake slowly one and one-half hours.

Apple Pudding.—Butter a pudding dish; place in it alternate layers of bread crumbs and thinly sliced apples; sprinkle sugar over each layer of apples; when the dish is filled, let the top layer be of bread crumbs, over which three tablespoonfuls of melted butter should be poured. Bake in a moderately hot oven, and place three nails under the pudding dish to keep from burning in the bottom; let it bake from three-quarters to a whole hour, according to the quality of the cooking apples.

Cream Cake.—One cup white sugar; one and one-half cups flour; three eggs beaten separate and very light; two tablespoons water; one teaspoon baking powder. Bake in two cakes. Cream: One pint milk; one cup sugar; one-half cup butter; three eggs; two tablespoons flour; lemon extract. Cut each cake and fill with the cream.

Cottage Cake.—Three-fourths of a cup of butter; a cup of white sugar; one and one-half cups flour; four eggs—yolks and whites beaten separately; a tablespoonful of sweet milk; one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; lemon and little salt. Rub the baking powder into the flour.

Broiled Mutton Chops.—Cut some chops from the best end of the loin or neck, trim them neatly, removing the skin or fat, leaving only enough of the latter to make them palatable. Place the chops on a gridiron over a very clear fire; turn them frequently, taking care that the fork is not put into the lean part of the chops. Season them with pepper and salt. When done put a piece of fresh butter over each chop, and send them to the table on a hot dish.

Stewed Potatoes.—Pare and cut into lengthwise strips, cover with boiling water, and stew twenty minutes. Turn off nearly all the water, and put in a cupful cold milk with salt.

A QUEER CASE.

Another Illustration as to How Law is Dispensed in the Country.

A queer kind of a story, which will assuredly be ventilated in the courts, has been brought in from the County of Halton, where the Scott Act is in force. Robert Bennett lived in Georgetown, where he kept hotel, and as a natural consequence was a strong opposer of the Act. He was twice detected and fined for a violation of the liquor law, and was a third time arraigned on the old charge. Mr. Young, the Magistrate of Oakville, adjudicated upon the case, and after the evidence had been taken decided that a case had been made out, but reserved judgment. Some time after Bennett was notified to attend court and hear the decision. According to law a man found guilty of a breach of the liquor law, when there are two previous convictions against him, must go to jail without the option of a fine. Mr. Young must have forgotten this, however, as he imposed a heavy fine on Bennett, who at once announced his inability to settle. Mr. Young good-naturedly agreed to accept a promissory note at three months for the amount, and the defendant went away smiling. A few days ago he was requested by a constable to pay off the note, but he did not feel disposed to do so, and he was then arrested and lodged in jail, where he now lies. Yesterday Messrs. McCarthy and Osler were consulted, and it is expected Bennett will be brought before the Queen's Bench on a *habeas corpus*. It will be in order for the presiding Magistrate to explain why he imposed a fine where the law says the penalty must be imprisonment; why he accepted a promissory note, and why the defendant was afterwards lodged in jail.

The Modern Shakspeare.

"Henrico! what means this daily phrasing 'bout a 'self-made man?' Me comprehension fails at such demand and waits for lustier mind t' unlock the mystery."

"Thou'rt moored in sober harbor, girl, as proved by sweet concessions of thy speech. The lustier mind doth open to thy knock, and yields thee gen'rous harvest to thy quest."

"Oh, thanks, Sir Modesty! Thou'rt yet to lay the corner-stone of thy conceit."

"And by that token, lady, I may prove a master-builder to thy mind's desire."

"And make thyself a self-made man, Henrico?"

"Nay, an' thou love'st me, charge me not with that, for he that boasts a self-created self is worse than peacock strutting i' the sun."

"How worse, good Solomon? Thy satire blooms, but with it comes no reasons for its growth."

"Because, thou pecking pullet, thou dost curb me speech ere it doth half way uncoil the limit of its run. Is peacock worse than he who struts him i' the eye of day and slights the Lord that launched him i' the world? That makes no note of nature's gifts whereby he's won what e're success he holds and weighs each favoring circumstance as part and product of his own design, unaided by the forces borne to him?"

"Ah! these are they that hold not to the fate that there's a Providence which shapes our ends?"

"The same, Andromeda! That foist them i' the public eye as better finished than their fellowmen because of this same independence of the greater Architect."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Fashion now requires the Parisian dandy to wear an ornamented cane. On or near the head should be an eye-glass, a watch, or a cigarette holder. These trifles range in price from 10 to 1,000 francs.

A duel was fought on Saturday between M. Bloch, the French dramatist, and M. Bauer, the critic of the *Echo de Paris*, with pistols at twenty paces. M. Bauer was wounded in the thigh and his condition is considered dangerous.

Several workhouses and the German theatre in Moscow are on fire, and it is likely the flames will spread to the surrounding buildings,

The Sardinian arrived at Rimouski on Saturday evening and landed her mails and passengers.

A Great Problem.

—*Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever and bilious *specifics*,
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers*,
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1st, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A Workingman.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name

The *Scientific American* thinks Keely's "vaporic gun" is "nothing more than a clumsy air gun," and gives a description to prove it. Now let it print a map of the motor and the world will feel easier.

Fun for Everybody!

Fun is just what every person is looking for, willing to pay for, and finds hardest to secure. We want a new process mill so that fun can be ground out by the ton and sold at close cutting prices everywhere. How would this be done? The first step is to relieve all who suffer from pain, and Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor stands in the very front rank in this respect. Sure, safe, and Painless, causing no sore spots, nor producing the slightest discomfort while in use. Try Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and beware of substitutes and poisonous imitations.

One hundred eloping couples from Ohio and Indiana have been married at Covington, Ky., during the past year.

Heat and Cold

Are never-failing causes of disease. At this season of the year neuralgia, toothache and a host of similar diseases are rampant. The great question, then, is to find the quickest, surest and most economical remedy. Polson's Nerviline exactly fills these requirements. It is prompt, efficient and most economical, for it exceeds in power every known remedy, and is as cheap as inferior articles. A 10 cent sample bottle will give every person a chance to test it. Large bottles only 25 cents.

Among the ruins of the Zuni and Aztec cities there have been found spindles closely resembling those in use in Scotland. The position of some of these relics indicates an antiquity of at least 2,000 years.

——The secret of the large and constant sales of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound probably lies in the fact that whereas there are many "Bitters" and "Tonics" of equal value, be it more or less, the Vegetable Compound is so completely superior to all other preparations specially recommended for the needs of women that it has practically no rivals.

Georgia has 137 boy convicts.

A Smithville, Ga., farmer has orders from New York for eighty thousand pounds of watermelon seed, to be grown next year.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

An Arab from the Mahdi's camp reports much sickness among the rebel forces.

Any Small Boy, with a Stick,

can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

A proposition to give the present Lord Mayor of London a second term was promptly snuffed out by that high functionary, who seems to have had quite enough of it.

Archibald Stewart, keeper of the Lady Bank Hotel at Porter's Lake, 18 miles to the eastward of Halifax, while working in the field on Saturday noon, picked a root from the ground which he supposed to be sarsaparilla and ate a portion of it, giving a piece to a French boy named Murphy, belonging to Chezzetcook, who was with him. Stewart shortly after was taken violently ill, and two hours later expired. The lad Murphy was seized with convulsions and lies in a critical condition. The root turned out to be wild parsnip of the most poisonous nature.

A SKULLESS MAN.

A Strange Story From Georgia.

An Atlanta, Ga., despatch says: T. H. Woodall, of Hartsell, Ala., is 55 years of age and stands six feet. On the 22nd of January, 1882, while alone in a room, he was seized with a fit and fell into the fire, from which he was removed after having been fearfully burned. His head and face were almost consumed, and for days he lingered in torture so terrible that death would have been a relief. His friends had no thought of his recovery, but finally he arose from the bed upon which he had suffered so much. His head was hairless, his eyelashes were gone, and his face was terribly scarred. Some time after getting up, Mr. Woodall's physician discovered that a section of the skull was loose, and was compelled to remove it. Other sections became loose and were removed too, until the entire top of the skull was taken away. The sections were removed at intervals, and as a piece was taken away the opening was covered so as to protect the brain. Soon after removing the first section it was ascertained that a thin skin was growing over the skull in such a way as to cover the brain, and as sections were taken away the skin extended. The operation lasted a long time. It was performed with remarkable success, and to-day Mr. Woodall is walking around without any skull on the top of his head, while he carries the removed skull in a box. The top of his head is covered with cloth, and over this he wears an oilcloth cap, which protects his head from his hat. His left eye is sightless, but he sees from his right.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, Weight and Backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

Its purpose is SOLELY for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does ALL it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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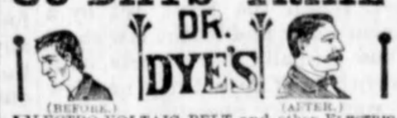

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Address Dr. K. G. ROOT, 88 Pearl St., New York.

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EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, L. R. C. P. S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Oculist and Aurist to the Toronto General Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorefield's and Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. 317 Church Street Toronto. Artificial Human Eyes

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