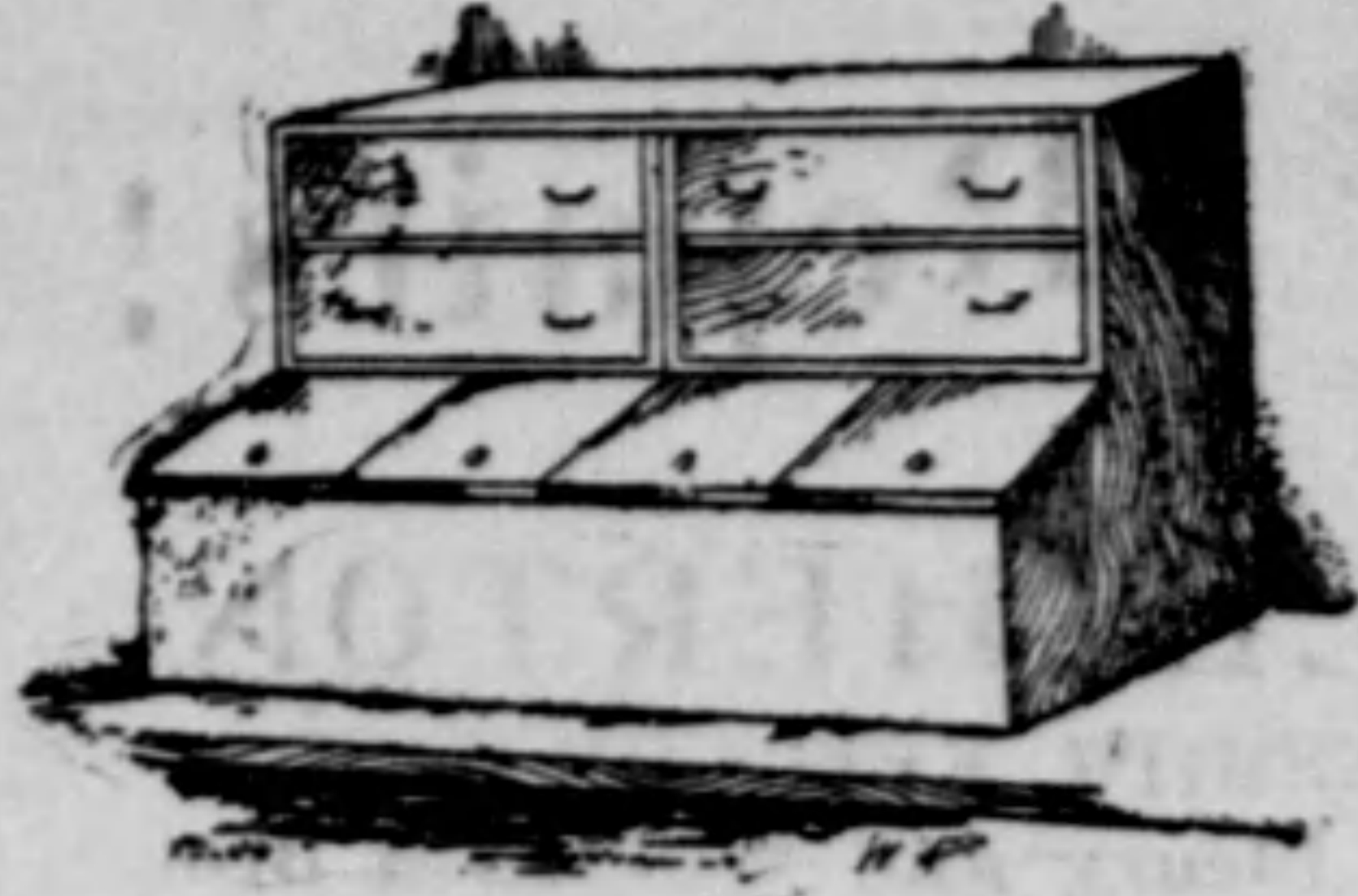


THE HOME.

A Handy Pantry Cabinet.

The illustration shows a homemade cabinet that will be found exceedingly convenient in the pantry. The drawers above are



HANDY PANTRY CABINET.

for bread, cake, pies, etc., while the receptacles below that have covers, hinged so that they can be raised are for sugar, graham flour, oatmeal, etc., all right at hand, so that steps are saved the house-keeper. Let the work be well done and flies, ants, and other pests, will not find access to the contents of the cabinet.

Patching Stockings.

"I want to know how you patch stockings," said the visitor.

"I don't patch very much," I replied. "Darning is better for hosiery unless very very badly worn, and then it is best to cut them down."

"But look at these," and she held up a pair of fine hose, minus heels entirely.

"Those could be patched if you can wear them so," I said, and then cut her a pattern by which she might model heels. These are cut as nearly like the real heel as possible, and are sewed up in an over-and-over stitch; this leaves a flat seam and one that will not be likely to hurt a heel unless rather sensitive. The made heels are then slipped under the right place and are sewed down firmly without turning the patch in, as this would make a seam that would be too bungling and most likely prove trying to the wearer.

This is a good way to mend hose for the farmer boy, whose boots seem to wear mostly at the heel of his hose. The patches may be made from heavy cloth, and the firmer the texture the more durable the patch. Remember to sew the seam in the heel in over-and-over stitch and do not turn the cloth in when felling it to the stocking. The heels are the only places that will wear patching, unless it may be the knees to long hose.

Cutting over hosiery is quite an accomplishment, which is too useful to the mother of small children to be overlooked. One way—and this is perhaps the simplest of all—is to place a well shaped little stocking on the larger one which is to be cut down.

Let the heel of the tiny stocking come opposite the real heel in the larger one and let the curve in the instep form the curve in the little stocking "to be." Simply cut the stocking out whole—this will give a seam down the back of the leg and on the under side of the foot. This does very well for tiny stockings, but larger ones can hardly be managed that way.

Useful Recipes.

Plaw.—Boil a piece of lean veal until tender. Take it up, cut it into strips three or four inches long, and put it back into the pot with the liquor it was boiled in, with a teaspoonful of rice to three pounds of veal. Put in a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg; season with salt, pepper and sweet herbs; stew it gently until the rice is tender, and the water nearly stewed away. A little curry powder in this converts it into a curry dish.

Prune Pudding.—After the prunes have been soaked and cooked until tender and the sugar added, stand them aside to cool. Cover a quarter of a box of gelatine with a quarter of a cup of water and soak for half an hour. Stand it over the teakettle until dissolved and then add it to the prunes. Press them through a colander to remove the stones, or, if you have the time, the prunes are a little better whipped up with an egg beater and the stones taken out, as in this way they are not so fine. When this begins to stiffen stir in the well beaten whites. The gelatine must not be added to the whites, but to the prunes. The mixture must be cool when the whites of the eggs are added and the whole turned into a mould to cool.

Egyptian Pudding.—Cover two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine with one cupful of cold milk. Let soak twenty minutes. Stand it over the teakettle until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Whip one-half pint of cream, add to it half a cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of chopped dates and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Add the gelatine, stir until it thickens and turn out to cool. Maraschino cherries may be used as a garnish or chopped pistachio nuts may be sprinkled thickly over.

To Clean Alabaster.—In reply to a subscriber I give the following recipe for cleaning alabaster figures, and add an excellent suggestion for bleaching ivory. Remove any spots of grease with spirits of turpentine, then dip the article in water for about ten minutes, rub it with a painter's brush and let it dry. Finish by rubbing it with a soft brush dipped into dry and fine plaster of Paris.

To Bleach Ivory.—Ivory that has become discolored may be brought to a pure whiteness by exposing it to the sun under glass, having first brushed the ivory with pumice-stone, burnt and made into a paste with water. To conceal the cracks in antique ivory, brush out the dust with warm water and soap, and then place the ivory under glass. It should be daily exposed to the sun and turned from time to time that it may become evenly bleached.

Rice Pudding.—There is but one sort of rice pudding that can be made perfectly, and if these directions are followed you will have a creamy, delicious pudding as a result. Put one quart of milk into a pudding pan, add about a quarter teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, quarter of a cupful of layer raisins, unstoned, two tablespoonfuls of rice, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Do not heap the spoons. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and then stand the pan in a moderate oven. As soon as the milk is hot, and a little scum forms over the top, stir it down, and stir the rice from the bottom of the pan. Do this as fast as a crust forms. The crust should be papery, and light in color. When the milk begins to thicken, and the rice seems to come to the surface, stop stirring and allow a thin brown crust to form. Stand away in a cold place, to quickly chill. Now, if this is too thick, you have cooked it too slowly and too long. If it is thin and milky, you have not cooked it long enough.

OUR SYSTEM THE BEST.

The United States Currency System May be Changed on the Lines of the Canadian Plan.

Ever since the financial crisis of 1893 in the United States, the weakness of the national currency system in that country has been discussed by financial critics. Its lack of elasticity and the natural curtailment of notes in consequence of the high prices of bonds are its worst features. In looking around for a better system the bankers of that country have generally come to the conclusion that some such system as the Canadian one was superior, and at the late bankers' meeting held in Baltimore resolutions were drawn up for the adoption of a system similar to our own. Mr. Henry Clews, a financier of much experience in New York, refers to a change that should be adopted, which is on the lines of the Canadian system. He says: "Public sentiment shows a deep interest in questions of banking and currency; an enlargement of bank notes is favored; such issues to be based not upon the present national system of bond guarantee, which has now become positively obstructive to issues, but by a law that would constitute the notes of a prior lien upon all the assets of the banks, and which might, under proper safeguards, be made to apply to the state banks as well as the national. The interest felt in Wall street in some such measure of money reform centres mainly in the fact that it would tend to greater stability in the money market and to prevent the spasms of scarcity that come almost every fall, and equally the over-supplies of money that depress the rate of interest at other seasons."

A BIG LITTLE JAP.

Prince Ito, Prime Minister of the Mikado's Land.

Risen from the people. Unlike most of the other men now conducting the affairs of the Japanese Empire, Count Ito, Prime Minister, is not of noble birth. He came of a middle-class family, and did not receive his title until he had forced the Emperor and the country to recognize his merits as a statesman. He was one of the principal leaders of the Reform party, who brought the revolution against the feudal nobles to a successful termination. The Mikado then made him his Prime Minister, which position he has held ever since. Count Ito, as head of the civil administration, is of the same eminence as Marshal Yamagata in the army. A man of large and liberal views, he recognized the administrative, judicial, political and financial departments of the Japanese Empire, and framed its constitution. He has almost made it a new country. He is the brother of Admiral Ito, who commands the Japanese squadron and fought the battle in the Gulf of Petchili at the mouth of the Yalu River.

A Curious Malady.

The horses of New South Wales have of late exhibited a persistent tendency toward blindness exceedingly bewildering to the local hostler and owner, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the Melbourne Veterinary College, which has subjected it to a thorough scientific investigation. It is found to be due to a native tobacco plant, *Nicotiana glauca*, which the animals eat at their pasturage, and which produces upon them the effect which the same plant sometimes produces in men. The animals recover their sight when the weed is taken from them, and the case is a new illustration of the extraordinary usefulness of the institutions which undertake to give the maladies and disabilities of the horse the benefit of scientific examination or treatment. Under the old empirical modes of procedure, consisting generally in the administration of a bucketful of any medicine at hand and walking the animal up and down till it died or got well, all the equine outfit of New South Wales might have gone some blind and no body know the reason, jockeys, stable boys, cow doctors, and owners being plunged in a like fog of mystification and confusion. The incident enfolds a new precept adverse to the use of tobacco by the lower animals which ought to have mere effect than the long array of such which recommend mankind to leave it alone, and which are so obstinately and persistently disregarded.

Business in the United States during the past week has been dull, owing principally to political excitement. The result of the election will affect the tone of many business men favorably, insofar as it is naturally concluded that for some time at least there will be no further attempt at tariff revision, and no disturbances of trade in that respect. Wheat is a trifle higher, but the stock in sight is unusually large, and low as prices are they inspire no confidence. Corn and cotton have both declined, and the stock of cotton is so large that speculation is improbable. The output of pig iron has increased, but the tone of the market is steady. The failures in the States are large, but compare favorably with the corresponding week of a year ago.

FLOTSAM OF ANTIQUITY.

Some Curious Specimens of Ancient Manufacture Which Have Lately Been Found.

The British Museum has coins or medals of every Roman Emperor.

Roman ladies had safety pins closely resembling the modern article.

Many Roman bracelets have the form of serpents coiled about the arm.

The Chinese claim to have specimens of writing dating from B. C. 2200.

Plates for table use are among the articles dug from the soil of Rome.

Breastplates inlaid with gold were found in an armorer's shop in Herculaneum.

Ancient needles were all of brass, and in size approximated our darning needles.

Over 600 breastpins in the shape of shields have been dug up in various parts of Rome.

Several dozens of wooden and metal spoons have been found in Roman graves.

Needles of bone, very delicately made, have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings.

Schliemann found at Troy three silver vases, each 6 inches high and beautifully engraved.

An onyx seal ring, belonging to an ancient Athenian, was lately dug up near Athens.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb near Thebes.

Blacksmiths' tongs and pincers, together with hammers, have been unearthed at Pompeii.

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered at Pompeii. The soles are fastened with nails.

Scores of amulets, evidently worn to keep off evil spirits, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh.

Loaves of bread charred to a mass of black coal have been taken from the Pompeian ovens.

A pair of iron tongs has been found in Athens. Several pairs were discovered at Herculaneum.

Earthen dishes, large enough to hold the carcass of a lamb, were found in the Pompeian kitchens.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis.

The Imperial Museum of Paris contains over 20,000 stone implements collected in various parts of France.

The wooden rollers on which the Egyptians moved their blocks of stone are to be seen in the Cairo museums.

Several flutes, still perfect and capable of producing musical tones, have been taken from the Egyptian catacombs.

Helmet recovered from Pompeii are of iron, and generally very plain. They were not made for show, but for use.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The oldest known coin comes from China. It is brass or copper, is a block nearly cubical, and weighs about a pound.

Some of the little bronze images of Chinese deities are supposed to have an antiquity of 2000 years before Christ.

Many Persian drinking cups have been found in the ruins of Persepolis. They are shaped almost exactly like our saucers.

A pair of shears, with blades 10 inches long, is among the spoils of Pompeii. The instrument belonged to a tunic-maker.

A portrait of a man scratched on bone, apparently the shoulderblade of a sheep, was found in 1857, in a Swiss lake dwelling.

The swords of the ancient Mexicans were composed of bits of flint or obsidian, set in a stick about the length of an ordinary saber.

"Priam's bottle," found at Troy, is of pure gold, shaped almost exactly like the show bottles seen in druggists' windows, and weighs one pound.

Amulets are now worn by royal noble families in India that are believed to have been handed down from father to son for nearly 2000 years.

Several sacrificial knives have been recovered from the Mexican pyramids. They are pieces of flint, fashioned into the shape of a butcher-knife.

Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

One street in Pompeii was called "Street of Dried Fruits" and in the shops considerable quantities of figs, raisins, plums and other fruits were found.

Many glass ornaments found in Etruscan tombs contain small objects or images in the interior. How the ornaments were made is still a mystery.

Dozens of Bronze knives and spearheads were found at Mycenae, showing that the time of the Trojan war was contemporaneous with the bronze age.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from the tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3000 years.

Dozens of cows' heads, in terra cotta, bronze, gold and silver, were found at Mycenae. They are believed to be the symbol of the goddess of the city.

A bronze shield with central boss, a large copper chaldron, bronze knives and several vases were among the treasures found by Schliemann in the ruins of Troy.

An examination of the earthen vases found at Troy and elsewhere shows that they must have been turned on a potter's wheel, just as those nowadays.

Over 1000 yards of linen cloth have been unrolled from one mummy. The cloth in texture resembles the cheesecloth of the present somewhat; it is finer in quality.

A frying pan with legs about 6 inches long is among the curios recovered at Herculaneum. It belonged to Docilia, who had scratched her name on the handle.

The signs of wine merchants in Herculaneum and Pompeii have been recovered. They generally represent a Bacchus pressing grapes, while the juice flowed into a vase.

The Roman soldiers must have been powerful men. Many of the swords that have been recovered from tombs weigh 6 to 10 pounds, while the battle axes often weigh 20.

THE HUMILIATION OF CHINA.

China as a Nation is Permanently Humiliated, But Not Yet Ripe for Destruction.

John Chinaman, running away from the war and scared out of his wits, is suing for the intervention of the European Power with large commercial interests in the Far East. John Chinaman has, as usual, a card up his sleeve in making his prayer for peace in this way. There may be a considerable chance left to shirk, delay or deny his obligations when his proposals are put forward in a roundabout way. The terms of surrender were first laid before Her Majesty's Government to be brought by Lord Rosebery under the notice of France and the other nations. The rebuff which the British Premier received from France has rendered it necessary for the Chinese Government to come a step farther into the light, and interviews have now been held directly with President Casimir-Perier and his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY IS OVER-CAUTIOUS.

The Powers cannot well be called in by the beaten and humiliated party to the fight.

China went into this war with the sympathy of nearly all European spectators on her side. Had she fought and beaten Japan that sympathy would have vastly increased. It was a grand opportunity to display strength and consistency. But the progress of the war has displayed, instead of celestial power, official corruption of anything but a heavenly order and abject cowardice on the part of soldiers and officers. Chinese armies have repeatedly run away without waiting for attack. The victorious Japanese are now before Port Arthur and there can no longer be any doubt, should their progress not be delayed by European interference, that Peking will fall before them and the Celestial Empire suffer decapitation.

The British Premier, in his good faith and proper zeal for the cause of civilization, viewing with the greatest anxiety the triumphant progress of the Japanese, went out of his way a little to enlist the co-operation of Europe in order that a catastrophe might be averted in the East.

CHINA IS NOW BEGGING

at the door of the "barbarian" through her own Minister. But even this is not enough. When she has treated Japan as a victor deserves to be treated will be proper time for intervention. The situation is an extremely delicate one. Still it may be made to stand another turn of the screws. When Japan is at the gate of Peking, the Chinese stomach will not revolt when the leek is held out by the victor in person. The logical end is practically in sight between the combatants. But that end must be averted. The great danger is that some misunderstanding or bungling between the European Powers may open the door to more alarming complications than either Chinese or Japanese can bring about. The peacemakers should go slowly about their task for their own sakes. China, as a nation, is permanently humiliated, but not yet ripe for destruction. Her fall would endanger all the bystanders and might involve some of the onlookers in disaster.

OUR DAIRY INTERESTS.

The Export of Canadian Cheese is Nearly Double That of the United States for This Year.

It is no small thing for Canada that we are now sending more and better cheese to Great Britain than any other nation in the world. This year our export of this article to the Mother Country was nearly double that of the United States, and it is generally admitted that Canadian cheese is synonymous for the best cheese. Although in some respects unfavorable, the past season has been a successful one to our dairymen. For April and May goods from ten to ten and a half cents per pound was obtained, while in June and July prices ranged from nine and an eighth to nine and a half cents. During the drought there was a marked appreciation of values. August cheese sold at ten and a half cents, although the product of some select factories brought as high as eleven and a half cents. It looked for a time as if twelve cents would be reached, but the expectations on that score were disappointed. However, the season was a good one. Its results emphasize the fact that it is wise to sell whenever the goods are ready for shipment. For their success in this line of production, Canadians have themselves to thank. They have gone scientifically into the business of making cheese, and have adopted

THE MOST MODERN METHODS.

But they have not yet by any means reached the limit of their success. With the improvements that experience will suggest, it is altogether probable not only that the sales will be increased, but that higher prices will be commanded. New Zealand is the only country which is rapidly increasing its shipments of cheese to the British market, but it is very far behind Canada in the race for supremacy. It seems strange that while we are making advance in respect of one branch of dairying, we are not making much headway with another. This is because exports of butter are not of the uniformly high class that commands the market. Every poor shipment of butter is a blow to the reputation of this country. The question may yet arise whether in the interest of dairying some Governmental supervision over the butter trade should not be exercised. It must be admitted that our cheese interests have prospered mainly because of the paternal care Governments have exercised over them. The market for butter is much larger than that for cheese, and with a high class article should be equally profitable. Canadian farmers should be encouraged to go in and possess it.

The Winner.

Boss—"Get up from there and hustle. Nobody ever won success by sitting down." Office Boy—"Didn't they? What's the matter with the champion oarsmen and wheelmen and jockeys and drivers and then kind, I'd like to know?"

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A Strange Attack and the Dire Results That Followed.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starkville, Tells of His Sufferings—Lost the Use of Both Hands and Feet and Was Forced to Give up Business—The Timely Action of a Friend Pointed the Way to Recovery.

From the Bowmanville News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known resident of Starkville, Durham county, who has been living in Canada for about thirteen years. He is by trade a blacksmith, and on coming to this country located in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland. After working there for a time he purchased a residence and shop at Starkville, where he worked at his trade and established a nice business. Being both courteous and obliging he was well liked and was appointed postmaster for the place. He was in the best of health and with the exception of a slight asthma trouble had no complaint of any kind. In the month of March, 1892, he attended an auction sale in the neighborhood and came home in the evening apparently all right, but during the night was taken with a chill, accompanied with a violent pain which gradually grew worse and before morning he went into convulsions and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned who bled him freely, which seemed to relieve him for a time, and next day he seemed better, and the doctor told him he would be all right in a few days. This, however, was not verified, and although he could go around he was fast failing in health and at times would be in an agony of pain. One doctor said he had sciatica, and another told him that his trouble was rheumatism of the spine and that he would never be better. He tried many medicines but all failed to do him any good. At this time he was so weak that he could only hobble around with the assistance of two sticks, and had to give up work. The pain continued day and night and finally he lost the use of both hands and feet and often longed for death to relieve him of his suffering. About this time Mrs. Sharpe wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom he had worked when he first came out to the country, and this friend sent him a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging him to give them a fair trial. Before the second box was done he felt somewhat better and purchased another supply. To hasten the story, Mr. Sharpe continued the use of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen boxes, by which time he had completely recovered and is now as well as ever he was, and has lost all the asthma trouble as well. He is now able to do a hard day's work, and is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was leaving a Mr. Stark, an intelligent farmer who lives close by, called, and verified all that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the reporter to others in the neighborhood who knew the circumstances as well. One who had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not think, looking at him to-day, that he had come through the ordeal he has, as he seems the very picture of health and both he and Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

The largest electric locomotive in the world (2,000 horsepower) was built at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1892.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Arwood, Sangerville, Maine.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ARWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. It is decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.