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II.I. TELL.—A. M. . Y., handle 2.000 neavy draft. They n Normans: "We eron-Normans then is more demand for est satisfaction, Man od there is in them. feet and last bet an herses have been and bred in their n, of Wayne, Ill. the best breeder ention being gives

records.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

COOKING MEATS.

If the steamer were used in the preparation of meat for the table we should have less that is poorly cooked, or half cooked. During the past summer we have had a great deal of mutton, which was raised and fattened on our own farm. As we eschew pork in our own family, and can buy very little beef that we can chew at all, we con sider mutton our dependence for food in in the meat line. Several times the preparation of it has been commenced by persons a our table, prefaced by the remark, "I never did relish mutton before." If the Rural will give our method a place in its household column, it may induce those who adopt it to change their opinions in regard to this most wholesome and excellent ar-

ticle of diet: Place a large steamer upon the stove with plenty of boiling water in it, and also a deep tin or earthern dish to hold the meat and receive the juices. We cook half a quarter at once. Rub each piece with salt and pepper; place it in the dish and cover tightly. From two to three hours will be required to cook it thoroughly. Keep a steady fire and try the meat with a fork after an hour or more; the time must depend on the quality of the meat and all sorts require more time than be beef to be well done.

When quite tender, remove the steamer from the stove. Have ready a dripping-pan with a little boiling water and flour to dredge the meat. Place in this the leg and other parts suitable for roasting; put in a quick oven for a half honr, basting it. Meantime the steamer should be placed where the cold will harden the tallow, which must be carefully take off. Every particle of fat may be thus removed, leaving a clear jelly, similar to that obtained from beef, and with properties peculiarly adapted to the weak digestion of invalids and aged people. One cup of this stock should be added to the gravy served with the roast, also butter and flour to thicken. The remainder makes an excellent soup with a variety of vegetables. or simply the addition of peas, meal, flour or corn-starch. The fat may be utilized for shortening, put with beef dripping; but do not allow it to wander about in the soup. George Eliot, in an article on servants, writes thus of soup making: "You desire soup but you desire it without fat. You are perhaps a genius; the world is in need of your new poem; or you are evolving a momentous theory, and the evolution of fatty acids within you is a serious impediment. An investigation showed that the cook handled the stock as a gardener would turn the soil when digging for roots; thus the particles of fat adhering to the spoon were mingled with the jellied soup beneath, she all the time stoutly affirming that there could be no fat in her soup, for she took it from under the 'But there's stomachs that won't stand soup, and there's where it is,' was the lucid explanation offered."

Racenous a nos moutons :- Portions of the meat not suitable for roasting can be usedsliced up cold for breakfast and tea, with any condiment preferred, and will be found very delicate. We think with nice breakfast rolls and cooked celerv it furnishes an excellent morning meal. We cook celery as we do asparagus; cut fine, boil in water till soft, then add one cup of cream and milk with a spoonful of flour, pepper and salt. We prefer it to that so highly seasoned.

tiirl's Life in India-Children Doomed to Perpetual Widowhood..

The day of her marriage she is put into a palirquin, shut up tight, and carried to her husband's house. Hitherto she has been the spoiled pet of her mother; now she is to be the little slave of her mother-in-law. The Cure up n whom she is to wait, whose commands she is to implicitly obey, and who teaches her what she is to do to please her husband -what dishes he likes best and how to cook them. If the mother in-law is kind she will let the girl go home occasionally to

Of her husband she sees little or nothing. She is of no more account to him than a little cat or dog would be. There is seldom or never any love between them; and no matter how cruelly she may be treated she can never complain to her husband of anything his mother may do, for he would never take his wife's part. He husband sends to her daily the portion of food that is to be cocked for her, himself, and the children. When it is prepared, she places it on one large brass platter, and it is sent end it, as I know to her husband's room. He eats what he wishes, and then the platter is sent back, e from men of un with what is left for her and the children. such as merit the They sit together on the ground and eat o one who is sufter the remainder, having neither knives, physical disorder forks, ner spoons. While she is young she

o readily control The little girls are married as young as 3 which are so dan years of age, and should the boy to whom the child is married die the next day she is called a widow, and is from hence fort doomel to perpetual widowhood; she can never marry again. As a widow she must never wear any jewellery, never dress her hair, never sleep on a bed-nothing but a piece af matting spread on the hard brick floor, and sometimes, in fact, not even that between her and the cold bricks; and, no matus begin low and er how cold they might be, she must have to other covering than the thin garment

She must eat but one meal a day, and that of the coarsest kind of food; and once is more than elo n two weeks she must fast twenty-four hours. Then not a bit of food nor a drop f water or medicine must pass her lips, not ven if she were dying. She must never it down nor speak in the presence of her nother in law, unless they command her to o so. Her food must be cooked and eaten part from the other women's. She is a isgraced, a degraded woman. She may ever even look on at any of the marriage eremonies of festivals. It would be an evil in the Clydesdale men for her to do so. She may have been high-caste Brahminic woman; but on er becoming a widow, any, even the lowest advise breeding to ervant, may order her to do what they do es in preference to take to do. No woman in the house go Tribune. Near must ever speak one word of love or pity to er, for it is supposed that if a woman nows the slightest commiseration to a

> It is estimated that there are 80,000 idows in India under 60 years of age.

> idow she will immediately become one her-

Tasteful House-Furnishing.

Harmony of color is of the first importance in furnishing. Not that walls, carpet, curtains, chairs, etc., should be of the same color; that would make a room cold and uninviting. There should be two or three colors in a room, but these should harmonize. If one is conscious that she has no eye for color, she ishould consult some one of known taste before purchasing articles which, although by themselves might be desirable, would perhaps if placed with others spoil the effect of the whole, and be a disappointment to be endured for years. A carpet for instance should not be purchased without considering what the color of the paint is; and so of the sofa and chairs, if they are upholstered. A carpet is like the background of a picture, it brings into effect the whole. Styles for carpets have entirely changed within a few years. Patterns of huge bouquets of impossible flowers used to be seen almost everywhere; now a very small, set figure, so small as to look almost like a plain color at a little distance, is in much better taste. This may be enlivened by a border of bright colors. The lovely pearl and gray grounds, with vines of tracery of a darker shade, and bright borders of Persian patterns, are very desirable, and look well with almost everything. The fashion of staining floor blackwalnut color for a yard or more around the walls, and having a square of bordered carpet in the centre, is gaining ground, and much liked for the pretty style and the convenience of taking it up for cleaning. It is also economical. There are now plain, ingrain carpetings, in solid colors, called "filling," which are used around these centre rugs, instead of staining the floor. We have seen parlors carpeted with dark, turquoise-blue filling, with Persian rugs over them, not in any set or regular order. The effect was very good.

#### A Good Sign.

A young man had declared love to a lady and asked her to be his wife. She hesitated, and he allowed her her own time to consider the matter. One evening, soon afterward, she had occasion to visit an aged her to pause. He might be at home, she thought, and she might encounter him. And seeing her there, he would probably imagine she called on purpose to see him. While she stood upon the doorstep meditating, she heard the oven door of the cook stove open, then a rustle of paper, as if it were thrown upon the table; then a firm, light step and the voice of her admirer saying in a gentle way, "Let me do it, mother." Then she knocked, and was admitted just in time to see the young man take some pies from the oven. This little circumstance aided the young lady in concluding what answer to make to the all-important question; and in married life she finds the young man an excellent husband and

## Anecdotes of Tennyson.

Tennyson cannot say, as Byron said, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." It was years before he was recognized as a poet by his countrymen. Even as late as 1850, when the Queen wished to make him Poet Laureate, it is said that Sir Robert Peel, then the Prime Minister, on "Ulysses," and then acknowledged that the new poet had the right to be England's Lau-

The writer of the article in Harper's Maqizine, which tells the above anecdote, also narrates several others, and among them one about a comical criticism hurled at the poet by Carlyle, when young Tennyson was poor and struggling in London for recogni-

"There he sits upon a dung heap surrounded by innumerable dead dogs," said the dyspeptic critic with grim candor. He meant by "dead dogs" such poems as "(Enone" and other Greek versions.

When, subsequently, the poet reminded i his harsh criticism, he gave a kind of gutfaw and answered,-

"Eh, that wasn't a very luminous description of you."

But the best compliment the poet ever received was paid him by a London rough, who

met him in the street. "You're Mr. Tennyson," said the man, holding out his hand. "Lock here, sir, here am I. I've been drunk tor six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the

hand, I'll never get drunk again." When the poet was younger than he now is, he used to wander for days in the glades and woods, or take long walks at night.

Some people once told of meeting a mysterious figure in a cloak coming out of a glade, passing straight on, and looking neither to the right nor to the lest.

"It was either a ghost, or it was Mr. Tennyson," said they. A lady once asked a bov, who lived near

the poet, if he knew Mr. Tennyson. 'He makes poets for the Queen," answered the bov, who had heard this explanation of "Poet Laureate."

"What do you mean?" asked the amused

"I don't know what they means," replied the boy, "but r'liceman often seen him walking about a making of 'em under the stars. The poet's first verses were written upon

a slate which his brother Charles put into his hand also giving him a subject—the flowers in the garden. The state was brought to the older brother all covered with blank verse. "Yes you can write," said Charles, giving Alfred back the slate.

Later on, his grandfather asked him to write an elegy on his grandmother, who had old gentleman put ten shillings into the boy's hands, and said,—

"There, that is the first money you have ever earned by your poetry, and take my word for, it will be the last.'

The grandfather was neither a "prophet, nor the son of a prophet," for the poet has earned many thousand pounds by his poetry.

Tennyson was a pains taking writer in his early years. He allowed only matured work | ing to the difficulty of the work. In this to go to the press. He elaborated everything. | way A single perfect expression often cost him much time. His fame thus came slowly, is being constantly extended, the several but it is sure.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

A large portion of the State of Illinois like our Canadian North-west, is underlaid with a valuable seam of coal, which is tapped by mining shafts at various points throughout the State. These mineral resources contribute in no small degree to the wealth, influence and prosperity of this State, and have been an important factor in the pre-eminence of Chicago, its commercial metropolis. One of the most important of these coal centres is Braidwood, a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, invested with mela icholy interest as the scene of the mining disaster of February last whereby about one hundred miners perished through the flooding of the mines. There are eight. een shafts in the vicinity of Braidwood, one of which, belonging to the

CHICAGO, WILMINGTON AND VERMILLION

COAL COMPANY, I was permitted to examine by the courtesy of Mr. T. B. Corey, the energetic superintendent of the company. The entrance to the mine is marked by an extensive mound of waste clay and stone, which have been elevated from beneath, Immediately adjoining the entrance is the engine-house, containing a large engine and six boilers. The receiving and weighing room covers the mouth of the pit, and consists of a ricketylooking wooden building elevated above the ground. It has the appearance of a twostory barn with the lower story knocked away and the upper one supported by posts. The trucks loaded with coal are first hoisted up from the mine to this room, then run upon scales, weighed and dumped into cars which stand upon the track beneath. As the coal is being dumped it passes over a large screen which sifts out the fine coal and allows only the large blocks to run into the

Our equipment for making this underground exploration consisted simply of a small tin lamp, like a miniature pot, filled with sperm oil. The spout held the wick, which burned with a steady light. Everything being ready, we stepped upon the

hoist and were LOWERED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FEET

into the mine as easily and pleasantly as ir relative who resided in the family of which | a hotel elevator. Here we found ourselves the young man was a member. As she ap- | in a large dark chamber from which divergproached the door a sudden impulse caused | ed a network of roads to the face of the mine. Selecting one of these, along which | that an underground cable railway was operat. ing, we walked along it about half a mile. It was like walking in a railway tunnel. The roadway was earth, dry, smooth, level and well-beaten. The roof consisted of a solid layer of soapstone propped up by rough wooden posts about four feet long and six inches thick. Cross pieces were inserted above these posts in many places to strengthen the roof, and it was not unusual where the roof was bad to have it entirely ceiled with wooden cross pieces that it might be thoroughly secure. The sides of this tunnel road appeared to be of solid soap stone, but upon close inspection I noticed that the stone for about a foot high from the floor had been disturbed. In reality a space three feet high on each side throughout the whole mine had been originally excavated and the coal removed. This space was filled up loosely with stones cut away from the roof and with other loose matter found in the coal. Gradually the whole superincumbent strata of stone and earth settled down, exerting an enormous pressure upon the loosely filled in stone and waste, and reducing it from three feet to a layer of about being consulted, confessed that he had never | one foot in thickness. The roof of the roadread a line of the poet's poems. But he read | way, however, was prevented from settling down in the same way by the numerous props which supported it. This gave the roadway the appearance of a tunnel cut in the solid rock about six feet high and ten wide. At frequent intervals similar side roads bifurcate, leading in all directions, so that the whole mine, for a radius of about a mile on every side from the shaft, is a net work of these roads. The wall between the several roads were originally completely excavated by the removal of the coal, which was replaced by waste stone and clay. The settling down of the strata above and consequent pressure of the waste matter, give the walls their present solid appearance. We proceeded along the main road for about half a mile and then diverged into one of the by-roads, which are only four feet high, obliging us to walk in a stooping posture. We met numerous truck loads of coal, hauled along a tramway by small mules, driveu by boys. Small mules are necessary for this work and they are sought for through-

to see these UNDERGROUND COAL TRAINS The boy with lamp stuck in his cap and hands and face black with coal, looks from a distance like a spirit from the lower regions. The mule appears in the dim light to be of leviathan proportions. The roll of the trucks upon the tramway makes a loud rumbling which resounds like the blows of the Cyclops forging underground chains. All the environments are awe inspiring and suggest the agency of the Prince of Darkness. At length we reach the face of the mine, where the miners are at work. The solid wall of black diamond glistens before us in the dark. In front of it are seated three miners, working with pick and shovel. They have made a deep horizontal incision or opening about six inches deepand several yards in length into the bottom of the coal seam. It extends about three teet into the coal, as far as the pick can reach. The layer of coal is now sufficiently undermined. The creaking and straining of the coal seam inspires the stranger with the fear that the whole roof is going to cave in. But his fears are groundless. Several heavy blows upon a wedge driven into the top of the seam where it joins the upper strata of soap stone are required to sever the coal, and it falls, scattering around in large blocks. These are then loaded into trucks and hauled to the opening by the mules. A recently died. When it was written, the space, fourteen feet long by about ten wide, called a room, is thus cleared away, and props are placed under to support the roef. The waste stone which may have fallen with the coal is then piled upon each side of the room, leaving a sufficient roadway clear. Another room is then begun in the same way, by undermining the coal seam and the same process repeated. Three miners generally work in each room, though sometimes two are considered sufficient, accord-

out the whole country, It is a weird sight

THE WHOLE FACE OF THE MINE darties of miners being placed at regular

distances, so that the rooms run into one another. There is, in fact, instead of a series of rooms, one continuous chamber, circling the extreme edge of the mine. This chamber is, however, not a parallelogram. but a circle, all its parts being equidistant from the shaft. These underground exca vations may be likened to an enormous horizontal wheel. The central chamber at the mouth of the pit is the hub of the wheel, the If I had stolen the mule, my gilt would oproads radiating from this chamber correspond to the spokes, and the series of rooms constituting one continuous chamber in which the miners are constantly at work are represented by the rim of the wheel. Along

THE VENTILATION OF THE MINE. Besides the opening at the mouth of the pit, there is another about a mile distant immediately above the room where the work is presently carried on and a large fan kept in constant motion at the first opening the other opening down along this circular boys." chamber and through the various roads to the mouth of the plt.

The three miners in each room mine the

this continuous chamber is carried the pure

air from without for

coal and load it into trucks. For this they are paid 75 cents per ton. They are required in addition to keep their room and roadway to first parting in order, and for highly satisfactory to me, and the Major gives them 90 cents per ton. Eight tons are considered a good day's work for three ly. men, giving each \$2.40 per day. To prevent strikes, however, the company allows the miners in addition to the above terms forty per cent. of all excess in price which they obtain above \$1.75 per ton. The miners are not kept constantly employed, however, and in summer do not average work such an animal so I took charge of him. three days in the week, so that their earnings for the year are quite moderate. About 2,000 minersare employed by this company. The trucks when loaded are hauled away by mules in successive stages, each mule hauling the coal of several rooms to the nearest shunting place. There the trucks are made up into larger trains and drawn by larger mules to the underground cable, by which they are hauled to the mouth of the pit. The trucks are then run singly upon the hoist and elevated by steam power to the weighing room above. One thousand tons per day is the output of this shaft when working to its fullest capacity. With

TENDENCY TO COMBINATION, which is the characteristic of this age, th various coal companies of this State have formed themselves into an association to control the production of coal. No coal is mined until it is sold. So soon as a sale is made the officials of the combination notify ternately separated by untreated threads. each of the companies comprising it of the respective quantities which each is entitled to furnish according to a fixed proportion, and the required quantity is forthwith mined by each company. No sales are made outside the combination, and each company shares every sale made. During the winter months all the miners work to their fuil spiration. capacity, but remain almost idle during the summer. The product is bituminous coal, which deteriorates when exposed to the atrequired for present use.

The value of the land in the vicinity of Braidwood averages one hundred dollars per acre for the coal it contains. Each company owns the land above its mine, and is liable to a fine of \$1.75 per ton for all coal taken from land belonging to anyone averted if kindness of hand, kindness of

He Was No Thief.

"Gentlemen," said an Arkansaw Colonel, as he stood under the limb of a tree from which suspended a rope, "I must pretest my innocence. I did not steal the mule. 1 am above petty theft. I know that you all have the interest of the community at heart, and I do not blame you; but there are times when we are all liable to be too rash. press me until I would beg to be put out of the world in the most summary way."

"Themule was found in your possession,"

said the leader of the mob. "Very true, my dear sir."

"Did he jump into your lot?" "No, sir, I conducted him to the confines of my premises.

"Did you buy the animal?"

"No, sir." -"Did you trade for him?"

"I did not." "Then who stole him? Let down the rope,

"Gentlemen, I hope you will give me a chance to explain. The male in question was the property of one of our distinguished fellow-citizens, Major Rulesberry. Some time ago the Major and I exchanged a few words of an uncomplimentary nature. I intimated that the Major's blood would be said that my gore would please him mighti-

Well, we separated thoroughly agreeing with each other. The next day the Major and I met. I got what is vulgarly called the drop on him, and relieved him of the top of his head. He was riding a mule at the times and when he fell off I saw that he had no longer any practical use for Now, if I had dismounted in the way he did, I should have interposed no objection to the Major taking my horse."

"I hope, sir, that you will excuse us," replied the lead r of the mob. 'We thought that you had stolen the mule. Your explanation is most satisfactory, and I hope you'll excuse us. Let us all take a drink."-Arkansas Traveller.

### Electric Flannel.

A French scientific journal describes an electric curiosity which its editor has received from Dr. Claudet. The novelty is a specimen of electric flannel, which is claimed to be valuable in cases of rheumatism. The oxides of tin, copper, znc and iron form nearly one-eighth of the flannel. A series of threads of the fabric is impregnated with these metallic oxides, and each series is al-The flaunel thus prepared constitutes a dry pile, which has been shown by independent experiments of Messrs. Drincourt and Porterin, both reputable physicists, to disengage l electricity when in contact with the body, the surrent becoming more marked as the flanuel absorbs the moist products of per-

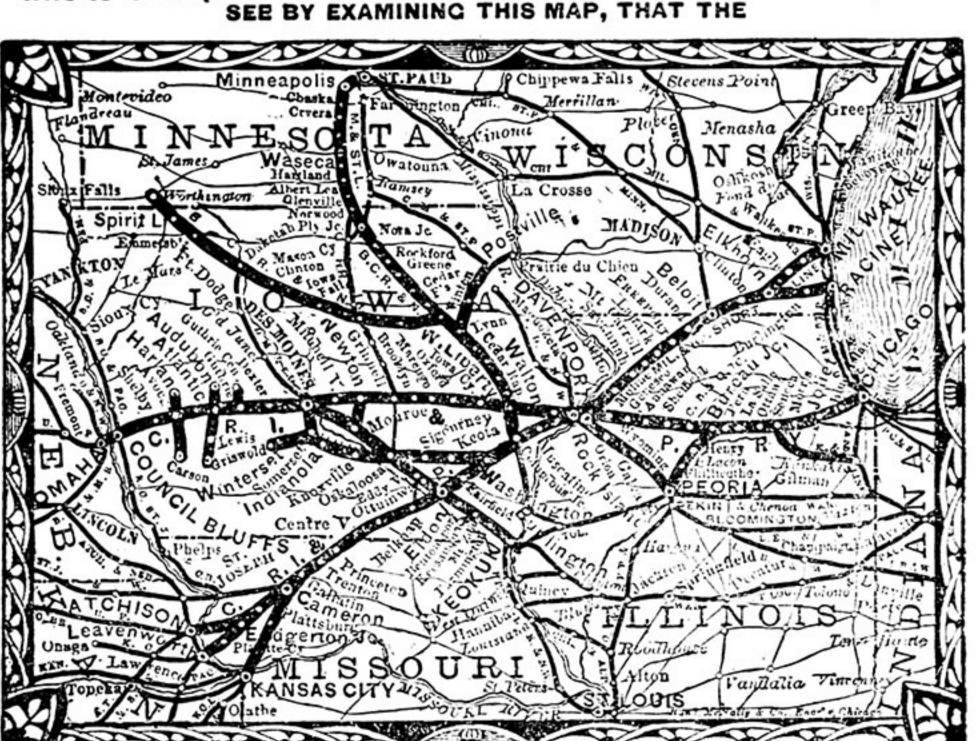
Senator Mahone seldom wears an overcoat, and in the coolest weather can be mosphere, and is therefore not moved until seen on the streets of Washington with his Prince Albert unbuttoned.

There are men who love only themselves; and these are men of hatres, for to love one's sell alone is to hate others.

How many sighs and tears might be heart, and kind less of special wite general."



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