Hints for Housekeepers.

Windows can be cleaned perfectly and easily as follows: powder a little whiting, mix it to a smooth paste with just enough cold water to moisten, rub it all over the glass with a soft rag, and then polish it off with a large dry clean cloth or piece of chamois. For cleaning white paint, put a tablespoonful of ammonia in a basin of water, and rub the paint with a rag wet in it; stains can be removed by using any kind of sapolio on a wet rag, but it must be remembered that this takes off the paint with the stain; flannel is the best cloth for cleaning paint. To clean the dark wood-work of floors use a damp dusting cloth and then a dry one, or lightly brush the paint with a feather duster when it is only, dusty. Painted floors imply the use of rugs; these should be lightly shaken every day if they are small, and brushed with a small broom daily when they are too large to be frequently shaken.

Druggets used to protect the carpets of dining-rooms should be kept clean in the same way. Curtains at the windows should be lightly shaken every morning when the windows are opened, and shades dusted with a feather brush. Upholstered furniture should be brushed with a soft brush every day, and leather rubbed with a soft cloth.

Mirrors can be polished with a soft cloth wet with a few drops of ammonia. The sun should not be allowed to fall on mirrors, because its rays affect the metallic coating on the glass. The rag wet with ammonia will easily clean the plated door knobs and any metal trimmings about the fireplace; also silver or plated salvers used at the table. Japanned trays can be polished with a little powdered whiting or dry flour, all of it being rubbed off with a soft cloth. Thus, it will be seen, an active, tidy girl can always keep her room absolutely clean by making it tidy every morning.

A little ammonia or washing soda in hot water, with soap and a soft cloth, will clean dishes well, and they should be thoroughly dried with clean soft towels. Many persons part effected. always wash glasses in cold water, without soap. Never pour hot water into a glass unless it contains a spoon; this will serve as a .conductor for the heat off the water; and lessen the risk of breakage.

If all glass and china, when it first comes into the house, is put into a large boiler full of cold water, and gradually brought to the boiling-point, the subsequent chance of breakage is diminished. Ivory handles on knives should not be wet; the blades of steel knives should be washed before they are scoured with fine brick-dust on a wet cork

once, and softens the paste. Soda in hot water will clean silver; all polishing soaps and powders simply scratch a bright surface upon it. When silver is not | that drill points heated to a cherry-red, and in constant use, keep it entirely wrapped in | tempered by being driven into a bar of lead, tissue-paper. A little olive oil rubbed on | will bore through the hardest steel or plate steel knives prevent rust. Keep a lump of glass without perceptibly blunting. washing soda in the sink, and flush it with hot water after washing dishes. Wash the easy way of steadying a plumb-bob is to dish towels after using them, with hot water | merely, after getting the line in position, and soap or soda, and dry them in the air; drop the plumb in a can of water. The wash and dry the dishcloths also.

How to Cook Eggs.

The advisability of cooking more eggs and less meat as the warm weather approaches water, containing washing soda, and let is well understood by most housekeepers but them boil for a few minutes. This will make the manner of cooking varies too little. Do not always boil or fry an egg; try an ome- as new. let even at the risk of making a failure of POTATO is used to clean steel pens, and the first one. Serve eggs, however cooked, generally acts as a pen-wiper. It removes in the prettiest dish you can afford and let all ink crust, and gives a peculiarly smooth no trace of their presence linger about the flow to the ink. Pass new pens two or three table from one meal to another. The fol- times through a gas flame, and then the ink lowing directions may be of profit to some | will flow freely. of our readers :-

into a buttered pie plate. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper over them and also add a cutting portion in mercury. No more of the few bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven. Remove as soon as the white of the egg is dipped, as, while imparting extreme hardcooked and serve in the same dish.

CURDLED Eggs.—Pour boiling water on to | tool extremely brittle. the eggs and set the dish containing them on the back part of the stove or where the water will keep warm. Let them stand ten minutes. The white and yolk will be cooked alike and will be more digestible, than when boiled in the ordinary way.

skimmer. Cooked in this way they are not ally shed. broken or irregularly shaped as when dropped into the water without the rings.

spoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of two pounds of sulphate of copper are dis-

PLAIN OMELET. - Two eggs, four table- disinfected. spoonfuls of milk, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one-half tablespoonful of butter. Beat the yolks until creamy, add the milk and salt, and last the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Melt the butter in a small, smooth frying pan and pour in the mixture; it should begin to bubble at once. Cook about four minutes, slipping the knife under it now and then to prevent burning. When the top begins to set, fold it over and turn it on to a small hot platter.

pint bowl of codfish, cover with cold water wheels are the softest. and cook half an hour in a covered sauce pan. When tender, drain off the water; beat three eggs and stir them into a pint of milk and pour over the fish. Rub a piece of butter the size of an egg into a heaping tablespoonful of flour; stir into the fish and milk. Cook until it thickens and serve in a covered dish.

How to Keep Meat in Summer.

old game, hares especially, which can be and cried incessantly until Sunday night, ment to be applauded when a voice came made tender by the treatment. The same when he died. The spider was described as authority is loud in the praise of salicylic having a small drab body.

acid, "which has no injurious effect on the system, while the antiseptic properties are great." To prepare it, put a dram into a wine bottle, and fill up with luke-warm water. Meat just commencing to putrefy should be brushed over with this at intervals of a few minutes for half an hour, then washed in warm and lastly in cold water. Dry well before cooking if it is to be roastod! Another way to use the acid is to dissolve a quarter of an ounce in a pint of cognac. Two ounces of this solution may be added with advantage to each quart of liquid used for preserving fruits. Another use-soap the papers for laying on jam in the solution; those that touch the preserves, we mean, not the outer wrappers.

Joints of meats will keep good, even in the hottest weather, for a month, if plunged into boiling fat, when cool wrapped in straw and sewn in canvas bags, then hung in a cool place. Venison is said to be delicious if sprinkled, while fresh, with a mixture of charcoal, ginger, pepper and pimento, all in powder, afterward sewn up and buried six feet in the ground, where it may be left for three. It must be washed before cooking at a brisk fire. Salt should never be put on meat to be hung, it has such a hardening tendency.

Perhaps few things are purer and more efficacious than a weak solution of permanganate of potash for restoring game, meat or poultry already tainted. How often will a few hours work the mischief in sultry weather, the meat changing to such an extent as to appear almostirremediably spoiled. However, by washing in the fluid it can be sweetened. As long as the liquid changes color—that is, loses its pink tint and becomes greenish brown-it must be renewed. When it ceases to change color the meat will do. After this treatment it is more suitable for braising, boiling or stewing than for roasting and baking, although it may be so treated if well dried and floured.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

water and mixed with three times its weight | have to fix it up with a sealskin cloak." of barium sulphate.

A stiff paste of glycerine and red lead will be found useful in making a joint air or gas proof. It is used at the joint between the neck and cap of the flasks for generat-

ing oxygen gas. To remove paper labels from old bottles, wet the face of the label with water, and hold it for an instant over any convenient flame. The steam penetrates the label at

A SHOP HINT.—It has been discovered

STEADYING A PLUMB-BOB.—A simple and water offers resistance to the swaying of the line.

When the burners of kerosene lamps become clogged, put them in a basin of hot them perfectly clean and almost as bright

To HARDEN TOOLS.—A. E. Tucker claims Baked Eggs.—Break the eggs carefully that he has successfully edged grooving tools for chill rolls by dipping the actual steel than is actually necessary should be ness, it naturally makes the body of the

SUBSTANCES IN THE EYE.—Everybody has experienced the pain and annoyance of your name will be next." "semething getting into the eye." What should be done when this happens? In the majority of cases, if the sufferer has the patience to close the eye gently, and keep DROPPED Eggs.—Fill a pan with boiling it immovably closed for from five minutes water slightly salted. Lay in muffin rings to a quarter of an hour, the offending parand into each turn an egg. As soon as the ticle will be safely and painlessly washed

The Pharmaceutische Rundschau gives this recipe for an excellent disinfectant: POACHED EGGS. - Five eggs, one table- Four pounds of crude sulphate of iron or salt, one-quarter cup of milk and a very lit- solved in hot water, to which two ounces tle pepper. Beat the eggs well, add salt, of suphuric acid are added. Mix with the pepper and milk. Melt the butter in a small solution while still hot eight ounces of car- gald.) bright tin and pour in the eggs; set the pan | bolic acid, filter and fill in bottles. When n another of boiling water and stir constant- this powerful remedy cannot be applied in ly until the egg becomes a creamy mass its fluid state dry sawdust thoroughly moistwhen it is done and should be served at ened with it may be scattered over the floor of a dark room or other places to be

HARD AND SOFT EMERY-WHEELS .- Hard, close-grain emery-wheels do not cut so rapidly as soft, loose ones, from the fact that the particles in the hard stone compact, and the edges wear slightly before breaking, while in the soft wheel the cement wears first, and more rapidly, presenting new cutting edges to the work, which when but alightly worn will pull out of the wheel on account of this increased friction surface fresh sharp edges replacing them. This is CODFISH OMELET.—Shred very finely a proved by the fact that the fastest-cutting

Killed By a Spider's Bite.

Fritz Kibitz, one year and eight months old, was playing about the floor of his home at 650 Fifth street, in New York, about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when suddenly he began screaming. His mother ran to him and saw a big spider on his left hand. The little fellow held the hand up and acted enough to be tender wi hout its becoming mark on the child's hand, concluded that the own pluck and perseverance. tainted. The joint should be securely bound spider had bitten it. She applied some with stinging nettles, then hung up in a lotion, but the child still continued its cries. | are you in ? canvas bag. Another simple way is to A few hours later a small red lump appeared moisten a clean cloth with malt vinegar, on the hand, which kept spreading until the and wrap it round the meat; while a third | swelling extended to the arm. A physician plan, easily carried out by country residents, was called in and measures were taken to consists in covering the meat with butter- stop the spread of the poison. His efforts milk, which must be renewed every second were unsuccessful, and on Sunday the child's arm almost to the shoulder was badly swoll-Buttermilk is said to be good for soaking en. The little fellow suffered great agony,

His Wite's Queer Little Laugh.

A Montreal business man's wife has been away on a visit to the old home in another city. He has lived during her absence ostensibly at home, but really has been living on porterhouse steaks at the hotel, and had just been elected president of a new whist club in which he had a young red-cheeked girl for a partner, and while of course h deeply regretted the enforced absence of hi own dear wife he was managing to get along without pining away very rapidly. Th other night he and his roseate partner had just swept the board. They had had thirteen trick hand, and the rest of the table was nowhere.

The Montreal man went home at half past ten. Things looked just the same. He composed himself to write his customary letter, beginning: "It is now half-past eight o'clock. I have just come in from my work on the books. I am awfully tired dear, and miss you so much. I don't want to hurry you home, and I want you to stay as long as you feel like it this time, for l shall not want to let you leave me again, etc., etc."

He finished the letter and stamped and directed it, and then took a look at the starlit evening, and thinking he would finish his cigar (he never used to smoke in the house) walked out to the corner. When he got back he heard a rustle in the diningroom and looked in. The light had been moved. There was a head bending over the light. His wife's smiling face looked up out of the radiance beneath the shade and greeted him. She was reading the letter. His heart dropped down his trousers' leg. He felt like death. "I'm reading a charming letter from you," said she. "So kind of you! It sounds like those you used to write before we were married." The lady read it through and then read it aloud.

"If she'd only 'a got mad I'd been all right," said the Montreal man Tuesday; "but she didn't-she laughed. Every one of my yarns twisted her up, and she laughed until it made me sick. I never got such a roast, and the worst of it is I've lost all of To remove proud flesh, pulverize loaf my reputation for veracity If I say I ugar and alum very fine and apply it to the have been making up a trial balance at the office and it keeps me late, she draws that An ink that will write on glass can be laugh on me and I wilt. It's terrible. made from ammonium fluoride dissolved in | feel meaner every day. If it keeps on I'

After the Honeymoon.

His pretty little pigeon and His dainty little dove, His bird of paradise she was When he began to love.

Oh! then he said her singing it Was sweeter than the lark's; And made all sorts of similar And sillier remarks.

He said she was his dearie, and He said she was a duck; He said she was a nightingale, His charming little chuck.

But things are changed since they were wed, All's not couleur de rose; She "chatters like a magpie," and Her "voice is like a crow's."

When she pours out her soul in song. He'll wish her at the deuce ; And if she dares to speak a word, It's "Oh, you are a goose !"

"Love in a cot," their motto was, But, oh, the truth it stings! Tho' she is just as bird-like still, 'Tis love alone has wings.

She Only Wanted to Know.

in the presence of that lady's new venture the plans of the Italian architect, Rinaldi, procession to the vineyards, where some I began to in the fatherly line for her daughter, "what it received quite a different form. After sang such engaging ballads as "Young men, makes you have so many names?"

only got one name." "Why, when I first knew you your time. The palace forms a long square, at for beauty." name was Mrs. Wilson, then you was Mrs. each corner of which is a stately tower. Waters, and now you're Mrs. De Blinks," The dwelling rooms are in three stories.

explained Sallie. "Yes! that's simple enough, my dear. I pillars are of Finland marble. The rooms married your father and was Mrs. Wilson. are not architecturally beautiful, but are Then I married Mr. Waters, and then I married your papa here and became Mrs. De Blinks."

De Blinks is also thoughtful.

Mac's Point of View

Sportsman, trying a greyhound: "That dog won't do at all, Mac. It never smelled the hare." Mac: "Well, I don't know. white is set take the egg and ring up with a away by the tears which the eye will natur- It's a good dog-a ferry good dog-shust ass good a dog ass you'll maype get; but the hare wass in an awful hurry !"

Not so Bad.

(Scene-Highlandman's Cross, Broomielaw. Dramatis personæ: Donald and Du-

Donald—Is it pe possible? Is sat you, Tugalt? Man it's a lang langt time sin I'll didna sat ye pefore. Dugald-Och, aye, Tonalt, lad. Man,

did ye'll ken I've got marit? Donald-Marit? Dugald—Aye, marit, and what for no?

Donald-That's goot. Dugald-Na; not so goot neithers. Donald—Aye; whey's sat? Dugald—Oh, she's got a dreadful temper.

Donald—Aye; that's pad. Dugald—Na; na sa pad neithers. Donald—Aye; whey's sat? Dugald-Man, she has sillars and we poucht a house.

Donald-Och, aye man; that's goot. Dugald—Na; not so goot neithers. Donald—Aye; whey's sat? Dugald—The hoose wis burnt. Donald-Och, man, that's pad, pad. Dugald-Na; not so pad neithers. Donald-Whey's sat?

Dugald-Man, the wife wis purnt wis it and she'll got tae insurance sillars to her nainsell, forpy.

A Paying Business.

Very Young Man: You wouldn't think Summer, as housekeepers know, is the as though he was in greatpain. Mrs. Kibitz it, but I've just paid seventy thousand doltime when it is difficult to hang meat long killed the spider, and, observing a small red lars in cash for a house, all made by my Young Lady: Really! What business

Very Young Man: I'm a son in-law.

A Political Difficulty.

" Let us elect to our halls of legislature, shouted an eloquent candidate, "men who are endowed with common sense."

A momentary pause here for the sentifrom the gallery : " But you can't get such men to run !"

A PALACE PRISON.

The Russian Cuar's Retreat, the Castle

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes The palace of Gatschina so much spoken of lately, can not be compared with such castles as Versailles, Sans-Souci, or Schoubrunn. It has nothing of the artistic embelishment of the one, the historical memories of the other, or the landscape beauty and comfort of the third. Situated in the middle of a wide and desert plain, it has no pretty surroundings, and built without luxury its exterior does not make an imposing impression. The reason that, in spite of this, it has been chosen as a residence by the Czar since his accession to the throne is no doubt that it lies nearest to the capital, and is so isolated and capable of isolation, that with the application of all the means in which Russia is richer than most countries, the approach of unwished-for individuals can be prevented: Gatschina lies between Zarskoje-Selo and the roads from each of those places to the Imperial Palace, which have private court railway stations, are placed under particular supervision, and may not be used except by the court. A high wall incloses the park, in the centre of which is the police and this wall is protected by patrols, which never leave the outer circle nor the park itself for one moment out of sight. The entrance was, and is, only permitted by special order. The head of the Imperial securitypolice, General Tschwerin, and the head of pensable adjunct to a hunt-kennel, and dis the Imperial headquarters, General Richter, good service in drawing coverts. The guard the palace with especial care, so that mals were in reality small earth-hounds, and the isolation of Gatschina is considered so it was the desire of old huntsmen to obtain perfect that the Royal family can abide them as near alike to the larger hounds in there in absolute peace. Though the sup- marking as possible. erintendence is so strict, it is said that the inhabitants of the palace are not, and must not be aware of it. Their pleasure and comforts are not impaired by it; and all the amusements that could be agreeable to the Emperor and his family-drives, hunts, riding and rowing, evening parties, theatrical representation, &c.—can be partaken of. Adjoining the well-tended park is an extensive wood-like the park, surrounded by a wall and guarded. In the park itself are two lake-like basins of water; the palace contains splendid saloons, and two colon halfpenny per pound, as compared with they can,

nades which afford agreeable promenades in bad weather; all this aids in preventing the inhabitants from feeling anything of the anxious and never-tiring supervision held over them, and the want of more charming States or in our own country.

surroundings. Sometimes the Emperor and the Empress leave the castle and its region, and make excursions to the nearest country palaces or to St. Petersburg, on which occasion all large escorts are avoided. The Emperor refuses to drive in the company of police, but the authorities still are zealous in taking all necessary measures to avoid accidents. Sometimes the Royal family inhabit Peterhof, but always return to Gatschina. Peterhof is more magnificent, Oranienbaum prettier, but Gatschina is considered safer of being by far the most destructive insect and quietier. For many years before the to turnip and swede crops of any in the long accession of Alexander III. the palace had list of their enemies. It is on record that been unused; he caused it to be restored crop was sown three times over, and was and comfortably furnished. It has been cleared off each time by the turnip-flea seldom spoken of and scarcely more was As may be inferred from its name, it is an known of it than that the Imperial hounds accomplished jumper. It can jump eighteen were kept there. The Gatschina race was inches, or about two hundred and sixteen celebrated, and a dog from the Imperial times its own length. pack was very valuable, but people cared The colonnades run along the sides, and the adorned with valuable pictures and sculpture from the Imperial Hermitage in St Petersburg, from the Anitschkow Palace, Sallie (thoughfully) - "I wonder what and from the Winter Palace. The views are limited by the park and wood, which, however, have been beautifully laid out by the celebrated St. Petersburg landscape

A New Pet for the Baby.

gardener.

From Florida comes a suggestion in answer to the question, "How shall I amuse the baby?" Give him a baby alligator to play with. The little creatures are great pets with children, who are not afraid to take them in their hands and to their bosoms, or lay them against their cheeks with loving caresses as they would a doll or pet

They are a cheap plaything, costing but 75 cents, and are very moderate in their wants. A small tub, half filled with water, and a board laid slanting wise-with one end in the water, upon which they can creep up and sun themselves—and twice a week a bit of beef the size of an English walnut, is all they require to sustain existence comfortably. A cheap pet, and a charming one, the children think, who every year take hundreds of them North in perforated boxes. The first possession of them is a great delight to their small owners, who in their extravagant admirations take them out of their boxes in the hotel rooms and allow them to run about freely.

head uplifted and black eyes peering curiously about, has a trick of darting suddenly and disappearing instantaneously, under the most careful watching. He has also a fondness for a warm berth, and is more than likely to turn up, upon search, in the folds of baby's frock, or if the infant be asleep, cozily nestled about the little ones neck, with his pointed head rooted under the plump chin. Should baby chance to waken he will laugh and coo and clutch at his slippery cradle mate, who will slip away from the little fingers as if they were greased. Children have no repugnance to the young "gater;" on the contrary, they love them and encourage their familiarities and are never tired of watching their droll, secretive wave.

"I often tell my husband," smiled Mrs. Jones to Dumley, whom Jones brought home unexpectedly to dinner, " that if he will bring gentlemen to dinner without letting me know a little beforehand, he must not be disappointed if everything isn't just as it should be." "Oh, I beg of you, my dear madame, not to think of apologizing." responded Dumley, with profuse politeness "I have eaten worse dinners than this I as sure you, and," he added, "I've saten some pretty poor dinners, too.'

VARIETIES,

The Russian Line soldier's pay equit a farthing a day in time of peace, and as much again in time of war.

A Chinese gentleman always sends of geese to the lady of his choice, are looked upon as the emblems of con-

It is at the sources of the Chindwe western branch of the Irrawaddy, that's famous amber and jade mines are have supplied China with these much-party stones for centuries.

The coal consumed annually by the Ca ard fleet-about three hundred and in thousand tons-if built as a wall four is high and one foot thick, would reach in the Land's End to John o' Groat's House "Kid-glove" oranges are grown in Plone

commonly so called because, when peda they are so dry that one can eat them win wearing kid gloves without damaging to latter in the least. The oranges are the and aromatic in flavor. In Westphalia the peasants, on hearing

the cuckoo for the first time, roll over and over on the grass in order to insure then selves against lumbago for the rest of the This is considered all the more like to happen if the bird repeats his cry while they are on the ground.

The fox-terrier at one time was an india

Persians have one never-failing subject of conversation -their health. The pleasured talking about the weather is denied to them: for, as eleven months out of the twelve are fine in Persia, the subject does not present sufficient variety. But a Persian, to what. ever class of society he may belong, is never tired of talking about his ailments, real or supposed.

The average cost of wheat in nine of the principal centres of production in India dur. ing the four years ending 1884 was about 0.97d. per pound in the United Kingdom. and 0.85d. in the United States. India wheat at the place of production is therefore much cheaper than in either the United aded lights w

Palestine possesses a remarkable salt mountain situated at the south end of the Dead Sea. The length of the ridge is six miles, with an average width of three quar. ters of a mile, and the height is not far from six hundred feet. There are places where the overlying earthy deposits are many feet in thickness, but the mass of the mountain is composed of solid rock-salt, some of which is as clear as crystal.

The turnip-flea has the proud distinction

Hebrew maidens must have been fortunate little for the castle and park. Still Gats- beyond other women, for they enjoyed the china has its history. Peter the Great privileges of leap-year every six months. made a gift of it to his favorite sister, Nat- From a lecture on Jewish courtship, deliveralis; Catherine II. gave it to her favorite, ed by Mr. I. Abrahams, it appears that, Exling loveling Orlow, who furnished it at great expense, though the men usually did the wooing, "Mamma! said a little eight-year-old and built additional edifices, by which, after twice a year the Jewish damsels went in was tete-a-to-Orlow's death the Empress rebought it from look not to beauty, but to piety !"-while need, wavin "What do you mean, my dear? I have his family, and gave it to the Archduke others, the more beautiful, retorted with Paul, who inhabited it for some length of "See how fair we are! Choose your bride

The manufacture of glass in Europe is mostly carried on in France, Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, each country having its own specialty. Britain is celebrated for its flint-glass, which excels that of any other country. Belgium takes the lead in window-glass, which is exported to all countries. Germany excels specially in table glass, mirrors, and colored vases. It is also celebrated for its ruby glass. Austria-or rather Bohemia-rivals France as regards form and diversity of pattern, and beats Germany in the color and purity of its

A Five Hundred Pound Turtle.

Sanner Brothers, commission merchants, Baltimore, received recently one of the largest, if not the largest turtles ever shipped to this city It is of the trunkback species and weighs about 500 pounds. It was caught Thursday at Gloucester Point, York River. The turtle became entangled in some nets running out from the shore and could not free itself. It was hauled in by ropes. About a dozen men were needed to put it in the wagon. The Messrs Sanner hadit turned over on its back on the lower floor of their store, where it was viewed by many people. It is said this turtle is the third of its kind ever seen here. It measures nearly seven feet from the head to the tip of the tail. The shell, which is smooth and shaped like a trunk and not so hard that it will yield to pressure by the hand, at the broadest part, is three feet wide. The color on the back is black, under the belly it is spotted with white. The two immense fin-like appendages growing out on either side near the The lively little reptile, with his cunning head, when stretched out measure across nearly seven feet. The fins at the tail are smaller, and the tail is short. The head is very large, and the eyes in keeping with the proportions of the other parts. At the thickest part the head is probably nine inches in diameter. The back resemb'es black leather or hard rubber. A pure loggerhead turtle is white, but a trunk-head is black If he is not disposed of soon a tank will be made for the curiosity, where he can have salt water and enjoy a square meal of fish or other food, if he will eat.

> A physician in New York city is said to have the following inscription on his billheads : "A patient's gratitude to his doctor is a part of his disease, and is most declared when the fever is highest, cools off during convalescene and entirely disappears with the complete return to health. Office pre-

scriptions and attendance strictly cash. "Pat, you've been drinkin' again." Beg gin' yer pardon, but I've not, sor." "Pshaw! Your breath convicts you; what would you think if you should come into my room hereand be greeted with unmistakable evidenoes of the fumes of whiskey?" "O'id think, sor, it'd be moighty indecent of ye not to be lavin' the decanther fhere a gintlemen ood hilp 'imself."

colly, n a little ligh in conscience en to Maxw base tricken , in the dire a matter of whether M League or uld have suit t case he wo there was j h Visci migh the other han for the rash eves, and tter fight wi

can face op the blin body an with the sh one night enchman had ague general bughts . lent Ne trifle faster quiet house Adventures vel to him; b stake here th nd boy and t Miss St J s shown up t ting the apar shaded wax e proper amou and just dim he noted th Gautier was art of love-m ald read wom struse passag such like cas fall into a sir t the artistic waited impa knowing fu ate an impre

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