Late Foreign News

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

Lady Lion Tamer Attacked.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER.

According to the last census there were twenty-six fifteen-year-old married women in Paris and two of them have since been divorced.

The German cruiser Falke has been launched at Kiel. It has engines of 2,800 horse power, a tonnage of 1,580, and runs 17 sea miles an hour.

Germany's squadron of evolution will be sent out in two divisions of three battleships, a despatch boat, and seven torpedo boats each. They will be manned by 250 officers and 5,000 seamen. The commander of all will be Vice-admiral Deinhard.

According to the official reports of the imperial banks, the current accounts and deposited savings of the people throughout Russia amounted at the beginning of this year to 3,000,000,000 (three miliard) rubles.

The exporters of Sebastopol have been notified that two-thirds of the winter crops in the Governments of Kursk and Kharkov have been spoiled by the frost.

The man on stilts, Dornon, who set out to walk from Paris to Moscow, reached the Russian town on the 19th of May, and was received with enthusiasm. A traveller had backed himself to drive from Marseilles to Paris in thirty days in a carriage drawn by four gazelles.

The Assembly of Nobles of the Government of Astrakhan have decided to advocate before the Government that lands be granted to the impoverished nobility of their territories. There are 496 families of nobles in that Government and only thirty-six of them are able to be active members of the Assembly; the majority cannot join on account of their poverty.

The Russian imperial Cabinet has approved a plan to establish colonies of convicts sentenced to hard labor on the Russian islands of the Caspian Sea. To such colonies convicts will be sent from the natives of the Caucasus, the trans-Caspian districts, and Turkestan who could not stand the severe climate of Siberia or of the island of Saghalieu.

The Russian Ministry of Justice has framed new laws concerning the repetition of crimes and "cumulative offences," and submitted them to the Imperial Cabinet for approval. According to these laws a criminal who has served his term in prison or has been pardoned by the Czar, is rehabilitated perfectly, and if he commits a new crime his punishment is not to be more severe than it would be for the first crime. It, however, he commits again the same crime for which he has been condemned, his punishment is to be increased in duration, but not in severity.

The Governor of the Cossack Territories on the Don has issued orders to all farmers and landowners to adopt measures to destroy all the sheep mice (*mus citellus*) on their lands "until not one of the pests remain." The crops last year were injured greatly by the mice, and many Cossacks had not sufficient grain for seed this spring.

The Governor General of the Amoor region (in Siberia) has planned to employ convicts at hard labor on the trans-Siberian railroad. For every year such convicts are employed on the road they will be credited with eighteen months of the term they have to serve. Since the Crimean and Caucasian forts were opened, large parties of laborers and materials for the new road are sent to Siberia by Government and hired steamers.

The Russian Government has appropriated $1,000,000 to the construction of a commercial harbor at Theodosia, which will hereafter be the port of Crimea for merchantmen. Sebastopol will be transformed into a military and naval stronghold. Two other ports of Russia eastward are plans for a great highway from the Caspian Sea to Teheran, and for a limited circulation of Persian silver in the empire.

War Minister de Freycinet has given the chief of France's great general staff the financial means necessary to move by rail two army corps at the next manoeuvres. The Eastern and the Lyons Railway will be used for this experiment. Such practice in the strategical utilization of railways the *Echelle Parisienne* says, has become imperatively necessary in consequence of Germany's unremitting efforts to spread the network of her railways.

The great fall manoeuvres of the German Army this year will be concluded on Sept. 21, so that the Emperor may be on his hunting grounds in Sweden on Sept. 23. The manoeuvres of the Twelfth Corps (of Saxony) will take place first; then those of the Bavarian Corps, and finally those of the Eleventh and Fourth Corps. The Eleventh Corps will be reviewed by the Emperor near Cassel, and the Fourth Corps near Erfurt. The manoeuvres of both will be held between Cassel and Erfurt immediately after the parades.

The police of St. Petersburg have discovered a secret printing press in the Liteinaia Prospect, having been put on the track by the porter of the house in which the press was set up. A quantity of revolutionary proclamations were seized, and a number of persons who were suspected of being compromised in the matter were arrested.

Exile agrees well with ex-King Theebaw of Burmah. He is now living quietly at Ruttnagherry, on the Bombay coast, where his visitors find him in a most cheerful frame of mind, in capital health, and enjoying life thoroughly. Theebaw and his wives inhabit a handsome bungalow, and have carriages and horses at their command.

The anti-poverty branch of the Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg has appointed a committee to advocate before the Government the abolition of the official marks in the passports of persons who have served a term in prison. It is found that such persons, even with their "best will in the world and to do useful work, can find no employment. The prejudicial mark in the passports—three letters that signify "deprived of personal rights"—ostracize them, and they are driven unnecessarily to idleness and poverty.

The Russian Ministerial Committee has framed a law that, in the nine Governments of Kiev, Volhynia, Podolsk, Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Mohilev, Vitebsk, and Minsk, farming land shall be rented to Poles. This law is in addition to an ukase issued in 1864, by which Poles were forbidden to acquire land by purchase in those Governments. It does not, however, prohibit the Poles holding real estate within city limits.

A party of French merchants are now making a tour in Siberia, studying the markets of the Trans-Caspian district, and the production of wool in those districts claim their attention, for they propose to establish direct communications between the markets of central Asia and the cloth factories of France.

It appears that the Emperor William will not go to his castle near Metz. Metz is said to be too dangerous a place for him now in consequence of the extreme irritation caused by the maintenance of the rigorous passport measure. It is also reported that his Majesty has received several threatening letters from different parts of Alsace-Lorraine.

Kanti-Bey, a powerful Massowah chief having been convicted of high treason and finally sent to Italy, was obliged to leave his harem behind. Gen. Baldissera, Governor of the colony, according to the Roman papers, converted the harem, consisting of seven young women, into seven lottery prizes, which were won by his officers. But this lottery was unfortunate, and all the ladies ran away from their new Sultans.

Three persons have been arrested at Marseilles charged with the murder of a domestic servant named Anna Faure, aged 23. A man named Cournon and his mistress, in whose service she was, are alleged to have induced her to insure her life for 100,000 francs for the benefit of a broker named Arjisson. A few weeks afterwards she was found dead, her head immersed in the garden fountain and one hand grasping a parrot. It was supposed that while chasing the parrot she struck her head against the coping of the fountain, was stunned, and fell partly into the water and was suffocated. This version was at first accepted, but the discovery of the insurance has led to the arrest of Cournon, his mistress, and Ardisson.

In France it is believed postage stamps are now being extensively forged, and although no actual proof is yet forthcoming that a similar fraud is being perpetrated in England, there is reason for suspecting something of the sort. The forgery is effected by means of photography, some stamps being neither more nor less than negatives. The process is simple and effective, and even if the spurious stamps were as an imperfect forgery is not likely to be suspected.

The work of raising the Utopia is progressing favourably. Three hundred timbers were unloaded from the Anchor Line steamer Scindia, which arrived here last week, as well as the necessary gear for raising the sunken vessel. The scheme for raising the Utopia is apparently simple and ingenious. The timbers, which are shaped and numbered, are being added on to the top of the sides of the steamer up to above the surface of the water. The rents made by the ram of the Anson are being stopped. In this way the Utopia, having been made watertight, will be pumped out, and it is confidently hoped may then be floated without difficulty.

In various military stations last winter efforts were made to test the availability of snow fortifications in the field. It was found that a compact wall of snow fourteen feet in thickness was a safe protection against an onslaught of riflemen. The balls of a Bordan rifle, fired at a distance of 100 feet, penetrated into such a wall only 7½ to 8½ feet, fired at a distance of 200 feet, they penetrated only from 5 to 5½ feet; from a distance of 400 feet, they went 4 feet and 7 inches deep, and from a distance of 800 feet they went to the depth of 4 feet and 5 inches.

Gen. Von Boguslawski's recent words to the effect that France has more soldiers ready for mobilization that Germany have been shown to be a misstatement. A French officer reckons that between 1880 and 1890 Germany trained 1,642,000 men, while France trained but 1,123,000. In the preceding decade each country educated the same number of soldiers, so that Germany's numerical advantage for the last twenty years is 519,000. French officers note new recruiting law so that France, like Germany, may take in training annually 160,000 men instead of 114,000, as in the last few years.

Prince Meatcherskiy of the *Grashdanin* of St. Petersburg is the most surprising of all the editors of his city. Having vented his wrath on the popular education of the time and prayed to heaven that Russia might ever "stand the lowest in all the aspects of popular education" he launched his sharp pen against the manners of the time in general and the ladies in particular. Thus he asserts that the ladies "love nothing but dress," and the gentlemen love "everything but serious thinking." Still he has a chivalrous regard for the foible of the ladies. According to the present circumstances, the pessimistic Prince says, "it is cheering to know that the girls love more than Emile Zola (the French novelist). Let them rather love dress than the first man they meet in the street; rather dress than the revolver! I am, indeed, at a loss to say what they have been taught to love best, idle gossip, ball invitations, or army officers, according to the elegance of their uniforms, but not to their virtue and intellectual endowment."

Like several other European great powers: Russia is to have her historical regiments. To honor the memories of Russian commanders who have done great service since Peter the Great, the Czar has ordered that nineteen grenadier, infantry, and dragoon regiments and artillery brigades shall bear the names of famous Russian Generals. Reserve skeleton battalions, shall moreover, receive historical and geographical names. The order in question shows that Russia has in Europe seventy-four reserve skeleton battalions, which in war would be expanded to as many regiments of four battalions each. In the military districts of Moscow and Kiew there are already twelve such reserve regiments of two battalions each. Altogether ninety-six reserve skeleton regiments will be formed in European Russia, twenty-two of which are still unformed. The reserve regiments in war will be numbered consecutively after the regiments of the standing army; that is the first reserve regiment will be 166. Besides twelve guard and sixteen grenadier regiments, the Russian infantry on a war footing contains 239 regiments of four battalions each, and, complete, will contain 268. In the Caucasus and Eastern departments there are also eighteen skeleton reserve regiments.

As to Germs.

The Agricultural Gazette (London) has the following in relation to germs in dairying, which may be read with profit:

It is not so very long ago since the theory of germ action was proposed as the explanation of many of the fermentive or chemical processes which now occurred on in connection with organic matter of every kind, but we now recognize it as one of the most important branches of modern science, and a knowledge of which is of every-day use. It is in connection with dairy produce that we come most into contact with the subject in farming matters, and we seem to be only on the threshold of the inquiry in this respect. Many of the changes which take place in cheese-making, in ripening curd, in getting the proper flavor in butter, have long been shrouded in mystery, and it is only lately in the case of some that we have arrived at "bottom facts," while we are still groping in the dark after others, which, however, we are within measurable distance of mastering also. When this happy time arrives the production of the best material in the dairy will be an exact science which any one can practice without failing.

The ripening of cheese in particular is known to be due to the life action of bacteroid organisms and molds. The number of species of these is unknown, and very few of them have been isolated and classified, while of those that have been examined their full effect is not yet fully understood. One thing is known, and that is that the atmosphere of the dairy must be saturated with the spores of the proper kind, or else it is hopeless to try and make good quality, no matter how much care and skill are exercised. Various foreign varieties of cheese are now made in British dairies successfully, but it was necessary at first to import the special "germs," and this was done by grating down pieces of the foreign variety and mixing with the home curd, so as to start the "sowing" of the kind of organisms wanted.

Herein lies a hint for cheesemakers who are not successful in producing the flavor or mildness they would like in their cheese. Let them purchase one or two that have the conditions they would like to imitate, grate down a slice and mix with their own curd daily, provided they have manipulated their own curd properly, then there will follow improvement when it is ripe for market. The proper making of curd is like cultivating and manuring the soil—a crop cannot grow until the proper seed is sown, and if that is not forthcoming, inferior growths take its place and spoil everything. It does not follow, of course, that the introduction of desirable germs in a dairy will of itself result in producing desirable cheese, for the soil must be prepared for the reception of the seed, i.e., the curd must be properly made.

Yet another point regarding these germs comes up for notice, and in this case with regard to butter. It has long been known that the ripening of cream and the development of flavor in butter were due to the presence of germs, but now a German scientist announces that he has discovered and isolated the particular species which produces the nutty flavor of butter. He proposes to name it Bacterium No. 18, and this numbering reminds one of an analogous case in astronomy. The first asteroids, discovered were named Vesta, Pallas, Ceres, etc., but soon there were so many that names could not be found for them, and so they are now known by numbers. If this particular No. 18 can be produced in quantity and sold like Koch's lymph, it opens up a wide field for commercial enterprise in the dairy world. There is no reason why it should not be mixed with margarine, and thus give it the flavor of the finest butter—in other words, we may be able to artificially make butter which is really butter and not margarine. It is now some time since Mr. Adair, of Belfast, took out a patent for extracting butyric, caproic and other acids from rancid butter and using them to flavor the same or other samples by mixing them with known quantities. We know that these and other acids cause the fine flavor when in small quantity, and rancidity in excess, and that they are produced by certain germs. It is another step forward to extract the germs themselves and use them for flavoring purposes.

One cannot tell where these investigations are likely to stop, but they have a bearing of vast importance on practical dairy work. The milking of cows by steam machinery, the feeding of them according to a definite albuminoid ratio, the working up of their produce according to an exact method, and arriving at a known result, are all tending to bring dairying within the limits of an "exact science."

In Training.

Their are a good many in active training for aquatic sports who will do well to read the opinion of Mr. William Beach, a champion oarsman of Australia, who says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains and soreness it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle with me. It cures rheumatism." This is standard authority for athletes.

HISTORIC BLOOD STAINS.

Superstitions Attached to Scenes of Violence and Mystery by the English.

Connected with some of the English old country seats are romantic stores of strange blood stains still visible—the silent, indelible witnesses of tragic scenes committed in the distant past. At Condover hall, Shropshire, there is said to be a blood stain which has been there since the time of Henry VIII., and can not be effaced. According to a local tradition, which has long been current in the neighborhood, it is the blood of Lord Knevett, the owner of the hall and estate at this period, who was treacherously slain by his son. But this story, which is utterly at variance with facts bearing on the history of Condover and its owners in years gone by, must be classed among the legendary tales of the country.

At Cothele, a mansion on the banks of the Tamar, the marks are still to be seen of the blood spilt by the lord of the manor, when, for some supposed act of perfidy, he slew the warder of the drawbridge. Nathaniel Hawthorne, on one occasion, enjoyed the hospitality of Smithills hall, Lancashire, and was so impressed with the well-known legend of the "Bloody Footstep" that in three separate instances he founded fictions upon it.

A curious story is told by Miss Jackson in her "Shropshire Folk-lore" of blood stains at Plaish Hall, near Cardington. This legend runs that a party of cavalry were assembled one night at Plaish playing cards. All the doors were locked, when suddenly they burst open without any apparent cause. Again they were locked, "but presently they burst open a second time, and a third. Then the old gentleman appeared in the midst of the company, and they all rose and fled excepting the host, whom the others left face to face with the enemy. None ever saw that wretched man again, either alive or dead. Only a great stain of blood, shaped like a human form, was found on the floor of the room, and despite all efforts, the mark could never be washed out." Ever since this occurrence the house has been haunted, and at midnight a ghostly troop of horses are heard, with such a noise that none can sleep.

The Cornishman knows from the red fatty growth on the brook-pebbles that blood has been shed there—a belief still firmly credited. Thus, some years ago, writes Mr. Hunt in his "Popular Romances of the West of England," a Cornish gentleman was cruelly murdered and his body thrown into a brook. I have been shown stones taken from this brook with bright red spots on some vegetable growth upon them. It is said that ever since the murder the stones in this brook are spotted with gore, whereas they never were so previously to this dreadful deed." According to another strange Cornish belief told of St. Denis' blood, it is related that at the very time when his decapitation took place in Paris blood fell on the stones of the churchyard of St. Denis. Ever since those blood stains are reported to be specially visible when a calamity of any kind is near at hand.

The red poppies which followed the plowing of the fields of Waterloo after the duke of Wellington's victory was said to have sprung from the blood of the troops who fell during the engagement; and the fruit of the mulberry, which was originally white, tradition informs us became empurpled through human blood, a notion which in certain parts of Germany accounts for the color of the heathen. Defoe speaks of a certain camp called Dagrow Hill, and writes: "They say this was a Danish camp, and the roads thereabouts being overgrown with Danewood, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle, and that if cut upon a certain day in the year bleeds." In Wales the dwarf elder is nicknamed "Plant of the Blood of Man," and the wall flower is known in Palestine as the Blood-drops of Christ." Among other plants which are said to owe their dark-stained blossoms to the blood-drops which trickled from the cross may be mentioned the wood-sorrel, the spotted pelargonium, the arum, the purple orchis, and the red anemone; while a French legend accounts in the same way for the crimson-spotted leaves of the rondseiken.

The Battle in Mashonaland.

The lack of telegraphic communications in Africa is inconvenient. The fight in Mashonaland recently would hardly have occured could news have reached the disputants that Portugal and England were nearing a satisfactory settlement of their dispute; but almost simultaneously with the news that England had appeased the public feeling of Portugal by conceding to her 50,000 square miles of territory north of the Zambesi, came tidings of a battle between the British and Portuguese in Mashonaland. The Portuguese actually attacked to drive the British out of Fort Salisbury, the stronghold of the British South Africa Company, and entirely outside of the territory in dispute. The Portuguese were defeated and driven back toward the sea.

It is more probable that this event, deplorable as it is, will interrupt the new arrangement between the countries which, according to the despatches from Lisbon, is certain to be ratified. England has succeeded to Portugal far more than is pleasing to British capitalists who are investing money in Africa. She has yielded a large region between the Lenguya and Shire rivers, north of the Zambesi, which the British South Africa Company had fondly hoped to appropriate. Roughly described, this region is a triangle with its base, about 400 miles long, on the Zambesi, extending west to Zumbo, and its apex nearly 200 miles further north, touching the middle course of the Lenguya River. Not very much is known of this district, but it is one of the few places where ivory can be obtained in important quantities; and now that it has been turned over to Portugal, the British South Africa Company is cut off from the territorial connection it hoped to make between its possessions in Mashonaland and British Nyassaland.

The agreement concedes to the British practically all the territory they claim in Mashonaland, and they remain in possession of most of the gold-bearing region. It leaves, however, in the hands of the Portuguese the entire course of the Pungwe River, which is navigable from the Indian Ocean for a long distance toward Mashonaland, and no provision has been made for the use of this important stream by the British as an outlet to the sea. It was on this river that a battle occurred some time ago between the British under Sir John Willoughby and the Portuguese, who had established a fortified post on the river for the express purpose of preventing the British from using the Pungwe as a highway. The settlement has, on the whole, been more favorable to the Portuguese than to the British. The Portuguese laid claim to only a very small area in the region of the gold fields, and for the surrender of this district they have gained a very large territory, which adds much to the importance and the future prospects of their possessions in East Africa.

There promises to be a mild warfare between the simple and the elaborate style of street dressing. The softer goods worn in summer make more draperies a necessity, as they do not permit of the severe lines of cloth and beaver twills and cashmeres. An attempt is made to introduce lace flounces on street dresses, but it will not be successful with those who have a sense of the fitness of things. The other day a woman appeared on Broadway wearing a cashmere dress, lavender in color, with a flounce of black lace about twelve inches deep, the basque with a flounce of about half that depth. The effect was not artistic, and if it had been, the painful anxiety of the wearer to preserve her lace from contact with the feet, canes, and umbrellas of people who shared the privileges of the sidewalk with her would have destroyed the effect. A consciousness of clothes will destroy the effect of the most artistic costume; and when consciousness is the result of unsuitability, there is a reflection on the intelligence of the wearer.

Would Try Both.

Dashaway—Hello, Uncle Jasper, I haven't seen you for a long time.

Uncle Jasper—No, sah. De fac' is I'se so shabby dat I kinder hate t' 'pear 'forn 'spectable folks.

Dashaway—Well, now, uncle, if I should offer you the choice between a good glass of whiskey and a good pair of trousers I've got upstairs, which would you take?

Uncle Jasper—(scratching his head)—Well, boss, dat's a pow'ful hard nut to crack. But I spec' if I had dat glass o' whiskey firs' I be dat good I could elocute yo' inter givin' me dat pair pants, sah.

Honours Easy.

Mrs. Wedsoon (pontingly)—"Mrs. Old, wife tell me that you have two new dresses to my one."

Mr. Wedsoon (spouse No. 2)—"Yes, my dear, but you've had two new husbands to her one."

HEALTH.

Read the Tongue.

The perfectly healthy tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge, and has no prominent papille. The tongue may be furred from local causes or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever, and indicates nervous prostration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with, perhaps, a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellowish brown it shows disordered digestion. Dry and brown indicate a low state of the system, possibly typhoid.

When the tongue is dry and red and smooth, look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal. When the papillo on the end of the tongue are raised and very red we call it a strawberry tongue, and that means scarlet fever. Sharp, pointed, red tongue will hint of brain irritation or inflammation, and a yellow coating indicates liver derangement. When so much can be gained from an examination of the tongue, how important it is that the youngest child be taught to put it out so that it can be visible to the uttermost point in the throat.

Mumps.

This is a contagious disease but not generally a very dangerous one though in some cases there is a kind of recession of the disease on the brain or other organs, which is attended with serious, if not dangerous, symptoms.

In most cases, all that is necessary is to put the patient on a light liquid diet of milk, soup, etc., and to cover the affected parts with flannel, or with a wet bandage, as prescribed in simple sore throat. Special care should be taken to avoid exposure to cold, which seems to be the cause of the recession, or "sticking in" of the disease on some internal organ. But the fear of cold should not prevent sponging the body with tepid water, if there is fever, as in any other fever, or inflammatory disease. I should have stated that mumps is an inflammation of the "parotid" glands just below the ear, sometimes affecting one, and sometimes both glands. As to its contagiousness, I have very conclusive personal evidence, as I contracted it from one of my patients, was laid up from my practice about two weeks, and the only consolation I had was that the innocent cause of my rather serious attack and loss of time was the handsomest woman in the neighborhood.

Whooping Cough.

This is a contagious and self-limited disease, but little amenable to treatment. But, like other obstinate diseases, the so-called remedies are very many, and most of these are rather active and dangerous in domestic practice. About all that should be attempted, without the advice of a physician, is to keep the child well clothed and protected from cold; warm baths, a fruit and vegetable diet, milk, rice, etc., avoiding fat meats, butter and all heating foods.

To guard against bronchial complications, mild, but constant counter-irritation should be kept up on the chest by a plaster of syrup, slightly sprinkled with cayenne, pepper or mustard, or by rubbing the chest frequently with spirits of camphor, or turpentine, or kerosene oil.

To allay the spasmodic cough, a little vaseline, swallowed, is a safe and useful remedy, which may be resorted to as often as required.

Hiccough.

This is generally caused by an over-loaded stomach, and passes off as the stomach is emptied by vomiting. It is best relieved by slapping the chest, or back, between the shoulders, with the hand wet in cold water; or by a few drops of vinegar on sugar. When it occurs in the advanced stage of protracted diseases, it is generally a fatal symptom.

Boils.

Children are frequently troubled with boils, and those of sanguine temperament, and apparently in the best of health, are most subject to these Job-like afflictions. The best remedies are a light vegetable and cooling fruit diet, with very small doses of epsom salts—from half to a whole teaspoonful daily, in a tablespoonful of warm water, so that the whole can be taken at one mouthful. Best taken early in the morning. As a local application, the boil may sometimes be "drawn to a head" by applying a plaster of flour and honey, or flour and syrup. But if this is too painful, the boil should be poulticed with warm wat r or corn meal mush, until it is ready to open.

Health Hints.

Those who are frequent sufferers from headache should keep on hand the following mixture: Menthol, one drachm; alcohol, eight drachms. In many instances, if this is applied freely to the aching parts, the relief will be immediate.

Instead of wearing a woolen undervest and cotton nightdress during the winter, old people generally and especially those who have passed middle life—reverse the order, wear and put on only a flannel nightdress; they would enjoy better health, as well as greater comfort. Travelers in draughty sleeping cars will find in this a safeguard against taking cold.

For indigestion, the external application of something warm, as a piece of flannel or anything to keep the stomach warm and to promote a supply of blood, is sometimes a great benefit. In taking hot water internally, it is best to sip it by spoonfuls, waiting a moment after each for an eructation of the gas discharged by the hot water from the fermenting contents of the stomach.

For Neuralgia.

Boil a handful of lobelia in half a pint of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring clothes out of the liquid, very hot, and apply till the pain ceases, changing as fast as cold, then cover with dry cloth for awhile to prevent taking cold. Two large tablespoonfuls of cologne and two teaspoonfuls of fine salt, mixed in a bottle, makes an excellent liniment for facial neuralgia. Horsera'lish, prepared like same as for the table, applied to the temple or wrist, is recommended.

Pneumonia may attack only a small portion of the lung, and remain limited to that spot. Probably the disease is seldom extensive at first. But it is its nature to spread; as a rule, when persons are attacked, they assume that the trouble "is" nothing but a cold," so they keep up and about for a day or two; in consequence, the disease spreads through the lungs. It has a preference for the right lung, although, of course, it not infrequently attacks the other. One of the symptoms is a stitch-like pain near the nipple. But this is not constant nor always noticeable. If much of the lung is involved the breathing is seriously affected, but if the pneumonic spot is small, the change in the breathing is no more marked than it would be in a regular attack of bronchitis. The "rusty sputa" is one of the most convincing signs of pneumonia. The cough—no matter has a reddish tinge, light or dark. As for the marked chill, backache and high fever, etc., they are often nearly, if not quite, as marked in attacks of "colds." Attacks during the early stage are extremely likely to be unsuspected by all except physicians hence a person attacked cold what appears to be a very severe with should call in his physician, and not attempt to treat himself.

She Can Usually Get Him.

He—"First a woman wants a husband."

She—"Yes."

He—"Then she wants him to get rich."

She—"Yes."

He—"Then she has but one wish left and that is for him to die."

She—"Oh, no; she has still another wish."

He—"What is it?"

She—"She wants another husband."

At the Dinner-Table.

Grandmother (severely to little Johnny, who is calling for a second plate of pudding)—"You ought to know better than to call for pudding twice at the dinner-table; you didn't hear me doing it."

Little Johnny—"No, ma'am, and you won't hear me doing it either when I get to be as old as you are."

Purify Your Blood

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure all diseases of the blood. This when fairly tried every case or medicine, tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. In its preparation, its medicinal merit, and the wonderful cures it accomplishes Hood's Sarsaparilla is **Peculiar to Itself.** Thousands testify to its success, and the best advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends. Every testimonial we publish, and every statement we make on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla may be relied upon as strictly true in every respect.

If you need a good blood purifier or building up medicine, be sure to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Further information and statements of cures sent free to all who address us as below.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HISTORY OF GAS.

Its Introduction and Growth in Popular Favor.

Experiments in gas making were made in England in 1691, but not until 1792 was any success obtained. In that year William Murdock, of Cornwall, succeeded in lighting his house with gas obtained from coal. In 1813, it was introduced for street-lighting purposes. Westminster Bridge being the favored spot upon which the first trial was made. It was a great improvement over the oil lamps, but notwithstanding a great prejudice existed against gas, even among men of science; so great, in fact, that it seemed at one time that no further progress would be made. The ignorance prevalent at that time regarding gases in general was so great that when it was finally resolved to introduce gas lighting into the House of Commons, the architect directed that the pipes be placed four inches from the walls, lest their heat should fire the building! Aside from the question of prejudice, there were many obstacles in the way of the successful development of a distributing gas system. The proper machinery and apparatus for making gas had to be constructed, and for nearly two years the required wrought-iron pipes could not be procured. However, by the year 1822 four great gas companies had been established in London, using more than 1,500 retorts and nearly 50 gasholders, and making 400,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually.

In the United States gas for illuminating purposes was first made by David Melville, of Newport, R.I., in 1806.

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years.

"I have been ill for about five years, "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. "This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

Ethics of Horse Keeping.

Mr. Merwin, writing in the *May Atlantic* on the "Ethics of Horse Keeping," claims that in order to bring out the best powers of a horse the breaker or trainer must have gentleness and patience, and also a sympathetic understanding with the animal he handles. He believes that it is because American trainers have exercised these qualities in a superior degree that American trotters eclipse all others in the matter of speed. He says: "To create the trotter, increasing his speed, within seventy-five years, from a mile in 2.40 to a mile in 2.08, was perhaps an even greater achievement than the development of the modern thoroughbred in the one hundred and fifty years that have elapsed since the importation to England of the Goldphin Arabian." Of the utility of the achievement Mr. Merwin is not so fully convinced; but he says, "whatever, we may think of the result, whether or not we hold that a 2.08 horse is greatly better than a 2.40 horse, the value of the process by which this result was reached can hardly be exaggerated. The trainers of the American trotter have taught the world the best lesson that it has ever received in the ethics of horse keeping." And that lesson is, be gentle, be patient, you would learn the capabilities of your beast.

A Suggestion.

Mrs. Wheedle—If I were you I would take my sealskin cloak abroad. You will need it crossing the English Channel.

Mrs. Wickstaff—But of what use will it be after that?

Mrs. Wheedle (significantly)—After you have lived in Paris a few days you will need the money.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

WAS SHE IN A TRANCE.

The Body of a Woman Partly Turned Over in Her Coffin.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Norton, wife of Allison Norton, of Addison, Vt., are divided in the opinion whether she was dead when placed in her coffin. Mrs. Norton apparently died the other day after an illness of four weeks with the grip. A funeral was held and the body was taken to a private cemetery near Middlebury. Before burial the coffin was opened and the mourners were startled by what they saw. The body had turned partly over in the coffin, the hands, which had been crossed on the breast, had moved, and one arm had been raised toward the head. The face had a life-like expression and the whole appearance of the body was that of one who had partially awakened from a trance.

The body was immediately removed to the house of friends near by and taken from the coffin. The wise men and women of the neighborhood exchanged opinions on the strange affair, and the entire population for miles around came to look upon the lifelike corpse. The doctors and the undertaker asserted that the woman was dead. The wise men and women were divided in their view, and the neighbors didn't know what to make of it. For three days the body was held while the discussion went on. Then somebody suggested that the firing of a cannon would settle whether the woman was dead or only in a trance. The undertaker went over to Middlebury and procured an old smoothbore cannon. The body was brought out and placed on a couch in the front yard. The cannon was fired three times. All the windows in the house rattled and the dogs howled and shook as if they had got a scare from which they had not recovered yet. But the body has never stirred. Then they buried it. But the Addison folks haven't got through talking about it yet and some of them still believe the woman was in a trance.

MIRACLE OF MODERN DAYS.

Hamilton Produces One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record.

"Totally Disabled," Yet Cured.

Hamilton Times, May 7th, 1891.

One of the most remarkable cures in the history of medicine has just been effected in this city and the fame of it is fast spreading throughout the land. Over four years ago Mr. John Marshall, then employed as manager of Mr. J. C. Williams' coal oil refinery works here, sustained a fall, which at the time was not thought to be serious. He doctored, and his trouble grew worse and contracting cold after cold upon his other trouble he was compelled to give up work entirely. His troubles developed into a nervous disorder, held by medical authorities to be incurable. For four years Mr. Marshall was in intense suffering. He lost the use of his legs entirely and could not raise himself from a chair except by the use of a crutch and a stick. Though there was power in his legs there was no feeling. They were like dead weights, cold and not susceptible to feeling. He could take his stick and hammer the feet until the sound of blows filled the house. During the course of these years no less than fourteen leading physicians in this city treated him. Sometimes two or three of them were in attendance at once. All agreed that his disease was incurable. Mr. Marshall went to Toronto for electrical treatment, at a heavy expense, but received not the slightest benefit. He tried every patent medicine that was recommended to him without getting any aid. The suspension treatment was resorted to, and he was suspended by means of appliances around his neck and under his arms from the ceiling of the hall, but got no relief. Electric belts and appliances of an endless variety were tried and thoroughly tried, too, but all resulted the same way—they left Mr. Marshall just as they had found him. At one time twenty pins were run right into the flesh of his leg. He laughed, felt two of them; the others he did not feel at all. His flesh was cut in with a knife and he felt not the slightest pain; and he went on until the thirty-ninth day of April last, when a remedy suggested by any one being tried, after hundreds of dollars spent upon patent medicines, to say nothing of doctors' bills.

Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. He was passed by the physicians of the order as totally disabled for life. The chief medical examiner personally, and he was paid the $1,000 paid by the Order in cases of total disability.

A day or two ago a Times representative called upon Mr. Marshall at his residence, No. 25 Little William street. The door was opened, and upon knocking a strong steady step was heard. Mr. Marshall opened the door and received the reporter cordially. He walked without either crutch or stick and looked the picture of a sturdy fine man. He conversed freely of his case, as did Mrs. Marshall who came in later. "Five weeks ago," he said, "I could not raise my foot or bend my leg. As for walking without a stick or crutch it was impossible. I had seen a paid advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as they were especially recommended for nervous disorders, I resolved to try them. I had what the doctors called Locomotor Ataxy. I had not walked for almost four years. My wife said, 'Oh, what is the use of trying another patent medicine?' but I tried the Pink Pills. I had not used one box before I began to feel the effects. The feeling came back to my right leg first. After using them two weeks I was able to walk down to Mr. C. J. Williams' place on McNab street, over a mile and a half from here, and back. I had got nearly home when my left leg went on me, and I nearly went down. I had to stand and rub the leg for several minutes. Then it felt as if a thousand pins were running in it. That was the blood beginning to circulate in the leg that had been dead almost four years. From that time it has steadily improved. Now you see how I am. (Here Mr. Marshall arose and walked briskly around the room without artificial assistance.) I have used absolutely nothing but the Pink Pills and taken cold baths as directed on the boxes. To day I walked to the market and back—a fair mile walk. I have lived in Hamilton for 50 years and am well known. Hundreds of people stopped me on the streets. Some of them stopped me to see if it was really John Marshall. Hundreds of people have been here to see me. Among them came several physicians who attended me. One of them, and the one who did the most for me, said, "Well, you are the first cure in 10,000 cases." I can tell you of a bank messenger in this city who has not walked as straight for 25 years as he has this week. He took Pink Pills on my recommendation. Scores more in this city are trying them and quite a number in this vicinity have been benefited."

Mr. Marshall is gaining strength rapidly and expects to be back to his work before long. He grows more enthusiastic in talking of Pink Pills and he has good reason to, for his is a remarkable salvation. Since beginning to use the remedy he has regained lost flesh and now weighs more than he has for nine years. He has not an ache or pain, but is conscious of a delicious feeling of healthy life in his legs.

The remarkable case noted in the above article from the Hamilton Times, conclusively proves that the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have in no way over-stated the merits of their remedy. Pink Pills are a never failing blood builder and nerve tonic, and are equally valuable for men or women, young or old. They cure all forms of debility, female weaknesses, suppressions, chronic constipation, headache, St. Vitus dance, loss of memory, premature decay, etc., and by their marvellous action on the blood, build up the system anew and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow complexions. These pills are sold by all dealers (50 cents a box) or by addressing the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

A False Rumour.

A rumour has been circulated to the effect that Sir John A. Macdonald is insured in the Manufacturers Life of Toronto for the sum of $50,000, and that the company carried this risk without reinsurance and without ever having received one cent of premium. This statement is entirely without foundation, as Sir John carries no insurance whatever in the Manufacturers Life.

Ordinary writing ink put on with a paint brush is highly recommended as a remedy for ringworm in calves.

Safe, Sure, and Painless.