FANCIES OF THE POETS.

Wit, Humor, and Sentiment in Rhyme.

RECONCILIATION.

As one who, wandering in a weary land
Alone, where thorns and briars beset the way,
And clouds and darkness have o'ercome the day;
Suddenly feels from out the dark a hand
In his, and hears a voice of mild command
At which the clouds disperse, the sunshine gay
Returns, and all within his heart is May
As forth he goes unto some happy strand.—

So I, in darkness groping, hear your voice
Amid it, and feel your hand in mine,
(For what is distance to true hearts that love?)
And all my darkness ends, for at the sign
Of your forgiveness I once more rejoice
And feel sweet Peace descending like a dove.

BO MCGREE AS ROSALIND.

When from the moon's brain fair Juliet's maiden glades
Were peopled with the lightsome folk we know,
A shade of discontent was seen to grow
Upon his brow, as he through long decades
In vision saw this loveliest of his maids
By heartless boys exacted, and her shine
Of maiden grace obscured and hidden so
In guise of youths half won from boyish trades.

Soon changed the vision and through centuries
far
A group of women fair he then did see,
Whose hearts, one after another were be-
guiled
By some Orlando's youth and bravery,
And in the throng, and radiant as a star,
On *thee*, the mighty master looking, smiled!
—*Oscar Fay Adams.*

The marble-smith, at his morning task,
Merrily sings to the blue-veined stone,
With stout hands circling smooth. You ask,
"What will it be, when it is done?"

"A shaft for a young girl's grave." Both hands
Go back with a will to their sinewy play;
And he sings like a bird, as he carves and stands,
A rollicking stave of Love and May.

She came and went, as comes and goes
The dewdrop on the morning rose,
Or as the tender lights that die
At shut of day along the sky.
Her coming made the dawn more bright,
Her going brought the sombre night;
Her coming gave the blossoms shine,
Her going made them droop and pine.
Where'er her twinkling feet did pass,
Beneath them greener grew the grass;
The sun was ruffled their sweet locks to brooks
To swell for her their blithest notes.
But when she went, the blushing day
Sank into silence chill and gray,
The dark its sable vans unfurled,
And sudden night possessed the world.
O fond desire—vain lover's pain!
She ne'er will come to us again;
And now, like vanished perfume sweet,
Her memory grows more vague and fleet,
Yet we replain and mourn by turns
The sad old world seems less forlorn,
Since once so bright a vision came
To touch our eyes with tearful flame.
And show to our bewildered eyes
What beauty dwells in paradise.

COUSIN MARY.

"Is her room ready, Fanny?"
"Yes; quite ready—everything's ready."
"She could be here now, if the train is punctual"; and as I spoke I put my head on one side in a listening attitude to catch the first sound of coming wheels.
"I wonder what she'll be like," says Ada for the fiftieth time; "I wonder if she is pretty." And my sister glances at her own pretty face as reflected in the mirror above the mantelpiece, with, perhaps a pardonable feeling of satisfaction.
Mother sees the tea-table with a critical eye to see that nothing is wanting. Jack, our young hopeful of 12 years, joins the group at the window, and still the the expected arrival comes not.
Our early dinner has been over some hours. It is our usual tea hour now, but in honor of Cousin Mary's first coming to stay with us, and have finally compromised matters by having high tea, which set out on a snowy cloth, with the fire's rays dancing over it, looks even in our tiny parlor, to my prejudiced eyes, very inviting.
"Mother," I question presently, "will you say anything about Uncle Edgar to her?"
"Not unless I think dear Cousin Mary has got over his death yet, and, at any rate, I should find it awkward to do so. You know we have not been speaking terms for years now. I was as vexed about our differences as if he had been my own brother instead of my stepbrother." And mother heaves a sigh as she speaks, as I wonder how anyone can entertain resentment against anything gentle.
"Where does she travel from to-day?" asks Ada presently.
"From a place called Yarley, I think," responds mother, "but I really know as little about her as you do. I think she has been visiting some people called Whitelaw."
Jack goes and pulls back the curtains (we have drawn them and lighted the gas, as the twilight is falling fast) for the sixth time, as we hear a sound of wheels.
This time they do stop before our house, and before there has been time to open the front door Ada and mother are already in the passage.
"I say, Fanny," exclaims Jack, who still retains his viewpoint, "here's a go! Look here." I step forward and look over his shoulder.
The cab has drawn up, and before the cabman has had time to alight some one opens the door unaided and springs on to the pavement in a very independent fashion. With a sweeping glance at our house she seems to take in all its dimensions, coolly including its inmates—Mother and Ada on the doorstep, Jack and me at the window. Then, without changing her expression of face, she says a few words to the cabman, and presently, to our amazement, before either Jack or Bibby, our maid of all work, can rush to the rescue, this capable young female has slung a handbag on to my hand and with the other has seized one end of a heavy wooden trunk which completed the box of the cab, and in a few hasty strides deposited it within the door.
By this time, mindful of my duty, I reached the door, where the others are already receiving Cousin Mary.
"Here you, Mary!" says mother kindly. "How d'ye do?" responded our Cousin, in a loud, deep voice, shaking hands with us in turn, as each is presented.
"Where's my trunk to go?" continues she, having hardly glanced at Ada and me.
Bibby, the remiss, has now appeared on the scene. Upon our guest deigns to bestow a prolonged stare.
"Jack," I call, "come and help upstairs with the trunk," the request falling on Jack's ears, consternation the unwieldy articles before me, and, thinking with some dismay how it will fill up our tiny room.
"Out of the way, please," says our Cousin, putting me rather summarily on one side. "You don't hand here," addressing Bibby, who is standing looking on open-mouthed from the background.
Before anyone can remonstrate, the trunk is half way up the staircase, and all I can do is to follow.
As I predicted, after it has found a resting place there is very much surplus room in Cousin Mary's apartment.
Jibby retires after depositing it, and I enter half hesitating.
"Not much room to turn here," remarks our guest, coolly surveying our much-thought-of spare room.
"At least you have it to yourself," I say, coldly. "You could have had part of a larger room, but we fancied you would prefer this to such an arrangement. If not, we will gladly thank you to tell us so at once."
"Of course it is," I say; "look here's your name and address inside as well."
"But Mary's up stairs," says mother in a puzzled tone. "Is she, then, not to be left unchaperoned," and she proceeds to peruse the telegram once more.
"Now, I'll tell you how it is," explains Cousin Mary, with a strong American accent, which rather surprises me, although I have heard that Cousin Mary spent part of her childhood in America.
"I beg your pardon," I respond. "Yes, we'll go down to tea if you are ready."
"This is cosey, and no mistake," exclaims my cosmopolitan guest when in the parlor, with its dainty tea table and bright lights.
"So we all tea together," she goes on, taking no notice of Jack, who regards her as a sort of phenomenon from the far West.
"I'm free to confess you're not so stuck up as English folk in America." (The last word she pronounces "Amerrka.")
No one responds to her remark. I privately wonder if she expected to take tea in the kitchen and at the same time decide that the surroundings there would be more in keeping than her present ones.
"Won't you sit near the fire?" says mother, who, I can see, is taking a dislike to her visitor already.
"You must be cold after your journey."
Mary plants herself down with her back to the fire, and seems the tea table with a look of supreme satisfaction.
Then we are silent. First there are so few subjects we may touch on. We must not speak of Uncle Edgar, our Cousin's father, in case of awakening too painful memories, as he is but lately dead. We know nothing about her. She knows nothing of us. We have absolutely nothing in common.
"Have you been long in America?" asks mother, prudently, this evidently presenting a safe opening.
"Long," laughs our guest. "Bless you I've lived there half my days."
A slight flush passes over mother's face, but she makes another brave effort. "Indeed! I did not know you had been there so long. You must find England a great change."
"That I do, and it's with no will of my own I ever set foot on it. I've been shamefully cheated!" cousin Mary's voice rises in a shrieks to swell for her their blithest notes.
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"Of course it is," I say; "look here's your name and address inside as well."
"But Mary's up stairs," says mother in a puzzled tone. "Is she, then, not to be left unchaperoned," and she proceeds to peruse the telegram once more.
She has large red hands, too, and wears a quantity of fine y cheap looking jewelry.
Before I have finished my mental summing-up process, my companion breaks in on me.
"Am I to go down stairs now?" she inquires, with a strong American accent, which rather surprises me, although I have heard that Cousin Mary spent part of her childhood in America.
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"That I do, and it's with no will of my own I ever set foot on it. I've been shamefully cheated!" cousin Mary's voice rises in a shrieks
"No," I say; what makes you think so? We have only one."
"Oh, I thought you meant to keep two now," she remarked composedly, proceeding with her tea.
Everybody s relieved when the meal comes to an end. At first mother and guest has become tired of scrutinizing her surroundings, and leans back in her chair yawning unabashedly.
"Would you like to go to your room now?" says mother, finally, perceiving the signs of weariness she makes no attempt to conceal.
"I don't mind if I do; I'm pretty well dead beat as it is," says our cousin, pushing back some of the thick fringe which covers her forehead.
"You can tell me what's expected of me in the morning," she continues, addressing me with airy condescension.
"There's nothing expected of you except to amuse yourself as well as you can," says mother, gruffly, apparently touched by what she considers as a kindly meant, rather blunt offer of our cousin to make herself useful in a house where there is so much to do, and no one relieved there is plenty to do, and not too much of the assistance and comfort money can procure.
"Good night, dear," says mother, with more warmth than she has yet shown our guest. "I hope you will be comfortable. Fanny will go up stairs with you and see you have all you need."
Then mother actually schools herself (I know it was with a great effort) to be strong in her to kiss cousin Mary, a trial of moral strength I am not equal to, and a proceeding which seems to call forth a sigh of profound surprise. Ada proves herself as great a coward as I am, for she merely shakes hands and then I conduct our guest upstairs. When we reach her room she actually turns round to me. "I want to know rightly what's expected of me," she says. "It's all very fine talking like that"—she mimics mother—"about the door with her thumb to signify she is referring to mother—but I want to know the rights of the case. Am I to be left just flatly shrift saddle herself with a young woman she's to make nothing out of?"
For answer I apologist that mother's first coolness should be excused, as she had really began to fancy that perhaps, after all, Jack was right, and our cousin's brain is a little unhinged; and I say soothingly as the best way of getting out of the difficulty—
"Well, well, we'll see about it to-morrow. I daresay you're tired to-night and must wait to be clear-headed to-morrow. Breakfast at 8:30; you'll be called at eight" and I leave her looking only half satisfied.
I rush down stairs and have quitted her. Mother, Ada and Jack have drawn round the fire, and are holding a family council. Their tones are so grave, their faces express so much charging, that were the matter not so crucially mortifying, it would be too absurd.
"Fanny," begins Ada, in a tragic voice, "we can't take her to the St. Clare's. It would never do."
"I don't see how we can help it." I say, gloomily. "Did you ever see anything like her?"
"Never," returned my sister solemly; "and I really do not see how we are to take her about," looking reflectively into the fire. I'm sure I should be ashamed to be seen with her."
"How long will she stay, mother?"
"About a month, I should think," says mother with a sigh, "not longer, I hope."
"Quite long enough," says Ada, savagely, while I can only reiterate. "A month!" despairingly, "and we are all so comfortable, I suppose, what the prospective month will bring forth. Apparently none of us find the reflection cheering.
"Didn't you know what like she was when you asked her?" asks Ada presently, with unreasoning impatience. "Is she like Uncle Edgar?"
"Why, you know, dear," says mother, answering the impetuous outburst with her usual unruffled quietness, "I've not seen him until to-night, and she is as like your uncle as —as—well as she is unlike you, Ada," she ends lamely.
Ada is the strong point of the family in personal attraction. Probably she is soothed by the allusion, for she kisses mother by way of apology, and we decide to say nothing more, we resolve to make the best of matters as they are. So we get our work, and the clock on the mantelpiece, which never goes, shines forth brightly, but somehow, instead of the usual merry buzz of conversation, we seem suddenly to have exhausted a reflective turn of mind, for the work progresses slowly, and we are silent. Presently we are startled by a ring at the door bell—it must be quite two hours after the time limited—indeed, we are just putting our-work together, as it is getting late —and Jibby brings in a red envelope, and hands it to mother, who, by virtue of age, due to the occasion, "A telegram for you, ma'am." "A telegram!" exclaims mother with a serious start born of a general horror of telegrams, and I know that her thoughts wing their way fly to Tom in India. Jibby retires, and mother tears open the envelope with trembling fingers and stares aloud:—
"From Mary Montgomery, Yarley, to Mrs. —Yaughn, 9 Well Road, Tunbugh.
"Have missed my train; expected to arrive all right, but shall arrive to-morrow. Hope this will not inconvenience you. Will explain reason when we meet."
"Well, I never!" I exclaim, then look up bewildered. "It can't be for us," as they are at last, picking up the envelope and examining the address.
"Of course it is," I say; "look here's your
"But Mary's up stairs," says mother in a puzzled tone. "Is she, then, not to be left unchaperoned," and she proceeds to peruse the telegram once more.
None of us understood at first, but gradually a light dawns upon us.
"I have it," says Ada in an eager, excited tone. It isn't Mary we've got up stairs at all." Then she adds in a more subdued tone, "but what could be the same conclusion.
"Then who is it?" asks mother slowly. Yes, who is it. There's the rub.
Apparently an immense weight has been lifted from Ada's mind by her discovery, for regardless of the dilemma we are in if she is right, her face beams with satisfaction.
Mother, on the contrary, wears a look of troubled anxiety, which I think the occasion hardly justifies—an anxiety which seems to deepen the more she ponders the matter. At last she says coldly:—
"Some one has known of this," she says gravely, laying her hand on the telegram. Some one has known of Mary's movements. The woman up stairs is an imposter. I feel sure of it. She's not a woman either, or I'm very much mistaken," she goes on mildly, not heeding the paradox; "she's a man—a thief in disguise!"
Ada and I opened our eyes wide in amazement at such revelations. "What's to be done?" I gasp when I can find voice, never stopping for a moment to question the probability of mother's conclusions. I grasp the situation, and feel there is no time to be lost. Already the thief may be gathering my sister's spoil—most of his time up stairs upon a pair of much valued Queen Anne candlesticks adorning the bedroom mantlepiece.
I glance at the clock—it is getting late. Something must be done. We are all so helpless. "We must have some help," I say energetically. "Jibby and I will go for a policeman."
"Oh, my dear," exclaims mother in an anxious tone, while Ada says nothing except to tremble as in a nervous voice to be as quick as possible.
There is a police station three minutes' walk from our house, and I run the whole of the work of the intervening distance. When we reach it there is a light within and a composed looking inspector is seen writing over a pair of spectacles with an expression of surprise. I relate my story as coherently as I can for want of breath, of which the man appears a few to listen, and then in a desperate manner, after which he calls some one from an inner room, retails to him the outline of my narrative in a phrase or two, and from the time we entered we start homewards escorted by two stalwart members of the force.
Almost before we have rung, Ada opens the door for us. Mother is still nervous and harassed, Jack excited at the prospect of an adventure.
"What would you advise?" asks mother, addressing the taller of the policemen. "This person is not what she appears to be."
"Some one had better wake her—just in case you're mistaken, ma'am," he adds, half apologetically for appearing to doubt mother.
I, Jack and Jibby remain in the lower matters, and see what she has to say for herself," he goes on, turning to me. "You need not be in the least afraid, we won't be long, I expect." Thus adjured, I mount the stairs with a beating heart, while the others group themselves at the bottom. Three times I knock before receiving an answer and I am just beginning to think that the robber has been disappointed in the lucrative prospects of the house, and made off without carrying out his intentions. The third time, however, some one stirs, and a deep voice calls out, sleepily: "Who's there? Sure that's never eight o'clock."
"No," I call back, "but I want to speak to you. Open the door for a minute, please."
I hear a movement inside as of some one stretching and yawning and grumbling discontentedly, and then, just as my knees begin to tremble, the door is opened, and our guest appears in the doorway having a rapidly improvised dressing gown in the shape of an ulster, her thick hair straying over her face, which does not wear its most salubrious expression. At the sight of me that mother has been wrong in her calculations, a conviction which naturally does not tend to the steadiness of either voice or manner.
"There has been some mistake," I stammered. "You are not our cousin, after all. You should have been ashamed to have treated our guest, as you have done, by trying to detect symptoms of guilt in the face before me."
"Law, sakes!" exclaims my companion, taken back at such a sudden attack, rubbing her eyes and starting aghast at me.
"I don't know what you've got to be your cousin," with a scornful emphasis on the possessive pronoun, while an indignant flush overspreads my face. "Do tell!" she says, wrathfully, her American accent coming out strongly. "And I'd like to know who's been deceiving? It's not an honest servant girl, brought here from Amerikey by them as made her fair promises, and then turned her adrift when she had served their purposes. Them's not the manners engage me and I'd like to know what she found to complain of already."
"Engage you," I echo, while I hear a faint exclamation from the group gathered at the foot of the stairs.
"Yes, engage me," she reiterates angrily, "and if you don't believe me I'll show you the letter Mrs. Harvey got from her, and see if you won't believe your own eyes."
"You don't need to," I respond, a light breaking in on my mind. "Who do you say engaged you?"
"Your mother," she repeats in an angry tone, thinking I am trifling with her, "Mrs. White, and I'll find her letter in a second, too."
"Then our name's not White," I say, "and you're come to the wrong house. We expect en our cousin to-day, and when you arrived of course we took you for her."
"Who may you be, then?" she inquires, somewhat staggered, but still defiant.
Mrs. White lives on the opposite side of the street. I say scathingly, and heeding the question, and feeling that, after all, from the poor woman's point of view she has been hardly dealt with.
"You had better go back to bed, and everything can be set right in the morning," I continued cheerfully, as my companion bursts into an angry fit of tears. "Good night," the door unceremoniously in my face, and I descend the stairs to see the effect of the extraordinary revelations on the minds of the others. Jack and Ada are tittering. I see by the twitching of the men's lips that their gravity has been put to a severe test. Mother alone looks vexed and annoyed.
"Glad that it's nothing more serious than a mistake, ma'am," says the tall policeman at last. "Good night, miss," touching his hat in a good night," and then they go, leaving us feeling chagrined and small, but withal relieved, for intelligent guest knocks at my door early morning, and she and her belongings are safely housed with Mrs. White, over the way, who, to mother's keenness, "I've seen her before, and she is as like your uncle as —as—well as she is unlike you, Ada," she ends lamely.
Ada is the strong point of the family in personal attraction. Probably she is soothed by the allusion, for she kisses mother by way of apology, and we decide to say nothing more, we resolve to make the best of matters as they are. So we get our work, and the clock on the mantelpiece, which never goes, shines forth brightly, but somehow, instead of the usual merry buzz of conversation, we seem suddenly to have exhausted a reflective turn of mind, for the work progresses slowly, and we are silent. Presently we are startled by a ring at the door bell—it must be quite two hours after the time limited—indeed, we are just putting our-work together, as it is getting late —and Jibby brings in a red envelope, and hands it to mother, who, by virtue of age, due to the occasion, "A telegram for you, ma'am." "A telegram!" exclaims mother with a serious start born of a general horror of telegrams, and I know that her thoughts wing their way fly to Tom in India. Jibby retires, and mother tears open the envelope with trembling fingers and stares aloud:—
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DOMESTIC HINTS.

SALAD OF SALMON.

Cut some cold salmon into slices pieces about the size of a dollar, garnish with capers and strings of lettuce heart, pour a salad dressing over the whole.

CELERY SOUP.

Wash and cut into small pieces, celery in sufficient quantity; blanch it and then boil it with water, salt and nutmeg, pass it through a seive, and thicken with meat or chicken broth; cream can be added.

ROASTED QUAILS.

Pluck, draw and s ngle them; wrap them in vine leaves and slices of bacon; wrap in buttered paper, if the paper burns put on more; roast them and when it boils take it off, set it aside and salt it. If your sauce be too thick, add a little water, if too thin, a piece of butter, and turn it afresh.

PIGEONS IN CURL PAPERS.

Stew them gently in nice bacon, sliced very thin, butter, pepper, nutmeg and a little meat broth; when half done add some parsley and mushrooms. When cold cut the pigeons in half, garnish them with their seasonings and wrap them in oiled paper. Then broil them a quarter of an hour over a gentle fire.

COMPOTE OF CHESTNUTS.

Roast some chestnuts, take off the peel, then put into a preserving pan with a quarter of a pound of wh te sugar, and half a pint of water, let them simmer over a gentle fire; when they have imbibed enough sugar take them out and dress them on a dish; squeeze the juice of a lemon over them and sprinkle them with fine sugar.

KIDNEY SAUCE.

Cut three kidneys each into five pieces; put an ounce of butter into the saute pan (frying pan), when very hot put in the kidneys, stir round for a few minutes with a spoon till they are set. Add a teaspoonful of flour, a quarter of a pint of milk and the third part of that of pepper. Mix well; add half a gill of broth and a few mushrooms. Do not let them boil; a few minutes is enough to do them.

MERSEBURG BISCUITS.

Take four ounces of butter, six ounces of flour, four ounces of fine flour, one tablespoonful of fresh cream and one egg. Make the above into dough, working well. Then roll it out very th n, cutting it into pieces two inches long and one broad. Sprinkle the tops of the biscuits with sugar and ground cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven, and when done they should be a light yellow—brown. If put away in a canister or jar they will keep a long t me soft.

CHICKEN PIE.

Cut up and parboil a pair of large fowls, seasoning them with pepper and salt. You may add some thin slices of good bacon. For the paste allow one-half pound of best butter to a pint and a half of flour. There should be enough for a great deal of paste. Line the sides of a deep dish with it, and put the chickens, legs uppermost. Put in the chickens with the legs on in which they were parbo led. Intersperse the pieces of chicken with layers of paste in thin square slices. Then cover the whole with a lid of paste, not fitting very closely. Make a cross slit in the top and boil the pie about an hour or more.

SAXONY CHEESE CAKES.

Warm in a stewpan a pint of good milk, and gradually stir into it, on the fire, three large tablespoonfuls of curds; the paste is free from lumps, add a little salt, a piece of butter, the size of a walnut, a quarter of a pound of grayese. parnesan (or any other good cheese). or you may mix your cheese; it must be cut into small slices and well pounded; take care that the whole is well incorporated, so as to be easily turned out of the stewpan; then m x it with three well-beaten eggs and keep the paste warm till wanted for serving. Then butter a tin baking dish, put the paste into it, and set in the oven. In ten minutes it will be done; take it out like a soufflé and be of a fine yellow color. It should be well set in every part.

PROSPEROUS REGINA.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Capital of the Northwest Territory.

Imagine a section cut out of the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and set down a few scattered rows of wooden houses upon it, and you will have a pretty good idea of Regina as it looks upon this level prairie, stretching for miles in every direction without a tree in sight. There are probably three hundred buildings in town, which contains one thousand people, and the most prominent object that looms up as it is approached over the prairie is the railway water tank. The city is laid out on a scale of magn ficence rivalling the most liberal spread of the frontier towns, and the consequence is that the public buildings, unable to get room in the town, are all from a half-mile to two miles away from the place. It has three hotels, named from famous American hostelries, the Palmer, the Grand Pacific and the Windsor, but the three put together would not cover a quarter of an acre. It has one newspaper in full operation with hopes of another. It is all located on one side of the railway, with nothing at all approaching to a back street, where the smooth prairie stretches away into indefinite space. Its railway service, too, is most curious, one passenger train each way passing every twenty-four hours, both of them in the middle of the night, the west-bound train passing at fifteen minutes before midnight, and the east-bound train at fifty minutes after midnight. This, to some extent, may restrict travel, but it can not curtail the importance of this North-western capital, which may some day become the metropolis of Assiniboia, as it is now the home of the North-west Territory, the meeting place of his counsel, and the headquarters of his standing army—the mounted police. The few streets of Regina are broad, and bordered with wooden sidewalks, the ox-carts which slowly meander through them being varied by some highly-painted Indian, clad in a picturesque Hudson Bay Company's blanket, who proudly rides into town on his pony with his squaw trudging after, through the sticky mud.—*Cor. London Times.*

THE WITCHE'S FATE.

The Cruel Prejudice of Old Times More Than Equalled Now.

Not many decades ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witches they would drown; if they were witches, they would swim ashore, and would be put to death! In any event, they were disposed of.
Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with all advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease Bright's disease, and when so pronounced he regarded his reasons ended, and end, for medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.
When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say: "Oh, it is a attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew he would receive a great fee for medicine. And so when the disease had progressed to a certainty, he would "Make his feets and run," exonerated from all blame.
But the error of supposing the disease incurable is swayed the public mind long after the fact has ceased to be, but this fallacy has been exploded by the true status of the case by those who have discounted the curability theory, and the public recognises and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for that disease. This has been shown with thous ands of testimonials.
Upon referring to them in our files we find a $1,000 reward will be paid by any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands of cases in character could be published, if it were necessary.
This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by all, but prejudice flights proof of many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the work that it claims to do, that the physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them were told, privately prescribe it.
A few years ago, when such a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it, because he thought he received him of respon dibility.
To-day thousands of people are dying, and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease, we are told that it does not exist. The fact is Bright's disease of the kidneys and any other form of kidney, of appalling proportions of consumption, of general debility, of impoverishing of heart action, blood poisoning, or some other of t e names of the direc effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself.
We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the cause of dise se for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the cure that is responsible for kidney diseases and the thousands and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.
We do not believe every advertisement we read, but we do believe what we find in this article as an advertisement and will to believe it, but we are sufficiently enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their cases and proved it, and we do not hesitate to say the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

In'eresting Brain Injuries.

We clip the following from that incomparably valuable publication, Dr. Foot's Health Monthly:
Those individuals who place great stress on the importance of the brain as a seat of the following authentic items with profit:
"Large tumors s'owly formed, may exist within the skull without a symptom." Dr. Marshall Hall, as quoted in the Lancet, London, March 24th, 1838, p. 928.
"A large portion of bone may be destroyed without any permanent disturbance of the functions of the brain." Practical Surgery, Fourth Edition, London, 1846, p. 43.
"Several ounces of the brain have been lost in consequence of wounds without death, or the loss of memory or intellect." Sir Charles Bell's Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, London, 1816, Vol 1, p. 408.
Lebert mentions forty-five cases of tumors in the brain, and in most of these cases the sight, hearing, speech and the mental faculties were retained to the last. Archiv fur Pathologisch-Anatomie, etc. Ba d III, p. 475.
Dr. Gunshot reports one case of more than 300 died and 199 recovered in the American army from the commencement of the war to October 1st, 1861 in the brain, twenty-eight died and in the same army, twenty-eight died. The Medical Times and Gazette, London, July 26th, 1866, pp. 100.
"Some parts of the brain may be injured, or even totally destroyed, without occasioning any perceptible interruption to the organic functions; the integrity of many other parts of which is evidently destroy life." Dr. Be janin C. Brodie, F. R. S., in Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. XII.
"Indeed it frequently occurs that considerable portions of the brain are lost and yet the mental and bodily functions continue unimpaired." Dr. Mott, the veteran Medi al Journal also relates a case of brain injury thus "There was a large transverse opening in the brain through which a considerable quantity of brain had been lost. His mind was not at all affected, neither were the bodily powers in the least impaired. The bodily symptoms of any kind followed the injury." The Lancet London, 1823, p. 292.

The most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer Physician prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative power.

Ex Minister Washburne, interviewed in Chicago regarding the Paris story about his receiving bribes, says the article is false in every particular.

To be free from sick headache, bilious ness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable, and gently stimulate the liver and free the system of bile.

Persons Suffering from Piles Will Find Relief by using CARTER'S LITTLE PILLS.

Pale blue and rose pink cashmere, trimmed with moss passementerie, make pretty party frocks for young girls.

You get more comfort for $1 cts. in Lyon's Heel and Toe Shaper than in anything else.

As many as 600 standard English words have been translated into Chinese.

MORE WORDS OF PRAI E.

Rheumatism a Blood Disease entirely Cured.

ROCHESTER, April 1, 1886.

To the Parde's Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen:—You can say a few words in prai e of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic formula; I have been to say will suffice, to those others who are afflicted with neuralgia or rheumatism to use it. I shall feel that I have been the means of doing some little good to my fellow men. December 25, 1885, I was taken with a pain in my left arm suddenly with sharp piercing pains, which compelled to leave the store the next morning I was unable to rise, and grew worse daily although I was under the treatment of a medical practitioner. I had no relief until I began using Dr. Pardee's Remedy, which I did on the 3d day, and after using it three days, I could walk out and in four days more I was well and improved rapidly every day. I am now at work and entirely free from pain, and have gained five pounds in flesh, and I consider the remedy until I feel sure the poison is out of my blood. I feel am certain that rheumatism is a blood disease. We are at liberty to use my name or refer any one to me, for I shall only be too glad to recommend it to any one who is suffering as I was. I trust it will cure any case of rheumatism, if used as directed.

I am, very truly yours,
GEORGE DOANE.

Foreman at Goodger & Say's shoe factor'y, 65 South St. Fauil street; residence, 6 Griffith St.

Forty Years a Sufferer.

Mr. E. W. Howell, of No. 2 College street writes that he has suffered with rheumatism in his hips, knees and arms, for forty years, and that he has not known what it was to be free from pain until he began the use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy. He has used ten bottles and has not felt any rheumatic pains or symptoms since.

Dr. Pardee's Remedy for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The newest fancies in gold and metal embroideries are called "Carnation," and "Which dress lasts a lady the longest? Her house dress, because she never wears it out.

Mr. Arthur Shurtleff Parker, Dakota, writes that he suffered for two years with a lame knee, which was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He considers it the most wonderful remedy. It conquers pain.

Mr. Stevens, who has made a tour of the world on his bicycle, is being feasted in every city and town he passes by. From New York he has just been directed by the arbitrators to pay $2,000 to the heir of his former partner, Dr. W. Smith.

Mr. L. D. Vinson, Cashier D. & I. R. R., has tried and endorses Red Star Cough Cure.

Silver threaded crape worn over satin and combined with plush for the bodice, is the fashion for a dress for full dress.

If You Use Tobacco or Stimulants You certainly should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills.

Glossy beaver hats are worn by young ladies with dressy afternoon toilets as well as with habit suits in the morning.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

During the past winter less than one hundred children have been killed in Deep Sea Wonders

exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the wonderful cures of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which are in most of profitable work that can be done, and we advise all who need it, at once send their address to Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that will enable you to earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards where you live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have earned over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

Entire dresses of English crape are made for widows.

For DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Inter mittent Fevers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, or Extract of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

MacMahon's daughter's wedding presents only filled eleven specially made tables.

S. S. CONOVER

Rejoicing Over His Late Great Success.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism twenty years, and for the last three years I been obliged to use crutches. Often my left hip and knee would entirely give out, and I would be confined to b