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Table with 2 columns: Advertisement rates and prices. Includes 'RATES OF ADVERTISING' and 'Legal advertisements'.

Mr. Edison, the great inventor, has turned his attention to the construction of a practical flying machine.

The American Peace Society, of which Edward S. Tobey has been re-elected President, has a fund of \$17,800, and its membership is increasing.

Ten Presidents have been renominated for office, and of these three were defeated, the unlucky ones being the two Kansases and Martin Van Buren.

A statue of John P. Hale, who was presented as a spy by the British during the Revolution, is to be erected in the yard of the State House at Concord, N. H.

It is proposed in the City of Mexico that there be an exposition for handsome goods next winter. The prize suggested is to be a good husband and a 'lot' of \$10,000.

More cut flowers are now used in this country than in any other, and there are probably more flowers used in New York than in London, with a population four times as great.

The population of Canada is less than that of the State of New York; and yet while New York has a debt of only \$7,000,000, Canada has a debt of nearly \$240,000,000.

A youthful applicant for graduation at Lexington, Ky., being asked the other 'What does history teach?' answered: 'That the United States never has whipped and never will be.'

The Rev. Father Tolten, of Quincy, is the only colored Catholic priest in the United States. He was born in France. He speaks several languages and is highly regarded by the clergy.

Mr. O'Rell, the French artist, on being asked to England, declared that the higher classes of American society there is more culture and availability than in any other country in the world.

French arms are acknowledged to have been used in the battle of Europe. The Permy shell has been shot with an armor plate twenty inches thick, and came out with its steel point unscathed.

An experimental cattle farm is to be started in France by the French Government. A commission, consisting of the directors of agriculture, horse breeding and other experts, has secured 300 acres to be operated on.

The Chicago News has established a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is to be given yearly (in medals) to the winners in the several public schools of the city for the best composition on 'Patriotism.'

Rev. Edward Judson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, New York City, has been invited to raise funds for the erection of a memorial church in that city. He is a native of New York, and founder of the first Baptist church in Memphis. The sum required is \$100,000.

The rabbit pest in New Zealand is found to be constantly increasing in severity in spite of the persistent efforts made by the Government and the farmers to eradicate it. They reduce, it is said, the feeding capacity of the land one-third, while the fleeces of the sheep have decreased from 30 to 40 per cent.

It is hoped that the increase in the population and the cultivation of the country will drive out the pests in time.

The gradual destruction of our forests leads Professor Foster to make the prediction that in 209 years this country will be a desert, and immense sand storms will be playing over the region where abundant crops are now produced. The Atlanta Constitution thinks the Professor may be mistaken. The growing interest in forestry makes it probable that in the future a tree will be planted to take the place of every one that is cut down.

Speaking of the rudeness and inconvenience to which passengers, and especially ladies, are subjected in crowded street cars, the New York Press suggests the construction of street cars without any seats at all. The passengers would then be on an equality of discomfort. No complaints would be made about the refusal of men to give up their seats to ladies. All would have to stand, and the accommodations would be equally shared.

Trades Unions in China are very conservative, declares James Payn in the Independent, and those who break their unwritten laws are treated with greater severity than even with us. Instead of being boycotted, or blown up with gunpowder, the offenders, it seems, are bitten to death. At Soochow, I read, this punishment was inflicted the other day on a member of the gold-leaf craft, for taking more than one apprentice at a time. One hundred and twenty-three members had a bite at him. These institutions boast, not without reason, that one of the 'brethren' ever committs a second offense; from which circumstance it is supposed the proverb has arisen: 'Once bit, twice shy.'

A COMPARISON.

I'd rather lay among the trees, With the singing birds and the hum of bees, A-knower that I can do as I please, Than to live what folks call a life of ease.

For I really don't 'zactly understand Where the comfort is for any man, In walking 'bout and seeing a fan, An' enjoyin' himself as he says he can.

As for that, 'f you look at the flowers around A-peepin' their heads up all over the ground, An' 'f you don't mind the trees way down, You fruit find such things as these in town.

As I said afore, such things as these, The flowers, the birds an' the hum of bees, An' a life 'out here among the trees, Where you can take your ease an' do as you please.

Makes it better'n the city, Now, all the talk don't amount to snuff, 'Bout this kinder life a boy's rough, An' I'm sure it's plenty good enough.

AN EVIL SPIRIT. BY GEORGE D. SPARKS. Received one morning, a year or so ago, an invitation from an old schoolmate whom I had not seen since leaving college, to come and dine with him at his residence on Staten Island.

Alfred Macray said I had been good though not intimate friends at college. Macray was hardly the sort of a man you could make a chum of; yet for all that we enjoyed each other's society.

After the gates of our beloved Alma Mater had closed behind us, our paths had diverged. At first I wanted to try literature, but the desire did not last long. I gave it up and drifted into commercial life. In fact I was at present holding a seat in one of the Exchanges.

As for Alfred Macray his course had been very different. After graduation he had been elected to fill a fellowship in letters in his Alma Mater; after holding the fellowship a year he had gone abroad to study and had remained ever since. He had only published one volume as yet. It was on some literary topic, 'Studies in the Renaissance.' I think it was. I had bought the book, for the author's name on the cover. Whether my years spent in commercial pursuits had dulled my sense of literary perception I do not know, but I remember opening the book, although I made it a point to tell all my friends that it was beautifully written. While Macray was abroad I had been told that he had come into a fortune, but that was all I had heard of him for more than five years. I took up the letter of invitation and re-read it.

'We have moved to Staten Island. I do not know whether you have heard of my marriage or not. I have been married now over a year. I met her first in Heidelberg two years ago. She is a Bostonian. She was at first a quiet and it is near New York. I have brought with me from abroad a large amount of material which, when I have time, I am going to work into a book, etc., etc.'

I made up my mind to go, and sitting down at once wrote a letter accepting the invitation for the following evening.

As I stepped out on the platform of the Staten Island Railroad the next evening I saw a tall figure which I recognized at once as Macray. We were soon shaking hands warmly; then he led me to his carriage and we drove rapidly to his house.

I found my friend more fascinating than ever. I had always admired him, but now fresh from years spent abroad, and with a knowledge of all sorts and conditions of men, he was to me quite irresistible.

We were a good half hour in the carriage before we entered the drive to Burner House.

We were warmly welcomed by Mrs. Macray. I confess I had been anxious to meet her, for I knew Macray was very fastidious.

She was slightly above the medium height with a very pretty figure, dark hair and brown eyes. Her manners were charming, but then no one could reside with Macray without insensibly acquiring that characteristic.

After dinner, Macray and I lingered over our cigars, talking over our old college days. Finally at Macray's suggestion we adjourned to the library. It had originally been, I was told, an artist's studio, the principal light coming from above; but there were also windows on two sides. There was an enormous fireplace, with logs ready to be lighted, and easy chairs were scattered about; several beautiful paintings hung on the walls, with here and there a delicate etching; and as for books, they were everywhere. A true book lover's paradise! Macray and I were so busy looking at his 'beauties,' as he called his books, that we did not hear a slight step.

'May I come in?' 'Ah, Madge, is it you? It is too bad to have neglected you; but you know when I get among my books I generally forget everything else.'

'Yes, I am getting decidedly jealous of them,' said his wife.

'Well, Madge, we'll join you in just two minutes. I must show Jack that Cruikshank I picked up in London.'

'Only that one, remember,' and she left us.

Macray had taken down a small portfolio and was showing me a sketch by that inimitable caricaturist in his best manner. It was that of a parish beadle—he must have been the original of Mr. Bumble—looking at some small boys who had unfortunately dropped a marble during service in church. I remember laughing heartily at the wonderful expression in the eyes of the beadle; the artist has thrown into them a whole world of comeliness. Not hearing Macray speak for a few moments I looked at him and was surprised and shocked to see that his face was blanched and with the hardest look of despair on it that I ever saw. He had withdrawn a foot or so from me and had the appearance of listening. I was on the point of asking him if he was ill, when I heard steps in the outer hall and an odd wheezing sound as if somebody had the asthma.

The door was presently pushed open and an old settler crawled into the room. The noise was now explained—it was the old dog. I again looked at Macray; the look of despair had faded out of his countenance and he was once more himself.

'That is a capital illustration of Cruikshank's genius, is it not?' he said, coming hastily to me.

'It is so,' I replied.

Just then we heard music, and each music.

'It is Madge, playing. Come,' and his face was aglow with emotion. 'We will join her.' 'We did so.'

'If there is one thing, Mrs. Macray, I shall insist upon, it is that my wife shall be able to play on the piano,' I said, when she had finished a piece by Rubinstein.

'You are right, old boy,' said Macray. 'I do not think I could exist without music; one needs it almost as much as meat and drink.'

We talked late into the night; but all gatherings must break up sometime, and at half-past twelve I followed Macray to my room. It was on the second story—only a short distance from the one occupied by himself.

Feeling very tired, I hastily undressed and went to bed. It did not take long for me to pass into the land of dreams.

I was awakened by a heavy weight pressing on my chest. Half awake, I tried to push the something away, when my hand was seized and held fast. I awoke to full consciousness by the pain, I put forth all my strength, and threw the something off the bed and scrambled to the floor. By the aid of the moonlight I saw that my unknown assailant was not some gigantic monkey, as I had suspected, but a small, undersized man.

'Who are you?' I said, 'and what devil's game are you playing with me?' 'There was no answer, but a hissing as of a kettle boiling over came from between his teeth. I had but lately seen 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' and visions of the latter came vividly to my mind. I managed to reach the table and to light a candle. At this the man, with some incoherent gibberish, rushed at me. I had the feeling of a strong blow, whether owing to the terror of the situation or what, this fiend incarnate had me by the throat, and was—oh, help!—killing me! I remember struggling and writhing, but all to no purpose; and then a choking, burning sensation, and then all was a blank.

When I came to I found I was once more in bed. The candle was still lighted, and I saw Macray sitting on a chair near me with his head buried in his hands. A slight movement on my part caused him to start.

'Are you better, old fellow?' 'Yes,' I answered; 'it is gone.'

'It seemed to understand, for he said simply, "Yes."'

'What—or who—was it?' 'I will tell you everything to-morrow; had you not better wait?' replied Macray.

'No; tell me now. I am all right, I think, though I had a pretty tight squeeze.'

'It was my brother Charles who attacked you. It is a strange story, and I will not ask you to believe it. Some five years ago Charles was in business and had a house of his own. One day he told his wife he had to go to Cincinnati. The nature of his business required him to go quite often on short trips to the neighboring cities. This time he was absent about a week. When he got back he had not the slightest idea where he had been, nor could he give any account of his movements since leaving New York. He said he could only remember traveling a good deal on the cars. To me and his wife he admitted (although he could not at all explain it) that he felt he had suffered some harm; but of what nature he could not say. This went on for a year, when in the same week precisely, as a year before, he had an attack of insanity which lasted just a week and left him perfectly sensible, yet very much exhausted. Fortunately this first attack occurred when he was alone with me on a fishing excursion in the mountains. What I had to endure that week no one can imagine, and no one will ever know. Well, this has gone on for several years. The mysterious attack always comes on in that particular week of the year. The doctors declare it is not insanity; in fact I can get no definite answer as to what is the matter with my brother. Charles has always had a morbid fear of an insane asylum, so I promised him always to take care of him during that particular week in the year. So secretly has the matter been kept from the public that not even his own family know it. In fact I have introduced my brother as a stranger, and the only ones that have seen Charles in one of his fits, or whatever you like to call them. I have always had a taste for carpentering and I have fitted up the room directly above yours for him. Last night he managed to escape from the window, and thus got into your room. It was most fortunate that I arrived when I did, for in another moment he would have strangled you. However, there is no need of further alarm. I saw him safely into his room, with no possibility of another escape. If you like it, we will go and see him. I think that would be the best means to settle your nerves.'

I thought so myself, so we went. Although the room was directly above mine, we had to walk quite a distance through an upper hall before we came to it. Stopping at a heavily-barred door, Macray after unlocking an upper and lower lock, drew out a long thin key, with which he finally opened the door.

'Are you not afraid to go in?' I asked.

'Oh, no, he always seems to know me.'

Holding a lighted candle, we entered. At first I saw nothing of my late intruder; but heavy stertorous breathing led us to where he lay in front of a thickly-barred window. We lifted him up and carried him to a small iron bedstead. The candle light fell on his face, which was a repulsive one with a savage scowl still lingering on it. His hair was thickly matted.

After standing a moment, Macray said: 'Come, we will have a glass of something. I see your nerves are shaken a bit. Look out or you will drop that candle.'

'Of course, Jack,' continued Macray, when we were downstairs, 'you will never mention what you have seen to any one. By the way, old Pompey gave me a big fright to-night: I thought it was Charles.'

'I noticed it, I thought you were ill,' I answered.

'Do you know what I think the matter with Charles is? It is this; that he is tormented by an evil spirit that at certain times and seasons enters into his body and takes possession of it. You may have noticed the large number of books I have in my library devoted to the subject. We read that there were many in the old days possessed with devils and unclean spirits. Why could not that be the case to-day? Nothing else to my mind will satisfactorily explain my brother's trouble.'

After the exciting scenes I had just witnessed, I could but answer: 'I think so too.'

Some two or three weeks later, I was again asked to visit Staten Island. Among those whom I met was Charles Macray, and his clever wife. I could hardly bring myself to acknowledge that the man who sat opposite to me at dinner, and who by his brilliant conversation held the entire table, was the same who had attacked me in the dead of night only a few weeks before. And yet it was the same, and as I continued to look, I recognized some of the characteristics of the first face.

A half amused smile was playing about my host's face. His eyes met mine and they seemed to say: 'Have I not spoken the truth about my brother? Is it not as I said?' 'I had thought,' Macray turned to me and said: 'Jack, do you realize now that Shakespeare was right when he said that there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy? "Good-bye," and he was gone.—The Epoch.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

More Room. When every nook and corner seems full, consider the walls. A great many things may be hung on a strip of wood running across your bedroom or kitchen wall, covered from dust by a calico curtain. Envelope bags straightened by ropes or lath strips, may hang anywhere to hold aprons, collars, hats, newspapers, everything. Packing boxes may be placed one above another and shelved, and curtains, or small ones may be padded like ottomans and used for seats and cases to hold bed linen or underclothing. A few yards of bright chintz adorns a room wonderfully in the way of curtains, chair covers and scrap bags.

Incandescent Cream Puffs. Cream puffs, made by the general recipe found in the cook books, are expensive luxuries. A recipe is here given which those who have used very highly endorsed: Take one cup of cold water and one half cup of butter and set it on the stove. When this comes to the boiling point stir in one cup of flour dry. The mixture will cleave from the bottom of the pan when sufficiently stirred. Then take from the stove and when a little cool so the eggs will not cook, stir in three eggs, one at a time, without beating. Last of all, add a piece of saleratus the size of a pea, dissolved in a teaspoonful of milk. Drop on well buttered tins with a large spoon, and bake twenty-five minutes in a very hot oven. This rule makes one dozen very large ones, or about fifteen of the usual bakery size. Do not open the oven door to look at them in less than twenty minutes. When the puffs are cool cut a slit in one side with the scissors and fill with cream. As to the cream filling, almost every cook has her own favorite way of making it, some using flour in its preparation, and others, corn starch, but for the benefit of those who are missing any particular method operandi the following is very good: Beat together one egg, one half cup of sugar, and three tablespoonfuls of corn starch or flour, stir into a pint of boiling milk, stir until thick enough; when cold add the flavoring. Open the puffs on the side and put in a spoonful of the cream.—St. Louis Sayings.

How Water Should Be Cooked. 'Water is one of the secrets of cooking,' sententiously said a well-known New York chef to a Mail and Express reporter.

'I suppose you mean all food in its raw state should be washed?'

'Nothing of the kind,' replied the chef. 'A few cooks understand the many effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking vegetables and meat. It peeps and beans, for instance, are cooked in hard water, containing lime and gypsum, they will not boil tender, because these substances have a tendency to harden vegetable tissue. Now, many vegetables, as onions, boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the many effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking vegetables and meat. It peeps and beans, for instance, are cooked in hard water, containing lime and gypsum, they will not boil tender, because these substances have a tendency to harden vegetable tissue. Now, many vegetables, as onions, boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the many effects produced by hard and soft water in cooking vegetables and meat. 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