# HOUSEHOLD.

## It is well.

Yes, it is well! The evening shadows lengthen:
Home's golden gate shines on our ravished sight:
And though the tender ties we try to strengthen
Break one by one—at evening's time 'tis light,

'Tis well! The way was often dull and weary;
The spirit fainted oft beneath its load:
No sunshine came from skies all gray and dreary,
And yet our feet were bound to tread that road,

'Tis well that not again our hearts shall shiver
Beneath old sorrows once so hard to bear:
That not again beside death's darksome river
Shall we deplore the good, the loved, the fair.

No more, with tears wrought from deep inner anguish,
Shall we bewail the dear hopes crushed and gone:
No more need we in doubt or fear to languish
So far the day is past, the journey done.

As voyagers, by fierce winds beat and broken,
Come into port beneath the calmer sky:
So we, still bearing on our brows the token
Of tempest past, draw to our haven nigh.

As sweeter air comes down from the shores immortal,
Inviting homeward at the day's decline,
Almost we see where from the open portal
Fair forms stand beckoning with their forms divine.

'Tis well! The earth with all her myriad voices
Has lost the power our senses to enthrall,
We hear above the tumult and the noises,
Soft tones of music, like an angel's call.

'Tis well, O friends! We should not turn—retracting
The long, vain years: nor call our lost youth back;
Gladly, with spirits braced, the future facing,
We leave behind us the dusty, footworn track.

## Time And Energy.

Bearing in mind the importance of the few years in which so much has to be acquired, so much accomplished by the student, too great stress cannot be laid on the value of proper method in disposing of both time and energy. "A man may be old in hours, though young in years, if he has lost no time," writes Lord Bacon, and it is in the adjustment of suitable periods to particular tasks, and the utilization of the brief and irregular intervals between that the saving of time practically consists, says the New York Ledger. It has been estimated that the mere difference between rising at 6 and 9 of 40 years is nearly equivalent to the addition of 15 years to a man's lifetime. There may be some idiosyncrasy in the matter of getting up early, but, in very many cases, both rising late and sitting up late at night are largely the result of indolence. And for many who have sufficient occupation in the daytime, there is a great contrast between the intellectual value of the morning, when the brain is fresh, and of the evening when it is fatigued, and rather inclined for recreation than fresh effort.

But, if possible, of even more importance than the value of time is the value of thought; and it is only the power of commanding and controlling the activity of the brain that can enable us to employ the brief time at our disposal in furthering the objects which we have in view. Barrow, the early adviser of Isaac Newton, poetically observed: "The spirits employed in thought are apt to flutter and fly away, so that it is hard to fix them; our mind being a restless thing, never abiding in a total cessation from thought or from design, and, like a ship in the sea, if not steered to some good purpose by reason, making no useful way, but yet tossed by the waves of fancy, or driven by the winds of temptations somewhither." Curiosity is the intellectual appetite, but it requires both direction and control for the assimilation of sound and useful knowledge. The effect of novelty in producing an impression on the mind is most valuable, but when not followed up through investigation it is useless; and too much novelty is of all things the most wearying.

But in the midst of his work the student should be careful of health. The best work is done when in the best health, and this depends on a suitable balance between mental and physical exertion, with plenty of fresh air and regularity with regard to food and rest. It is far better, when necessary, to take a brief holiday to avoid being ill, than to endure a longer absence from work enforced by illness.

## Don'ts For Husbands.

Don't think your wife is a servant.

Don't forget that your wife was once your sweetheart.

Don't try to run the household your way.

Don't think your wife can't keep your secrets.

Don't imagine that you are a superior person.

Don't neglect to compliment your wife whenever opportunity offers.

Don't withold your confidence.

Don't dole out a dollar as if it were a tax.

Don't stay out late at night.

Don't grumble at your wife and the work she does.

Don't think love has come to stay anyhow.

Don't forget that husbands should be gentlemen at all times and under all circumstances.

## Things You Ought To Know.

Do you know that a handful of screw-eyes, assorted sizes, are worth their weight in silver for kitchen use? Try screwing one into the end of your bread board and your ironing board, your brushes, brooms and clothes stick, says the New York Recorder. Put one at each end of your kitchen wall; on ironing day stretch a stout cord between, and see what a convenient place you have to air your clothes. When the wooden handle comes out of your favorite saucepan lid, do you know that a screw-eye screwed into a cork on the inside makes an admirable substitute?

Do you know that common salt will clean your marble-topped bureau and kerosene will polish your zinc?

Do you know that manilla paper, such as grocers and butchers use, is far too useful to be thrown away? It will instantly absorb all grease from fishcakes, fried potatoes, ham, or anything of the sort, and it is but a minute's work to slip out the paper and put it in the fire when the dish is ready to serve. A piece laid over your bread-dough, under the cloth, will prevent the formation of that hard crust which is so annoying to bread-makers.

Do you know that a couple of paper bags slipped over your hands will prevent your blacking those useful members while you are polishing the range? Try it and see.

Do you know that a bit of butter, well rubbed over the top of your bread as soon as it is taken from the oven, will gave the crust that dark, glossy brown surface that is so appetizing?

Do you know that a little consideration at the breakfast table will make the whole day brighter for you?

## Industries for Women.

It is very grievous to notice how great and various are the difficulties in the way of making new employments for women successful. The first and really important difficulty, of men objecting to admit women to new spheres of work, is almost entirely overcome, but there is more fear of women injuring their cause by their own pretty hecklings and wranglings than there ever was from the opposition of men. Here, for instance, are the lady market-gardeners. A more excellent scheme than that which Miss Grace Harriman started a little more than a year ago was never devised for giving gentlewomen who had not the abilities or the chance of making a living by what is called brainwork, a chance of congenial work and fair remuneration. But no sooner had the practical work begun than the lady-gardeners became a house divided against itself. Some of the novices had to be dismissed because they would not help to sell things when they were ready for the market; there were faultfindings and backbitings concerning minor matters, and the result of it all was not only much annoyance to all concerned, but also inevitable pecuniary losses. When will women learn that it is absolutely no good to enter upon any serious work so long as they cannot be content to sink their fads, fancies and prejudices, and look at their work from a broader point of view?

Why in the world are not a few more enterprising women, with a small capital at their disposal, coming forward as poultry farmers? There are one or two already "in the trade," and doing exceeding well, and there are hundreds and thousands of women who "make a little money" by selling eggs and poultry in an amateurish way. But while we have such facts before us as the following, which comes from a reliable source it is not amateurs, but practical professionals that are required. "During the last eight months no less than 114,855,360 eggs were exported from Russia into England. They represented a value of two and a quarter million roubles." The conditions under which poultry farming may be successfully carried on are infinitely more favorable in this country than in Russia. Why, therefore, should not English eggs supply the English market? Of course poultry farming means something besides the acquisition of a small "run" and the proper placement of a few nests with nest-eggs, but the science of rearing chickens is pretty well exact, and not very complicated, and there is no doubt that if poultry-farming is done in a practical and business-like way it will have practical and satisfactory results.

## Tight-Lacing.

It is a trite but correct remark, that, as the human form has been molded by nature, the best shape is undoubtedly that which she has given it. To endeavor to render it more elegant by artificial means is to change it; to make it much smaller below and much larger above is to destroy its beauty; to keep it cased up in a kind of domestic cuirass is not only to deform it, but to expose the internal parts to serious injury. Under such compression as is commonly practiced by ladies, the development of the bones, which are still tender, does not take place conformably to the intention of nature because nutrition is necessarily stopped, and they consequently become twisted and deformed.

Those who wear these appliances of tight-lacing, often complain that they cannot sit upright without them—are sometimes, indeed, compelled to wear them during all the twenty-four hours; a fact which proves to what an extent such articles weaken the muscles of the trunk. The injury does not fall merely on the internal structure of the body, but also on its beauty, and on the temper and feelings with which that beauty is associated. Beauty is in reality but another name for expression of countenance, which is the index of sound health, intelligence, good feelings and peace of mind. All are aware that uneasy feelings, existing habitually in the breast, speedily exhibit their signature on the countenance, and that bitter thoughts or a bad temper spoil the human expression of its comeliness and grace.

### The Noble Art.

The noble art of self-defence will not die out if the Speaker of the British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, retains any influence or represents any public sentiment in merry England. This distinguished gentleman lately delivered an address at the opening of a gymnasium in Leamington. He had no wish for a return of the bloody pastime of the prize ring, but he hoped the day was far distant when the English people would forget the noble art itself. He had seen Heenan and Sayers many years ago, and remembered the enthusiasm with which those two cracks were greeted when they stretched out their arms toward each other in the morning breeze The land was filled with admiration for their physical perfection. We could have the good effects of pugilism without the brutality of fights. So long as glove fights did not degenerate into a mere bull-like struggle of infuriated men, so long as they were kept within the limits of skill, without tabooing an occasional well-meant thump or so, he was for the practice. He recalled also the enthusiasm with which an English curate of his acquaintance had witnessed against his will the famous fight between Cribb and Molyneux. The curate's rector was at the same time a magistrate. The constables of the district where the fight was to take place told the rector that as a magistrate he must go and arrest them. He took his curate and proceeded with the stern intention of performing his duty, but when he neared the ring a band of other pugilists met him with the threat that if he moved a step further to stop the fight he would rue the day. Turning to the curate, the rector said, "I think it is impossible for me to do anything more than I have already done. Let us stop and see the rest of the fight." And the curate agreeing, they stopped and saw.

If we had no failings ourselves, we should not take such pleasure in finding out those of others.—Rochefoucauld.

## A LIFE OF DANGER.

### Railroad Employees Are Constantly Exposed to Loss of Life or Limb.

The time most probably will never come when the business of railroads will be carried on without some loss of life or limb. It is true that the proportion of accidents to the number of employees and passengers carried declines slightly each year owing to the improvements in road-beds, cars and methods of handling trains, but the annual list of dead and injured from some form of railway accident remains frightfully long, and it indicates that railroading is especially dangerous to employees.

The figures show that during the year 1889 6,000 railway employees were killed 36,000 injured alone in this country. This is more than twice the loss of the Union army at Gettysburg in killed and wounded, and shows that war is not the only dangerous business in which men engage. It is probable that many of the victims that go to make up this long list were killed or injured through their own carelessness, a cause for danger against which no appliances of safety can provide. While men remain careless and inattentive, accidents will occur in all trades and professions.

But no one can claim that even a reasonable attempt has been made to guard against accidents to employes in the face of the fact that of the million freight cars in use in the United States less than one-seventh are provided with automatic couplers. There is no worse mantrap known than the ordinary link and pin coupling. That it is unnecessary to longer retain this out-dated and exceedingly dangerous method of coupling freight cars is fully demonstrated by the fact that one-seventh of the cars are provided with automatic couplings, which could as easily be attached to the other six-sevenths. The link and pin coupling is like the car stove, a standing menace to human life, and should go. But it won't go until public opinion and law make it go. The roll of dead and injured for a single year should furnish an irresistible argument why it should be abolished, however, and that very quickly.

## MISJUDGED THE DISTANCE.

### Blinded by Electric Lights One War Ship Runs Into Another During Battle.

Naval projectors are fitted with a shade which, by moving a small lever on the outside of the cylinder, can be manipulated so as to cover and reveal the arc. In this manner the projector can be used for signaling at night between two or more vessels, or between a vessel and the shore. For signaling in this way the Morse code is used, short flashes representing the dots and long flashes the dashes. By displaying and shutting off the beam directed against the clouds and using the Morse code of signals, communication has been maintained between two vessels at sea separated by a distance of sixty miles.

The following incident is an illustration of what may result from the misguided use of projectors in naval maneuvers, says a writer in Electricity. The torpedo boat Edmond Fontaine, 125 feet long, and having on board a crew of twenty officers and men, was engaged in an attack on the harbor of Cherbourg during the French naval maneuvers this summer. In the heat of the battle the Fontaine, which belonged to the attacking fleet, attempted to pass in front of the Surcouf, one of the ships defending the harbor. The Surcouf rammed the Fontaine.

The cause of the collision was that the projector of one of the other ships of the defending fleet was kept steadily directed on the torpedo boat. The commander and quartermaster of the Fontaine were blinded by the dazzling rays, and could not distinguish the surrounding vessels nor judge distances correctly. Believing himself to be farther away from the approaching ship than he really was, the commander of the Fontaine kept on his course, running straight across her bows, and his boat was rammed almost dead amidships.

### Suicide in the European Armies.

Dr. Longer, who was appointed at the late international medical convention of London to report about the number of suicides among soldiers of various nationalities, published the results of his investigation. From the Doctor's report, based upon the military statistics from 1875 to 1887, it appears that the largest number of suicides occurred in the Austrian army, averaging every year 122 to every 10,000 soldiers. This does not include 40 cases of foiled attempts at suicide, and it represents 20 per cent. of the general mortality among the Austrian soldiers.

Next to Austria is Germany, which from 1878 to 1888 averaged sixty-three suicides to every 10,000 soldiers, not counting ten cases of unsuccessful attempts at self-destruction. In the Italian army from 1874 to 1889, on the average, forty soldiers in every 10,000 committed suicide every year. The French army from 1872 to 1889 lost in Europe twenty-nine soldiers to every 10,000 annually, and in Algeria it lost just twice as many by suicide. In Belgium there occurred twenty-four, in England twenty-three, in Russia twenty, and in Spain fourteen soldiers to every 10,000 commit suicide.

In previous years in England the greatest number of suicides occurred among old soldiers, but since the conditions of the service were changed the number of young suicides increased in the army. In France, Italy, Germany, and Austria most of the suicides are young soldiers; in Austria especially mostly recruits commit suicide in the first few months of their joining the army.

Soldiers serving a term of imprisonment seldom commit self-destruction, but they commit it mostly when other disciplinary measures are applied to them.

The preferred means of suicide is among the foot soldiers, the use of firearms, while cavalrymen in most cases use the noose or cut their throats. The suicides using firearms for their purpose generally shoot themselves in the head. The native Algerians form an exception to this rule, because disfiguring the head is considered a great sin among the Arabs. They direct the ball to the heart. In the summer season suicide by drowning occurs very often among the soldiers

The cause of suicide in the army is, in most cases, fear of punishment, but in the Austrian and Russian armies aversion to the military service or rude treatment provokes many soldiers to self-destruction.

In the eyes of certain people, it is better to be criminal than weak.—Balzac.

## THE DIVINITIES OF INDIA.

### A Peculairity Revealed in Taking the Census.

"The gates of the Hindoo Pantheon are never shut," Sir John Strachey has finely observed. The truth of the remark is likely to receive a curious illustration in the results of the recent census in the northwest provinces and Oude. A novelty of the census was a separate classification for the various sects of Hindoos and Mohammedans. Sect, however, implies a definite religious creed with distinctive tenets, from which a limited number of schismatics have diverged, but so far as Hindooism is concerned at all events, we have no such creed, and if we are to apply the term sect to the heterogeneous groups of worshipers who call themselves Hindoos we must materially modify its ordinary significance. As a matter of fact the census enumerators found the ordinary Hindoo did not know what was meant when he was asked what his sect was. All he could say was the particular god he worshiped. The consequence is that the census papers are crowded with a vast number of tribal and local gods and deities, many of which have never been heard of before, and will in all probability, never be heard of again. Sir Alfred Lyall was the first to show, in his Asiatic studies, how ready Brahminism is to assimilate all sorts of strange gods and demons, and the recent census will afford a remarkable proof of the accuracy of his observation. The gods of the present census, however, will not be the gods of the next; many will have disappeared and many will have appeared for the first time; to that if the classification is kept up the census records will in process of time become a lumber room of dead and mouldering divinities. Not without reason does the idol Bumbo, in the new Savoy opera, grumble at the fickleness of the Hindoo worshipers. "They have found another idol—that one's put upon the shelf,' is a refrain which might be chanted yearly as the procession of discarded demons demigods and defied saints, household gods, tribal gods and local gods passes out of the spacious Hindoo Pantheon into oblivion, their places to be taken by others destined, with the rolling of the years, to meet a similar fate.

### Be Kind to Your Servants.

A subject which is receiving a good deal of attention just now, and it is one in which dwellers in the cities are more particularly interested, is the scarcity of good servants. Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood discusses the question in an article in the last *North American*. She takes the ground that mistresses themselves are greatly to blame for the state of things which at present exists. Those who have servants are not sufficiently considerate of them. It is of course necessary that the duties of servants should be closely defined, reasonable, and fixed. But in doing this it is quite possible to make the servant feel that she has an interest and a stake in the affairs of the house, and she will, in nine cases out of ten, do her work willingly and well and in the shortest space of time. Mrs. Sherwood thinks that the so frequently changing of servants is unnecessary, and could in the majority of cases be avoided by a proper treatment on the part of the mistress. A little praise and an occasional kind word would result in more mutual good will. Let no mistress be afraid that she may break down her authority or make herself common, or would be likely to evoke a response of impertinence, by being kind to her servants. It is not kindness, but an injudicious use of kindness, which makes anybody rude who ought to be respectful and deferentially civil and grateful. A kind mistress finds a safe and royal way to the hearts of her servants, by taking an interest in their health, their pursuits and even their tastes. They grow to love her and to kiss the hem of her garments if they see that she is thinking of them as being human. If she is grateful for an unexpected service she need indulge in no undignified familiarity. Let the mistress be sympathetic and gentle and when the occasion requires a reprimand, a dignified administration of such then will be much more effective than a constant complaining and the continued ostentatious display of authority. Let it be remembered, too, that a lady or gentleman is always courteous in speech. Such are always courteous especially in addressing servants or others whose positions place them at a disadvantage in controversy. To speak rudely to those who cannot resent the affront is mean and cowardly. Arrogant self assertion is the surest possible mark of vulgarity of mind, whether the person guilty of it be a princess or a seamstress, the mistress of a mansion or the humblest servitor in the kitchen.

Personal beauty is not requisite in a husband, and if he is a little mistaken in his estimate of himself in this respect it will make him happy and save the trouble of laboring for that end.—Sullivan.

Whatever is unjust can never be in any true sense necessary, and the sacrifice of principles to circumstances will, in every sense, and in all cases, be found as unwise as it is unworthy.—Sir Walter Scott.



The late elections in New York and other states were the first contests carried on under the Canadian or secret balloting system, and opinion as to how it has worked is somewhat divided. One curious admission the party bosses make is that under the new plan of voting a good party man in public may be a very bad one in private. In other words, he may talk one way and vote another. But this is the chief beauty of the system. It allows a man to follow the dictates of his conscience without fear of reprisal or punishment for having done so.



## A REMARKABLE ROSE.

### It Grows on an Old English War Ground.

One of the wars of the roses, the fiercest and deadliest of them all, was fought on a field where, curiously enough, a rose peculiar to the spot grows, or used to grow, says the London News. It is a rare plant now, and the reason is explained by Mr. Leadman in his account of Yorkshire battles. "Prœla Eboracensia," published by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co. After describing the terrible conflict at Towton on Palm Sunday, 1461, he says: "I can not conclude this story of Towton Field without an allusion to the little dwarf bushes peculiar to the "Field of the White Rose and the Red." They are said to have been plentiful at the commencement of this century, but visitors have taken them away in such numbers that they have become rare. Such vandalism is simply shameful, for the plants are said to be unique and unable to exist in any other soil. The little roses are white, with a red spot on the center of each of their petals, and as they grow old the under surface becomes a dull red color."



What a woman should demand of a man in courtship or after it, is, first, respect for her as she is a woman; and next to that to be respected by him above all other women.—Charles Lamb.

The man who thinks his wife, his baby, his house, his dog, and himself severally unequaled, is almost sure to be a good humored person, though liable to be tedious at times.—Holmes.