HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

so he laid his b

ck was informed

of his diving Power had asked for short

auntily. But

ossessor of what Party glittering eye," and loubted his ability that

nad done over Cel

up to the scratch lib

by a good dinner.

Henry Steele's stud

at gentleman and M

t, there was a clo

r dishes on the hol

rty," said his host,

can combine busines

hall have a good din

onor for your conder

dinner first, and the

neat is, and the parce

rose. "Sure, thin, i

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re; a sort of rich rag

d so fragrant that the

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ie could not and never

oird or beast he wal

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sby said, "Well, Pat-

t he sipped, had been

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iful girl, but a most

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So Paddy Luck is

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how old she was.

last year you were

ss of the Empress

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ill a slice of the coun-

ost deliciously;

outh water.

dinner ?"

honor!"

u myself."

y terms."

r," said Pat.

some Seasonable Dishes.

TRILD AND CANDIED FRUITS .- We will the rule for candying and drying cher-The same process would be followed other fruits. Candied fruit is pregentleman Sir Hen red until it has cooled in the syrup. It then be taken out, washed in lukewarm and dried in the mouth of the oven, hard; the surup is then returned to fire and boiled until it reaches what conconers call the "blow;" that is known en, by dipping a skimmer in the boiling and blowing through the holes, little had nothing to lo wiling bubbles are formed over them; iruit is then put into it and boiled until reaches the "blow;" the preserving rie is taken from the fire; the skimmer mbbed against the side of it until the ar begins to "grain"—that is to grow the fruit is then dipped in that part he sugar, taken out with a fork, and ined on a wire grating over a pan; the dries quickly, and is then ready for use reservation by packing in boxes between

NEW WAY TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY. he currants are to be picked, washed and red in the usual way, and the juice in a stone or earthen vessel, and set rin a cool place in the cellar; in about ry four hours a considerable amount of will cover the surface, produced by entation, and this must be removed and shole again strained through the jelly then an equal weight of powdered gar added; this is stirred constantatil entirely dissolved, and then put inars, tied up tightly and then put away : te end of another twenty-four hours a etly transparent jelly of the most satisary character will be formed, which will as long as if it had been cooked.

TERANT JELLY .- Put the currants in a e iar and set them in an iron pot, with ment water to cover them, without runin while boiling; after they are done, and strain the juice from them; add bound of white sugar to a pound of s: but first put the sugar into the kettle halittle water, and let it boil to a very syrup; then add the juice, and let the is boil very rapidly, and without stiror twenty minutes.

ig a bell and ordered a EIT JUICES.—The juices of many kinds risare so extremely delicate that they too, and did not hur. but be preserved by the ordinary meths last dinner in that heating, so as to retain the flavor, this respecially the case with raspberries stawberries. To meet this difficulty, readvised to take perfectly ripe, dry, raspberries, and to mash them in an in jar, with a wooden pestle, so as to ta homogeneous mass. To this, five e per cent. of grape or cane sugar is to nied, and the whole then allowed to i, being stirred occasionally. An mic fermentation will before long take d compliment the genin the course of which the pectine

separate completely, leaving the perbeg them not to make hall the peculiar aroma of the rasp-

ghod in their superior reparing strawberries, two pounds t this he impregnated miss are to be selected, as directed for rith a world of comic terries, and placed in a large-mouthed without mashing, so as to fill the botcajoling accents, "ah. thalf to two thirds; two and a half ox made many a turn, will finely pulverized sugar are to be and the whole shaken up frequently ordinary temperature, without heatepreciation and cajol- sugar will extract the moisture ded is not known for the berries, and form a clear syrup, ke in loudly, "Good sing all their flavor and odor, which is an extraordinary separated by straining. This juice dog-fox I cooked for perfectly by the addition of one it its bulk of alcohol.

!" cried Ormsby, de BARBERRIES. -Boil the bruised of his countryman. Soia few bunches in salt and water; Henry, whose emo- and put a gill of the liquor to a quart g, "a bargain's a bar- with an ounce of salt, a quarter chard and field for- would of loaf sugar, a quarter of an bring me a stoat, a soi pounded ginger, and a little sliced every year. I mean maish; boil and strain it; then pour over the barberries, the finest bunches stared stupidly, then been previously selected and placed en blandly absorbed when cold, cover closely with a nen retired invoking . They may also be kept in a jar , being outside, exewent home on wings; When any scum is observed uplage could not hold surface, pour off the brine and add

MITH WATER CRESS. hear him, he could agh a deal board, and ly. He began to be the way to be hated, is star, he married the star him, he could have cress, and dress each in a seper-til with salt, white pepper, a dash of the star, he married the thoroughland. Let the dressthoroughly all of the vegetables, each bowl has stood for five minthem well together and let the The tomatoes being rather flat and sharp, each supplies what the If pains are taken, the result

WAY TO USE COLD MEAT. te remnants of any fresh roasted cut in thin slices. Lay them in a a little plain boiled maccaroni if it, and season thoroughly with salt, and a little walnut catsup. tep dish half full; add a very little copped onion, and pour over half a omatoes, or tomatoes sliced, having saturated the meat with stock or Cover with a thick crust of mashed and bake till this is brown in a not now like in army but neither let it be too slow. to hold its position, to hold its position its position its position in the hold its position in Mends is a good size to bake. It be cooked whole to look well. Make of bread crumbs, butter, salt, and f drap d'argent, and vn, however, which mix this with one egg. Fill the lay in large pan; put across it

or Catherine IL, is apes of salt pork to flavor it. Bake quarter million of a hour. Baste frequently. ror's sceptre is the BLANC-MANGE. -To one quart ts history is strange. milk use one ounce of gelatine and en passed into the granulated sugar; soak the gelathe milk for an hour, then put it on tually came into the it is dissolved; beat the yokes eggs very light, and beat in with tablespoonsful of grated chocowho, in his turn, mix all together and put on the treaches the boiling point; stir it or it is almost certain to burn; Koor-i-noor, in its s cooked sufficiently let it get perthen add the whites of the three The famous Pitt to a stiff froth, with two teaw as the Regent of v. Pitt, grandfather oi vanilla. Set it in the refrigto the Regent Dake
It was in the state eat cold with sweetened cream. PIGEONS.—Unless pigeons are d formed a portion Vaterloe. The Prus they are better braised or broth than cooked in any other The them in shape; place slices of

bottom of a stew-pan : lay in

the pigeons side by side, all their breasts uppermost; add a sliced carrot, an onion with a clove stick in, a teaspoonful of sugar, some parsley, and pour over enough stock to cover them. Now put some thin slices of bacon over the top of the pigeons; cover them as closely as possible, adding boiling stock when necessary. Let them simmer until they are very tender Serve each pigeon on thin piece of buttered toast, with a border of spinach.

CHOCOLATE PIE.—Take four tablespoonsful of grated chocolate, one pint of boiling water, let it simmer for a few minutes, then take the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonsful of corn-starch, six tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir this mixture together, and boil until thick, like boiled custard. Make a crust as for lemon pie, bake it and then put in the cooked chocolate. Beat the whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth, beating in a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar; put this on the top of the pie and set it in the oven to brown. Serve cold.

#### Apaches in Field and Camp.

The rate of speed attained by the Apaches in marching is about an even four miles an hour on foot or not quite fast enough to make a horse trot. They keep this up for about fifteen miles, at the end of which distance, if water be encountered and no enemy be sighted, they congregate in bands of from ten to fifteen each, hide in some convenient ravine, smoke cigarettes, chat and joke and stretch out in the sunlight, basking like the negroes of the South If they want to make a little fire they kindle one with matches, if they happen to have any with them; if not, the rapid twirl between the palms of a hard, round stick, fitting into a circular hole in another stick of softer fibre, will bring fire in forty-five sec-

The scouts explained through interpreters that they paint the face to prevent the hot winds from blistering it; for this purpose they make use of antelope blood, or the juice of the roasted "mescal" (century plant).

The short morning rest of the Apaches was broken by the shrill cry of "Choddee Choddee!" (Antelope! Antelope!) and far away on the left the dull "slump slump!" of the rifles told that the Apaches on that flank were getting fresh meat for the evening meal. Ten carcasses showed that they were not the worst of shots. When the command reached camp these restless, indefatigable nomads built in a trice all kinds of rude shelter; those who had the army "dog tents" put them up on frameworks of willow or cottonwood saplings other, less fortunate, improvised domiciles of branches, covered with grass, or of stone and boards and pieces of gunnysacks. Before these were finished smoke curled gracefully toward the sky from crackling embers, in front of which, transfixed on wooden spits, were the heads, hearts and livers of several of the victims of the afternoon's Another addition to the "spolia optima" was a cottontail rabbit, run down by these fleet-footed Bedouins of the Southwest. Turkeys and quail, it is asserted by those who know, are caught in the same manner, and your correspondent hasn't a doubt of the accuracy of the statement; only he didn't see any such capture on the march herein described. Meantime a couple of scouts are making bread, the light, thin "tortillas" of the Mexicans, baked quickly in a pan, and not bad eating. Two others are fraternallly occupied in preparing their bed for the night. Grass is pulled out by handfuls, laid upon the ground and covered with one blanket, another serving as cover. These Indians, with scarcely an exception, sleep with their feet pointed towards little fires, which they claim are warm, while the big ones built by the American soldiers are so hot that they drive people away from them and besides attract the attention of any lurking enemy. At the foot of this bed an Apache is playing upon a home-made "fiddle," fabricated from the stock of an American aloe. It has four strings and produces a sound like the wail of a cat with her tail caught in a fence; but the noble red man likes the music. Enchanted and stimulated by the concord of sweet sounds, a party of six is playing fiercly at the Mexican game of "Monte," the cards employed being of native manufacture, of horse hide, covered with barbarous figures and well worthy of a place in any museum of curiosi-

The cooking is by this time ended, and the savages, with genuine hospitality, invite the Americans near them to join in their feast. It is not conducive to the appetite to glance at the dirty paws which are tearing the bread and meat into small fragments; but one is not obliged to look at such trivial details if he does not want to. The meat is tender and juicy, and the bread might have been worse. The coffee is strong and not badly made. The Apaches nearest the Americans seem to think it incumbent upon them to explain everything as the meal progresses. They say, "This (pointing to the coffee) is tudishishl (black water)," and "this is pan" (the Spanish word for bread, adopted by the tribe). Hunger being satisfied the Americans withdraw, greatly pleased by the unaffected courtesy and good will of their savage allies.

All this time vedettes and scouts have been posted, commanding every possible line of approach. The Apache dreads surprise; enemy, and knowing what he himself can do he ascribes to his enemy, no matter how insignificant may be his numbers, the same daring, recklessness, agility and subtlety possessed by himself.—Currespondence New York Herald.

### The Social Character of Industry.

Industry is essentially social. No man can improve either himself or his neighbor without neighborly help, and to better the world is to set the world to work together. Every useful invention has been carried out and perfected by the co-operation of many minds, or by the successive applications of varied genius to the same object age after The mechanic must aid the philosopher, or he must stand still in his demonstrations; and the philosopher must aid the mechanic, or he will work and work without wisdom. The astronomer needs the telescope, and the chemist his material and apparatus. The sciences hang on the arts, and the arts on the sciences.

Ivory is worth \$5,000 a tcn.

Flying Over the Snow.

A Norwegian snow shoe is made out of a pine board, some ten feet long and four inches wide. The forward ends, having been steamed, are curved upward, as are sledrunners. The bottom of the shoe, if it is a good one, is slightly gouged out, making a wide, shallow groove, with sharp edges. There is a stout strap across the middle of the shoe, which makes an arch, into which the toe of the boot is inserted. A little back of the strap is a block of leather, fitting under the instep. This block prevents the foot from slipping backward on the shoe when it is icy. A staff some six feet long is carried in the hands. This is a brake and a rudder. The movement is a sliding one. The shoe must not be lifted, but dragged along by the toes of the foot. In going up hill the shoe is lifted slighly and set down with a slap, to drive it into the snow, so as to prevent it slipping backward. In going down hill the rider stands erect and slides. He fairly flies between the trees. The shoes are easy to guide when one is familiar with their use. The sharp edges of the grooves catch on the snow as skates on ice. It occasionally happens that they become unmanageable in going down hill, and there is danger of striking a tree and breaking the shoe (a most serious accident when the snow lies four or five feet deep through the forest), or of the rider breaking his head, a matter of less account. The only thing to do when the shoes become unmanageable is to spread your legs and fall backward. A good snowshoer instinctively protects his shoes and hangs on to them, as a civil engineer protects his transit when he falls. When the snow is in good condition there is no more exhilarating sport than snowshoeing in the highlands. The cold air is bracing. The blood flows freely. There is a little danger, just enough to spice the sport. You climb a high hill slowly, and breathe deeply on the summit. The descent is grand. The trees seem to tear by you. The wind whistles through your hair. You fairly scream with the excess of physical enjoyment. But suppose the snow is soft and sticky. Ah! well, stay at home! It was sticky when I entered the hills. Three, four, six inches of snow packed solidly under each shoe. The weight was enormous. The shoes could not be slid over the snow, and the sliding motion changed to the orthodox walking step. As each shoe was wearily lifted it had to be struck a sharp b'ow with the staff to loosen the encumbering snow. Tap, tap, tap, tap with the club-like staff at each step. The ascent of hills was hard work, the descent was laborious, and on the levels the snowshoeing was heartbreaking. There was no shouting, no sliding, no excitement. It was a solemn trip. I was seven hours in walking eleven miles, a distance that should have been made in three. Never before have I been so utterly exhausted, not even by a forced march in the Army of the Potomac. My clothing was as wet as though I had been in water .--Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Candid thoughts are alway valuable. A simple flower may be shelter for a troubled soul from the storms of life

Better a soft heart and an iron hand, than an iron heart and a soft hand.

To think clearly and well is the first step to knowing anything, and, until that has been taken, all others are useless. Equally in the work we perform, in the business we manage, in the various duties of domestic, social, and political life, and in the knowledge we gain or the opinions we hold, is the art of thinking well essential.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with a design to be each others comfort and entertainment, have in that action, bound themselves to be goodhumored, affable, discreet, forbearing, patient and joyfui, with respect to each other's frailties and pertections, to the end of their lives.

It is a most fearful fact to think of, that in every heart there is some secret spring that would be weak at the touch of temptation, and that is liable to be assailed. Fearful, and yet salutary to think of, for the thought may serve to keep our moral nature braced. It warns us that we can never stand at ease, or lie down in the field of life, without sentinels of watchfulness and campfires of prayer.

Earn your own bread, and see how sweet it will be! Work, and see how well you will be! Work, and see how cheerful you will be! Work, and see how independent you will be! Work, and see how happy your family will be ! -for, before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you

Deal very gently with those who are on the downhill of life. Your own time is coming to be where they now are. You, too, are "stepping westward." Soothe the restlessness of age by amusement, by consideration, by non-interference, and by allowing plenty of occupation to fall into the hands that long for it. But let it be of their own choosing, and cease to order their ways for them as though they were children.

Let age, not envy, draw wrinkles on thy cheeks; be content to be envied, but envy not. Emulation may be plausible, and indignation allowable, but admit no treaty it is his own favorite mode of destroying an | with that passion which no circumstance can make good. A displacency at the good of others because they enjoy it, though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity sticking fast into corrupted nature, and often too hard for humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy. This surely is a lion not to be strangled but by Hercules himself, or the highest stress of our minds, and an atom of that Power which subduetn all things unto itself.

> Near Bozeman, on the 'N.P.R.R., is a curve which if prolonged would make a circle 600 feet in diameter. This is a very sharp curve, as 720 is the smallest diameter deemed safe.

In 1868 England furnished 106,810 soldiers, Scotland 17,011, and Ireland 55,583 to the Army. The Irish contingent was therefore a little more than one half of the English, and the Scotch something less than a sixth. In 1832 England turnished 124,-434 soldiers, Scotland 13,723, and Ireland 36,945. Here the proportion borne by the Irish contingent to the English is between a third and a fourth, while Scotland supplied loss than a pinth of the number raised south of the Tweed.



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